

# Vermont: 2000

## *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*

Issued October 2002

PHC-1-47

### 2000 Census of Population and Housing

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U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

United States  
**Census  
2000**

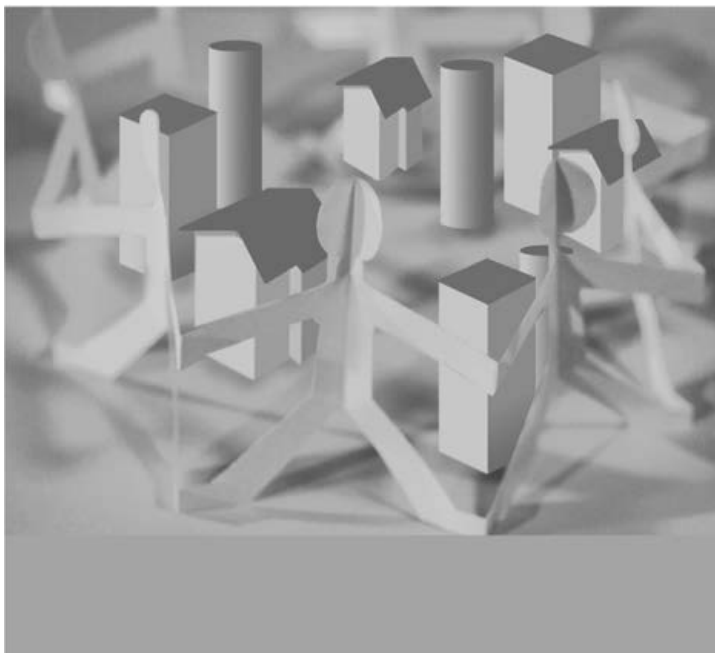
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### **2000 Census of Population and Housing**



**U.S. Department of Commerce**

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SUGGESTED CITATION

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# How to Use This Census Report

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from Census 2000 are presented in three printed report series:

1. PHC-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*
2. PHC-2, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*
3. PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*

The data from Census 2000 were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions, found on the “short form”), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions, found on the “long form”). Appendix D presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages used to collect the data included in this report.

The PHC-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*, report series provides data based on the 100-percent questions. The subjects are age, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, race, sex, tenure (owner- or renter-occupied), and vacancy characteristics. Land area measurements and population density also are provided. This series is similar to the 1990 census CPH-1 series.

The PHC-2, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, report series provides sample data based on both the 100-percent and the sample questions. Sample subjects include place of birth; residence in 1995; language; educational attainment and school enrollment; veteran status; disability status; employment status; journey to work; work status, earnings, income, and poverty status in 1999; physical housing characteristics; units in structure; fuel and equipment characteristics; owner and renter household characteristics, such as year owner moved into unit; home value; contract and gross rent; and mortgage and rental cost characteristics. This series is similar to the 1990 census CPH-5 series.

The PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series provides Census 2000 and historical comparisons of the 100-percent population and housing unit counts. It provides land and water area measurements, and population density. The user notes section documents geographic changes over the past decade. This series is similar to the 1990 census CPH-2 series.

In each series, there is one report for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, plus a United States summary report. Many tables in the United States summary reports include data for Puerto Rico. See Appendix E for detailed information about additional Census 2000 data products and release media.

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the desired data. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the lefthand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Figure I-1 is an example of a table finding guide.

The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items. Additional information to locate data within specific reports is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated in Figure I-2.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the subjects and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table.

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

Figure I-1.

## Table Finding Guide

### SUBJECTS BY TYPE OF GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND TABLE NUMBER

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Table numbers shown in bold indicate that either all or part of the table is presented for the American Indian and Alaska Native population in American Indian and Alaska Native areas, or for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population in Hawaiian home lands. For a description of area classifications, see Appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see Appendix B.

Subject	The state <sup>1</sup>	County <sup>2</sup>	Place		County subdivision		American Indian and Alaska Native Area <sup>4</sup>	Hawaiian home land <sup>5</sup>
			By county and county subdivision	Alphabetically for the state	By county	Alphabetically for the state <sup>3</sup>		
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Age .....	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	17	25
Average family size .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Average household size .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Families and family characteristics .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Group quarters population .....	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	21	29
Hispanic or Latino .....	3, 4	3, 4	3	4	3	4	18	26
Households and household characteristics .....	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 9	8, 10	7, 9	8, 10	20, 21	28, 29
Nonfamily households .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Population density .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Race .....	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 5	4, 6	3, 5	4, 6	18, 19	26, 27
Relationship to householder .....	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	21	29
Sex .....	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	17	25
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Hispanic or Latino origin of householder .....	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	23	31
Average household size .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Occupancy characteristics .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Race of householder .....	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	23	31
Tenure .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Vacancy characteristics .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
<b>GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Land area .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Population density .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32

<sup>1</sup>State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

<sup>2</sup>Parish in Louisiana; borough, census area, city and borough, and municipality in Alaska; and municipio in Puerto Rico; in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia, one or more cities are independent of counties and are treated as statistical equivalents of counties; the entire District of Columbia, which has no counties, is treated as a county equivalent.

<sup>3</sup>County subdivisions within the state are shown alphabetically with places for the following 12 states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>4</sup>American Indian and Alaska Native areas include state and federal American Indian reservations; Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSA); tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA) (federal areas); state designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs) (state areas); Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs) (Alaska); and Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) (Alaska).

<sup>5</sup>Tables for these areas appear only in the report for Hawaii.





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- The superscript prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since the publication of the 1990 census reports, or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1990 census reports. This symbol appears only in the Census 2000 PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series.
  - A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information was published for the 1990 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the Census 2000 PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series. The geographic change information for the entities in a state is shown in the “User Notes” section of the Census 2000 PHC-3 report for that state.
  - A plus sign “+” is appended to the lower bound of the highest interval when the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A minus sign “-” is appended to the upper bound of the lowest interval when the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. For more information on medians, see the section on “Derived Measures” in Appendix B.
  - A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease. The minus sign appears only in the Census 2000 PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series.

The following geographic abbreviations and terms may be used in the tables in this report:

- A “(part)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is located only partially in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(part)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- ANVSA is Alaska Native village statistical area.
- ANRC is Alaska Native Regional Corporation.
- CCD is census county division.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- OTSA is Oklahoma tribal statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- SDAISA is state designated American Indian statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- UT is unorganized territory.

## **GRAPHICS**

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some Census 2000 reports.

## **USER NOTES**

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves. However, sometimes this information becomes available too late to be

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reflected even in the user notes. Census 2000 user updates are available on the Census Bureau's Internet site at [www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html](http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html). To receive notification of user notes, subscribe to the Census Product Update (<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/cpu.html>), a biweekly e-mail newsletter available from the Customer Services Center of the Marketing Services Office at the U.S. Census Bureau, or contact the Customer Services Center directly on 301-763-INFO (4636) or at [webmaster@census.gov](mailto:webmaster@census.gov).

## APPENDIXES

**Appendix A, Geographic Terms and Concepts.** Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census products.

**Appendix B, Definitions of Subject Characteristics.** Contains definitions for the subject-matter terms used in census products, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. Population characteristics are defined first, followed by the definitions of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C, Collection and Processing Procedures.** Explains the enumeration and residence rules used in counting the population and housing units in the United States and Puerto Rico. It also describes the major components of the operational plan for Census 2000, and includes a glossary of terms.

**Appendix D, Questionnaire Facsimile.** Presents a facsimile of the Census 2000 questionnaire used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix E, Data Products and User Assistance.** Summarizes the Census 2000 data products by describing the information available in printed reports and through electronic media such as CD-ROM, DVD, and the Internet. It also describes Census 2000 maps and other geographic products, reference materials, and sources of assistance.

**Appendix F, Maps.** Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

**Appendix G, Accuracy of the Data.** Provides information on confidentiality of the data, imputation of housing unit status and population counts, sources of errors in the data, and editing of unacceptable data.

**Appendix H, Acknowledgments.** Lists many of the U.S. Census Bureau staff who participated in the various activities of Census 2000.

# Table Finding Guide

## SUBJECTS BY TYPE OF GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND TABLE NUMBER

Subjects covered in this guide are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Table numbers shown in bold indicate that either all or part of the table is presented for the American Indian and Alaska Native population in American Indian and Alaska Native areas, or for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population in Hawaiian home lands. For a description of area classifications, see Appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see Appendix B.

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			By county and county subdivision	Alphabetically for the state	By county	Alphabetically for the state <sup>3</sup>		
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Age .....	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>
Average family size .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
Average household size .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
Families and family characteristics ...	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
Group quarters population .....	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>
Hispanic or Latino .....	3, 4	3, 4	3	4	3	4	18	26
Households and household characteristics .....	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 9	8, 10	7, 9	8, 10	<b>20, 21</b>	<b>28, 29</b>
Nonfamily households .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
Population density .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Race .....	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 5	4, 6	3, 5	4, 6	18, 19	26, 27
Relationship to householder .....	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>
Sex .....	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Average household size by tenure ...	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Hispanic or Latino origin of householder .....	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>
Occupancy characteristics .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Race of householder .....	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>
Tenure .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Vacancy characteristics .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
<b>GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Land area .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Population density .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32

<sup>1</sup>State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

<sup>2</sup>Parish in Louisiana; city and borough, municipality, borough, or census area in Alaska; and municipio in Puerto Rico; in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia, one or more cities are independent of counties and are treated as statistical equivalents of counties; the entire District of Columbia, which has no counties, is treated as a county equivalent.

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<sup>5</sup>Tables for these areas appear only in the report for Hawaii.

# User Notes

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Additional information concerning this Census 2000 product and its source file, Summary File 1, may become available after this report is published. This information, called Notes and Errata, is available in portable document format (PDF) on the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>. To receive notification of user notes, subscribe to the Census Product Update (<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/cpu.html>), a biweekly e-mail newsletter available from the Customer Services Center of the Marketing Services Office at the U.S. Census Bureau, or contact the Customer Services Center directly on 301-763-INFO (4636) or at [webmaster@census.gov](mailto:webmaster@census.gov).

## **ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE DATA**

### **User Note 1**

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

# STATISTICAL TABLES







Table 1. Age and Sex: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
Chittenden County—Con.											
Westford town .....	2 086	35.9	152	485	52	35	280	458	340	102	65
Williston town .....	7 650	38.8	519	1 587	173	144	881	1 568	1 214	366	302
Winooski city .....	6 561	32.9	415	998	243	567	1 256	1 027	683	256	227
Essex County .....											
Averill town .....	8	42.0	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Avery's gore .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bloomfield town .....	261	38.7	14	57	7	4	28	50	41	9	12
Brighton town .....	1 260	40.9	61	254	49	49	127	173	195	74	49
Island Pond CDP .....	849	42.1	45	159	37	37	80	112	133	47	35
Brunswick town .....	107	39.5	5	27	4	2	11	17	17	6	8
Canaan town .....	1 078	38.8	51	239	41	26	106	192	163	80	31
Concord town .....	1 196	37.0	93	222	31	46	167	192	161	80	57
East Haven town .....	301	37.1	17	58	10	8	42	44	54	17	18
Ferdinand town .....	33	54.5	2	5	-	1	2	3	4	2	2
Granby town .....	86	41.6	3	18	1	4	5	20	12	6	5
Guildhall town .....	268	43.0	12	53	13	5	27	34	43	16	8
Lemington town .....	107	52.3	3	21	1	2	4	18	8	14	7
Lewis town .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg town .....	1 328	37.3	74	276	31	63	163	223	169	78	60
Maidstone town .....	105	46.3	2	13	4	1	14	16	23	9	11
Norton town .....	214	43.0	6	46	8	4	20	31	27	8	25
Victory town .....	97	46.5	6	11	1	3	10	14	18	13	3
Warner's grant .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren's gore .....	10	46.5	-	2	-	-	2	1	2	1	-
Franklin County .....											
Bakersfield town .....	1 215	35.2	97	276	39	48	144	207	198	53	47
Berkshire town .....	1 388	36.1	95	299	53	49	168	252	218	84	44
Enosburg town .....	2 788	36.9	162	620	95	101	342	427	395	135	110
Enosburg Falls village .....	1 473	38.4	84	309	51	54	177	195	189	59	60
Fairfax town .....	3 765	33.9	266	825	122	141	614	845	495	164	87
Fairfield town .....	1 800	35.2	130	417	59	53	236	343	280	86	59
Fletcher town .....	1 179	34.7	100	238	46	45	170	221	204	50	38
Franklin town .....	1 268	36.4	86	289	49	32	156	231	175	60	49
Georgia town .....	4 375	34.5	309	1 056	124	132	614	880	670	198	123
Highgate town .....	3 397	34.4	245	753	125	141	467	641	441	163	119
Montgomery town .....	992	41.8	68	166	29	27	113	154	177	77	47
Richford town .....	2 321	37.8	169	433	81	95	287	344	309	116	91
St. Albans city .....	7 650	35.2	562	1 393	254	381	1 215	1 216	961	337	258
St. Albans town .....	5 086	37.9	361	1 011	125	165	615	907	706	271	206
Sheldon town .....	1 990	34.3	135	482	60	70	271	364	265	107	84
Swanton town .....	6 203	36.5	430	1 286	227	214	787	1 038	878	322	246
Swanton village .....	2 548	37.9	163	469	85	102	345	404	319	129	112
Grand Isle County .....											
Alburg town .....	1 952	38.5	128	367	53	87	227	336	271	126	83
Alburg village .....	488	39.2	35	86	23	24	49	77	60	28	19
Grand Isle town .....	1 955	39.9	113	382	45	50	209	379	337	139	98
Isle La Motte town .....	488	41.5	27	95	13	8	47	81	67	35	31
North Hero town .....	810	42.9	36	141	22	17	86	130	164	59	55
South Hero town .....	1 696	40.2	79	344	49	45	179	310	333	90	78
Lamoille County .....											
Belvidere town .....	294	35.2	23	59	4	19	40	61	30	8	16
Cambridge town .....	3 186	35.9	191	586	100	141	515	628	468	151	132
Cambridge village .....	235	31.9	17	40	17	16	36	48	30	6	5
Jeffersonville village .....	568	32.1	38	97	24	31	114	86	76	29	12
Eden town .....	1 152	33.7	78	280	24	60	159	209	161	56	45
Elmore town .....	849	36.7	45	208	27	20	104	171	142	36	24
Hyde Park town .....	2 847	38.2	178	526	94	114	386	432	464	167	129
Hyde Park village .....	415	43.6	19	63	9	19	52	55	78	22	23
Johnson town .....	3 274	26.2	196	510	453	410	418	414	365	131	100
Johnson village .....	1 420	22.5	54	133	384	275	156	130	112	28	29
Morristown town .....	5 139	39.0	247	995	186	205	605	875	769	267	204
Morrisville village .....	2 009	42.1	85	353	71	87	217	291	285	94	75
Stowe town .....	4 339	41.4	179	735	116	182	513	713	793	306	215
Waterville town .....	697	36.4	41	154	21	32	82	128	105	38	25
Wolcott town .....	1 456	33.4	106	308	50	57	245	250	194	85	61
Orange County .....											
Bradford town .....	2 619	40.0	151	534	89	109	221	448	388	145	125
Bradford village .....	815	41.4	51	146	35	42	67	123	96	37	40
Braintree town .....	1 194	40.0	57	245	45	37	133	201	200	66	60
Brookfield town .....	1 222	40.5	69	238	43	25	139	202	232	79	56
Chelsea town .....	1 250	41.6	63	251	30	38	125	201	184	73	42
Corinth town .....	1 461	38.1	78	333	42	39	156	259	204	93	74
Fairlee town .....	967	40.8	51	177	35	35	80	194	168	52	26
Newbury town .....	1 955	42.0	93	381	55	53	170	332	309	118	107
Newbury village .....	396	41.2	23	94	8	7	33	66	54	31	17
Wells River village .....	325	44.3	13	62	11	8	34	40	43	13	25
Orange town .....	965	38.1	63	198	27	32	101	181	155	65	41
Randolph town .....	4 853	35.9	253	877	502	270	472	685	699	248	173
Strafford town .....	1 045	40.6	56	229	26	14	104	188	203	51	49
Thetford town .....	2 617	38.9	171	533	78	67	285	496	502	119	96
Topsham town .....	1 142	36.5	69	246	43	35	150	219	158	58	48
Tunbridge town .....	1 309	38.2	75	257	27	40	158	254	195	70	60
Vershire town .....	629	38.4	37	130	15	15	81	123	114	21	27
Washington town .....	1 047	38.7	36	232	32	30	121	195	194	67	42
West Fairlee town .....	726	35.2	51	151	21	30	107	128	98	49	30
Williamstown town .....	3 225	36.4	215	629	108	119	467	580	469	192	129
Orleans County .....											
Albany town .....	840	38.0	62	160	19	38	95	132	153	48	43
Albany village .....	165	38.7	12	25	1	14	16	23	25	17	10

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County County Subdivision Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
											Chittenden County—Con.
74	33	10	1 037	101.2	1 449	717	117	64	30.5	5.6	Westford town
548	296	52	3 908	95.8	5 544	2 894	896	499	27.5	11.7	Williston town
469	329	91	3 374	94.5	5 148	2 690	889	586	21.5	13.5	Winooski city
											Essex County
572	330	79	3 228	100.1	4 806	2 415	981	539	25.6	15.2	Averill town
1	1	-	5	60.0	6	3	2	1	25.0	25.0	Avery's gore
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Bloomfield town
28	10	1	119	119.3	190	91	39	20	27.2	14.9	Brighton town
129	76	24	647	94.7	945	494	229	137	25.0	18.2	Island Pond CDP
86	60	18	437	94.3	645	341	164	104	24.0	19.3	Brunswick town
7	3	-	53	101.9	75	34	10	2	29.9	9.3	Canaan town
78	60	11	539	100.0	788	399	149	85	26.9	13.8	Concord town
90	48	9	605	97.7	881	434	147	78	26.3	12.3	East Haven town
18	13	2	153	96.7	226	114	33	18	24.9	11.0	Ferdinand town
7	5	-	14	135.7	26	13	12	7	21.2	36.4	Granby town
8	3	1	46	87.0	65	33	12	6	24.4	14.0	Guildhall town
27	27	3	142	88.7	203	109	57	35	24.3	21.3	Lemington town
17	11	1	49	118.4	83	43	29	15	22.4	27.1	Lewis town
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Lunenburg town
113	58	20	654	103.1	978	492	191	103	26.4	14.4	Maidstone town
6	5	1	45	133.3	90	42	12	8	14.3	11.4	Norton town
29	4	6	108	98.1	162	75	39	17	24.3	18.2	Victory town
12	6	-	45	115.6	80	35	18	6	17.5	18.6	Warner's grant
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Warren's gore
2	-	-	4	150.0	8	4	2	1	20.0	20.0	
2 765	1 686	553	22 884	98.5	32 658	16 671	5 004	2 918	28.1	11.0	Franklin County
64	30	12	610	99.2	842	427	106	57	30.7	8.7	Bakersfield town
80	37	9	675	105.6	994	497	126	69	28.4	9.1	Berkshire town
195	137	69	1 420	96.3	2 006	1 047	401	245	28.0	14.4	Enosburg town
130	106	59	797	84.8	1 080	594	295	188	26.7	20.0	Fairfax town
119	73	14	1 751	115.0	2 674	1 206	206	102	29.0	5.5	Fairfield town
90	38	9	910	97.8	1 253	627	137	72	30.4	7.6	Fletcher town
41	24	2	553	113.2	841	406	67	38	28.7	5.7	Franklin town
82	42	17	628	101.9	893	443	141	84	29.6	11.1	Georgia town
155	92	22	2 169	101.7	3 010	1 506	269	141	31.2	6.1	Highgate town
201	87	14	1 693	100.6	2 399	1 194	302	156	29.4	8.9	Montgomery town
88	32	14	492	101.6	758	375	134	72	23.6	13.5	Richford town
195	148	53	1 199	93.6	1 719	904	396	232	25.9	17.1	St. Albans city
555	387	131	3 992	91.6	5 695	3 058	1 073	684	25.6	14.0	St. Albans town
372	247	100	2 598	95.8	3 714	1 948	719	435	27.0	14.1	Sheldon town
102	34	16	1 014	96.3	1 373	695	152	84	31.0	7.6	Swanton town
426	278	71	3 180	95.1	4 487	2 338	775	447	27.7	12.5	Swanton village
218	165	37	1 341	90.0	1 916	1 034	420	267	24.8	16.5	
											Grand Isle County
521	270	59	3 453	99.9	5 189	2 622	850	461	24.8	12.3	Alburt town
156	100	18	972	100.8	1 457	732	274	160	25.4	14.0	Alburt village
52	28	7	250	95.2	367	189	87	53	24.8	17.8	Grand Isle town
125	66	12	971	101.3	1 460	735	203	104	25.3	10.4	Isle La Motte town
57	18	9	252	93.7	366	190	84	44	25.0	17.2	North Hero town
66	27	7	402	101.5	633	315	100	52	21.9	12.3	South Hero town
117	59	13	856	98.1	1 273	650	189	101	24.9	11.1	
											Lamoille County
1 391	900	347	11 611	100.1	17 588	8 915	2 638	1 488	24.3	11.4	Belvidere town
25	7	2	146	101.4	212	107	34	20	27.9	11.6	Cambridge town
150	100	24	1 583	101.3	2 409	1 191	274	148	24.4	8.6	Cambridge village
7	8	5	120	95.8	178	90	20	12	24.3	8.5	Jeffersonville village
26	26	9	288	97.2	433	222	61	38	23.8	10.7	Eden town
46	29	5	564	104.3	794	393	80	46	31.1	6.9	Elmore town
42	25	5	429	97.9	596	301	72	37	29.8	8.5	Hyde Park town
190	130	37	1 435	98.4	2 143	1 092	357	198	24.7	12.5	Hyde Park village
39	28	8	216	92.1	333	180	75	41	19.8	18.1	Johnson town
142	94	41	1 607	103.7	2 568	1 270	277	167	21.6	8.5	Johnson village
54	46	19	711	99.7	1 233	614	119	80	13.2	8.4	Morristown town
372	267	147	2 681	91.7	3 897	2 093	786	484	24.2	15.3	Morristown village
168	172	111	1 108	81.3	1 571	906	451	310	21.8	22.4	Stowe town
338	188	61	2 131	103.6	3 425	1 702	587	299	21.1	13.5	Waterville town
36	25	10	327	113.1	502	251	71	37	28.0	10.2	Wolcott town
50	35	15	708	105.6	1 042	515	100	52	28.4	6.9	
											Orange County
1 998	1 224	390	14 171	99.2	20 997	10 682	3 612	2 033	25.6	12.8	Bradford town
214	131	64	1 371	91.0	1 934	1 027	409	243	26.2	15.6	Bradford village
78	58	42	455	99.1	618	357	178	120	24.2	21.8	Braintree town
76	52	22	599	99.3	892	452	150	81	25.3	12.6	Brookfield town
89	42	8	609	100.7	915	466	139	71	25.1	11.4	Chelsea town
106	90	47	622	101.0	936	492	243	139	25.1	19.4	Corinth town
111	58	14	733	99.3	1 050	532	183	97	28.1	12.5	Fairlee town
95	41	13	491	96.9	739	376	149	83	23.6	15.4	Newbury town
200	109	28	1 006	94.3	1 481	776	337	186	24.2	17.2	Newbury village
36	22	5	196	102.0	279	153	63	38	29.5	15.9	Wells River village
28	37	11	183	77.6	250	136	76	46	23.1	23.4	Orange town
70	26	6	489	97.3	704	356	102	54	27.0	10.6	Randolph town
309	273	92	2 389	103.1	3 723	1 813	674	403	23.3	13.9	Strafford town
72	48	5	521	100.6	760	388	125	63	27.3	12.0	Thetford town
164	82	24	1 345	94.6	1 913	1 004	270	144	26.9	10.3	Topsham town
61	44	11	580	96.9	827	412	116	64	27.6	10.2	Tunbridge town
101	52	20	656	99.5	977	500	173	94	25.4	13.2	Vershire town
41	24	1	318	97.8	462	238	66	37	26.6	10.5	Washington town
58	35	5	511	104.9	779	388	98	52	25.6	9.4	West Fairlee town
32	23	6	358	102.8	524	262	61	39	27.8	8.4	Williamstown town
199	94	24	1 573	105.0	2 381	1 200	317	183	26.2	9.8	
											Orleans County
2 015	1 440	497	13 234	98.6	19 669	10 084	3 952	2 312	25.1	15.0	Albany town
47	37	6	413	103.4	618	307	90	50	26.4	10.7	Albany village
13	5	4	88	87.5	128	68	22	15	22.4	13.3	





Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age									
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	
Windham County—Con.												
Grafton town .....	649	46.0	32	86	25	11	57	103	107	57	53	
Guilford town .....	2 046	40.1	101	432	59	53	185	387	420	134	79	
Halifax town .....	782	41.9	42	151	21	21	78	128	141	56	33	
Jamaica town .....	946	38.0	64	147	17	40	147	153	169	49	35	
Londonderry town .....	1 709	41.5	90	284	46	57	203	287	256	117	86	
Marlboro town .....	978	36.7	30	156	153	75	68	129	169	45	55	
Newfane town .....	1 680	42.1	90	312	42	35	156	308	350	116	78	
Newfane village .....	116	46.3	4	14	1	2	14	18	22	8	8	
Putney town .....	2 634	35.5	124	470	223	211	265	459	432	131	62	
Rockingham town .....	5 309	39.2	311	1 023	182	180	634	806	828	312	213	
Bellows Falls village .....	3 165	36.8	200	625	123	125	430	466	437	140	105	
Saxtons River village .....	519	37.4	33	119	9	19	60	71	79	42	19	
Somerset town .....	5	33.5	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	
Stratton town .....	136	42.5	7	22	2	3	15	27	17	12	7	
Townshend town .....	1 149	41.9	73	200	31	18	118	213	190	67	50	
Vernon town .....	2 141	39.0	129	454	63	55	220	372	356	123	81	
Wardsboro town .....	854	40.7	48	154	24	32	89	154	150	53	54	
Westminster town .....	3 210	38.5	182	695	90	85	372	586	563	172	135	
North Westminster village .....	271	42.4	20	46	6	9	29	34	52	17	14	
Westminster village .....	276	44.3	7	49	12	14	19	39	63	18	11	
Whitingham town .....	1 298	39.1	75	253	42	45	144	222	200	92	63	
Jacksonville village .....	237	32.6	15	54	11	16	30	42	25	11	8	
Wilmington town .....	2 225	41.9	101	379	84	72	233	362	405	143	132	
Windham town .....	328	42.8	20	43	12	16	30	53	47	21	13	
Windsor County .....	57 418	41.3	2 854	10 547	1 549	1 838	6 202	9 495	9 611	3 561	2 688	
Andover town .....	496	44.6	24	72	14	14	42	84	71	44	32	
Baltimore town .....	250	37.0	15	47	9	7	39	43	37	17	10	
Barnard town .....	958	42.5	53	171	22	27	92	161	192	72	43	
Bethel town .....	1 968	39.0	116	370	64	59	237	329	335	110	93	
Bridgewater town .....	980	41.0	44	182	24	31	108	180	158	82	41	
Cavendish town .....	1 470	42.3	74	230	44	32	168	245	245	93	76	
Chester town .....	3 044	41.9	132	599	83	95	262	550	518	188	126	
Chester-Chester Depot CDP .....	999	42.5	45	182	23	37	99	160	144	64	32	
Hartford town .....	10 367	40.0	553	1 875	284	328	1 302	1 737	1 698	553	518	
White River Junction CDP .....	2 569	38.2	125	498	86	101	345	422	370	116	113	
Wilder CDP .....	1 636	37.5	84	336	38	43	224	304	266	78	70	
Hartland town .....	3 223	39.8	162	678	80	83	328	614	574	189	135	
Ludlow town .....	2 449	43.2	109	405	79	80	228	415	380	167	129	
Ludlow village .....	958	42.3	46	139	32	33	120	162	105	54	47	
Norwich town .....	3 544	40.9	166	871	76	98	277	558	735	236	138	
Plymouth town .....	555	46.6	22	78	5	11	62	84	86	47	51	
Pomfret town .....	997	42.4	52	210	14	25	78	166	192	64	56	
Reading town .....	707	41.2	38	132	17	15	74	125	119	50	32	
Rochester town .....	1 171	42.7	50	209	23	35	114	194	204	78	55	
Royalton town .....	2 603	34.2	119	461	72	201	476	447	350	103	92	
Sharon town .....	1 411	37.5	95	297	32	48	168	261	276	68	54	
Springfield town .....	9 078	41.6	486	1 630	287	291	950	1 404	1 336	566	400	
Springfield CDP .....	3 938	40.2	226	743	137	146	419	604	569	221	137	
Stockbridge town .....	674	41.3	45	108	16	18	74	123	105	47	33	
Weathersfield town .....	2 788	43.5	128	445	69	72	289	461	491	209	169	
Perkinsville village .....	142	40.0	11	27	3	4	15	20	24	9	6	
Weston town .....	630	50.4	23	94	12	7	42	78	100	72	60	
West Windsor town .....	1 067	45.3	50	180	23	30	82	164	231	86	55	
Windsor town .....	3 756	40.8	189	644	121	153	436	573	533	206	124	
Woodstock town .....	3 232	45.3	109	559	79	78	274	499	645	214	166	
Woodstock village .....	977	44.5	31	149	25	41	98	154	161	61	43	

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County County Subdivision Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
											Windham County—Con.
											Grafton town
											Guilford town
											Halifax town
											Jamaica town
											Londonderry town
											Marlboro town
											Newfane town
											Newfane village
											Putney town
											Rockingham town
											Bellows Falls village
											Saxtons River village
											Somerset town
											Stratton town
											Townshend town
											Vernon town
											Wardsboro town
											Westminster town
											North Westminster village
											Westminster village
											Whitingham town
											Jacksonville village
											Wilmington town
											Windham town
											Windsor County
											Andover town
											Baltimore town
											Barnard town
											Bethel town
											Bridgewater town
											Cavendish town
											Chester town
											Chester-Chester Depot CDP
											Hartford town
											White River Junction CDP
											Wilder CDP
											Hartland town
											Ludlow town
											Ludlow village
											Norwich town
											Plymouth town
											Pomfret town
											Reading town
											Rochester town
											Royalton town
											Sharon town
											Springfield town
											Springfield CDP
											Stockbridge town
											Weathersfield town
											Perkinsville village
											Weston town
											West Windsor town
											Windsor town
											Woodstock town
											Woodstock village







Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Danville town, Caledonia County .....	2 211	41.2	126	451	49	51	215	346	392	131	116
Derby town, Orleans County .....	4 604	38.9	286	966	131	140	503	719	673	278	213
Derby Center village, Orleans County .....	670	37.4	50	120	35	30	82	95	93	22	16
Derby Line village, Orleans County .....	776	39.3	49	143	25	29	88	111	123	50	33
Dorset town, Bennington County .....	2 036	45.1	71	375	49	52	143	325	350	159	114
Dover town, Windham County .....	1 410	41.3	71	242	40	42	154	266	266	97	75
Dummerston town, Windham County .....	1 915	42.4	87	356	42	55	183	331	378	115	102
Duxbury town, Washington County .....	1 289	38.4	81	231	29	37	176	272	225	69	52
East Haven town, Essex County .....	301	37.1	17	58	10	8	42	44	54	17	18
East Montpelier town, Washington County .....	2 578	40.8	138	489	75	88	294	383	518	187	123
Eden town, Lamoille County .....	1 152	33.7	78	280	24	60	159	209	161	56	45
Elmore town, Lamoille County .....	849	36.7	45	208	27	20	104	171	142	36	24
Enosburg town, Franklin County .....	2 788	36.9	162	620	95	101	342	427	395	135	110
Enosburg Falls village, Franklin County .....	1 473	38.4	84	309	51	54	177	195	189	59	60
Essex town, Chittenden County .....	18 626	36.5	1 144	4 053	565	706	2 356	3 696	2 997	934	656
Essex Junction village, Chittenden County .....	8 591	36.4	511	1 754	279	379	1 166	1 658	1 287	388	309
Fairfax town, Franklin County .....	3 765	33.9	266	825	122	141	614	845	495	164	87
Fairfield town, Franklin County .....	1 800	35.2	130	417	59	53	236	343	280	86	59
Fair Haven town, Rutland County .....	2 928	37.3	187	591	103	137	336	491	413	139	114
Fair Haven CDP, Rutland County .....	2 435	37.0	164	474	88	122	287	384	346	109	96
Fairlee town, Orange County .....	967	40.8	51	177	35	35	80	194	168	52	26
Fayston town, Washington County .....	1 141	39.4	70	190	29	36	132	247	199	66	62
Ferdinand town, Essex County .....	33	54.5	2	5	-	1	2	3	4	2	2
Ferrisburg town, Addison County .....	2 657	39.0	170	492	75	82	321	490	425	171	130
Fletcher town, Franklin County .....	1 179	34.7	100	238	46	45	170	221	204	50	38
Franklin town, Franklin County .....	1 268	36.4	86	289	49	32	156	231	175	60	49
Georgia town, Franklin County .....	4 375	34.5	309	1 056	124	132	614	880	670	198	123
Glastenbury town, Bennington County .....	16	45.5	-	4	1	-	-	3	6	2	-
Glover town, Orleans County .....	966	43.8	52	161	29	30	89	135	193	80	56
Goshen town, Addison County .....	227	43.2	7	53	6	3	14	38	57	18	10
Grafton town, Windham County .....	649	46.0	32	86	25	11	57	103	107	57	53
Granby town, Essex County .....	86	41.6	3	18	1	4	5	20	12	6	5
Grand Isle town, Grand Isle County .....	1 955	39.9	113	382	45	50	209	379	337	139	98
Graniteville-East Barre CDP, Washington County .....	2 136	36.7	133	421	69	88	299	348	264	99	102
Granville town, Addison County .....	303	37.8	14	60	12	6	45	60	50	16	5
Greensboro town, Orleans County .....	770	44.2	38	131	19	24	84	94	138	39	45
Groton town, Caledonia County .....	876	39.3	52	196	26	21	91	135	129	58	40
Guildhall town, Essex County .....	268	43.0	12	53	13	5	27	34	43	16	8
Guilford town, Windham County .....	2 046	40.1	101	432	59	53	185	387	420	134	79
Halifax town, Windham County .....	782	41.9	42	151	21	21	78	128	141	56	33
Hancock town, Addison County .....	382	41.8	19	61	17	11	51	52	64	31	17
Hardwick town, Caledonia County .....	3 174	35.9	212	723	105	118	384	534	454	159	106
Hartford town, Windsor County .....	10 367	40.0	553	1 875	284	328	1 302	1 737	1 698	553	518
Hartland town, Windsor County .....	3 223	39.8	162	678	80	83	328	614	574	189	135
Highgate town, Franklin County .....	3 397	34.4	245	753	125	141	467	641	441	163	119
Hinesburg town, Chittenden County .....	4 340	35.3	305	949	100	152	640	943	708	166	140
Holland town, Orleans County .....	588	35.3	39	150	16	17	69	111	83	31	19
Hubbardton town, Rutland County .....	752	39.7	35	136	28	29	90	116	146	48	45
Huntington town, Chittenden County .....	1 861	36.6	128	399	41	44	260	429	347	83	29
Hyde Park village, Lamoille County .....	415	43.6	19	63	9	19	52	55	78	22	23
Hyde Park town, Lamoille County .....	2 847	38.2	178	526	94	114	386	432	464	167	129
Ira town, Rutland County .....	455	37.6	26	108	17	20	33	95	88	14	16
Irasburg town, Orleans County .....	1 077	36.7	67	238	31	45	124	196	147	56	51
Island Pond CDP, Essex County .....	849	42.1	45	159	37	37	80	112	133	47	35
Isle La Motte town, Grand Isle County .....	488	41.5	27	95	13	8	47	81	67	35	31
Jacksonville village, Windham County .....	237	32.6	15	54	11	16	30	42	25	11	8
Jamaica town, Windham County .....	946	38.0	64	147	17	40	147	153	169	49	35
Jay town, Orleans County .....	426	38.8	30	85	8	23	48	75	56	31	30
Jeffersonville village, Lamoille County .....	568	32.1	38	97	24	31	114	86	76	29	12
Jericho village, Chittenden County .....	1 457	36.4	98	373	32	43	148	299	254	77	38
Jericho town, Chittenden County .....	5 015	37.3	342	1 206	118	115	521	1 067	891	285	149
Johnson village, Lamoille County .....	1 420	22.5	54	133	384	275	156	130	112	28	29
Johnson town, Lamoille County .....	3 274	26.2	196	510	453	410	418	414	365	131	100
Killington town, Rutland County .....	1 095	41.6	45	179	20	43	141	181	225	86	54
Kirby town, Caledonia County .....	456	37.1	33	99	11	14	60	69	92	22	16
Landgrove town, Bennington County .....	144	45.3	9	25	2	1	13	21	33	10	11
Leicester town, Addison County .....	974	38.7	52	190	20	35	126	173	163	58	55
Lemington town, Essex County .....	107	52.3	3	21	1	2	4	18	8	14	7
Lewis town, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln town, Addison County .....	1 214	39.0	84	245	25	47	138	215	220	63	46
Londonderry town, Windham County .....	1 709	41.5	90	284	46	57	203	287	256	117	86
Lowell town, Orleans County .....	738	35.4	45	172	17	33	95	122	103	44	26
Ludlow village, Windsor County .....	958	42.3	46	139	32	33	120	162	105	54	47
Ludlow town, Windsor County .....	2 449	43.2	109	405	79	80	228	415	380	167	129
Lunenburg town, Essex County .....	1 328	37.3	74	276	31	63	163	223	169	78	60
Lyndon town, Caledonia County .....	5 448	35.1	261	995	544	382	534	771	726	264	222
Lyndonville village, Caledonia County .....	1 227	36.3	46	223	80	126	117	179	148	59	53
Maidstone town, Essex County .....	105	46.3	2	13	4	1	14	16	23	9	11
Manchester village, Bennington County .....	602	52.0	17	99	6	14	35	65	101	50	43
Manchester town, Bennington County .....	4 180	44.0	184	783	67	99	387	657	656	300	249
Manchester Center CDP, Bennington County .....	2 065	42.3	107	370	36	63	237	323	271	123	114
Marlboro town, Windham County .....	978	36.7	30	156	153	75	68	129	169	45	55
Marshfield village, Washington County .....	262	32.7	17	55	13	26	30	40	37	9	10
Marshfield town, Washington County .....	1 496	37.9	109	309	48	50	177	278	226	93	72
Mendon town, Rutland County .....	1 028	41.5	37	202	30	27	110	185	192	57	47
Middlebury CDP, Addison County .....	6 252	22.7	204	730	1 496	929	487	547	639	215	170
Middlebury town, Addison County .....	8 183	26.6	312	1 119	1 558	1 011	675	843	974	345	258

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County Place and County Subdivision
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
162	124	48	1 156	91.3	1 634	861	334	194	26.1	15.1	Danville town, Caledonia County
353	268	74	2 307	99.6	3 352	1 739	695	396	27.2	15.1	Derby town, Orleans County
50	51	26	343	95.3	500	273	127	82	25.4	19.0	Derby Center village, Orleans County
57	48	20	404	92.1	584	314	125	73	24.7	16.1	Derby Line village, Orleans County
235	124	39	1 024	98.8	1 590	819	398	204	21.9	19.5	Dorset town, Bennington County
108	39	10	679	107.7	1 097	528	157	72	22.2	11.1	Dover town, Windham County
150	83	33	952	101.2	1 472	747	266	138	23.1	13.9	Dummerston town, Windham County
64	44	9	615	109.6	977	489	117	58	24.2	9.1	Duxbury town, Washington County
18	13	2	153	96.7	226	114	33	18	24.9	11.0	East Haven town, Essex County
162	93	28	1 300	98.3	1 951	992	283	142	24.3	11.0	East Montpelier town, Washington County
46	29	5	564	104.3	794	393	80	46	31.1	6.9	Eden town, Lamoille County
42	25	5	429	97.9	596	301	72	37	29.8	8.5	Elmore town, Lamoille County
195	137	69	1 420	96.3	2 006	1 047	401	245	28.0	14.4	Enosburg town, Franklin County
130	106	59	797	84.8	1 080	594	295	188	26.7	20.0	Enosburg Falls village, Franklin County
911	445	163	9 438	97.4	13 429	6 893	1 519	885	27.9	8.2	Essex town, Chittenden County
507	262	91	4 348	97.6	6 326	3 228	860	505	26.4	10.0	Essex Junction village, Chittenden County
119	73	14	1 751	115.0	2 674	1 206	206	102	29.0	5.5	Fairfax town, Franklin County
90	38	9	910	97.8	1 253	627	137	72	30.4	7.6	Fairfield town, Franklin County
211	152	54	1 523	92.3	2 150	1 156	417	253	26.6	14.2	Fair Haven town, Rutland County
182	130	53	1 277	90.7	1 797	976	365	223	26.2	15.0	Fair Haven CDP, Rutland County
95	41	13	491	96.9	739	376	149	83	23.6	15.4	Fairlee town, Orange County
75	23	12	562	103.0	881	437	110	56	22.8	9.6	Fayston town, Washington County
7	5	-	14	135.7	26	13	12	7	21.2	36.4	Ferdinand town, Essex County
178	93	30	1 347	97.3	1 995	1 023	301	162	24.9	11.3	Ferrisburg town, Addison County
41	24	2	553	113.2	841	406	67	38	28.7	5.7	Fletcher town, Franklin County
82	42	17	628	101.9	893	443	141	84	29.6	11.1	Franklin town, Franklin County
155	92	22	2 169	101.7	3 010	1 506	269	141	31.2	6.1	Georgia town, Franklin County
-	-	-	9	77.8	12	7	-	-	25.0	-	Glastenbury town, Bennington County
76	39	26	483	100.0	753	385	141	75	22.0	14.6	Glover town, Orleans County
9	6	6	109	108.3	167	79	21	8	26.4	9.3	Goshen town, Addison County
75	32	11	303	114.2	531	249	118	61	18.2	18.2	Grafton town, Windham County
8	3	1	46	87.0	65	33	12	6	24.4	14.0	Granby town, Essex County
125	66	12	971	101.3	1 460	735	203	104	25.3	10.4	Grand Isle town, Grand Isle County
185	98	30	1 114	91.7	1 582	828	313	186	25.9	14.7	Graniteville-East Barre CDP, Washington County
28	7	-	151	100.7	229	111	35	19	24.4	11.6	Granville town, Addison County
50	76	32	415	85.5	601	336	158	102	21.9	20.5	Greensboro town, Orleans County
79	35	14	470	86.4	628	336	128	65	28.3	14.6	Groton town, Caledonia County
27	27	3	142	88.7	203	109	57	35	24.3	21.3	Guildhall town, Essex County
118	61	17	1 022	100.2	1 513	777	196	98	26.1	9.6	Guilford town, Windham County
68	31	12	395	98.0	589	305	111	56	24.7	14.2	Halifax town, Windham County
27	28	4	178	114.6	302	145	59	32	20.9	15.4	Hancock town, Addison County
213	144	22	1 645	92.9	2 239	1 183	379	228	29.5	11.9	Hardwick town, Caledonia County
814	543	162	5 459	89.9	7 939	4 247	1 519	849	23.4	14.7	Hartford town, Windsor County
214	135	31	1 602	101.2	2 383	1 230	380	210	26.1	11.8	Hartland town, Windsor County
201	87	14	1 693	100.6	2 399	1 194	302	156	29.4	8.9	Highgate town, Franklin County
149	63	25	2 176	99.4	3 086	1 579	237	128	28.9	5.5	Hinesburg town, Chittenden County
34	17	2	302	94.7	399	202	53	26	32.1	9.0	Holland town, Orleans County
52	24	3	364	106.6	581	281	79	42	22.7	10.5	Hubbardton town, Rutland County
65	24	12	937	98.6	1 334	669	101	52	28.3	5.4	Huntington town, Chittenden County
39	28	8	216	92.1	333	180	75	41	19.8	18.1	Hyde Park village, Lamoille County
190	130	37	1 435	98.4	2 143	1 092	357	198	24.7	12.5	Hyde Park town, Lamoille County
20	15	3	246	85.0	321	170	38	23	29.5	8.4	Ira town, Rutland County
71	46	5	551	95.5	772	390	122	60	28.3	11.3	Irasburg town, Orleans County
86	60	18	437	94.3	645	341	164	104	24.0	19.3	Island Pond CDP, Essex County
57	18	9	252	93.7	366	190	84	44	25.0	17.2	Isle La Motte town, Grand Isle County
18	3	4	134	76.9	168	95	25	17	29.1	10.5	Jacksonville village, Windham County
68	44	13	443	113.5	735	351	125	66	22.3	13.2	Jamaica town, Windham County
29	7	4	208	104.8	311	159	40	21	27.0	9.4	Jay town, Orleans County
26	26	9	288	97.2	433	222	61	38	23.8	10.7	Jeffersonville village, Lamoille County
58	30	7	719	102.6	986	517	95	52	32.3	6.5	Jericho village, Chittenden County
180	101	40	2 531	98.1	3 467	1 800	321	179	30.9	6.4	Jericho town, Chittenden County
54	46	19	711	99.7	1 233	614	119	80	13.2	8.4	Johnson village, Lamoille County
142	94	41	1 607	103.7	2 568	1 270	277	167	21.6	8.5	Johnson town, Lamoille County
94	23	4	509	115.1	871	402	121	51	20.5	11.1	Killington town, Rutland County
21	14	5	229	99.1	324	163	40	24	28.9	8.8	Kirby town, Caledonia County
14	5	-	72	100.0	110	56	19	7	23.6	13.2	Landgrove town, Bennington County
67	30	5	475	105.1	732	362	102	55	24.8	10.5	Leicester town, Addison County
17	11	1	49	118.4	83	43	29	15	22.4	27.1	Lemington town, Essex County
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Lewis town, Essex County
73	49	9	603	101.3	885	441	131	78	27.1	10.8	Lincoln town, Addison County
163	93	27	845	102.2	1 335	657	283	142	21.9	16.6	Londonderry town, Windham County
56	20	5	363	103.3	521	257	81	45	29.4	11.0	Lowell town, Orleans County
88	76	56	522	83.5	773	424	220	148	19.3	23.0	Ludlow village, Windsor County
240	153	64	1 248	96.2	1 935	1 001	457	264	21.0	18.7	Ludlow town, Windsor County
113	58	20	654	103.1	978	492	191	103	26.4	14.4	Lunenburg town, Essex County
366	275	108	2 723	100.1	4 192	2 138	749	467	23.1	13.7	Lyndon town, Caledonia County
83	73	40	638	92.3	958	524	196	132	21.9	16.0	Lyndonville village, Caledonia County
6	5	1	45	133.3	90	42	12	8	14.3	11.4	Maidstone town, Essex County
95	51	26	328	83.5	486	270	172	102	19.3	28.6	Manchester village, Bennington County
425	253	120	2 224	87.9	3 213	1 743	798	482	23.1	19.1	Manchester town, Bennington County
208	140	73	1 125	83.6	1 588	884	421	265	23.1	20.4	Manchester Center CDP, Bennington County
63	27	8	499	96.0	792	416	98	49	19.0	10.0	Marlboro town, Windham County
19	5	1	133	97.0	190	95	25	14	27.5	9.5	Marshfield village, Washington County
80	47	7	739	102.4	1 078	532	134	63	27.9	9.0	Marshfield town, Washington County
87	46	8	497	106.8	789	374	141	69	23.2	13.7	Mendon town, Rutland County
348	338	149	3 347	86.8	5 318	2 873	835	538	14.9	13.4	Middlebury CDP, Addison County
493	420	175	4 292	90.7	6 752	3 602	1 088	674	17.5	13.3	Middlebury town, Addison County

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Middlesex town, Washington County .....	1 729	38.6	93	366	45	66	192	336	378	83	52
Middletown Springs town, Rutland County .....	823	40.6	48	157	21	23	91	142	136	54	50
Milton village, Chittenden County .....	1 537	35.2	116	332	40	54	223	301	217	65	61
Milton town, Chittenden County .....	9 479	34.5	703	2 018	303	371	1 433	1 961	1 419	430	290
Monkton town, Addison County .....	1 759	37.0	140	362	49	36	212	363	354	97	38
Montgomery town, Franklin County .....	992	41.8	68	166	29	27	113	154	177	77	47
Montpelier city, Washington County .....	8 035	40.5	364	1 346	283	405	970	1 292	1 448	411	316
Moretown town, Washington County .....	1 653	38.2	102	338	38	48	219	306	321	65	60
Morgan town, Orleans County .....	669	38.2	38	159	12	15	82	100	109	37	42
Morristown town, Lamoille County .....	5 139	39.0	247	995	186	205	605	875	769	267	204
Morrisville village, Lamoille County .....	2 009	42.1	85	353	71	87	217	291	285	94	75
Mount Holly town, Rutland County .....	1 241	39.1	65	261	28	29	169	214	190	78	60
Mount Tabor town, Rutland County .....	203	40.1	11	33	5	2	35	35	29	13	11
Newark town, Caledonia County .....	470	38.9	33	94	9	12	63	75	85	24	21
Newbury village, Orange County .....	396	41.2	23	94	8	7	33	66	54	31	17
Newbury town, Orange County .....	1 955	42.0	93	381	55	53	170	332	309	118	107
Newfane village, Windham County .....	116	46.3	4	14	1	2	14	18	22	8	8
Newfane town, Windham County .....	1 680	42.1	90	312	42	35	156	308	350	116	78
New Haven town, Addison County .....	1 666	37.7	98	352	62	59	188	300	299	97	53
Newport city, Orleans County .....	5 005	39.9	283	826	193	223	629	726	687	251	219
Newport town, Orleans County .....	1 511	38.6	78	322	31	57	182	248	232	105	83
North Bennington village, Bennington County .....	1 428	28.8	66	219	235	152	133	149	160	48	47
Northfield village, Washington County .....	3 208	22.1	123	359	831	564	237	326	227	97	66
Northfield town, Washington County .....	5 791	29.7	253	873	918	657	521	799	671	247	178
North Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	810	42.9	36	141	22	17	86	130	164	59	55
North Troy village, Orleans County .....	593	37.4	35	121	23	28	69	82	85	34	26
North Westminster village, Windham County .....	271	42.4	20	46	6	9	29	34	52	17	14
Norton town, Essex County .....	214	43.0	6	46	8	4	20	31	27	8	25
Norwich town, Windsor County .....	3 544	40.9	166	871	76	98	277	558	735	236	138
Old Bennington village, Bennington County .....	232	47.7	15	39	7	4	10	31	42	13	13
Orange town, Orange County .....	965	38.1	63	198	27	32	101	181	155	65	41
Orleans village, Orleans County .....	826	40.4	50	158	22	39	93	117	127	33	36
Orwell town, Addison County .....	1 185	38.9	72	251	39	27	122	203	207	69	54
Panton town, Addison County .....	682	41.3	37	135	26	22	57	127	119	39	27
Pawlet town, Rutland County .....	1 394	40.3	74	272	38	33	159	217	227	84	70
Peacham town, Caledonia County .....	665	43.0	25	159	18	13	37	95	132	45	39
Perkinsville village, Windsor County .....	142	40.0	11	27	3	4	15	20	24	9	6
Peru town, Bennington County .....	416	40.9	21	86	13	8	35	75	70	28	18
Pittsfield town, Rutland County .....	427	41.3	23	62	4	11	60	70	87	25	19
Pittsford town, Rutland County .....	3 140	40.1	179	549	96	95	377	565	521	207	138
Plainfield town, Washington County .....	1 286	35.9	76	229	91	75	153	218	212	72	30
Plymouth town, Windsor County .....	555	46.6	22	78	5	11	62	84	86	47	51
Pomfret town, Windsor County .....	997	42.4	52	210	14	25	78	166	192	64	56
Poultney village, Rutland County .....	1 575	24.0	66	201	309	233	163	180	144	33	47
Poultney town, Rutland County .....	3 633	35.9	159	608	367	271	375	533	421	160	158
Pownal town, Bennington County .....	3 560	38.5	199	705	122	147	392	637	560	231	171
Proctor town, Rutland County .....	1 877	38.8	110	381	46	49	232	305	288	95	60
Putney town, Windham County .....	2 634	35.5	124	470	223	211	265	459	432	131	62
Randolph town, Orange County .....	4 853	35.9	253	877	502	270	472	685	699	248	173
Reading town, Windsor County .....	707	41.2	38	132	17	15	74	125	119	50	32
Readsboro town, Bennington County .....	809	41.2	37	162	24	31	68	142	114	52	40
Richford town, Franklin County .....	2 321	37.8	169	433	81	95	287	344	309	116	91
Richmond town, Chittenden County .....	4 090	37.1	282	915	88	132	492	901	696	212	95
Ripton town, Addison County .....	556	38.5	41	104	10	25	63	106	106	31	24
Rochester town, Windsor County .....	1 171	42.7	50	209	23	35	114	194	204	78	55
Rockingham town, Windham County .....	5 309	39.2	311	1 023	182	180	634	806	828	312	213
Roxbury town, Washington County .....	576	40.2	35	103	11	24	61	109	111	47	21
Royalton town, Windsor County .....	2 603	34.2	119	461	72	201	476	447	350	103	92
Rupert town, Bennington County .....	704	43.6	26	131	16	20	65	103	95	46	45
Rutland city, Rutland County .....	17 292	39.3	996	2 923	593	783	2 194	2 783	2 377	876	623
Rutland town, Rutland County .....	4 038	45.4	157	735	85	88	332	591	769	287	236
Ryegate town, Caledonia County .....	1 150	41.2	48	242	39	42	113	170	218	67	42
St. Albans city, Franklin County .....	7 650	35.2	562	1 393	254	381	1 215	1 216	961	337	258
St. Albans town, Franklin County .....	5 086	37.9	361	1 011	125	165	615	907	706	271	206
St. George town, Chittenden County .....	698	33.8	42	167	17	30	103	133	108	25	26
St. Johnsbury CDP, Caledonia County .....	6 319	40.0	311	1 097	278	292	737	879	929	294	244
St. Johnsbury town, Caledonia County .....	7 571	39.5	396	1 333	330	350	900	1 070	1 169	348	274
Salisbury town, Addison County .....	1 090	38.7	66	213	31	35	140	174	178	64	54
Sandgate town, Bennington County .....	353	46.1	13	63	8	5	31	51	70	27	24
Saxtons River village, Windham County .....	519	37.4	33	119	9	19	60	71	79	42	19
Searsburg town, Bennington County .....	96	41.8	4	22	4	1	5	19	24	3	5
Shaftsbury town, Bennington County .....	3 767	40.4	197	774	99	99	410	625	672	222	175
Sharon town, Windsor County .....	1 411	37.5	95	297	32	48	168	261	276	68	54
Sheffield town, Caledonia County .....	727	35.9	42	160	17	25	108	124	113	41	24
Shelburne town, Chittenden County .....	6 944	40.9	444	1 476	144	129	618	1 179	1 184	410	292
Sheldon town, Franklin County .....	1 990	34.3	135	482	60	70	271	364	265	107	84
Shoreham town, Addison County .....	1 222	38.2	60	276	35	39	137	207	201	66	49
Shrewsbury town, Rutland County .....	1 108	42.6	50	216	30	27	103	188	225	73	60
Somerset town, Windham County .....	5	33.5	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
South Barre CDP, Washington County .....	1 242	42.1	65	204	35	47	136	187	220	84	72
South Burlington city, Chittenden County .....	15 814	36.2	776	2 639	1 309	673	2 198	2 674	2 151	727	600
South Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	1 696	40.2	79	344	49	45	179	310	333	90	78
South Shaftsbury CDP, Bennington County .....	772	39.6	35	155	24	26	101	112	126	33	28
Springfield CDP, Windsor County .....	3 938	40.2	226	743	137	146	419	604	569	221	137
Springfield town, Windsor County .....	9 078	41.6	486	1 630	287	291	950	1 404	1 336	566	400
Stamford town, Bennington County .....	813	41.2	42	165	22	20	59	172	128	60	40
Stannard town, Caledonia County .....	185	38.3	12	40	3	1	24	35	37	7	6

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County Place and County Subdivision
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
68	37	13	883	95.8	1 270	649	118	65	26.5	6.8	Middlesex town, Washington County
55	34	12	429	91.8	618	322	101	51	24.9	12.3	Middletown Springs town, Rutland County
73	39	16	766	100.7	1 089	559	128	79	29.1	8.3	Milton village, Chittenden County
335	170	46	4 727	100.5	6 758	3 400	551	305	28.7	5.8	Milton town, Chittenden County
59	37	12	889	97.9	1 257	657	108	69	28.5	6.1	Monkton town, Addison County
88	32	14	492	101.6	758	375	134	72	23.6	13.5	Montgomery town, Franklin County
557	447	196	4 362	84.2	6 325	3 475	1 200	776	21.3	14.9	Montpelier city, Washington County
97	42	17	828	99.6	1 213	615	156	92	26.6	9.4	Moretown town, Washington County
44	27	4	321	108.4	472	242	75	37	29.4	11.2	Morgan town, Orleans County
372	267	147	2 681	91.7	3 897	2 093	786	484	24.2	15.3	Morristown town, Lamoille County
168	172	111	1 108	81.3	1 571	906	451	310	21.8	22.4	Morrisville village, Lamoille County
80	53	14	611	103.1	915	451	147	68	26.3	11.8	Mount Holly town, Rutland County
15	8	6	101	101.0	159	80	29	14	21.7	14.3	Mount Tabor town, Rutland County
39	13	2	242	94.2	343	167	54	26	27.0	11.5	Newark town, Caledonia County
36	22	5	196	102.0	279	153	63	38	29.5	15.9	Newbury village, Orange County
200	109	28	1 006	94.3	1 481	776	337	186	24.2	17.2	Newbury town, Orange County
13	11	1	67	73.1	98	57	25	17	15.5	21.6	Newfane village, Windham County
119	54	20	877	91.6	1 278	663	193	109	23.9	11.5	Newfane town, Windham County
95	46	17	816	104.2	1 216	591	158	78	27.0	9.5	New Haven town, Addison County
452	368	148	2 535	97.4	3 896	2 011	968	613	22.2	19.3	Newport city, Orleans County
109	57	7	744	103.1	1 111	549	173	96	26.5	11.4	Newport town, Orleans County
82	88	49	823	73.5	1 143	683	219	147	20.0	15.3	North Bennington village, Bennington County
135	138	105	1 325	142.1	2 726	1 115	378	255	15.0	11.8	Northfield village, Washington County
303	238	133	2 609	122.0	4 665	2 097	674	422	19.4	11.6	Northfield town, Washington County
66	27	7	402	101.5	633	315	100	52	21.9	12.3	North Hero town, Grand Isle County
47	30	13	300	97.7	437	227	90	57	26.3	15.2	North Troy village, Orleans County
18	20	6	122	122.1	205	99	44	22	24.4	16.2	North Westminster village, Windham County
29	4	6	108	98.1	162	75	39	17	24.3	18.2	Norton town, Essex County
224	120	45	1 811	95.7	2 507	1 319	389	217	29.3	11.0	Norwich town, Windsor County
22	27	9	123	88.6	178	97	58	34	23.3	25.0	Old Bennington village, Bennington County
70	26	6	489	97.3	704	356	102	54	27.0	10.6	Orange town, Orange County
66	60	25	414	99.5	618	320	151	97	25.2	18.3	Orleans village, Orleans County
76	52	13	605	95.9	862	435	141	70	27.3	11.9	Orwell town, Addison County
48	41	4	343	98.8	510	257	93	49	25.2	13.6	Panton town, Addison County
122	73	25	693	101.2	1 048	520	220	118	24.8	15.8	Pawlet town, Rutland County
57	35	10	334	99.1	481	253	102	57	27.7	15.3	Peacham town, Caledonia County
12	6	5	73	94.5	104	57	23	13	26.8	16.2	Perkinsville village, Windsor County
41	16	5	204	103.9	309	156	62	33	25.7	14.9	Peru town, Bennington County
40	23	3	209	104.3	342	163	66	28	19.9	15.5	Pittsfield town, Rutland County
213	158	42	1 571	99.9	2 412	1 245	413	241	23.2	13.2	Pittsford town, Rutland County
67	44	19	662	94.3	981	516	130	75	23.7	10.1	Plainfield town, Washington County
60	39	10	264	110.2	455	219	109	52	18.0	19.6	Plymouth town, Windsor County
91	43	6	509	95.9	735	377	140	70	26.3	14.0	Pomfret town, Windsor County
89	79	31	821	91.8	1 308	678	199	124	17.0	12.6	Poultney village, Rutland County
304	198	79	1 850	96.4	2 866	1 472	581	345	21.1	16.0	Poultney town, Rutland County
248	117	31	1 752	103.2	2 656	1 355	396	215	25.4	11.1	Pownal town, Bennington County
151	134	26	1 000	87.7	1 386	754	311	189	26.2	16.6	Proctor town, Rutland County
160	77	20	1 277	106.3	2 040	981	257	141	22.6	9.8	Putney town, Windham County
309	273	92	2 389	103.1	3 723	1 813	674	403	23.3	13.9	Randolph town, Orange County
52	46	7	373	89.5	537	279	105	62	24.0	14.9	Reading town, Windsor County
78	49	12	403	100.7	610	302	139	78	24.6	17.2	Readsboro town, Bennington County
195	148	53	1 199	93.6	1 719	904	396	232	25.9	17.1	Richford town, Franklin County
168	83	26	2 090	95.7	2 893	1 476	277	156	29.3	6.8	Richmond town, Chittenden County
23	20	3	261	113.0	411	199	46	18	26.1	8.3	Ripton town, Addison County
114	65	30	606	93.2	912	464	209	113	22.1	17.8	Rochester town, Windsor County
375	341	104	2 739	93.8	3 975	2 108	820	498	25.1	15.4	Rockingham town, Windham County
37	13	4	286	101.4	438	220	54	31	24.0	9.4	Roxbury town, Washington County
146	107	29	1 284	102.7	2 023	1 018	282	152	22.3	10.8	Royalton town, Windsor County
90	47	20	370	90.3	547	293	157	91	22.3	22.3	Rupert town, Bennington County
1 376	1 230	538	9 109	89.8	13 373	7 171	3 144	2 033	22.7	18.2	Rutland city, Rutland County
372	268	118	2 132	89.4	3 146	1 706	758	448	22.1	18.8	Rutland town, Rutland County
86	69	14	555	107.2	860	430	169	96	25.2	14.7	Ryegate town, Caledonia County
555	387	131	3 992	91.6	5 695	3 058	1 073	684	25.6	14.0	St. Albans city, Franklin County
372	247	100	2 598	95.8	3 714	1 948	719	435	27.0	14.1	St. Albans town, Franklin County
29	16	2	340	105.3	489	240	47	27	29.9	6.7	St. George town, Chittenden County
556	484	218	3 274	93.0	4 911	2 593	1 258	803	22.3	19.9	St. Johnsbury CDP, Caledonia County
642	534	225	3 907	93.8	5 842	3 067	1 401	883	22.8	18.5	St. Johnsbury town, Caledonia County
75	43	17	544	100.4	811	410	135	74	25.6	12.4	Salisbury town, Addison County
36	17	8	164	115.2	277	125	61	26	21.5	17.3	Sandgate town, Bennington County
28	33	7	268	93.7	367	203	68	42	29.3	13.1	Saxtons River village, Windham County
5	1	3	38	152.6	70	30	9	6	27.1	9.4	Searsburg town, Bennington County
305	141	48	1 930	95.2	2 796	1 462	494	285	25.8	13.1	Shaftsbury town, Bennington County
74	28	10	697	102.4	1 019	504	112	60	27.8	7.9	Sharon town, Windsor County
38	34	1	350	107.7	525	255	73	35	27.8	10.0	Sheffield town, Caledonia County
468	391	209	3 637	90.9	5 024	2 697	1 068	648	27.6	15.4	Shelburne town, Chittenden County
102	34	16	1 014	96.3	1 373	695	152	84	31.0	7.6	Sheldon town, Franklin County
88	52	12	615	98.7	886	443	152	79	27.5	12.4	Shoreham town, Addison County
89	44	3	557	98.9	842	435	136	70	24.0	12.3	Shrewsbury town, Rutland County
-	-	-	1	400.0	3	1	-	-	40.0	-	Somerset town, Windham County
96	69	27	642	93.5	973	508	192	110	21.7	15.5	South Barre CDP, Washington County
1 008	729	330	8 370	88.9	12 399	6 694	2 067	1 292	21.6	13.1	South Burlington city, Chittenden County
117	59	13	856	98.1	1 273	650	189	101	24.9	11.1	South Hero town, Grand Isle County
84	36	12	389	98.5	582	304	132	79	24.6	17.1	South Shaftsbury CDP, Bennington County
293	325	118	2 137	84.3	2 969	1 624	736	470	24.6	18.7	Springfield CDP, Windsor County
741	728	259	4 754	91.0	6 962	3 705	1 728	1 034	23.3	19.0	Springfield town, Windsor County
69	30	6	401	102.7	606	308	105	55	25.5	12.9	Stamford town, Bennington County
16	4	-	88	110.2	133	64	20	11	28.1	10.8	Stannard town, Caledonia County

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Starksboro town, Addison County .....	1 898	33.8	150	431	60	71	281	372	309	73	41
Stockbridge town, Windsor County .....	674	41.3	45	108	16	18	74	123	105	47	33
Stowe town, Lamoille County .....	4 339	41.4	179	735	116	182	513	713	793	306	215
Strafford town, Orange County .....	1 045	40.6	56	229	26	14	104	188	203	51	49
Stratton town, Windham County .....	136	42.5	7	22	2	3	15	27	17	12	7
Sudbury town, Rutland County .....	583	42.0	22	111	15	19	54	108	110	45	26
Sunderland town, Bennington County .....	850	41.8	50	149	20	19	95	135	122	57	48
Sutton town, Caledonia County .....	1 001	36.9	63	235	32	26	116	163	178	44	28
Swanton village, Franklin County .....	2 548	37.9	163	469	85	102	345	404	319	129	112
Swanton town, Franklin County .....	6 203	36.5	430	1 286	227	214	787	1 038	878	322	246
Thetford town, Orange County .....	2 617	38.9	171	533	78	67	285	496	502	119	96
Tinmouth town, Rutland County .....	567	40.1	34	91	20	23	70	96	100	39	20
Topsham town, Orange County .....	1 142	36.5	69	246	43	35	150	219	158	58	48
Townshend town, Windham County .....	1 149	41.9	73	200	31	18	118	213	190	67	50
Troy town, Orleans County .....	1 564	37.0	84	320	61	73	195	244	232	87	70
Tunbridge town, Orange County .....	1 309	38.2	75	257	27	40	158	254	195	70	60
Underhill town, Chittenden County .....	2 980	37.8	164	700	67	70	337	633	554	182	104
Vergennes city, Addison County .....	2 741	32.6	161	617	212	147	328	435	331	109	90
Vernon town, Windham County .....	2 141	39.0	129	454	63	55	220	372	356	123	81
Vershire town, Orange County .....	629	38.4	37	130	15	15	81	123	114	21	27
Victory town, Essex County .....	97	46.5	6	11	1	3	10	14	18	13	3
Waitsfield town, Washington County .....	1 659	40.3	87	266	42	68	216	319	286	86	87
Walden town, Caledonia County .....	782	36.4	48	175	22	26	101	134	141	33	25
Wallingford CDP, Rutland County .....	948	41.3	44	173	29	33	90	166	160	75	36
Wallingford town, Rutland County .....	2 274	41.6	108	423	65	66	228	385	416	175	97
Waltham town, Addison County .....	479	39.1	25	113	12	11	54	76	88	33	21
Wardsboro town, Windham County .....	854	40.7	48	154	24	32	89	154	150	53	54
Warner's grant, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren town, Washington County .....	1 681	39.6	70	315	28	57	224	294	309	126	97
Warren's gore, Essex County .....	10	46.5	-	2	-	-	2	1	2	1	-
Washington town, Orange County .....	1 047	38.7	36	232	32	30	121	195	194	67	42
Waterbury village, Washington County .....	1 706	36.8	96	263	36	81	308	309	250	84	59
Waterbury town, Washington County .....	4 915	37.7	310	923	108	165	699	913	854	236	199
Waterford town, Caledonia County .....	1 104	42.5	55	217	30	17	103	181	221	60	66
Waterville town, Lamoille County .....	697	36.4	41	154	21	32	82	128	105	38	25
Weathersfield town, Windsor County .....	2 788	43.5	128	445	69	72	289	461	491	209	169
Wells town, Rutland County .....	1 121	43.3	42	207	35	29	97	185	182	69	67
Wells River village, Orange County .....	325	44.3	13	62	11	8	34	40	43	13	25
West Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	3 222	42.0	167	573	89	97	321	516	567	200	149
West Burke village, Caledonia County .....	364	34.0	28	69	21	21	46	52	56	20	11
West Fairlee town, Orange County .....	726	35.2	51	151	21	30	107	128	98	49	30
Westfield town, Orleans County .....	503	43.9	22	85	13	26	49	66	100	35	24
Westford town, Chittenden County .....	2 086	35.9	152	485	52	35	280	458	340	102	65
West Haven town, Rutland County .....	278	41.3	7	56	8	10	29	47	55	15	18
Westminster village, Windham County .....	276	44.3	7	49	12	14	19	39	63	18	11
Westminster town, Windham County .....	3 210	38.5	182	695	90	85	372	586	563	172	135
Westmore town, Orleans County .....	306	45.9	13	38	14	10	28	41	65	28	18
Weston town, Windsor County .....	630	50.4	23	94	12	7	42	78	100	72	60
West Rutland town, Rutland County .....	2 535	39.0	126	477	71	97	324	430	376	134	116
West Rutland CDP, Rutland County .....	2 263	38.7	109	435	64	96	287	385	329	120	107
West Windsor town, Windsor County .....	1 067	45.3	50	180	23	30	82	164	231	86	55
Weybridge town, Addison County .....	824	41.3	57	149	14	23	79	143	137	52	47
Wheelock town, Caledonia County .....	621	40.1	32	129	15	22	63	111	109	50	30
White River Junction CDP, Windsor County .....	2 569	38.2	125	498	86	101	345	422	370	116	113
Whiting town, Addison County .....	380	39.2	13	76	13	17	42	78	59	17	18
Whitingham town, Windham County .....	1 298	39.1	75	253	42	45	144	222	200	92	63
Wilder CDP, Windsor County .....	1 636	37.5	84	336	38	43	224	304	266	78	70
Williamstown town, Orange County .....	3 225	36.4	215	629	108	119	467	580	469	192	129
Williston town, Chittenden County .....	7 650	38.8	519	1 587	173	144	881	1 568	1 214	366	302
Wilmington town, Windham County .....	2 225	41.9	101	379	84	72	233	362	405	143	132
Windham town, Windham County .....	328	42.8	20	43	12	16	30	53	47	21	13
Windsor town, Windsor County .....	3 756	40.8	189	644	121	153	436	573	533	206	124
Winhall town, Bennington County .....	702	45.3	31	90	16	25	84	100	124	54	39
Winooski city, Chittenden County .....	6 561	32.9	415	998	243	567	1 256	1 027	683	256	227
Wolcott town, Lamoille County .....	1 456	33.4	106	308	50	57	245	250	194	85	61
Woodbury town, Washington County .....	809	40.0	40	151	36	25	105	139	184	41	31
Woodford town, Bennington County .....	414	39.9	22	68	16	18	44	87	67	22	26
Woodstock village, Windsor County .....	977	44.5	31	149	25	41	98	154	161	61	43
Woodstock town, Windsor County .....	3 232	45.3	109	559	79	78	274	499	645	214	166
Worcester town, Washington County .....	902	38.2	40	198	25	36	107	153	181	59	45

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County Place and County Subdivision
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
60	37	13	965	96.7	1 317	656	110	59	30.6	5.8	Starksboro town, Addison County
66	24	15	330	104.2	521	260	105	53	22.7	15.6	Stockbridge town, Windsor County
338	188	61	2 131	103.6	3 425	1 702	587	299	21.1	13.5	Stowe town, Lamoille County
72	48	5	521	100.6	760	388	125	63	27.3	12.0	Stratford town, Orange County
14	9	1	66	106.1	107	50	24	12	21.3	17.6	Stratton town, Windham County
38	31	4	297	96.3	450	232	73	36	22.8	12.5	Sudbury town, Rutland County
108	33	14	443	91.9	651	339	155	75	23.4	18.2	Sunderland town, Bennington County
69	39	8	495	102.2	703	348	116	56	29.8	11.6	Sutton town, Caledonia County
218	165	37	1 341	90.0	1 916	1 034	420	267	24.8	16.5	Swanton village, Franklin County
426	278	71	3 180	95.1	4 487	2 338	775	447	27.7	12.5	Swanton town, Franklin County
164	82	24	1 345	94.6	1 913	1 004	270	144	26.9	10.3	Thetford town, Orange County
40	29	5	290	95.5	442	216	74	37	22.0	13.1	Tinmouth town, Rutland County
61	44	11	580	96.9	827	412	116	64	27.6	10.2	Topsham town, Orange County
93	65	31	606	89.6	876	470	189	107	23.8	16.4	Townshend town, Windham County
109	67	22	778	101.0	1 160	586	198	117	25.8	12.7	Troy town, Orleans County
101	52	20	656	99.5	977	500	173	94	25.4	13.2	Tunbridge town, Orange County
101	44	24	1 476	101.9	2 116	1 059	169	83	29.0	5.7	Underhill town, Chittenden County
146	117	48	1 368	100.4	1 963	1 013	311	191	28.4	11.3	Vergennes city, Addison County
120	99	69	1 066	100.8	1 558	809	288	171	27.2	13.5	Vernon town, Windham County
41	24	1	318	97.8	462	238	66	37	26.6	10.5	Vershire town, Orange County
12	6	-	45	115.6	80	35	18	6	17.5	18.6	Victory town, Essex County
113	77	12	845	96.3	1 306	662	202	109	21.3	12.2	Waitsfield town, Washington County
37	33	7	391	100.0	559	280	77	42	28.5	9.8	Walden town, Caledonia County
73	51	18	488	94.3	731	386	142	85	22.9	15.0	Wallingford CDP, Rutland County
181	102	28	1 159	96.2	1 743	898	311	171	23.4	13.7	Wallingford town, Rutland County
27	14	5	233	105.6	341	163	46	26	28.8	9.6	Waltham town, Addison County
52	41	3	408	109.3	652	315	96	47	23.7	11.2	Wardsboro town, Windham County
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Warner's grant, Essex County
116	35	10	815	106.3	1 296	621	161	78	22.9	9.6	Warren town, Washington County
2	-	-	4	150.0	8	4	2	1	20.0	20.0	Warren's gore, Essex County
58	35	5	511	104.9	779	388	98	52	25.6	9.4	Washington town, Orange County
93	86	41	871	95.9	1 347	704	220	135	21.0	12.9	Waterbury village, Washington County
267	171	70	2 490	97.4	3 682	1 904	508	293	25.1	10.3	Waterbury town, Washington County
100	44	10	540	104.4	832	415	154	82	24.6	13.9	Waterford town, Caledonia County
36	25	10	327	113.1	502	251	71	37	28.0	10.2	Waterville town, Lamoille County
233	172	50	1 419	96.5	2 215	1 136	455	253	20.6	16.3	Weathersfield town, Windsor County
119	71	18	573	95.6	872	453	208	106	22.2	18.6	Wells town, Rutland County
28	37	11	183	77.6	250	136	76	46	23.1	23.4	Wells River village, Orange County
256	217	70	1 781	80.9	2 482	1 387	543	336	23.0	16.9	West Brattleboro CDP, Windham County
21	15	4	173	110.4	267	133	40	22	26.6	11.0	West Burke village, Caledonia County
32	23	6	358	102.8	524	262	61	39	27.8	8.4	West Fairlee town, Orange County
40	35	8	250	101.2	396	202	83	42	21.3	16.5	Westfield town, Orleans County
74	33	10	1 037	101.2	1 449	717	117	64	30.5	5.6	Westford town, Chittenden County
17	14	2	140	98.6	215	112	33	19	22.7	11.9	West Haven town, Rutland County
23	14	7	150	84.0	220	118	44	25	20.3	15.9	Westminster village, Windham County
177	114	39	1 646	95.0	2 333	1 208	330	175	27.3	10.3	Westminster town, Windham County
27	19	5	153	100.0	255	120	51	27	16.7	16.7	Westmore town, Orleans County
89	48	5	299	110.7	513	251	142	64	18.6	22.5	Weston town, Windsor County
207	138	39	1 293	96.1	1 932	991	384	228	23.8	15.1	West Rutland town, Rutland County
167	125	39	1 149	97.0	1 719	881	331	203	24.0	14.6	West Rutland CDP, Rutland County
100	56	10	535	99.4	837	420	166	79	21.6	15.6	West Windsor town, Windsor County
75	28	20	423	94.8	618	318	123	66	25.0	14.9	Weybridge town, Addison County
34	22	4	313	98.4	460	230	60	28	25.9	9.7	Wheelock town, Caledonia County
186	159	48	1 359	89.0	1 946	1 042	393	230	24.3	15.3	White River Junction CDP, Windsor County
29	15	3	186	104.3	291	142	47	21	23.4	12.4	Whiting town, Addison County
107	36	19	656	97.9	970	489	162	87	25.3	12.5	Whitingham town, Windham County
101	66	26	842	94.3	1 216	648	193	110	25.7	11.8	Wildor CDP, Windsor County
199	94	24	1 573	105.0	2 381	1 200	317	183	26.2	9.8	Williamstown town, Orange County
548	296	52	3 908	95.8	5 544	2 894	896	499	27.5	11.7	Williston town, Chittenden County
188	91	35	1 107	101.0	1 745	878	314	164	21.6	14.1	Wilmington town, Windham County
39	26	8	156	115.8	265	122	73	35	19.2	22.3	Windham town, Windham County
331	287	159	1 966	91.0	2 923	1 558	777	504	22.2	20.7	Windsor town, Windsor County
86	45	8	355	97.7	581	298	139	68	17.2	19.8	Winhall town, Bennington County
469	329	91	3 374	94.5	5 148	2 690	889	586	21.5	13.5	Winooski city, Chittenden County
50	35	15	708	105.6	1 042	515	100	52	28.4	6.9	Wolcott town, Lamoille County
37	15	5	383	111.2	618	300	57	29	23.6	7.0	Woodbury town, Washington County
31	11	2	205	102.0	324	162	44	27	21.7	10.6	Woodford town, Bennington County
83	90	41	500	95.4	797	416	214	141	18.4	21.9	Woodstock village, Windsor County
297	220	92	1 666	94.0	2 564	1 345	609	363	20.7	18.8	Woodstock town, Windsor County
42	10	6	450	100.4	664	331	58	29	26.4	6.4	Worcester town, Washington County

**Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some, or three or more races	
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>608 827</b>	<b>589 208</b>	<b>3 063</b>	<b>2 420</b>	<b>5 217</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>7 335</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6 134</b>	<b>5 504</b>
Addison County .....	35 974	34 844	196	93	264	10	104	463	1.3	391	397
Addison town .....	1 393	1 371	2	3	5	2	-	10	0.7	10	8
Bridport town .....	1 235	1 214	3	3	5	-	-	13	1.1	11	1
Bristol town .....	3 788	3 728	9	5	15	-	4	27	0.7	21	19
Cornwall town .....	1 136	1 116	1	-	7	-	3	9	0.8	8	5
Ferrisburg town .....	2 657	2 595	5	11	13	-	1	32	1.2	31	15
Goshen town .....	227	219	1	1	2	-	2	2	0.9	2	2
Granville town .....	303	295	1	4	-	1	-	2	0.7	1	3
Hancock town .....	382	369	-	2	3	-	2	6	1.6	6	3
Leicester town .....	974	964	2	1	-	2	-	5	0.5	5	5
Lincoln town .....	1 214	1 184	2	4	8	1	-	15	1.2	13	15
Middlebury town .....	8 183	7 714	89	23	153	2	54	148	1.8	120	174
Middlebury CDP .....	6 252	5 826	87	20	142	1	50	126	2.0	100	155
Monkton town .....	1 759	1 735	3	4	7	-	1	9	0.5	9	9
New Haven town .....	1 666	1 637	4	10	-	-	-	15	0.9	13	14
Orwell town .....	1 185	1 176	1	1	5	-	-	2	0.2	1	10
Panton town .....	682	661	-	5	1	-	-	15	2.2	12	1
Ripton town .....	556	543	1	1	2	-	1	8	1.4	6	3
Salisbury town .....	1 090	1 070	-	1	3	-	2	14	1.3	10	3
Shoreham town .....	1 222	1 204	8	3	4	-	-	3	0.2	3	6
Starksboro town .....	1 898	1 834	4	5	13	1	1	40	2.1	37	4
Vergennes city .....	2 741	2 561	55	6	10	1	29	79	2.9	64	80
Waltham town .....	479	473	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1
Weybridge town .....	824	811	5	-	4	-	-	4	0.5	4	13
Whiting town .....	380	370	1	-	1	-	3	5	1.3	4	3
Bennington County .....	36 994	36 161	155	74	228	5	76	295	0.8	248	344
Arlington town .....	2 397	2 351	6	2	10	2	5	21	0.9	21	11
Arlington CDP (part) .....	1 080	1 047	6	1	8	2	1	15	1.4	15	3
Bennington town .....	15 737	15 258	99	40	150	3	35	152	1.0	126	156
Bennington CDP .....	9 168	8 899	47	29	93	1	24	75	0.8	60	86
North Bennington village .....	1 428	1 362	10	2	24	2	2	26	1.8	22	16
Old Bennington village .....	232	216	9	-	2	-	-	5	2.2	5	6
Dorset town .....	2 036	2 015	9	1	3	-	2	6	0.3	4	8
Glastenbury town .....	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.3	1	-
Landgrove town .....	144	143	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester town .....	4 180	4 091	16	7	13	-	18	35	0.8	29	73
Manchester village .....	602	593	1	-	2	-	4	2	0.3	-	12
Manchester Center CDP .....	2 065	2 018	5	7	4	-	12	19	0.9	16	33
Peru town .....	416	407	-	-	1	-	-	8	1.9	5	3
Pownal town .....	3 560	3 483	10	15	20	-	7	25	0.7	23	15
Readsboro town .....	809	799	-	4	2	-	-	4	0.5	2	9
Rupert town .....	704	702	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sandgate town .....	353	344	3	-	3	-	-	3	0.8	3	1
Searsburg town .....	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shaftsbury town .....	3 767	3 719	8	2	11	-	6	21	0.6	18	34
South Shaftsbury CDP .....	772	762	-	-	4	-	-	6	0.8	6	-
Stamford town .....	813	801	-	2	3	-	-	7	0.9	4	2
Sunderland town .....	850	840	1	-	8	-	-	1	0.1	1	5
Arlington CDP (part) .....	119	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winhall town .....	702	690	3	-	1	-	-	8	1.1	8	19
Woodford town .....	414	407	-	-	1	-	3	3	0.7	3	1
Caledonia County .....	29 702	28 954	87	163	111	3	67	317	1.1	291	201
Barnet town .....	1 690	1 635	12	17	8	-	1	17	1.0	17	6
Burke town .....	1 571	1 526	4	9	3	-	6	23	1.5	18	17
West Burke village .....	364	359	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Danville town .....	2 211	2 191	4	5	3	-	-	8	0.4	8	10
Groton town .....	876	845	-	11	-	-	2	18	2.1	18	3
Hardwick town .....	3 174	3 107	2	26	3	-	6	30	0.9	27	13
Kirby town .....	456	438	2	-	-	-	-	14	3.1	14	7
Lyndon town .....	5 448	5 326	14	27	34	1	9	37	0.7	35	24
Lyndonville village .....	1 227	1 188	4	10	13	-	3	9	0.7	9	11
Newark town .....	470	465	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peacham town .....	665	656	3	1	2	-	-	3	0.5	3	7
Ryegate town .....	1 150	1 131	1	5	4	-	-	9	0.8	8	2
St. Johnsbury town .....	7 571	7 303	39	50	47	2	17	113	1.5	106	89
St. Johnsbury CDP .....	6 319	6 081	30	47	41	2	17	101	1.6	94	85
Sheffield town .....	727	709	-	4	-	-	2	12	1.7	11	11
Stannard town .....	185	183	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sutton town .....	1 001	977	-	2	2	-	12	8	0.8	3	4
Walden town .....	782	768	4	1	-	-	1	8	1.0	6	2
Waterford town .....	1 104	1 088	-	-	3	-	-	13	1.2	13	3
Wheeler town .....	621	606	-	2	1	-	8	4	0.6	4	-
Chittenden County .....	146 571	139 446	1 328	403	2 914	32	498	1 950	1.3	1 523	1 561
Bolton town .....	971	953	1	4	2	-	2	9	0.9	8	3
Buels gore .....	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burlington city .....	38 889	35 883	693	182	1 031	8	211	881	2.3	636	546
Charlotte town .....	3 569	3 495	7	2	21	-	16	28	0.8	24	25
Colchester town .....	16 986	16 397	107	29	268	6	43	136	0.8	114	189
Essex town .....	18 626	17 763	164	36	419	4	40	200	1.1	172	158
Essex Junction village .....	8 591	8 209	59	21	203	-	25	74	0.9	61	98
Hinesburg town .....	4 340	4 249	6	9	22	1	7	46	1.1	38	34
Huntington town .....	1 861	1 814	7	3	9	-	3	25	1.3	24	7
Jericho town .....	5 015	4 887	34	7	28	4	15	40	0.8	38	56
Jericho village .....	1 457	1 411	12	5	7	4	5	13	0.9	11	9
Milton town .....	9 479	9 299	20	38	32	2	16	72	0.8	63	59
Milton village .....	1 537	1 499	5	6	11	-	3	13	0.8	10	9
Richmond town .....	4 090	4 023	2	5	21	1	3	35	0.9	28	34
St. George town .....	698	685	4	1	-	-	-	8	1.1	7	8
Shelburne town .....	6 944	6 777	16	7	70	-	22	52	0.7	46	60
South Burlington city .....	15 814	14 831	132	29	530	2	65	225	1.4	170	192

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
<b>603 323</b>	<b>585 431</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>2 921</b>	<b>2 325</b>	<b>5 160</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>6 809</b>	<b>5 897</b>	<b>The State</b>	
35 577	34 612	96.2	184	90	254	8	17	412	375	Addison County	
1 385	1 364	97.9	2	2	5	2	-	10	10	Addison town	
1 234	1 214	98.3	-	2	5	-	-	13	11	Bridport town	
3 769	3 712	98.0	9	5	15	-	2	26	21	Bristol town	
1 131	1 112	97.9	1	-	7	-	2	9	8	Cornwall town	
2 642	2 581	97.1	5	11	13	-	-	32	31	Ferrisburg town	
225	218	96.0	1	1	2	-	1	2	2	Goshen town	
300	294	97.0	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	Granville town	
379	369	96.6	-	2	2	-	-	6	6	Hancock town	
969	960	98.6	1	1	-	2	-	5	5	Leicester town	
1 199	1 170	96.4	2	4	8	1	-	14	12	Lincoln town	
8 009	7 625	93.2	85	23	144	2	11	119	108	Middlebury town	
6 097	5 751	92.0	83	20	136	1	8	98	88	Middlebury CDP	
1 750	1 729	98.3	3	4	7	-	-	7	7	Monkton town	
1 652	1 625	97.5	4	10	-	-	-	13	13	New Haven town	
1 175	1 167	98.5	1	1	5	-	-	1	1	Orwell town	
681	660	96.8	-	5	1	-	-	15	12	Panton town	
553	540	97.1	1	1	2	-	1	8	6	Ripton town	
1 087	1 070	98.2	-	1	3	-	-	13	10	Salisbury town	
1 216	1 199	98.1	7	3	4	-	-	3	3	Shoreham town	
1 894	1 831	96.5	4	5	13	1	-	40	37	Starksboro town	
2 661	2 528	92.2	52	5	10	-	-	66	63	Vergennes city	
478	473	98.7	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	Waltham town	
811	801	97.2	2	-	4	-	-	4	4	Weybridge town	
377	370	97.4	1	-	1	-	-	5	4	Whiting town	
36 650	35 916	97.1	149	69	226	4	34	252	227	Bennington County	
2 386	2 348	98.0	6	2	10	2	-	18	18	Arlington town	
1 077	1 045	96.8	6	1	8	2	-	15	15	Arlington CDP (part)	
15 581	15 153	96.3	98	38	150	2	16	124	115	Bennington town	
9 082	8 847	96.5	47	28	93	1	6	60	55	Bennington CDP	
1 412	1 352	94.7	10	2	24	1	1	22	22	North Bennington village	
226	214	92.2	9	-	2	-	-	1	1	Old Bennington village	
2 028	2 009	98.7	7	1	3	-	2	6	4	Dorset town	
16	15	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Glastenbury town	
144	143	99.3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Landgrove town	
4 107	4 038	96.6	16	6	12	-	8	27	22	Manchester town	
590	584	97.0	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	Manchester village	
2 032	1 994	96.6	5	6	4	-	7	16	14	Manchester Center CDP	
413	404	97.1	-	-	1	-	-	8	5	Peru town	
3 545	3 470	97.5	10	15	20	-	5	25	23	Pownal town	
800	795	98.3	-	2	1	-	-	2	2	Readsboro town	
697	695	98.7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Rupert town	
352	343	97.2	3	-	3	-	-	3	3	Sandgate town	
96	96	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Searsburg town	
3 733	3 694	98.1	7	2	11	-	19	19	18	Shaftsbury town	
772	762	98.7	-	-	4	-	-	6	6	South Shaftsbury CDP	
811	799	98.3	-	2	3	-	-	7	4	Stamford town	
845	835	98.2	1	-	8	-	-	1	1	Sunderland town	
119	119	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arlington CDP (part)	
683	673	95.9	1	-	1	-	-	8	8	Winhall town	
413	406	98.1	-	-	1	-	3	3	3	Woodford town	
29 501	28 812	97.0	82	160	110	2	32	303	285	Caledonia County	
1 684	1 631	96.5	12	16	8	-	-	17	17	Barnet town	
1 554	1 518	96.6	4	9	3	-	-	20	18	Burke town	
359	355	97.5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	West Burke village	
2 201	2 181	98.6	4	5	3	-	-	8	8	Danville town	
873	842	96.1	-	11	-	-	2	18	18	Groton town	
3 161	3 099	97.6	2	26	3	-	3	28	25	Hardwick town	
449	433	95.0	2	-	-	-	-	14	14	Kirby town	
5 424	5 313	97.5	12	27	33	1	2	36	34	Lyndon town	
1 216	1 181	96.3	3	10	13	-	-	9	9	Lyndonville village	
468	464	98.7	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	Newark town	
658	649	97.6	3	1	2	-	-	3	3	Peacham town	
1 148	1 129	98.2	1	5	4	-	-	9	8	Ryegate town	
7 482	7 239	95.6	37	48	47	1	4	106	103	St. Johnsbury town	
6 234	6 021	95.3	28	45	41	1	4	94	91	St. Johnsbury CDP	
716	698	96.0	-	4	-	-	2	12	11	Sheffield town	
184	182	98.4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	Stannard town	
997	975	97.4	-	2	2	-	10	8	3	Sutton town	
780	768	98.2	4	1	-	-	-	7	6	Walden town	
1 101	1 085	98.3	-	-	3	-	-	13	13	Waterford town	
621	606	97.6	-	2	1	-	8	4	4	Wheelock town	
145 010	138 422	94.4	1 283	380	2 901	28	206	1 790	1 441	Chittenden County	
968	952	98.0	1	4	2	-	-	9	8	Bolton town	
12	12	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buels gore	
38 343	35 570	91.5	673	170	1 029	8	82	811	598	Burlington city	
3 544	3 480	97.5	6	2	21	-	10	25	24	Charlotte town	
16 797	16 255	95.7	105	28	266	6	13	124	106	Colchester town	
18 468	17 651	94.8	163	36	417	1	19	181	166	Essex town	
8 493	8 139	94.7	58	21	202	-	10	63	56	Essex Junction village	
4 306	4 228	97.4	6	8	22	1	2	39	35	Hinesburg town	
1 854	1 810	97.3	7	3	9	-	-	25	24	Huntington town	
4 959	4 844	96.6	33	6	28	4	6	38	38	Jericho town	
1 448	1 408	96.6	12	5	7	4	1	11	11	Jericho village	
9 420	9 255	97.6	19	36	32	2	8	68	61	Milton town	
1 528	1 493	97.1	5	6	11	-	-	13	10	Milton village	
4 056	4 002	97.8	2	3	18	1	-	30	26	Richmond town	
690	678	97.1	4	1	-	-	-	7	7	St. George town	
6 884	6 733	97.0	16	6	69	-	-	48	44	Shelburne town	
15 622	14 704	93.0	120	27	527	2	40	202	153	South Burlington city	



Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	
		One race						Two or more races				
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some other race, and three or more races		
Chittenden County—Con.												
Underhill town .....	2 980	2 935	8	4	6	-	9	18	0.6	16	21	
Westford town .....	2 086	2 047	7	2	9	-	3	18	0.9	18	21	
Williston town .....	7 650	7 455	38	11	92	1	8	45	0.6	34	73	
Winooski city .....	6 561	5 941	82	34	354	3	35	112	1.7	87	75	
Essex County .....	6 459	6 237	11	41	17	-	15	138	2.1	111	32	
Averill town .....	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Avery's gore .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	
Bloomfield town .....	261	249	-	4	1	-	-	7	2.7	6	-	
Brighton town .....	1 260	1 199	2	13	6	-	1	39	3.1	24	4	
Island Pond CDP .....	849	800	1	9	5	-	-	34	4.0	20	1	
Brunswick town .....	107	106	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Canaan town .....	1 078	1 033	2	9	1	-	-	33	3.1	32	3	
Concord town .....	1 196	1 163	-	-	3	-	11	19	1.6	16	15	
East Haven town .....	301	292	4	-	3	-	1	1	0.3	1	2	
Ferdinand town .....	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Granby town .....	86	85	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	1	-	
Guildhall town .....	268	255	-	-	1	-	1	11	4.1	9	2	
Lemington town .....	107	101	-	-	-	-	-	6	5.6	1	-	
Lewis town .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	
Lunenburg town .....	1 328	1 299	1	9	1	-	-	18	1.4	18	5	
Maidstone town .....	105	102	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norton town .....	214	207	-	5	-	-	-	2	0.9	2	-	
Victory town .....	97	95	-	-	-	-	1	1	1.0	1	1	
Warner's grant .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	
Warren's gore .....	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Franklin County .....	45 417	43 627	138	684	118	11	95	744	1.6	677	270	
Bakersfield town .....	1 215	1 189	3	2	1	-	-	20	1.6	15	-	
Berkshire town .....	1 388	1 354	8	7	-	-	-	19	1.4	19	7	
Enosburg town .....	2 788	2 671	4	49	8	-	6	50	1.8	49	20	
Enosburg Falls village .....	1 473	1 426	2	15	3	-	2	25	1.7	25	18	
Fairfax town .....	3 765	3 680	20	12	11	-	4	38	1.0	37	25	
Fairfield town .....	1 800	1 746	-	16	2	3	5	28	1.6	26	23	
Fletcher town .....	1 179	1 141	-	9	4	-	4	21	1.8	18	4	
Franklin town .....	1 268	1 221	2	23	3	1	-	18	1.4	18	1	
Georgia town .....	4 375	4 301	11	7	11	1	10	34	0.8	31	25	
Highgate town .....	3 397	3 157	1	143	5	1	7	83	2.4	83	5	
Montgomery town .....	992	961	2	7	-	-	1	21	2.1	21	5	
Richford town .....	2 321	2 268	8	22	1	-	4	18	0.8	14	16	
St. Albans city .....	7 650	7 334	30	92	27	2	35	130	1.7	105	69	
St. Albans town .....	5 086	4 931	20	38	17	-	8	72	1.4	64	34	
Sheldon town .....	1 990	1 898	3	46	-	2	-	41	2.1	34	9	
Swanton town .....	6 203	5 775	26	211	28	1	11	151	2.4	143	27	
Swanton village .....	2 548	2 325	9	110	25	-	7	72	2.8	69	14	
Grand Isle County .....	6 901	6 722	10	60	16	3	2	88	1.3	83	29	
Alburg town .....	1 952	1 887	-	38	3	-	-	24	1.2	21	4	
Alburg village .....	488	468	-	12	1	-	-	7	1.4	7	-	
Grand Isle town .....	1 955	1 907	4	6	7	-	-	31	1.6	29	11	
Isle La Motte town .....	488	477	-	6	1	-	-	4	0.8	4	-	
North Hero town .....	810	790	2	2	-	3	-	13	1.6	13	5	
South Hero town .....	1 696	1 661	4	8	5	-	2	16	0.9	16	9	
Lamoille County .....	23 233	22 608	76	104	87	7	29	322	1.4	279	180	
Belvidere town .....	294	293	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	1	1	
Cambridge town .....	3 186	3 075	8	18	4	-	2	79	2.5	64	24	
Cambridge village .....	235	221	2	-	-	-	-	12	5.1	11	-	
Jeffersonville village .....	568	557	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.9	9	5	
Eden town .....	1 152	1 101	2	15	1	5	-	28	2.4	28	14	
Elmore town .....	849	835	-	1	3	-	1	9	1.1	9	4	
Hyde Park town .....	2 847	2 783	15	15	11	-	-	23	0.8	23	22	
Hyde Park village .....	415	409	4	-	1	-	-	1	0.2	1	2	
Johnson town .....	3 274	3 162	20	14	22	-	10	46	1.4	43	24	
Johnson village .....	1 420	1 358	13	1	19	-	4	25	1.8	24	15	
Morristown town .....	5 139	5 011	18	18	24	-	6	62	1.2	53	40	
Morrisville village .....	2 009	1 948	15	7	18	-	3	18	0.9	17	14	
Stowe town .....	4 339	4 231	12	16	19	-	10	51	1.2	36	46	
Waterville town .....	697	678	-	3	2	-	-	14	2.0	13	-	
Wolcott town .....	1 456	1 439	1	4	1	2	-	9	0.6	9	5	
Orange County .....	28 226	27 666	68	76	99	10	38	269	1.0	219	165	
Bradford town .....	2 619	2 559	12	12	6	4	-	26	1.0	22	16	
Bradford village .....	815	794	7	3	4	-	-	7	0.9	6	6	
Braintree town .....	1 194	1 175	-	4	2	2	3	8	0.7	8	6	
Brookfield town .....	1 222	1 193	2	2	12	-	-	13	1.1	12	1	
Chelsea town .....	1 250	1 226	2	9	1	-	4	8	0.6	6	5	
Corinth town .....	1 461	1 443	3	3	-	-	2	10	0.7	3	15	
Fairlee town .....	967	943	2	1	5	-	2	14	1.4	11	8	
Newbury town .....	1 955	1 905	6	13	4	-	-	27	1.4	27	3	
Newbury village .....	396	393	-	2	-	-	-	1	0.3	1	2	
Wells River village .....	325	324	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Orange town .....	965	951	-	1	2	-	5	6	0.6	3	15	
Randolph town .....	4 853	4 745	10	7	29	4	1	57	1.2	52	26	
Strafford town .....	1 045	1 029	2	-	3	-	1	10	1.0	10	5	
Thetford town .....	2 617	2 550	12	6	15	-	5	29	1.1	23	12	
Topsham town .....	1 142	1 127	4	3	7	-	-	1	0.1	1	6	
Tunbridge town .....	1 309	1 296	3	1	2	-	-	7	0.5	5	13	
Vershire town .....	629	618	2	1	2	-	3	3	0.5	3	2	
Washington town .....	1 047	1 018	5	-	2	-	3	19	1.8	9	7	
West Fairlee town .....	726	717	1	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Williamstown town .....	3 225	3 171	2	9	4	-	8	31	1.0	24	25	

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
2 959	2 922	98.1	8	4	6	-	4	15	15	Chittenden County—Con.	
2 065	2 032	97.4	5	2	9	-	-	17	17	Underhill town	
7 577	7 392	96.6	35	11	92	1	3	43	33	Westford town	
6 486	5 902	90.0	80	33	354	2	7	108	86	Williston town	
6 427	6 218	96.3	11	41	17	-	4	136	111	Winooski city	
8	8	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Essex County	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Averill town	
261	249	95.4	-	4	1	-	-	7	6	Avery's gore	
1 256	1 195	94.8	2	13	6	-	1	39	24	Bloomfield town	
848	799	94.1	1	9	5	-	-	34	20	Brighton town	
107	106	99.1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Island Pond CDP	
1 075	1 030	95.5	2	9	1	-	-	33	32	Brunswick town	
1 181	1 158	96.8	-	-	3	-	3	17	16	Canaan town	
299	291	96.7	4	-	3	-	-	1	1	Concord town	
33	33	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	East Haven town	
86	85	98.8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Ferdinand town	
266	254	94.8	-	-	1	-	-	11	9	Granby town	
107	101	94.4	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	Guildhall town	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lemington town	
1 323	1 294	97.4	1	9	1	-	-	18	18	Lewis town	
105	102	97.1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	Lunenburg town	
214	207	96.7	-	5	-	-	-	2	2	Maidstone town	
96	95	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Norton town	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Victory town	
10	10	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warner's grant	
45 147	43 434	95.6	134	680	118	10	48	723	671	Warren's gore	
1 215	1 189	97.9	3	2	1	-	-	20	15	Franklin County	
1 381	1 347	97.0	8	7	-	-	-	19	19	Bakersfield town	
2 768	2 652	95.1	4	49	8	-	5	50	49	Berkshire town	
1 455	1 409	95.7	2	15	3	-	1	25	25	Enosburg town	
3 740	3 659	97.2	20	12	11	-	-	38	37	Enosburg Falls village	
1 777	1 729	96.1	-	16	2	3	1	26	25	Fairfax town	
1 175	1 138	96.5	-	9	4	-	4	20	17	Fairfield town	
1 267	1 220	96.2	2	23	3	1	-	18	18	Fletcher town	
4 350	4 288	98.0	10	7	11	1	1	32	31	Franklin town	
3 392	3 154	92.8	1	142	5	1	6	83	83	Georgia town	
987	957	96.5	2	7	-	-	-	21	21	Highgate town	
2 305	2 254	97.1	8	22	1	-	-	18	14	Montgomery town	
7 581	7 281	95.2	30	91	27	1	24	127	104	Richford town	
5 052	4 909	96.5	20	38	17	-	-	68	63	St. Albans city	
1 981	1 895	95.2	3	45	-	2	-	36	34	St. Albans town	
6 176	5 762	92.9	23	210	28	1	5	147	141	Sheldon town	
2 534	2 316	90.9	9	110	25	-	2	72	69	Swanton town	
6 872	6 698	97.1	9	60	15	3	-	87	82	Swanton village	
1 948	1 883	96.5	-	38	3	-	-	24	21	Grand Isle County	
488	468	95.9	-	12	1	-	-	7	7	Alburg town	
1 944	1 897	97.0	4	6	6	-	-	31	29	Alburg village	
488	477	97.7	-	6	1	-	-	4	4	Grand Isle town	
805	786	97.0	2	2	-	3	-	12	12	Isle La Motte town	
1 687	1 655	97.6	3	8	5	-	-	16	16	North Hero town	
23 053	22 481	96.8	72	98	86	2	14	300	274	South Hero town	
293	292	99.3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Lamoille County	
3 162	3 059	96.0	8	18	4	-	1	72	63	Belvidere town	
235	221	94.0	2	-	-	-	-	12	11	Cambridge town	
563	553	97.4	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	Cambridge village	
1 138	1 092	94.8	2	15	1	-	-	28	28	Jeffersonville village	
845	833	98.1	-	1	2	-	-	9	9	Eden town	
2 825	2 766	97.2	12	14	11	-	-	22	22	Elmore town	
413	409	98.6	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	Hyde Park town	
3 250	3 146	96.1	19	11	22	-	7	45	43	Hyde Park village	
1 405	1 347	94.9	12	1	19	-	1	25	24	Johnson town	
5 099	4 979	96.9	18	18	24	-	-	60	53	Johnson village	
1 995	1 937	96.4	15	7	18	-	-	18	17	Morristown town	
4 293	4 202	96.8	12	14	19	-	6	40	33	Morrisville village	
697	678	97.3	-	3	2	-	-	14	13	Stowe town	
1 451	1 434	98.5	1	4	1	2	-	9	9	Waterville town	
28 061	27 533	97.5	64	71	94	10	25	264	218	Wolcott town	
2 603	2 547	97.3	12	11	4	4	-	25	22	Orange County	
809	790	96.9	7	3	2	-	-	7	6	Bradford town	
1 188	1 171	98.1	-	4	2	2	2	7	7	Bradford village	
1 221	1 192	97.5	2	2	12	-	-	13	12	Braintree town	
1 245	1 222	97.8	2	9	1	-	4	7	6	Brookfield town	
1 446	1 428	97.7	3	3	-	-	2	10	3	Chelsea town	
959	935	96.7	2	1	5	-	2	14	11	Corinth town	
1 952	1 902	97.3	6	13	4	-	-	27	27	Fairlee town	
394	391	98.7	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	Newbury town	
325	324	99.7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newbury village	
950	940	97.4	-	1	2	-	1	6	3	Wells River village	
4 827	4 725	97.4	8	7	27	4	-	56	52	Orange town	
1 040	1 024	98.0	2	-	3	-	1	10	10	Randolph town	
2 605	2 543	97.2	10	6	15	-	2	29	23	Strafford town	
1 136	1 122	98.2	4	3	6	-	-	1	1	Thetford town	
1 296	1 284	98.1	3	1	2	-	-	6	5	Topsham town	
627	616	97.9	2	1	2	-	3	3	3	Tunbridge town	
1 040	1 013	96.8	5	-	2	-	1	19	9	Vershire town	
726	717	98.8	1	4	3	-	-	1	-	Washington town	
3 200	3 152	97.7	2	5	4	-	6	31	24	West Fairlee town	
										Williamstown town	

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race							Percent of total population	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race					Two or more races				
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number			
Orleans County	26 277	25 532	97	172	78	4	34	360	1.4	309	190
Albany town	840	819	2	5	-	1	-	13	1.5	9	2
Albany village	165	159	2	-	-	-	-	4	2.4	4	-
Barton town	2 780	2 707	9	11	5	-	2	46	1.7	38	8
Barton village	742	715	3	5	-	-	2	17	2.3	14	3
Orleans village	826	808	1	3	4	-	-	10	1.2	7	3
Brownington town	885	859	4	11	2	-	3	6	0.7	5	4
Charleston town	895	863	-	12	3	-	-	17	1.9	10	4
Coventry town	1 014	990	3	10	1	-	-	10	1.0	8	9
Craftsbury town	1 136	1 099	4	1	5	-	-	27	2.4	26	13
Derby town	4 604	4 492	13	22	13	1	5	58	1.3	52	31
Derby Center village	670	653	1	3	2	-	-	11	1.6	10	4
Derby Line village	776	751	3	7	5	-	-	10	1.3	9	1
Glover town	966	931	2	9	2	-	3	19	2.0	10	6
Greensboro town	770	742	1	6	-	-	-	21	2.7	20	5
Holland town	588	570	3	12	1	-	1	1	0.2	1	1
Irasburg town	1 077	1 062	-	8	1	1	2	3	0.3	3	3
Jay town	426	418	-	2	2	-	-	4	0.9	2	4
Lowell town	738	723	9	5	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	9
Morgan town	669	657	2	4	1	-	-	4	0.6	4	6
Newport city	5 005	4 812	38	31	31	-	11	82	1.6	78	64
Newport town	1 511	1 471	4	11	4	1	-	20	1.3	17	8
Troy town	1 564	1 536	1	6	4	-	3	14	0.9	13	5
North Troy village	593	585	-	3	2	-	-	3	0.5	3	-
Westfield town	503	483	2	1	1	-	3	13	2.6	12	8
Westmore town	306	298	-	5	2	-	-	1	0.3	1	-
Rutland County	63 400	62 214	209	144	245	16	107	465	0.7	384	442
Benson town	1 039	1 007	7	4	3	-	2	16	1.5	15	9
Brandon town	3 917	3 872	4	7	6	-	-	28	0.7	22	8
Brandon CDP	1 684	1 658	1	4	2	-	-	19	1.1	13	3
Castleton town	4 367	4 279	4	14	25	1	21	23	0.5	15	47
Chittenden town	1 182	1 164	2	-	2	1	-	13	1.1	12	3
Clarendon town	2 811	2 757	8	9	16	-	6	15	0.5	12	14
Danby town	1 292	1 273	-	7	3	-	-	9	0.7	8	8
Fair Haven town	2 928	2 867	10	6	9	-	13	23	0.8	21	24
Fair Haven CDP	2 435	2 385	6	5	8	-	13	18	0.7	17	21
Hubbardton town	752	719	10	3	3	1	7	9	1.2	3	12
Ira town	455	454	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killington town	1 095	1 069	4	1	7	-	-	14	1.3	11	10
Mendon town	1 028	1 010	-	-	8	-	-	10	1.0	8	2
Middletown Springs town	823	805	4	4	3	-	2	5	0.6	5	4
Mount Holly town	1 241	1 216	2	2	2	-	2	17	1.4	16	2
Mount Tabor town	203	202	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pawlet town	1 394	1 378	4	9	-	-	-	3	0.2	3	11
Pittsfield town	427	420	-	-	1	-	-	6	1.4	5	2
Pittsford town	3 140	3 111	7	2	6	-	-	14	0.4	14	13
Poultney town	3 633	3 530	25	17	32	-	9	20	0.6	17	21
Poultney village	1 575	1 506	19	5	28	-	3	14	0.9	13	11
Proctor town	1 877	1 859	3	2	1	1	1	10	0.5	6	11
Rutland city	17 292	16 912	76	42	74	9	22	157	0.9	136	156
Rutland town	4 038	3 984	15	2	13	-	5	19	0.5	11	30
Shrewsbury town	1 108	1 089	2	-	3	-	10	4	0.4	2	14
Sudbury town	583	578	2	1	-	1	-	1	0.2	1	4
Tinmouth town	567	549	-	8	2	-	1	7	1.2	6	2
Wallingford town	2 274	2 248	3	-	5	1	1	16	0.7	11	12
Wallingford CDP	948	938	-	-	3	-	-	7	0.7	6	6
Wells town	1 121	1 106	4	1	-	-	4	6	0.5	6	11
West Haven town	278	273	2	-	1	-	-	2	0.7	2	1
West Rutland town	2 535	2 483	11	2	19	1	1	18	0.7	16	11
West Rutland CDP	2 263	2 214	11	1	17	1	1	18	0.8	16	9
Washington County	58 039	56 326	274	175	330	7	152	775	1.3	670	732
Barre city	9 291	9 049	45	35	48	1	30	83	0.9	56	156
Barre town	7 602	7 486	14	7	22	-	14	59	0.8	54	115
Graniteville-East Barre CDP	2 136	2 084	5	3	9	-	7	28	1.3	26	37
South Barre CDP	1 242	1 228	3	-	3	-	1	7	0.6	7	34
Berlin town	2 864	2 773	5	7	15	-	1	63	2.2	61	19
Cabot town	1 213	1 164	1	3	4	-	3	38	3.1	33	8
Cabot village	239	221	1	-	-	-	2	15	6.3	15	1
Calais town	1 529	1 469	5	4	3	-	6	42	2.7	37	6
Duxbury town	1 289	1 264	2	2	7	-	3	11	0.9	11	7
East Montpelier town	2 578	2 485	20	18	10	1	1	43	1.7	40	29
Fayston town	1 141	1 121	6	2	1	-	-	11	1.0	10	11
Marshfield town	1 496	1 449	11	2	6	-	3	25	1.7	21	10
Marshfield village	262	257	-	-	1	-	-	4	1.5	4	2
Middlesex town	1 729	1 689	6	10	4	-	-	20	1.2	17	7
Montpelier city	8 035	7 758	52	19	66	1	31	108	1.3	94	113
Moretown town	1 653	1 623	-	2	13	-	2	13	0.8	13	11
Northfield town	5 791	5 525	59	21	77	-	25	84	1.5	64	128
Northfield village	3 208	2 996	57	11	62	-	22	60	1.9	42	106
Plainfield town	1 286	1 240	10	11	6	-	5	14	1.1	10	18
Roxbury town	576	542	3	6	-	-	1	24	4.2	18	7
Waitsfield town	1 659	1 613	16	4	8	1	5	12	0.7	10	20
Warren town	1 681	1 647	3	6	4	-	1	20	1.2	19	17
Waterbury town	4 915	4 807	13	6	32	-	13	44	0.9	42	33
Waterbury village	1 706	1 660	4	3	15	-	7	17	1.0	17	10
Woodbury town	809	741	3	5	4	3	5	48	5.9	48	9
Worcester town	902	881	-	5	-	-	3	13	1.4	12	8
Windham County	44 216	42 764	223	97	348	16	141	627	1.4	507	493
Athens town	340	331	-	1	5	-	1	2	0.6	2	6
Brattleboro town	12 005	11 292	136	31	201	5	66	274	2.3	220	201
Brattleboro CDP	8 289	7 711	112	23	163	2	50	228	2.8	180	148
West Brattleboro CDP	3 222	3 102	24	8	30	3	15	40	1.2	34	46

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place
Total	One race						Two or more races			
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation								
26 087	25 398	96.7	88	170	75	4	7	345	305	Orleans County
838	817	97.3	2	5	-	1	-	13	9	Albany town
165	159	96.4	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	Albany village
2 772	2 706	97.3	8	11	5	-	-	42	37	Barton town
739	715	96.4	2	5	-	-	-	17	14	Barton village
823	808	97.8	1	3	4	-	-	7	7	Orleans village
881	858	96.9	4	11	2	-	-	6	5	Brownington town
891	860	96.1	-	12	2	-	-	17	10	Charleston town
1 005	982	96.8	2	10	1	-	-	10	8	Coventry town
1 123	1 086	95.6	4	1	5	-	-	27	26	Craftsbury town
4 573	4 472	97.1	11	22	12	1	-	55	51	Derby town
666	649	96.9	1	3	2	-	-	11	10	Derby Center village
775	750	96.6	3	7	5	-	-	10	9	Derby Line village
960	929	96.2	2	9	2	-	1	17	10	Glover town
765	740	96.1	1	4	-	-	-	20	20	Greensboro town
587	569	96.8	3	12	1	-	1	1	1	Holland town
1 074	1 061	98.5	-	8	1	1	-	3	3	Irasburg town
422	414	97.2	-	2	2	-	-	4	2	Jay town
729	716	97.0	7	5	-	-	-	1	-	Lowell town
663	652	97.5	2	4	1	-	-	4	4	Morgan town
4 941	4 759	95.1	38	31	30	-	5	78	76	Newport city
1 503	1 466	97.0	1	11	4	1	-	20	17	Newport town
1 559	1 534	98.1	1	6	4	-	-	14	13	Troy town
593	585	98.7	-	3	2	-	-	3	3	North Troy village
495	479	95.2	2	1	1	-	-	12	12	Westfield town
306	298	97.4	-	5	2	-	-	1	1	Westmore town
62 958	61 913	97.7	194	133	241	15	25	437	377	Rutland County
1 030	1 001	96.3	7	3	3	-	-	16	15	Benson town
3 909	3 866	98.7	4	7	6	-	-	26	22	Brandon town
1 681	1 657	98.4	1	4	2	-	-	17	13	Brandon CDP
4 320	4 251	97.3	4	14	25	1	4	21	14	Castleton town
1 179	1 161	98.2	2	-	2	1	-	13	12	Chittenden town
2 797	2 748	97.8	8	6	16	-	4	15	12	Clarendon town
1 284	1 266	98.0	-	7	3	-	-	8	8	Danby town
2 904	2 859	97.6	8	6	9	-	-	22	21	Fair Haven town
2 414	2 378	97.7	6	5	8	-	-	17	17	Fair Haven CDP
740	711	94.5	6	3	3	1	7	9	3	Hubbardton town
455	454	99.8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Ira town
1 085	1 063	97.1	4	1	7	-	-	10	10	Killington town
1 026	1 008	98.1	-	-	8	-	-	10	8	Mendon town
819	802	97.4	4	4	3	-	1	5	5	Middletown Springs town
1 239	1 214	97.8	2	2	2	-	2	17	16	Mount Holly town
203	202	99.5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Mount Tabor town
1 383	1 368	98.1	4	9	-	-	-	2	2	Pawlet town
425	418	97.9	-	-	1	-	-	6	5	Pittsfield town
3 127	3 098	98.7	7	2	6	-	-	14	14	Pittsford town
3 612	3 520	96.9	24	17	31	-	2	18	17	Poultney town
1 564	1 499	95.2	18	5	28	-	-	14	13	Poultney village
1 866	1 849	98.5	3	2	1	1	-	10	6	Proctor town
17 136	16 796	97.1	71	35	74	9	2	149	132	Rutland city
4 008	3 965	98.2	15	2	12	-	-	14	11	Rutland town
1 094	1 084	97.8	2	-	2	-	2	4	2	Shrewsbury town
579	576	98.8	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	Sudbury town
565	547	96.5	-	8	2	-	1	7	6	Tinmouth town
2 262	2 240	98.5	2	-	5	1	-	14	11	Wallingford town
942	932	98.3	-	-	3	-	-	7	6	Wallingford CDP
1 110	1 099	98.0	4	1	-	-	-	6	6	Wells town
277	272	97.8	2	-	1	-	-	2	2	West Haven town
2 524	2 475	97.6	10	2	18	1	-	18	16	West Rutland town
2 254	2 207	97.5	10	1	17	1	-	18	16	West Rutland CDP
57 307	55 778	96.1	261	158	327	7	61	715	638	Washington County
9 135	8 931	96.1	45	32	48	1	6	72	52	Barre city
7 487	7 390	97.2	13	7	22	-	2	53	51	Barre town
2 099	2 058	96.3	4	3	9	-	-	25	24	Graniteville-East Barre CDP
1 208	1 195	96.2	3	-	3	-	-	7	7	South Barre CDP
2 845	2 755	96.2	5	7	15	-	-	63	61	Berlin town
1 205	1 162	95.8	1	2	4	-	1	35	31	Cabot town
238	221	92.5	1	-	-	-	1	15	15	Cabot village
1 523	1 468	96.0	4	4	3	-	4	40	35	Calais town
1 282	1 258	97.6	2	2	7	-	2	11	11	Duxbury town
2 549	2 467	95.7	18	11	10	1	-	42	39	East Montpelier town
1 130	1 113	97.5	3	2	1	-	-	11	10	Fayston town
1 486	1 441	96.3	11	2	5	-	3	24	21	Marshfield town
260	256	97.7	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	Marshfield village
1 722	1 682	97.3	6	10	4	-	-	20	17	Middlesex town
7 922	7 667	95.4	50	19	66	1	19	100	91	Montpelier city
1 642	1 616	97.8	-	1	13	-	-	12	12	Moretown town
5 663	5 432	93.8	56	19	77	-	5	74	61	Northfield town
3 102	2 922	91.1	54	10	62	-	3	51	39	Northfield village
1 268	1 227	95.4	10	10	6	-	4	11	8	Plainfield town
569	540	93.8	3	5	-	-	1	20	14	Roxbury town
1 639	1 601	96.5	15	3	6	1	2	11	10	Waitsfield town
1 664	1 631	97.0	3	6	4	-	-	20	19	Warren town
4 882	4 784	97.3	13	6	32	-	10	37	37	Waterbury town
1 696	1 652	96.8	4	3	15	-	6	16	16	Waterbury village
800	739	91.3	3	5	4	3	-	46	46	Woodbury town
894	874	96.9	-	5	-	-	2	13	12	Worcester town
43 723	42 452	96.0	210	92	342	14	47	566	469	Windham County
334	326	95.9	-	1	5	-	-	2	2	Athens town
11 804	11 189	93.2	127	29	199	4	22	234	196	Brattleboro town
8 141	7 637	92.1	106	21	161	1	21	194	162	Brattleboro CDP
3 176	3 077	95.5	21	8	30	3	1	36	30	West Brattleboro CDP

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	
		One race						Two or more races				
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races		
Windham County—Con.												
Brookline town .....	467	464	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Dover town .....	1 410	1 377	1	-	15	-	5	12	0.9	6	17	
Dummerston town .....	1 915	1 883	1	-	12	-	1	18	0.9	13	11	
Grafton town .....	649	644	-	-	2	-	-	3	0.5	3	5	
Guilford town .....	2 046	1 986	1	5	10	-	8	36	1.8	33	14	
Halifax town .....	782	761	-	-	2	-	-	19	2.4	18	9	
Jamaica town .....	946	931	-	1	4	-	1	9	1.0	9	2	
Londonderry town .....	1 709	1 685	2	4	8	-	-	10	0.6	9	8	
Marlboro town .....	978	942	2	2	10	4	7	11	1.1	6	8	
Newfane town .....	1 680	1 648	3	5	2	2	1	19	1.1	17	16	
Newfane village .....	116	113	-	-	-	-	1	2	1.7	2	1	
Putney town .....	2 634	2 519	27	13	20	1	8	46	1.7	29	41	
Rockingham town .....	5 309	5 170	18	5	29	3	14	70	1.3	57	61	
Bellows Falls village .....	3 165	3 079	11	5	16	1	7	46	1.5	36	36	
Saxtons River village .....	519	511	-	-	3	-	1	4	0.8	2	7	
Somerset town .....	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stratton town .....	136	134	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5	1	4	
Townshend town .....	1 149	1 124	3	2	3	-	9	8	0.7	8	8	
Vernon town .....	2 141	2 111	6	4	3	1	-	16	0.7	16	18	
Wardsboro town .....	854	841	3	4	1	-	-	5	0.6	5	5	
Westminster town .....	3 210	3 137	13	9	7	-	11	33	1.0	30	22	
North Westminster village .....	271	258	-	-	-	-	4	9	3.3	9	4	
Westminster village .....	276	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whitingham town .....	1 298	1 288	1	4	-	-	-	5	0.4	4	9	
Jacksonville village .....	237	234	-	2	-	-	-	1	0.4	1	3	
Wilmington town .....	2 225	2 176	5	6	13	-	4	21	0.9	13	21	
Windham town .....	328	315	1	-	1	-	3	8	2.4	8	4	
Windsor County .....	57 418	56 107	191	134	362	17	85	522	0.9	442	468	
Andover town .....	496	488	-	2	2	-	1	3	0.6	3	2	
Baltimore town .....	250	245	1	1	1	-	-	2	0.8	2	1	
Barnard town .....	958	943	-	1	3	-	1	10	1.0	9	4	
Bethel town .....	1 968	1 925	5	2	7	1	1	27	1.4	22	29	
Bridgewater town .....	980	965	-	3	5	-	-	7	0.7	6	1	
Cavendish town .....	1 470	1 438	1	2	12	-	2	15	1.0	14	14	
Chester town .....	3 044	3 006	10	3	7	-	1	17	0.6	15	21	
Chester-Chester Depot CDP .....	999	985	6	1	2	-	-	5	0.5	3	6	
Hartford town .....	10 367	10 058	57	32	91	3	17	109	1.1	94	88	
White River Junction CDP .....	2 569	2 480	15	11	18	-	1	44	1.7	38	15	
Wilder CDP .....	1 636	1 581	6	9	15	2	3	20	1.2	14	15	
Hartland town .....	3 223	3 177	4	5	14	2	2	19	0.6	14	20	
Ludlow town .....	2 449	2 410	5	4	10	-	5	15	0.6	12	6	
Ludlow village .....	958	936	3	1	4	-	5	9	0.9	9	3	
Norwich town .....	3 544	3 401	17	7	57	1	22	39	1.1	33	28	
Plymouth town .....	555	551	2	-	-	-	-	2	0.4	2	-	
Pomfret town .....	997	978	1	-	5	4	-	9	0.9	8	14	
Reading town .....	707	696	3	-	1	-	-	7	1.0	7	7	
Rochester town .....	1 171	1 153	2	-	2	-	-	14	1.2	13	14	
Royalton town .....	2 603	2 530	20	11	20	-	-	22	0.8	15	23	
Sharon town .....	1 411	1 371	8	6	9	-	-	17	1.2	16	14	
Springfield town .....	9 078	8 860	22	13	70	5	16	92	1.0	78	65	
Springfield CDP .....	3 938	3 813	15	6	47	3	9	45	1.1	37	46	
Stockbridge town .....	674	663	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	
Weathersfield town .....	2 788	2 748	2	8	7	-	-	23	0.8	21	20	
Perkinsville village .....	142	141	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weston town .....	630	611	2	6	4	-	-	7	1.1	7	11	
West Windsor town .....	1 067	1 049	3	3	2	-	-	10	0.9	9	17	
Windsor town .....	3 756	3 671	9	15	10	-	9	42	1.1	30	40	
Woodstock town .....	3 232	3 170	13	7	20	-	8	14	0.4	12	26	
Woodstock village .....	977	961	2	1	7	-	2	4	0.4	2	10	

Table 3. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place
Total	One race							Two or more races		
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
	Number	Percent of total popula- tion								
464	462	98.9	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Windham County—Con.
1 393	1 365	96.8	1	-	15	-	-	12	6	Brookline town
1 904	1 875	97.9	1	-	12	-	-	16	12	Dover town
644	639	98.5	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	Dummerston town
2 032	1 979	96.7	1	5	10	-	5	32	31	Grafton town
773	760	97.2	-	-	2	-	-	11	10	Guilford town
944	929	98.2	-	1	4	-	1	9	9	Halifax town
1 701	1 677	98.1	2	4	8	-	-	10	9	Jamaica town
970	935	95.6	2	2	10	4	6	11	6	Londonderry town
1 664	1 636	97.4	3	5	2	1	1	16	16	Marlboro town
115	113	97.4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Newfane town
2 593	2 490	94.5	24	11	20	1	3	44	29	Newfane village
5 248	5 124	96.5	18	5	27	3	1	70	57	Putney town
3 129	3 050	96.4	11	5	15	1	1	46	36	Rockingham town
512	505	97.3	-	-	3	-	-	4	2	Bellows Falls village
5	5	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Saxtons River village
132	130	95.6	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	Somerset town
1 141	1 122	97.7	2	2	3	-	4	8	8	Stratton town
2 123	2 094	97.8	6	4	2	1	-	16	16	Townshend town
849	838	98.1	3	4	1	-	-	3	3	Vernon town
3 188	3 126	97.4	13	9	7	-	-	33	30	Wardsboro town
267	258	95.2	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	Westminster town
276	276	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Westminster village
1 289	1 279	98.5	1	4	-	-	-	5	4	Westminster village
234	231	97.5	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	Whitingham town
2 204	2 161	97.1	5	5	12	-	-	21	13	Jacksonville village
324	311	94.8	1	-	1	-	3	8	8	Wilmington town
56 950	55 764	97.1	180	123	354	13	37	479	424	Windham town
494	486	98.0	-	2	2	-	1	3	3	Windsor County
249	244	97.6	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	Andover town
954	940	98.1	-	1	3	-	-	10	9	Baltimore town
1 939	1 902	96.6	5	2	7	1	-	22	22	Barnard town
979	964	98.4	-	3	5	-	-	7	6	Bethel town
1 456	1 426	97.0	1	2	12	-	-	15	14	Bridgewater town
3 023	2 986	98.1	10	3	7	-	-	17	15	Cavendish town
993	979	98.0	6	1	2	-	-	5	3	Chester town
10 279	9 997	96.4	54	32	88	3	7	98	89	Chester-Chester Depot CDP
2 554	2 471	96.2	15	11	18	-	-	39	34	Hartford town
1 621	1 573	96.1	6	9	14	2	1	16	14	White River Junction CDP
3 203	3 163	98.1	4	3	14	2	1	16	14	Wilder CDP
2 443	2 405	98.2	5	4	10	-	4	15	12	Hartland town
955	934	97.5	3	1	4	-	4	9	9	Ludlow town
3 516	3 387	95.6	17	7	57	1	11	36	32	Ludlow village
555	551	99.3	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Norwich town
983	969	97.2	1	-	5	-	-	8	8	Plymouth town
700	692	97.9	-	-	1	-	-	7	7	Pomfret town
1 157	1 139	97.3	2	-	2	-	-	14	13	Reading town
2 580	2 514	96.6	20	11	20	-	-	15	10	Rochester town
1 397	1 359	96.3	8	6	8	-	-	16	16	Royalton town
9 013	8 815	97.1	22	12	66	5	4	89	75	Sharon town
3 892	3 782	96.0	15	6	43	3	1	42	34	Springfield town
671	660	97.9	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	Springfield CDP
2 768	2 729	97.9	2	8	7	-	-	22	20	Stockbridge town
142	141	99.3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weathersfield town
619	607	96.3	2	1	4	-	-	5	5	Perkinsville village
1 050	1 036	97.1	-	3	2	-	-	9	8	Weston town
3 716	3 647	97.1	7	12	10	-	3	37	30	West Windsor town
3 206	3 146	97.3	13	7	20	-	6	14	12	Windsor town
967	952	97.4	2	1	7	-	1	4	2	Woodstock town
										Woodstock village

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some other race, and three or more races	
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>608 827</b>	<b>589 208</b>	<b>3 063</b>	<b>2 420</b>	<b>5 217</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>7 335</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6 134</b>	<b>5 504</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>											
Addison County .....	35 974	34 844	196	93	264	10	104	463	1.3	391	397
Bennington County .....	36 994	36 161	155	74	228	5	76	295	0.8	248	344
Caledonia County .....	29 702	28 954	87	163	111	3	67	317	1.1	291	201
Chittenden County .....	146 571	139 446	1 328	403	2 914	32	498	1 950	1.3	1 523	1 561
Essex County .....	6 459	6 237	11	41	17	-	15	138	2.1	111	32
Franklin County .....	45 417	43 627	138	684	118	11	95	744	1.6	677	270
Grand Isle County .....	6 901	6 722	10	60	16	3	2	88	1.3	83	29
Lamoille County .....	23 233	22 608	76	104	87	7	29	322	1.4	279	180
Orange County .....	28 226	27 666	68	76	99	10	38	269	1.0	219	165
Orleans County .....	26 277	25 532	97	172	78	4	34	360	1.4	309	190
Rutland County .....	63 400	62 214	209	144	245	16	107	465	0.7	384	442
Washington County .....	58 039	56 326	274	175	330	7	152	775	1.3	670	732
Windham County .....	44 216	42 764	223	97	348	16	141	627	1.4	507	493
Windsor County .....	57 418	56 107	191	134	362	17	85	522	0.9	442	468
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>											
Addison town, Addison County .....	1 393	1 371	2	3	5	2	-	10	0.7	10	8
Albany village, Orleans County .....	165	159	2	-	-	-	-	4	2.4	4	-
Albany town, Orleans County .....	840	819	2	5	-	1	-	13	1.5	9	2
Alburg village, Grand Isle County .....	488	468	-	12	1	-	-	7	1.4	7	-
Alburg town, Grand Isle County .....	1 952	1 887	-	38	3	-	-	24	1.2	21	4
Andover town, Windsor County .....	496	488	-	2	2	-	1	3	0.6	3	2
Arlington CDP, Bennington County .....	1 199	1 166	6	1	8	2	1	15	1.3	15	3
Arlington town, Bennington County .....	2 397	2 351	6	2	10	2	5	21	0.9	21	11
Athens town, Windham County .....	340	331	-	1	5	-	-	2	0.6	2	6
Averill town, Essex County .....	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avery's gore, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Bakersfield town, Franklin County .....	1 215	1 189	3	2	1	-	-	20	1.6	15	-
Baltimore town, Windsor County .....	250	245	1	1	1	-	-	2	0.8	2	1
Barnard town, Windsor County .....	958	943	-	1	3	-	1	10	1.0	9	4
Barnet town, Caledonia County .....	1 690	1 635	12	17	8	-	1	17	1.0	17	6
Barre city, Washington County .....	9 291	9 049	45	35	48	1	30	83	0.9	56	156
Barre town, Washington County .....	7 602	7 486	14	7	22	-	14	59	0.8	54	115
Barton village, Orleans County .....	742	715	3	5	-	-	2	17	2.3	14	3
Barton town, Orleans County .....	2 780	2 707	9	11	5	-	2	46	1.7	38	8
Bellows Falls village, Windham County .....	3 165	3 079	11	5	16	1	7	46	1.5	36	36
Belvidere town, Lamoille County .....	294	293	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	1	1
Bennington CDP, Bennington County .....	9 168	8 899	47	29	93	1	24	75	0.8	60	86
Bennington town, Bennington County .....	15 737	15 258	99	40	150	3	35	152	1.0	126	156
Benson town, Rutland County .....	1 039	1 007	7	4	3	-	2	16	1.5	15	9
Berkshire town, Franklin County .....	1 388	1 354	8	7	-	-	-	19	1.4	19	7
Berlin town, Washington County .....	2 864	2 773	5	7	15	-	1	63	2.2	61	19
Bethel town, Windsor County .....	1 968	1 925	5	2	7	1	1	27	1.4	22	29
Bloomfield town, Essex County .....	261	249	-	4	1	-	-	7	2.7	6	-
Bolton town, Chittenden County .....	971	953	1	4	2	-	2	9	0.9	8	3
Bradford village, Orange County .....	815	794	7	3	4	-	-	7	0.9	6	6
Bradford town, Orange County .....	2 619	2 559	12	12	6	4	-	26	1.0	22	16
Braintree town, Orange County .....	1 194	1 175	-	4	2	2	3	8	0.7	8	6
Brandon CDP, Rutland County .....	1 684	1 658	1	4	2	-	-	19	1.1	13	3
Brandon town, Rutland County .....	3 917	3 872	4	7	6	-	-	28	0.7	22	8
Brattleboro town, Windham County .....	12 005	11 292	136	31	201	5	66	274	2.3	220	201
Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	8 289	7 711	112	23	163	2	50	228	2.8	180	148
Bridgewater town, Windsor County .....	980	965	-	3	5	-	-	7	0.7	6	1
Bridport town, Addison County .....	1 235	1 214	-	3	5	-	-	13	1.1	11	1
Brighton town, Essex County .....	1 260	1 199	2	13	6	-	1	39	3.1	24	4
Bristol town, Addison County .....	3 788	3 728	9	5	15	-	4	27	0.7	21	19
Brookfield town, Orange County .....	1 222	1 193	2	2	12	-	-	13	1.1	12	1
Brookline town, Windham County .....	467	464	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Brownington town, Orleans County .....	885	859	4	11	2	-	3	6	0.7	5	4
Brunswick town, Essex County .....	107	106	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buels gore, Chittenden County .....	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burke town, Caledonia County .....	1 571	1 526	4	9	3	-	6	23	1.5	18	17
Burlington city, Chittenden County .....	38 889	35 883	693	182	1 031	8	211	881	2.3	636	546
Cabot village, Washington County .....	239	221	1	-	-	-	2	15	6.3	15	1
Cabot town, Washington County .....	1 213	1 164	1	3	4	-	3	38	3.1	33	8
Calais town, Washington County .....	1 529	1 469	5	4	3	-	6	42	2.7	37	6
Cambridge village, Lamoille County .....	235	221	2	-	-	-	-	12	5.1	11	-
Cambridge town, Lamoille County .....	3 186	3 075	8	18	4	-	2	79	2.5	64	24
Canaan town, Essex County .....	1 078	1 033	2	9	1	-	-	33	3.1	32	3
Castleton town, Rutland County .....	4 367	4 279	4	14	25	1	21	23	0.5	15	47
Cavendish town, Windsor County .....	1 470	1 438	1	2	12	-	2	15	1.0	14	14
Charleston town, Orleans County .....	895	863	-	12	3	-	-	17	1.9	10	4
Charlotte town, Chittenden County .....	3 569	3 495	7	2	21	-	16	28	0.8	24	25
Chelsea town, Orange County .....	1 250	1 226	2	9	1	-	4	8	0.6	6	5
Chester town, Windsor County .....	3 044	3 006	10	3	7	-	1	17	0.6	15	21
Chester-Chester Depot CDP, Windsor County .....	999	985	6	1	2	-	-	5	0.5	3	6
Chittenden town, Rutland County .....	1 182	1 164	2	-	2	1	-	13	1.1	12	3
Clarendon town, Rutland County .....	2 811	2 757	8	9	16	-	6	15	0.5	12	14
Colchester town, Chittenden County .....	16 986	16 397	107	29	268	6	43	136	0.8	114	189
Concord town, Essex County .....	1 196	1 163	-	-	3	-	11	19	1.6	16	15
Corinth town, Orange County .....	1 461	1 443	3	3	-	-	2	10	0.7	3	15
Cornwall town, Addison County .....	1 136	1 116	1	-	7	-	3	9	0.8	8	5
Coventry town, Orleans County .....	1 014	990	3	10	1	-	-	10	1.0	8	9
Craftsbury town, Orleans County .....	1 136	1 099	4	1	5	-	-	27	2.4	26	13

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County Place and County Subdivision	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total			
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
<b>603 323</b>	<b>585 431</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>2 921</b>	<b>2 325</b>	<b>5 160</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>6 809</b>	<b>5 897</b>	<b>The State</b>	
<b>COUNTY</b>											
35 577	34 612	96.2	184	90	254	8	17	412	375	Addison County	
36 650	35 916	97.1	149	69	226	4	34	252	227	Bennington County	
29 501	28 812	97.0	82	160	110	2	32	303	285	Caledonia County	
145 010	138 422	94.4	1 283	380	2 901	28	206	1 790	1 441	Chittenden County	
6 427	6 218	96.3	11	41	17	-	4	136	111	Essex County	
45 147	43 434	95.6	134	680	118	10	48	723	671	Franklin County	
6 872	6 698	97.1	9	60	15	3	-	87	82	Grand Isle County	
23 053	22 481	96.8	72	98	86	2	14	300	274	Lamoille County	
28 061	27 533	97.5	64	71	94	10	25	264	218	Orange County	
26 087	25 398	96.7	88	170	75	4	7	345	305	Orleans County	
62 958	61 913	97.7	194	133	241	15	25	437	377	Rutland County	
57 307	55 778	96.1	261	158	327	7	61	715	638	Washington County	
43 723	42 452	96.0	210	92	342	14	47	566	469	Windham County	
56 950	55 764	97.1	180	123	354	13	37	479	424	Windsor County	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>											
1 385	1 364	97.9	2	2	5	2	-	10	10	Addison town, Addison County	
165	159	96.4	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	Albany village, Orleans County	
838	817	97.3	2	5	-	1	-	13	9	Albany town, Orleans County	
488	468	95.9	-	12	1	-	-	7	7	Alburg village, Grand Isle County	
1 948	1 883	96.5	-	38	3	-	-	24	21	Alburg town, Grand Isle County	
494	486	98.0	-	2	2	-	1	3	3	Andover town, Windsor County	
1 196	1 164	97.1	6	1	8	2	-	15	15	Arlington CDP, Bennington County	
2 386	2 348	98.0	6	2	10	2	-	18	18	Arlington town, Bennington County	
334	326	95.9	-	1	5	-	-	2	2	Athens town, Windham County	
8	8	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Averill town, Essex County	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Avery's gore, Essex County	
1 215	1 189	97.9	3	2	1	-	-	20	15	Bakersfield town, Franklin County	
249	244	97.6	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	Baltimore town, Windsor County	
954	940	98.1	-	1	3	-	-	10	9	Barnard town, Windsor County	
1 684	1 631	96.5	12	16	8	-	-	17	17	Barnet town, Caledonia County	
9 135	8 931	96.1	45	32	48	1	-	72	52	Barre city, Washington County	
7 487	7 390	97.2	13	7	22	-	-	53	51	Barre town, Washington County	
739	715	96.4	2	5	-	-	-	17	14	Barton village, Orleans County	
2 772	2 706	97.3	8	11	5	-	-	42	37	Barton town, Orleans County	
3 129	3 050	96.4	11	5	15	1	1	46	36	Bellows Falls village, Windham County	
293	292	99.3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Belvidere town, Lamoille County	
9 082	8 847	96.5	47	28	93	1	6	60	55	Bennington CDP, Bennington County	
15 581	15 153	96.3	98	38	150	2	16	124	115	Bennington town, Bennington County	
1 030	1 001	96.3	7	3	3	-	-	16	15	Benson town, Rutland County	
1 381	1 347	97.0	8	7	-	-	-	19	19	Berkshire town, Franklin County	
2 845	2 755	96.2	5	7	15	-	-	63	61	Berlin town, Washington County	
1 939	1 902	96.6	5	2	7	1	-	22	22	Bethel town, Windsor County	
261	249	95.4	-	4	1	-	-	7	6	Bloomfield town, Essex County	
968	952	98.0	1	4	2	-	-	9	8	Bolton town, Chittenden County	
809	790	96.9	7	3	2	-	-	7	6	Bradford village, Orange County	
2 603	2 547	97.3	12	11	4	4	-	25	22	Bradford town, Orange County	
1 188	1 171	98.1	-	4	2	2	-	7	7	Braintree town, Orange County	
1 681	1 657	98.4	1	4	2	-	-	17	13	Brandon CDP, Rutland County	
3 909	3 866	98.7	4	7	6	-	-	26	22	Brandon town, Rutland County	
11 804	11 189	93.2	127	29	199	4	22	234	196	Brattleboro town, Windham County	
8 141	7 637	92.1	106	21	161	1	21	194	162	Brattleboro CDP, Windham County	
979	964	98.4	-	3	5	-	-	7	6	Bridgewater town, Windsor County	
1 234	1 214	98.3	-	2	5	-	-	13	11	Bridport town, Addison County	
1 256	1 195	94.8	2	13	6	-	1	39	24	Brighton town, Essex County	
3 769	3 712	98.0	9	5	15	-	2	26	21	Bristol town, Addison County	
1 221	1 192	97.5	2	2	12	-	-	13	12	Brookfield town, Orange County	
464	462	98.9	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Brookline town, Windham County	
881	858	96.9	4	11	2	-	-	6	5	Brownington town, Orleans County	
107	106	99.1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brunswick town, Essex County	
12	12	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buels gore, Chittenden County	
1 554	1 518	96.6	4	9	3	-	-	20	18	Burke town, Caledonia County	
38 343	35 570	91.5	673	170	1 029	8	82	811	598	Burlington city, Chittenden County	
238	221	92.5	1	-	-	-	1	15	15	Cabot village, Washington County	
1 205	1 162	95.8	1	2	4	-	-	35	31	Cabot town, Washington County	
1 523	1 468	96.0	4	4	3	-	-	40	35	Calais town, Washington County	
235	221	94.0	2	-	-	-	-	12	11	Cambridge village, Lamoille County	
3 162	3 059	96.0	8	18	4	-	1	72	63	Cambridge town, Lamoille County	
1 075	1 030	95.5	2	9	1	-	-	33	32	Canaan town, Essex County	
4 320	4 251	97.3	4	14	25	1	4	21	14	Castleton town, Rutland County	
1 456	1 426	97.0	1	2	12	-	-	15	14	Cavendish town, Windsor County	
891	860	96.1	-	12	2	-	-	17	10	Charleston town, Orleans County	
3 544	3 480	97.5	6	2	21	-	10	25	24	Charlotte town, Chittenden County	
1 245	1 222	97.8	2	9	1	-	4	7	6	Chelsea town, Orange County	
3 023	2 986	98.1	10	3	7	-	-	17	15	Chester town, Windsor County	
993	979	98.0	6	1	2	-	-	5	3	Chester-Chester Depot CDP, Windsor County	
1 179	1 161	98.2	2	-	2	1	-	13	12	Chittenden town, Rutland County	
2 797	2 748	97.8	8	6	16	-	4	15	12	Clarendon town, Rutland County	
16 797	16 255	95.7	105	28	266	6	13	124	106	Colchester town, Chittenden County	
1 181	1 158	96.8	-	-	3	-	3	17	16	Concord town, Essex County	
1 446	1 428	97.7	3	3	-	-	-	10	3	Corinth town, Orange County	
1 131	1 112	97.9	1	-	7	-	2	9	8	Cornwall town, Addison County	
1 005	982	96.8	2	10	1	-	-	10	8	Coventry town, Orleans County	
1 123	1 086	95.6	4	1	5	-	-	27	26	Craftsbury town, Orleans County	



Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some other race, and three or more races	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Danby town, Rutland County .....	1 292	1 273	-	7	3	-	-	9	0.7	8	8
Danville town, Caledonia County .....	2 211	2 191	4	5	3	-	-	8	0.4	8	10
Derby town, Orleans County .....	4 604	4 492	13	22	13	1	5	58	1.3	52	31
Derby Center village, Orleans County .....	670	653	1	3	2	-	-	11	1.6	10	4
Derby Line village, Orleans County .....	776	751	3	7	5	-	-	10	1.3	9	1
Dorset town, Bennington County .....	2 036	2 015	9	1	3	-	2	6	0.3	4	8
Dover town, Windham County .....	1 410	1 377	1	-	15	-	5	12	0.9	6	17
Dummerston town, Windham County .....	1 915	1 883	1	-	12	-	1	18	0.9	13	11
Duxbury town, Washington County .....	1 289	1 264	2	2	7	-	3	11	0.9	11	7
East Haven town, Essex County .....	301	292	4	-	3	-	1	1	0.3	1	2
East Montpelier town, Washington County .....	2 578	2 485	20	18	10	1	1	43	1.7	40	29
Eden town, Lamoille County .....	1 152	1 101	2	15	1	5	-	28	2.4	28	14
Elmore town, Lamoille County .....	849	835	-	1	3	-	1	9	1.1	9	4
Enosburg town, Franklin County .....	2 788	2 671	4	49	8	-	6	50	1.8	49	20
Enosburg Falls village, Franklin County .....	1 473	1 426	2	15	3	-	2	25	1.7	25	18
Essex town, Chittenden County .....	18 626	17 763	164	36	419	4	40	200	1.1	172	158
Essex Junction village, Chittenden County .....	8 591	8 209	59	21	203	-	25	74	0.9	61	98
Fairfax town, Franklin County .....	3 765	3 680	20	12	11	-	4	38	1.0	37	25
Fairfield town, Franklin County .....	1 800	1 746	-	16	2	3	5	28	1.6	26	23
Fair Haven town, Rutland County .....	2 928	2 867	10	6	9	-	13	23	0.8	21	24
Fair Haven CDP, Rutland County .....	2 435	2 385	6	5	8	-	13	18	0.7	17	21
Fairlee town, Orange County .....	967	943	2	1	5	-	2	14	1.4	11	8
Fayston town, Washington County .....	1 141	1 121	6	2	1	-	-	11	1.0	10	11
Ferdinand town, Essex County .....	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferrisburg town, Addison County .....	2 657	2 595	5	11	13	-	1	32	1.2	31	15
Fletcher town, Franklin County .....	1 179	1 141	-	9	4	-	4	21	1.8	18	4
Franklin town, Franklin County .....	1 268	1 221	2	23	3	1	-	18	1.4	18	1
Georgia town, Franklin County .....	4 375	4 301	11	7	11	1	10	34	0.8	31	25
Glastenbury town, Bennington County .....	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.3	1	-
Glover town, Orleans County .....	966	931	2	9	2	-	3	19	2.0	10	6
Goshen town, Addison County .....	227	219	1	1	2	-	2	2	0.9	2	2
Grafton town, Windham County .....	649	644	-	-	2	-	-	3	0.5	3	5
Granby town, Essex County .....	86	85	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	1	-
Grand Isle town, Grand Isle County .....	1 955	1 907	4	6	7	-	-	31	1.6	29	11
Graniteville-East Barre CDP, Washington County .....	2 136	2 084	5	3	9	-	7	28	1.3	26	37
Granville town, Addison County .....	303	295	1	4	-	1	-	2	0.7	1	3
Greensboro town, Orleans County .....	770	742	1	6	-	-	-	21	2.7	20	5
Groton town, Caledonia County .....	876	845	-	11	-	-	2	18	2.1	18	3
Guildhall town, Essex County .....	268	255	-	-	1	-	1	11	4.1	9	2
Guilford town, Windham County .....	2 046	1 986	1	5	10	-	8	36	1.8	33	14
Halifax town, Windham County .....	782	761	-	-	2	-	-	19	2.4	18	9
Hancock town, Addison County .....	382	369	-	2	3	-	2	6	1.6	6	3
Hardwick town, Caledonia County .....	3 174	3 107	2	26	3	-	6	30	0.9	27	13
Hartford town, Windsor County .....	10 367	10 058	57	32	91	3	17	109	1.1	94	88
Hartland town, Windsor County .....	3 223	3 177	4	5	14	2	2	19	0.6	14	20
Highgate town, Franklin County .....	3 397	3 157	1	143	5	1	7	83	2.4	83	5
Hinesburg town, Chittenden County .....	4 340	4 249	6	9	22	1	7	46	1.1	38	34
Holland town, Orleans County .....	588	570	3	12	1	-	1	1	0.2	1	1
Hubbardton town, Rutland County .....	752	719	10	3	3	1	7	9	1.2	3	12
Huntington town, Chittenden County .....	1 861	1 814	7	3	9	-	3	25	1.3	24	7
Hyde Park village, Lamoille County .....	415	409	4	-	1	-	-	1	0.2	1	2
Hyde Park town, Lamoille County .....	2 847	2 783	15	15	11	-	-	23	0.8	23	22
Ira town, Rutland County .....	455	454	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irasburg town, Orleans County .....	1 077	1 062	-	8	1	1	2	3	0.3	3	3
Island Pond CDP, Essex County .....	849	800	1	9	5	-	-	34	4.0	20	1
Isle La Motte town, Grand Isle County .....	488	477	-	6	1	-	-	4	0.8	4	-
Jacksonville village, Windham County .....	237	234	-	2	-	-	-	1	0.4	1	3
Jamaica town, Windham County .....	946	931	-	1	4	-	1	9	1.0	9	2
Jay town, Orleans County .....	426	418	-	2	2	-	-	4	0.9	2	4
Jeffersonville village, Lamoille County .....	568	557	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.9	9	5
Jericho village, Chittenden County .....	1 457	1 411	12	5	7	4	5	13	0.9	11	9
Jericho town, Chittenden County .....	5 015	4 887	34	7	28	4	15	40	0.8	38	56
Johnson village, Lamoille County .....	1 420	1 358	13	1	19	-	4	25	1.8	24	15
Johnson town, Lamoille County .....	3 274	3 162	20	14	22	-	10	46	1.4	43	24
Killington town, Rutland County .....	1 095	1 069	4	1	7	-	-	14	1.3	11	10
Kirby town, Caledonia County .....	456	438	2	-	-	-	2	14	3.1	14	7
Landgrove town, Bennington County .....	144	143	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester town, Addison County .....	974	964	2	1	-	2	-	5	0.5	5	5
Lemington town, Essex County .....	107	101	-	-	-	-	-	6	5.6	1	-
Lewis town, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Lincoln town, Addison County .....	1 214	1 184	2	4	8	1	-	15	1.2	13	15
Londonderry town, Windham County .....	1 709	1 685	2	4	8	-	-	10	0.6	9	8
Lowell town, Orleans County .....	738	723	9	5	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	9
Ludlow village, Windsor County .....	958	936	3	1	4	-	5	9	0.9	9	3
Ludlow town, Windsor County .....	2 449	2 410	5	4	10	-	5	15	0.6	12	6
Lunenburg town, Essex County .....	1 328	1 299	1	9	1	-	-	18	1.4	18	5
Lyndon town, Caledonia County .....	5 448	5 326	14	27	34	1	9	37	0.7	35	24
Lyndonville village, Caledonia County .....	1 227	1 188	4	10	13	-	3	9	0.7	9	11
Maidstone town, Essex County .....	105	102	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester village, Bennington County .....	602	593	1	-	2	-	4	2	0.3	-	12
Manchester town, Bennington County .....	4 180	4 091	16	7	13	-	18	35	0.8	29	73
Manchester Center CDP, Bennington County .....	2 065	2 018	5	7	4	-	12	19	0.9	16	33
Marlboro town, Windham County .....	978	942	2	2	10	4	7	11	1.1	6	8
Marshfield village, Washington County .....	262	257	-	-	1	-	-	4	1.5	4	2
Marshfield town, Washington County .....	1 496	1 449	11	2	6	-	3	25	1.7	21	10
Mendon town, Rutland County .....	1 028	1 010	-	-	8	-	-	10	1.0	8	2

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County Place and County Subdivision	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
1 284	1 266	98.0	-	7	3	-	-	8	8	Danby town, Rutland County	
2 201	2 181	98.6	4	5	3	-	-	8	8	Danville town, Caledonia County	
4 573	4 472	97.1	11	22	12	1	-	55	51	Derby town, Orleans County	
666	649	96.9	1	3	2	-	-	11	10	Derby Center village, Orleans County	
775	750	96.6	3	7	5	-	-	10	9	Derby Line village, Orleans County	
2 028	2 009	98.7	7	1	3	-	2	6	4	Dorset town, Bennington County	
1 393	1 365	96.8	1	-	15	-	-	12	6	Dover town, Windham County	
1 904	1 875	97.9	1	-	12	-	-	16	12	Dummerston town, Windham County	
1 282	1 258	97.6	2	2	7	-	2	11	11	Duxbury town, Washington County	
299	291	96.7	4	-	3	-	-	1	1	East Haven town, Essex County	
2 549	2 467	95.7	18	11	10	1	-	42	39	East Montpelier town, Washington County	
1 138	1 092	94.8	2	15	1	-	-	28	28	Eden town, Lamoille County	
845	833	98.1	-	1	2	-	-	9	9	Elmore town, Lamoille County	
2 768	2 652	95.1	4	49	8	-	5	50	49	Enosburg town, Franklin County	
1 455	1 409	95.7	2	15	3	-	1	25	25	Enosburg Falls village, Franklin County	
18 468	17 651	94.8	163	36	417	1	19	181	166	Essex town, Chittenden County	
8 493	8 139	94.7	58	21	202	-	10	63	56	Essex Junction village, Chittenden County	
3 740	3 659	97.2	20	12	11	-	-	38	37	Fairfax town, Franklin County	
1 777	1 729	96.1	-	16	2	3	1	26	25	Fairfield town, Franklin County	
2 904	2 859	97.6	8	6	9	-	-	22	21	Fair Haven town, Rutland County	
2 414	2 378	97.7	6	5	8	-	-	17	17	Fair Haven CDP, Rutland County	
959	935	96.7	2	1	5	-	2	14	11	Fairlee town, Orange County	
1 130	1 113	97.5	3	2	1	-	-	11	10	Fayston town, Washington County	
33	33	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ferdinand town, Essex County	
2 642	2 581	97.1	5	11	13	-	-	32	31	Ferrisburg town, Addison County	
1 175	1 138	96.5	-	9	4	-	4	20	17	Fletcher town, Franklin County	
1 267	1 220	96.2	2	23	3	1	-	18	18	Franklin town, Franklin County	
4 350	4 288	98.0	10	7	11	1	1	32	31	Georgia town, Franklin County	
16	15	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Glستنbury town, Bennington County	
960	929	96.2	2	9	2	-	1	17	10	Glover town, Orleans County	
225	218	96.0	1	1	2	-	1	2	2	Goshen town, Addison County	
644	639	98.5	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	Grafton town, Windham County	
86	85	98.8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Granby town, Essex County	
1 944	1 897	97.0	4	6	6	-	-	31	29	Grand Isle town, Grand Isle County	
2 099	2 058	96.3	4	3	9	-	-	25	24	Graniteville-East Barre CDP, Washington County	
300	294	97.0	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	Granville town, Addison County	
765	740	96.1	1	4	-	-	-	20	20	Greensboro town, Orleans County	
873	842	96.1	-	11	-	-	2	18	18	Groton town, Caledonia County	
266	254	94.8	-	-	1	-	-	11	9	Guildhall town, Essex County	
2 032	1 979	96.7	1	5	10	-	5	32	31	Guilford town, Windham County	
773	760	97.2	-	-	2	-	-	11	10	Halifax town, Windham County	
379	369	96.6	-	2	2	-	-	6	6	Hancock town, Addison County	
3 161	3 099	97.6	2	26	3	-	3	28	25	Hardwick town, Caledonia County	
10 279	9 997	96.4	54	32	88	3	7	98	89	Hartford town, Windsor County	
3 203	3 163	98.1	4	3	14	2	1	16	14	Hartland town, Windsor County	
3 392	3 154	92.8	1	142	5	1	6	83	83	Highgate town, Franklin County	
4 306	4 228	97.4	6	8	22	1	2	39	35	Hinesburg town, Chittenden County	
587	569	96.8	3	12	1	-	1	1	1	Holland town, Orleans County	
740	711	94.5	6	3	3	1	7	9	3	Hubbardton town, Rutland County	
1 854	1 810	97.3	7	3	9	-	-	25	24	Huntington town, Chittenden County	
413	409	98.6	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	Hyde Park village, Lamoille County	
2 825	2 766	97.2	12	14	11	-	-	22	22	Hyde Park town, Lamoille County	
455	454	99.8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Ira town, Rutland County	
1 074	1 061	98.5	-	8	1	1	-	3	3	Irasburg town, Orleans County	
848	799	94.1	1	9	5	-	-	34	20	Island Pond CDP, Essex County	
488	477	97.7	-	6	1	-	-	4	4	Isle La Motte town, Grand Isle County	
234	231	97.5	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	Jacksonville village, Windham County	
944	929	98.2	-	1	4	-	1	9	9	Jamaica town, Windham County	
422	414	97.2	-	2	2	-	-	4	2	Jay town, Orleans County	
563	553	97.4	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	Jeffersonville village, Lamoille County	
1 448	1 408	96.6	12	5	7	4	1	11	11	Jericho village, Chittenden County	
4 959	4 844	96.6	33	6	28	4	6	38	38	Jericho town, Chittenden County	
1 405	1 347	94.9	12	1	19	-	1	25	24	Johnson village, Lamoille County	
3 250	3 146	96.1	19	11	22	-	7	45	43	Johnson town, Lamoille County	
1 085	1 063	97.1	4	1	7	-	-	10	10	Killington town, Rutland County	
449	433	95.0	2	-	-	-	-	14	14	Kirby town, Caledonia County	
144	143	99.3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Landgrove town, Bennington County	
969	960	98.6	1	1	-	2	-	5	5	Leicester town, Addison County	
107	101	94.4	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	Lemington town, Essex County	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lewis town, Essex County	
1 199	1 170	96.4	2	4	8	1	-	14	12	Lincoln town, Addison County	
1 701	1 677	98.1	2	4	8	-	-	10	9	Londonderry town, Windham County	
729	716	97.0	7	5	-	-	-	1	-	Lowell town, Orleans County	
955	934	97.5	3	1	4	-	4	9	9	Ludlow village, Windsor County	
2 443	2 405	98.2	5	4	10	-	4	15	12	Ludlow town, Windsor County	
1 323	1 294	97.4	1	9	1	-	-	18	18	Lunenburg town, Essex County	
5 424	5 313	97.5	12	27	33	1	2	36	34	Lyndon town, Caledonia County	
1 216	1 181	96.3	3	10	13	-	-	9	9	Lyndonville village, Caledonia County	
105	102	97.1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	Maidstone town, Essex County	
590	584	97.0	1	-	2	-	1	2	2	Manchester village, Bennington County	
4 107	4 038	96.6	16	6	12	-	8	27	22	Manchester town, Bennington County	
2 032	1 994	96.6	5	6	4	-	7	16	14	Manchester Center CDP, Bennington County	
970	935	95.6	2	2	10	4	6	11	6	Marlboro town, Windham County	
260	256	97.7	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	Marshfield village, Washington County	
1 486	1 441	96.3	11	2	5	-	3	24	21	Marshfield town, Washington County	
1 026	1 008	98.1	-	-	8	-	-	10	8	Mendon town, Rutland County	

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some, or three or more races	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Middlebury CDP, Addison County .....	6 252	5 826	87	20	142	1	50	126	2.0	100	155
Middlebury town, Addison County .....	8 183	7 714	89	23	153	2	54	148	1.8	120	174
Middlesex town, Washington County .....	1 729	1 689	6	10	4	-	-	20	1.2	17	7
Middletown Springs town, Rutland County .....	823	805	4	4	3	-	2	5	0.6	5	4
Milton village, Chittenden County .....	1 537	1 499	5	6	11	-	3	13	0.8	10	9
Milton town, Chittenden County .....	9 479	9 299	20	38	32	2	16	72	0.8	63	59
Monkton town, Addison County .....	1 759	1 735	3	4	7	-	1	9	0.5	9	9
Montgomery town, Franklin County .....	992	961	2	7	-	-	1	21	2.1	21	5
Montpelier city, Washington County .....	8 035	7 758	52	19	66	1	31	108	1.3	94	113
Moretown town, Washington County .....	1 653	1 623	-	2	13	-	2	13	0.8	13	11
Morgan town, Orleans County .....	669	657	2	4	1	-	1	4	0.6	4	6
Morristown town, Lamoille County .....	5 139	5 011	18	18	24	-	6	62	1.2	53	40
Morrisville village, Lamoille County .....	2 009	1 948	15	7	18	-	3	18	0.9	17	14
Mount Holly town, Rutland County .....	1 241	1 216	2	2	2	-	2	17	1.4	16	2
Mount Tabor town, Rutland County .....	203	202	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark town, Caledonia County .....	470	465	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Newbury village, Orange County .....	396	393	-	2	-	-	-	1	0.3	1	2
Newbury town, Orange County .....	1 955	1 905	6	13	4	-	-	27	1.4	27	3
Newfane village, Windham County .....	116	113	-	-	-	-	1	2	1.7	2	1
Newfane town, Windham County .....	1 680	1 648	3	5	2	2	1	19	1.1	17	16
New Haven town, Addison County .....	1 666	1 637	4	10	-	-	-	15	0.9	13	14
Newport city, Orleans County .....	5 005	4 812	38	31	31	-	11	82	1.6	78	64
Newport town, Orleans County .....	1 511	1 471	4	11	4	1	-	20	1.3	17	8
North Bennington village, Bennington County .....	1 428	1 362	10	2	24	2	2	26	1.8	22	16
Northfield village, Washington County .....	3 208	2 996	57	11	62	-	22	60	1.9	42	106
Northfield town, Washington County .....	5 791	5 525	59	21	77	-	25	84	1.5	64	128
North Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	810	790	2	2	-	3	-	13	1.6	13	5
North Troy village, Orleans County .....	593	585	-	3	2	-	-	3	0.5	3	-
North Westminster village, Windham County .....	271	258	-	-	-	-	4	9	3.3	9	4
Norton town, Essex County .....	214	207	-	5	-	-	-	2	0.9	2	-
Norwich town, Windsor County .....	3 544	3 401	17	7	57	1	22	39	1.1	33	28
Old Bennington village, Bennington County .....	232	216	9	-	2	-	-	5	2.2	5	6
Orange town, Orange County .....	965	951	-	1	2	-	5	6	0.6	3	15
Orleans village, Orleans County .....	826	808	1	3	4	-	-	10	1.2	7	3
Orwell town, Addison County .....	1 185	1 176	1	1	5	-	-	2	0.2	1	10
Panton town, Addison County .....	682	661	-	5	1	-	-	15	2.2	12	1
Pawlet town, Rutland County .....	1 394	1 378	4	9	-	-	-	3	0.2	3	11
Peacham town, Caledonia County .....	665	656	3	1	2	-	-	3	0.5	3	7
Perkinsville village, Windsor County .....	142	141	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru town, Bennington County .....	416	407	-	-	1	-	-	8	1.9	5	3
Pittsfield town, Rutland County .....	427	420	-	-	1	-	-	6	1.4	5	2
Pittsford town, Rutland County .....	3 140	3 111	7	2	6	-	-	14	0.4	14	13
Plainfield town, Washington County .....	1 286	1 240	10	11	6	-	5	14	1.1	10	18
Plymouth town, Windsor County .....	555	551	2	-	-	-	-	2	0.4	2	-
Pomfret town, Windsor County .....	997	978	1	-	5	4	-	9	0.9	8	14
Poultney village, Rutland County .....	1 575	1 506	19	5	28	-	3	14	0.9	13	11
Poultney town, Rutland County .....	3 633	3 530	25	17	32	-	9	20	0.6	17	21
Pownall town, Bennington County .....	3 560	3 483	10	15	20	-	7	25	0.7	23	15
Proctor town, Rutland County .....	1 877	1 859	3	2	1	1	1	10	0.5	6	11
Putney town, Windham County .....	2 634	2 519	27	13	20	1	8	46	1.7	29	41
Randolph town, Orange County .....	4 853	4 745	10	7	29	4	1	57	1.2	52	26
Reading town, Windsor County .....	707	696	3	-	1	-	-	7	1.0	7	7
Readsboro town, Bennington County .....	809	799	-	4	2	-	-	4	0.5	2	9
Richford town, Franklin County .....	2 321	2 268	8	22	1	-	4	18	0.8	14	16
Richmond town, Chittenden County .....	4 090	4 023	2	5	21	1	3	35	0.9	28	34
Ripton town, Addison County .....	556	543	1	1	2	-	1	8	1.4	6	3
Rochester town, Windsor County .....	1 171	1 153	2	-	2	-	-	14	1.2	13	14
Rockingham town, Windham County .....	5 309	5 170	18	5	29	3	14	70	1.3	57	61
Roxbury town, Washington County .....	576	542	3	6	-	-	1	24	4.2	18	7
Royalton town, Windsor County .....	2 603	2 530	20	11	20	-	-	22	0.8	15	23
Rupert town, Bennington County .....	704	702	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Rutland city, Rutland County .....	17 292	16 912	76	42	74	9	22	157	0.9	136	156
Rutland town, Rutland County .....	4 038	3 984	15	2	13	-	5	19	0.5	11	30
Ryegate town, Caledonia County .....	1 150	1 131	1	5	4	-	-	9	0.8	8	2
St. Albans city, Franklin County .....	7 650	7 334	30	92	27	2	35	130	1.7	105	69
St. Albans town, Franklin County .....	5 086	4 931	20	38	17	-	8	72	1.4	64	34
St. George town, Chittenden County .....	698	685	4	1	-	-	-	8	1.1	7	8
St. Johnsbury CDP, Caledonia County .....	6 319	6 081	30	47	41	2	17	101	1.6	94	85
St. Johnsbury town, Caledonia County .....	7 571	7 303	39	50	47	2	17	113	1.5	106	89
Salisbury town, Addison County .....	1 090	1 070	1	1	3	-	-	14	1.3	10	3
Sandgate town, Bennington County .....	353	344	3	-	3	-	-	3	0.8	3	1
Saxtons River village, Windham County .....	519	511	-	-	3	-	1	4	0.8	2	7
Searsburg town, Bennington County .....	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shaftsbury town, Bennington County .....	3 767	3 719	8	2	11	-	6	21	0.6	18	34
Sharon town, Windsor County .....	1 411	1 371	8	6	9	-	-	17	1.2	16	14
Sheffield town, Caledonia County .....	727	709	-	4	-	-	2	12	1.7	11	11
Shelburne town, Chittenden County .....	6 944	6 777	16	7	70	-	22	52	0.7	46	60
Sheldon town, Franklin County .....	1 990	1 898	3	46	-	2	-	41	2.1	34	9
Shoreham town, Addison County .....	1 222	1 204	8	3	4	-	-	3	0.2	3	6
Shrewsbury town, Rutland County .....	1 108	1 089	2	-	3	-	10	4	0.4	2	14
Somerset town, Windham County .....	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Barre CDP, Washington County .....	1 242	1 228	3	-	3	-	1	7	0.6	7	34
South Burlington city, Chittenden County .....	15 814	14 831	132	29	530	2	65	225	1.4	170	192
South Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	1 696	1 661	4	8	5	-	2	16	0.9	16	9
South Shafsbury CDP, Bennington County .....	772	762	-	-	4	-	-	6	0.8	6	-
Springfield CDP, Windsor County .....	3 938	3 813	15	6	47	3	9	45	1.1	37	46

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County Place and County Subdivision	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.											
6 097	5 751	92.0	83	20	136	1	8	98	88	Middlebury CDP, Addison County	
8 009	7 625	93.2	85	23	144	2	11	119	108	Middlebury town, Addison County	
1 722	1 682	97.3	6	10	4	-	-	20	17	Middlesex town, Washington County	
819	802	97.4	4	4	3	-	1	5	5	Middletown Springs town, Rutland County	
1 528	1 493	97.1	5	6	11	-	-	13	10	Milton village, Chittenden County	
9 420	9 255	97.6	19	36	32	2	8	68	61	Milton town, Chittenden County	
1 750	1 729	98.3	3	4	7	-	-	7	7	Monkton town, Addison County	
987	957	96.5	2	7	-	-	-	21	21	Montgomery town, Franklin County	
7 922	7 667	95.4	50	19	66	1	19	100	91	Montpelier city, Washington County	
1 642	1 616	97.8	-	1	13	-	-	12	12	Moretown town, Washington County	
663	652	97.5	2	4	1	-	-	4	4	Morgan town, Orleans County	
5 099	4 979	96.9	18	18	24	-	-	60	53	Morristown town, Lamoille County	
1 995	1 937	96.4	15	7	18	-	-	18	17	Morrisville village, Lamoille County	
1 239	1 214	97.8	2	2	2	-	2	17	16	Mount Holly town, Rutland County	
203	202	99.5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Mount Tabor town, Rutland County	
468	464	98.7	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	Newark town, Caledonia County	
394	391	98.7	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	Newbury village, Orange County	
1 952	1 902	97.3	6	13	4	-	-	27	27	Newbury town, Orange County	
115	113	97.4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Newfane village, Windham County	
1 664	1 636	97.4	3	5	2	1	1	16	16	Newfane town, Windham County	
1 652	1 625	97.5	4	10	-	-	-	13	13	New Haven town, Addison County	
4 941	4 759	95.1	38	31	30	-	5	78	76	Newport city, Orleans County	
1 503	1 466	97.0	1	11	4	1	-	20	17	Newport town, Orleans County	
1 412	1 352	94.7	10	2	24	1	1	22	22	North Bennington village, Bennington County	
3 102	2 922	91.1	54	10	62	-	3	51	39	Northfield village, Washington County	
5 663	5 432	93.8	56	19	77	-	5	74	61	Northfield town, Washington County	
805	786	97.0	2	2	-	3	-	12	12	North Hero town, Grand Isle County	
593	585	98.7	-	3	2	-	-	3	3	North Troy village, Orleans County	
267	258	95.2	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	North Westminster village, Windham County	
214	207	96.7	-	5	-	-	-	2	2	Norton town, Essex County	
3 516	3 387	95.6	17	7	57	1	11	36	32	Norwich town, Windsor County	
226	214	92.2	9	-	2	-	-	1	1	Old Bennington village, Bennington County	
950	940	97.4	-	1	2	-	1	6	3	Orange town, Orange County	
823	808	97.8	1	3	4	-	-	7	7	Orleans village, Orleans County	
1 175	1 167	98.5	1	1	5	-	-	1	1	Orwell town, Addison County	
681	660	96.8	-	5	1	-	-	15	12	Panton town, Addison County	
1 383	1 368	98.1	4	9	-	-	-	2	2	Pawlet town, Rutland County	
658	649	97.6	3	1	2	-	-	3	3	Peacham town, Caledonia County	
142	141	99.3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perkinsville village, Windsor County	
413	404	97.1	-	-	1	-	-	8	5	Peru town, Bennington County	
425	418	97.9	-	-	1	-	-	6	5	Pittsfield town, Rutland County	
3 127	3 098	98.7	7	2	6	-	-	14	14	Pittsford town, Rutland County	
1 268	1 227	95.4	10	10	6	-	4	11	8	Plainfield town, Washington County	
555	551	99.3	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Plymouth town, Windsor County	
983	969	97.2	1	-	5	-	-	8	8	Pomfret town, Windsor County	
1 564	1 499	95.2	18	5	28	-	-	14	13	Poultney village, Rutland County	
3 612	3 520	96.9	24	17	31	-	2	18	17	Poultney town, Rutland County	
3 545	3 470	97.5	10	15	20	-	5	25	23	Pownal town, Bennington County	
1 866	1 849	98.5	3	2	1	1	-	10	6	Proctor town, Rutland County	
2 593	2 490	94.5	24	11	20	1	3	44	29	Putney town, Windham County	
4 827	4 725	97.4	8	7	27	4	-	56	52	Randolph town, Orange County	
700	692	97.9	-	-	1	-	-	7	7	Reading town, Windsor County	
800	795	98.3	-	2	1	-	-	2	2	Readsboro town, Bennington County	
2 305	2 254	97.1	8	22	1	-	2	18	14	Richford town, Franklin County	
4 056	4 002	97.8	2	3	18	1	-	30	26	Richmond town, Chittenden County	
553	540	97.1	1	1	2	-	1	8	6	Ripton town, Addison County	
1 157	1 139	97.3	2	-	2	-	-	14	13	Rochester town, Windsor County	
5 248	5 124	96.5	18	5	27	3	1	70	57	Rockingham town, Windham County	
569	540	93.8	3	5	-	-	1	20	14	Roxbury town, Washington County	
2 580	2 514	96.6	20	11	20	-	-	15	10	Royalton town, Windsor County	
697	695	98.7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Rupert town, Bennington County	
17 136	16 796	97.1	71	35	74	9	2	149	132	Rutland city, Rutland County	
4 008	3 965	98.2	15	2	12	-	-	14	11	Rutland town, Rutland County	
1 148	1 129	98.2	1	5	4	-	-	9	8	Ryegate town, Caledonia County	
7 581	7 281	95.2	30	91	27	1	24	127	104	St. Albans city, Franklin County	
5 052	4 909	96.5	20	38	17	-	-	68	63	St. Albans town, Franklin County	
690	678	97.1	4	1	-	-	-	7	7	St. George town, Chittenden County	
6 234	6 021	95.3	28	45	41	1	4	94	91	St. Johnsbury CDP, Caledonia County	
7 482	7 239	95.6	37	48	47	1	4	106	103	St. Johnsbury town, Caledonia County	
1 087	1 070	98.2	-	1	3	-	-	13	10	Salisbury town, Addison County	
352	343	97.2	3	-	3	-	-	3	3	Sandgate town, Bennington County	
512	505	97.3	-	-	3	-	-	4	2	Saxtons River village, Windham County	
96	96	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Searsburg town, Bennington County	
3 733	3 694	98.1	7	2	11	-	-	19	18	Shaftsbury town, Bennington County	
1 397	1 359	96.3	8	6	8	-	-	16	16	Sharon town, Windsor County	
716	698	96.0	-	4	-	-	2	12	11	Sheffield town, Caledonia County	
6 884	6 733	97.0	16	6	69	-	12	48	44	Shelburne town, Chittenden County	
1 981	1 895	95.2	3	45	-	2	-	36	34	Sheldon town, Franklin County	
1 216	1 199	98.1	7	3	4	-	-	3	3	Shoreham town, Addison County	
1 094	1 084	97.8	2	-	2	-	2	4	2	Shrewsbury town, Rutland County	
5	5	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Somers town, Windham County	
1 208	1 195	96.2	3	-	3	-	-	7	7	South Barre CDP, Washington County	
15 622	14 704	93.0	120	27	527	2	40	202	153	South Burlington city, Chittenden County	
1 687	1 655	97.6	3	8	5	-	-	16	16	South Hero town, Grand Isle County	
772	762	98.7	-	-	4	-	-	6	6	South Shaftsbury CDP, Bennington County	
3 892	3 782	96.0	15	6	43	3	1	42	34	Springfield CDP, Windsor County	

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	
		One race						Two or more races				
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some other race, and three or more races		
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>												
Springfield town, Windsor County .....	9 078	8 860	22	13	70	5	16	92	1.0	78	65	
Stamford town, Bennington County .....	813	801	-	2	3	-	-	7	0.9	4	2	
Stannard town, Caledonia County .....	185	183	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Starksboro town, Addison County .....	1 898	1 834	4	5	13	1	1	40	2.1	37	4	
Stockbridge town, Windsor County .....	674	663	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	
Stowe town, Lamoille County .....	4 339	4 231	12	16	19	-	10	51	1.2	36	46	
Strafford town, Orange County .....	1 045	1 029	2	-	3	-	1	10	1.0	10	5	
Stratton town, Windham County .....	136	134	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5	1	4	
Sudbury town, Rutland County .....	583	578	2	1	-	1	-	1	0.2	1	4	
Sunderland town, Bennington County .....	850	840	1	-	8	-	-	1	0.1	1	5	
Sutton town, Caledonia County .....	1 001	977	-	2	2	-	12	8	0.8	3	4	
Swanton village, Franklin County .....	2 548	2 325	9	110	25	-	7	72	2.8	69	14	
Swanton town, Franklin County .....	6 203	5 775	26	211	28	1	11	151	2.4	143	27	
Thetford town, Orange County .....	2 617	2 550	12	6	15	-	5	29	1.1	23	12	
Tinnmouth town, Rutland County .....	567	549	-	8	2	-	1	7	1.2	6	2	
Topsham town, Orange County .....	1 142	1 127	4	3	7	-	-	1	0.1	1	6	
Townshend town, Windham County .....	1 149	1 124	3	2	3	-	9	8	0.7	8	8	
Troy town, Orleans County .....	1 564	1 536	1	6	4	-	3	14	0.9	13	5	
Tunbridge town, Orange County .....	1 309	1 296	3	1	2	-	-	7	0.5	5	13	
Underhill town, Chittenden County .....	2 980	2 935	8	4	6	-	9	18	0.6	16	21	
Vergennes city, Addison County .....	2 741	2 561	55	6	10	1	29	79	2.9	64	80	
Vernon town, Windham County .....	2 141	2 111	6	4	3	1	-	16	0.7	16	18	
Vershire town, Orange County .....	629	618	2	1	2	-	3	3	0.5	3	2	
Victory town, Essex County .....	97	95	-	-	-	-	1	1	1.0	1	1	
Waitsfield town, Washington County .....	1 659	1 613	16	4	8	1	5	12	0.7	10	20	
Walden town, Caledonia County .....	782	768	4	1	-	-	1	8	1.0	6	2	
Wallingford CDP, Rutland County .....	948	938	-	-	3	-	-	7	0.7	6	6	
Wallingford town, Rutland County .....	2 274	2 248	3	-	5	1	1	16	0.7	11	12	
Waltham town, Addison County .....	479	473	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Wardsboro town, Windham County .....	854	841	3	4	1	-	-	5	0.6	5	5	
Warner's grant, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	
Warren town, Washington County .....	1 681	1 647	3	6	4	-	1	20	1.2	19	17	
Warren's gore, Essex County .....	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Washington town, Orange County .....	1 047	1 018	5	-	2	-	3	19	1.8	9	7	
Waterbury village, Washington County .....	1 706	1 660	4	3	15	-	7	17	1.0	17	10	
Waterbury town, Washington County .....	4 915	4 807	13	6	32	-	13	44	0.9	42	33	
Waterford town, Caledonia County .....	1 104	1 088	-	-	3	-	-	13	1.2	13	3	
Waterville town, Lamoille County .....	697	678	-	3	2	-	-	14	2.0	13	-	
Weathersfield town, Windsor County .....	2 788	2 748	2	8	7	-	-	23	0.8	21	20	
Wells town, Rutland County .....	1 121	1 106	4	1	-	-	4	6	0.5	6	11	
Wells River village, Orange County .....	325	324	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	3 222	3 102	24	8	30	3	15	40	1.2	34	46	
West Burke village, Caledonia County .....	364	359	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	
West Fairlee town, Orange County .....	726	717	1	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Westfield town, Orleans County .....	503	483	2	1	1	-	3	13	2.6	12	8	
Westford town, Chittenden County .....	2 086	2 047	7	2	9	-	3	18	0.9	18	21	
West Haven town, Rutland County .....	278	273	2	-	1	-	-	2	0.7	2	1	
Westminster village, Windham County .....	276	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Westminster town, Windham County .....	3 210	3 137	13	9	7	-	11	33	1.0	30	22	
Westmore town, Orleans County .....	306	298	-	5	2	-	-	1	0.3	1	-	
Weston town, Windsor County .....	630	611	2	6	4	-	-	7	1.1	7	11	
West Rutland town, Rutland County .....	2 535	2 483	11	2	19	1	1	18	0.7	16	11	
West Rutland CDP, Rutland County .....	2 263	2 214	11	1	17	1	1	18	0.8	16	9	
West Windsor town, Windsor County .....	1 067	1 049	3	3	2	-	-	10	0.9	9	17	
Weybridge town, Addison County .....	824	811	5	-	4	-	-	4	0.5	4	13	
Wheelock town, Caledonia County .....	621	606	-	2	1	-	8	4	0.6	4	-	
White River Junction CDP, Windsor County .....	2 569	2 480	15	11	18	-	1	44	1.7	38	15	
Whiting town, Addison County .....	380	370	1	-	1	-	3	5	1.3	4	3	
Whitingham town, Windham County .....	1 298	1 288	1	4	-	-	-	5	0.4	4	9	
Wildor CDP, Windsor County .....	1 636	1 581	6	9	15	2	3	20	1.2	14	15	
Williamstown town, Orange County .....	3 225	3 171	2	9	4	-	8	31	1.0	24	25	
Williston town, Chittenden County .....	7 650	7 455	38	11	92	1	8	45	0.6	34	73	
Wilmington town, Windham County .....	2 225	2 176	5	6	13	-	4	21	0.9	13	21	
Windham town, Windham County .....	328	315	1	-	1	-	3	8	2.4	8	4	
Windsor town, Windsor County .....	3 756	3 671	9	15	10	-	9	42	1.1	30	40	
Winhall town, Bennington County .....	702	690	3	-	1	-	-	8	1.1	8	19	
Winooski city, Chittenden County .....	6 561	5 941	82	34	354	3	35	112	1.7	87	75	
Wolcott town, Lamoille County .....	1 456	1 439	1	4	1	2	-	9	0.6	9	5	
Woodbury town, Washington County .....	809	741	3	5	4	3	5	48	5.9	48	9	
Woodford town, Bennington County .....	414	407	-	-	1	-	3	3	0.7	3	1	
Woodstock village, Windsor County .....	977	961	2	1	7	-	2	4	0.4	2	10	
Woodstock town, Windsor County .....	3 232	3 170	13	7	20	-	8	14	0.4	12	26	
Worcester town, Washington County .....	902	881	-	5	-	-	3	13	1.4	12	8	

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County Place and County Subdivision	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.											
9 013	8 815	97.1	22	12	66	5	4	89	75	Springfield town, Windsor County	
811	799	98.3	-	2	3	-	-	7	4	Stamford town, Bennington County	
184	182	98.4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	Stannard town, Caledonia County	
1 894	1 831	96.5	4	5	13	1	-	40	37	Starksboro town, Addison County	
671	660	97.9	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	Stockbridge town, Windsor County	
4 293	4 202	96.8	12	14	19	-	6	40	33	Stowe town, Lamoille County	
1 040	1 024	98.0	2	-	3	-	1	10	10	Strafford town, Orange County	
132	130	95.6	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	Stratton town, Windham County	
579	576	98.8	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	Sudbury town, Rutland County	
845	835	98.2	1	-	8	-	-	1	1	Sunderland town, Bennington County	
997	975	97.4	-	2	2	-	10	8	3	Sutton town, Caledonia County	
2 534	2 316	90.9	9	110	25	-	2	72	69	Swanton village, Franklin County	
6 176	5 762	92.9	23	210	28	1	5	147	141	Swanton town, Franklin County	
2 605	2 543	97.2	10	6	15	-	2	29	23	Thetford town, Orange County	
565	547	96.5	-	8	2	-	1	7	6	Tinmouth town, Rutland County	
1 136	1 122	98.2	4	3	6	-	-	1	1	Topsham town, Orange County	
1 141	1 122	97.7	2	2	3	-	4	8	8	Townshend town, Windham County	
1 559	1 534	98.1	1	6	4	-	-	14	13	Troy town, Orleans County	
1 296	1 284	98.1	3	1	2	-	-	6	5	Tunbridge town, Orange County	
2 959	2 922	98.1	8	4	6	-	4	15	15	Underhill town, Chittenden County	
2 661	2 528	92.2	52	5	10	-	-	66	63	Vergennes city, Addison County	
2 123	2 094	97.8	6	4	2	1	-	16	16	Vernon town, Windham County	
627	616	97.9	2	1	2	-	3	3	3	Vershire town, Orange County	
96	95	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Victory town, Essex County	
1 639	1 601	96.5	15	3	6	1	2	11	10	Waitsfield town, Washington County	
780	768	98.2	4	1	-	-	-	7	6	Walden town, Caledonia County	
942	932	98.3	-	-	3	-	-	7	6	Wallingford CDP, Rutland County	
2 262	2 240	98.5	2	-	5	1	-	14	11	Wallingford town, Rutland County	
478	473	98.7	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	Waltham town, Addison County	
849	838	98.1	3	4	1	-	-	3	3	Wardsboro town, Windham County	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warner's grant, Essex County	
1 664	1 631	97.0	3	6	4	-	-	20	19	Warren town, Washington County	
10	10	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warren's gore, Essex County	
1 040	1 013	96.8	5	-	2	-	1	19	9	Washington town, Orange County	
1 696	1 652	96.8	4	3	15	-	6	16	16	Waterbury village, Washington County	
4 882	4 784	97.3	13	6	32	-	10	37	37	Waterbury town, Washington County	
1 101	1 085	98.3	-	-	3	-	-	13	13	Waterford town, Caledonia County	
697	678	97.3	-	3	2	-	-	14	13	Waterville town, Lamoille County	
2 768	2 729	97.9	2	8	7	-	-	22	20	Weathersfield town, Windsor County	
1 110	1 099	98.0	4	1	-	-	-	6	6	Wells town, Rutland County	
325	324	99.7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wells River village, Orange County	
3 176	3 077	95.5	21	8	30	3	1	36	30	West Brattleboro CDP, Windham County	
359	355	97.5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	West Burke village, Caledonia County	
726	717	98.8	1	4	3	-	1	-	-	West Fairlee town, Orange County	
495	479	95.2	2	1	1	-	-	12	12	Westfield town, Orleans County	
2 065	2 032	97.4	5	2	9	-	-	17	17	Westford town, Chittenden County	
277	272	97.8	2	-	1	-	-	2	2	West Haven town, Rutland County	
276	276	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westminster village, Windham County	
3 188	3 126	97.4	13	9	7	-	-	33	30	Westminster town, Windham County	
306	298	97.4	-	5	2	-	-	1	1	Westmore town, Orleans County	
619	607	96.3	2	1	4	-	-	5	5	Weston town, Windsor County	
2 524	2 475	97.6	10	2	18	1	-	18	16	West Rutland town, Rutland County	
2 254	2 207	97.5	10	1	17	1	-	18	16	West Rutland CDP, Rutland County	
1 050	1 036	97.1	-	3	2	-	-	9	8	West Windsor town, Windsor County	
811	801	97.2	2	-	4	-	-	4	4	Weybridge town, Addison County	
621	606	97.6	-	2	1	-	8	4	4	Wheelock town, Caledonia County	
2 554	2 471	96.2	15	11	18	-	-	39	34	White River Junction CDP, Windsor County	
377	370	97.4	1	-	1	-	-	5	4	Whiting town, Addison County	
1 289	1 279	98.5	1	4	-	-	-	5	4	Whitingham town, Windham County	
1 621	1 573	96.1	6	9	14	2	1	16	14	Wilder CDP, Windsor County	
3 200	3 152	97.7	2	5	4	-	6	31	24	Williamstown town, Orange County	
7 577	7 392	96.6	35	11	92	1	3	43	33	Williston town, Chittenden County	
2 204	2 161	97.1	5	5	12	-	-	21	13	Wilmington town, Windham County	
324	311	94.8	1	-	1	-	3	8	8	Windham town, Windham County	
3 716	3 647	97.1	7	12	10	-	3	37	30	Windsor town, Windsor County	
683	673	95.9	1	-	1	-	-	8	8	Winhall town, Bennington County	
6 486	5 902	90.0	80	33	354	2	7	108	86	Winooski city, Chittenden County	
1 451	1 434	98.5	1	4	1	2	-	9	9	Wolcott town, Lamoille County	
800	739	91.3	3	5	4	3	-	46	46	Woodbury town, Washington County	
413	406	98.1	-	-	1	-	3	3	3	Woodford town, Bennington County	
967	952	97.4	2	1	7	-	1	4	2	Woodstock village, Windsor County	
3 206	3 146	97.3	13	7	20	-	6	14	12	Woodstock town, Windsor County	
894	874	96.9	-	5	-	-	2	13	12	Worcester town, Washington County	

Table 5. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>922</b>	<b>3 484</b>	<b>1 061</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>596 079</b>	<b>4 492</b>	<b>6 396</b>	<b>6 622</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>2 727</b>
Addison County .....	47	193	95	5	35 266	293	326	389	22	180
Addison town .....	2	5	3	-	1 381	4	8	8	2	-
Bridport town .....	-	8	2	-	1 226	1	13	7	-	2
Bristol town .....	2	12	5	1	3 750	14	21	21	-	10
Cornwall town .....	2	6	-	-	1 124	4	6	7	-	4
Ferrisburg town .....	2	17	11	-	2 626	7	29	24	1	2
Goshen town .....	-	2	-	-	221	1	3	2	-	2
Granville town .....	1	-	-	-	296	2	4	1	1	1
Hancock town .....	-	5	1	-	375	-	7	4	-	2
Leicester town .....	-	3	1	1	968	3	5	1	2	-
Lincoln town .....	1	6	1	-	1 199	8	14	9	1	3
Middlebury town .....	18	21	52	1	7 848	131	61	221	8	84
Middlebury CDP .....	14	13	46	1	5 938	124	48	204	7	77
Monkton town .....	6	3	-	-	1 744	9	7	7	-	1
New Haven town .....	3	8	2	-	1 652	7	18	2	-	2
Orwell town .....	-	-	1	-	1 177	1	2	6	-	1
Panton town .....	3	7	2	-	675	3	12	4	-	3
Ripton town .....	-	6	-	-	551	1	7	2	-	3
Salisbury town .....	1	6	1	-	1 084	3	7	6	-	6
Shoreham town .....	-	3	-	-	1 207	8	6	4	-	4
Starksboro town .....	-	26	8	-	1 871	6	32	24	2	4
Vergennes city .....	5	45	3	1	2 629	70	59	19	5	45
Waltham town .....	-	-	-	-	473	2	-	3	-	1
Weybridge town .....	1	2	-	1	814	7	3	4	-	-
Whiting town .....	-	2	2	-	375	1	2	3	-	4
Bennington County .....	54	119	52	6	36 435	230	215	290	7	128
Arlington town .....	2	14	1	-	2 372	11	19	11	3	5
Arlington CDP (part) .....	1	12	1	-	1 062	7	13	9	3	1
Bennington town .....	24	60	30	6	15 397	137	113	182	4	62
Bennington CDP .....	16	24	12	3	8 967	73	59	107	2	40
North Bennington village .....	5	10	7	-	1 388	15	12	31	2	6
Old Bennington village .....	1	-	-	3	218	14	4	2	-	-
Dorset town .....	2	1	-	-	2 021	12	3	3	-	4
Glستنbury town .....	-	1	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	-
Landgrove town .....	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	1	-	-
Manchester town .....	5	16	6	-	4 125	22	24	20	-	26
Manchester village .....	-	-	-	-	595	1	-	2	-	6
Manchester Center CDP .....	1	11	2	-	2 036	7	19	7	-	17
Peru town .....	-	1	2	-	414	-	1	6	-	5
Pownal town .....	8	12	2	-	3 507	19	28	23	-	9
Readsboro town .....	1	-	1	-	801	1	6	3	-	2
Rupert town .....	-	-	-	-	702	-	1	1	-	-
Sandgate town .....	1	2	-	-	347	4	2	3	-	-
Searsburg town .....	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
Shaftsbury town .....	6	6	5	-	3 740	15	9	16	-	9
South Shaftsbury CDP .....	3	2	1	-	768	3	2	5	-	-
Stamford town .....	2	-	2	-	805	2	2	8	-	3
Sunderland town .....	-	-	1	-	841	1	-	9	-	-
Arlington CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	-
Winhall town .....	3	5	-	-	698	6	5	1	-	-
Woodford town .....	-	1	2	-	410	-	1	3	-	3
Caledonia County .....	35	214	25	2	29 263	134	395	146	11	95
Barnet town .....	9	5	2	-	1 651	21	22	11	1	1
Burke town .....	1	14	2	-	1 547	5	24	6	1	11
West Burke village .....	-	-	-	-	359	-	4	-	-	1
Danville town .....	1	7	-	-	2 199	5	12	3	-	-
Groton town .....	-	18	-	-	863	-	29	-	-	2
Hardwick town .....	4	17	6	-	3 135	6	45	9	-	9
Kirby town .....	-	8	-	-	452	8	14	6	6	2
Lyndon town .....	5	20	9	-	5 362	20	49	43	1	11
Lyndonville village .....	2	3	4	-	1 197	6	13	17	-	3
Newark town .....	-	-	-	-	465	1	3	1	-	-
Peacham town .....	-	3	-	-	659	3	4	2	-	-
Ryegate town .....	2	4	2	-	1 140	3	9	6	-	1
St. Johnsbury town .....	12	85	3	2	7 414	56	140	51	2	25
St. Johnsbury CDP .....	7	80	2	2	6 180	41	131	44	2	25
Sheffield town .....	-	10	-	-	721	-	15	1	-	3
Stannard town .....	-	-	-	-	183	1	-	-	-	1
Sutton town .....	-	2	-	-	985	-	5	2	-	18
Walden town .....	-	6	-	-	776	4	7	-	-	3
Waterford town .....	-	12	1	-	1 101	-	12	4	-	-
Wheelock town .....	1	3	-	-	610	1	5	1	-	8
Chittenden County .....	334	577	383	35	141 185	1 835	1 144	3 458	87	949
Bolton town .....	-	7	-	-	961	2	13	2	-	3
Buells gore .....	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Burlington city .....	162	232	125	20	36 637	939	504	1 256	31	468
Charlotte town .....	6	2	15	-	3 523	14	5	36	-	20
Colchester town .....	23	45	35	1	16 531	133	77	306	14	66
Essex town .....	35	46	60	4	17 951	218	104	497	7	73
Essex Junction village .....	11	22	22	3	8 279	77	46	226	-	40
Hinesburg town .....	6	19	9	2	4 290	17	32	32	1	15
Huntington town .....	6	11	3	-	1 839	17	18	12	-	4
Jericho town .....	6	17	11	2	4 923	46	27	40	4	17
Jericho village .....	2	6	3	-	1 422	16	11	10	4	7
Milton town .....	6	39	15	2	9 367	30	81	48	2	25
Milton village .....	1	5	4	-	1 512	6	11	15	-	6
Richmond town .....	5	14	6	1	4 055	10	22	29	2	11
St. George town .....	4	3	-	-	692	8	5	-	-	1
Shelburne town .....	8	9	22	-	6 827	27	20	95	4	28
South Burlington city .....	32	72	46	-	15 023	182	111	600	12	123
Underhill town .....	2	6	7	-	2 953	11	11	13	-	11

Table 5. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
Chittenden County—Con.										
Westford town .....	5	8	3	-	2 065	14	11	13	-	3
Williston town .....	6	8	15	-	7 496	45	22	110	4	19
Winooski city .....	22	39	11	3	6 040	122	81	369	6	62
Essex County .....	-	89	9	-	6 372	13	142	29	1	52
Averill town .....	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Avery's gore .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bloomfield town .....	-	5	1	-	256	-	9	2	-	1
Brighton town .....	-	14	-	-	1 238	2	37	6	-	26
Island Pond CDP .....	-	10	-	-	834	1	29	5	-	24
Brunswick town .....	-	-	-	-	106	1	-	-	-	-
Canaan town .....	-	32	-	-	1 066	2	41	1	-	1
Concord town .....	-	15	1	-	1 181	-	15	5	-	14
East Haven town .....	-	-	1	-	293	4	-	4	-	1
Ferdinand town .....	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
Granby town .....	-	1	-	-	86	-	1	-	-	-
Guildhall town .....	-	6	1	-	264	2	8	4	-	3
Lemington town .....	-	1	-	-	107	-	1	-	-	5
Lewis town .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg town .....	-	12	5	-	1 317	1	21	6	1	-
Maidstone town .....	-	-	-	-	102	1	1	1	-	-
Norton town .....	-	2	-	-	209	-	7	-	-	-
Victory town .....	-	1	-	-	96	-	1	-	-	1
Warner's grant .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren's gore .....	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin County .....	56	541	45	2	44 359	219	1 253	171	17	166
Bakersfield town .....	1	12	1	-	1 208	4	15	3	-	5
Berkshire town .....	1	18	-	-	1 373	9	25	-	-	-
Enosburg town .....	2	45	1	-	2 720	7	95	9	-	8
Enosburg Falls village .....	-	25	-	-	1 451	2	40	3	-	2
Fairfax town .....	4	31	-	-	3 718	24	43	11	2	5
Fairfield town .....	2	16	6	-	1 773	4	33	9	3	7
Fletcher town .....	3	12	-	-	1 162	6	23	5	-	7
Franklin town .....	2	15	-	-	1 239	5	39	3	1	-
Georgia town .....	3	22	6	-	4 335	14	29	17	1	13
Highgate town .....	4	75	1	1	3 238	8	220	6	2	7
Montgomery town .....	2	19	-	-	982	4	26	-	-	1
Richford town .....	1	9	1	-	2 285	9	34	5	-	8
St. Albans city .....	15	67	14	-	7 461	51	166	42	4	62
St. Albans town .....	8	45	8	-	5 003	30	86	25	-	17
Sheldon town .....	3	29	2	-	1 939	6	75	2	2	7
Swanton town .....	5	126	5	1	5 923	38	344	34	2	19
Swanton village .....	2	58	4	-	2 397	16	173	29	-	10
Grand Isle County .....	5	68	5	-	6 810	15	128	22	7	8
Alburg town .....	3	16	1	-	1 911	3	54	4	1	3
Alburg village .....	3	4	-	-	475	3	16	1	-	-
Grand Isle town .....	2	26	1	-	1 938	6	32	8	-	2
Isle La Motte town .....	-	4	-	-	481	-	10	1	-	-
North Hero town .....	-	6	3	-	803	2	8	4	6	1
South Hero town .....	-	16	-	-	1 677	4	24	5	-	2
Lamoille County .....	40	173	31	7	22 911	144	299	133	18	79
Belvidere town .....	-	1	-	-	294	-	1	-	-	-
Cambridge town .....	6	47	5	-	3 154	20	69	13	4	19
Cambridge village .....	-	11	-	-	233	2	11	-	-	1
Jeffersonville village .....	1	8	-	-	568	1	8	-	-	2
Eden town .....	6	17	3	-	1 129	10	32	5	5	1
Elmore town .....	-	7	2	-	844	-	8	5	-	1
Hyde Park town .....	7	10	4	2	2 804	24	27	15	-	-
Hyde Park village .....	1	-	-	-	410	5	-	1	-	-
Johnson town .....	2	33	3	3	3 203	27	50	25	2	13
Johnson village .....	1	20	1	2	1 380	17	23	20	-	5
Morristown town .....	7	30	6	2	5 069	31	56	34	2	15
Morrisville village .....	-	13	-	2	1 964	19	24	18	-	4
Stowe town .....	7	17	6	-	4 275	24	36	28	2	28
Waterville town .....	2	5	2	-	691	4	10	7	1	2
Wolcott town .....	3	6	-	-	1 448	4	10	1	2	-
Orange County .....	24	138	45	1	27 923	100	224	152	16	88
Bradford town .....	4	13	3	-	2 580	17	29	11	4	4
Bradford village .....	3	2	1	-	800	10	6	5	-	1
Braintree town .....	-	4	3	-	1 183	1	8	6	3	3
Brookfield town .....	1	7	4	-	1 206	3	9	16	-	1
Chelsea town .....	-	4	1	-	1 233	3	15	2	-	6
Corinth town .....	2	7	1	-	1 453	5	3	1	-	9
Fairlee town .....	1	7	3	-	957	3	8	8	-	5
Newbury town .....	3	23	-	-	1 932	9	36	4	1	-
Newbury village .....	-	1	-	-	394	-	3	-	-	-
Wells River village .....	-	-	-	-	324	1	-	-	-	-
Orange town .....	1	2	-	-	957	1	3	2	-	8
Randolph town .....	5	33	13	-	4 801	17	41	43	4	6
Strafford town .....	1	7	2	-	1 039	3	7	5	-	1
Thetford town .....	2	13	7	1	2 575	16	20	24	-	11
Topsham town .....	-	-	-	-	1 128	5	4	7	-	-
Tunbridge town .....	1	4	-	-	1 302	4	6	2	-	2
Vershire town .....	-	2	1	-	621	2	3	3	-	3
Washington town .....	-	7	2	-	1 037	5	7	4	-	13
West Fairlee town .....	-	-	-	-	717	1	4	3	-	1
Williamstown town .....	3	12	5	-	3 202	5	21	11	4	15
Orleans County .....	22	249	18	4	25 879	135	438	100	7	92
Albany town .....	1	8	-	-	832	3	13	-	1	4
Albany village .....	-	4	-	-	163	2	4	-	-	-



Table 5. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

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State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
Orleans County—Con.										
Barton town .....	4	27	4	1	2 751	15	41	10	-	11
Barton village .....	1	13	-	-	731	4	18	1	-	5
Orleans village .....	1	3	2	1	817	3	7	6	-	3
Brownington town .....	-	5	-	-	864	5	16	2	-	4
Charleston town .....	-	9	-	-	880	-	22	3	-	8
Coventry town .....	-	5	3	-	1 000	3	15	4	-	2
Craftsbury town .....	-	25	1	-	1 126	4	26	6	-	1
Derby town .....	4	39	2	1	4 544	25	68	15	1	15
Derby Center village .....	-	4	2	-	661	4	11	4	-	5
Derby Line village .....	1	6	-	-	761	6	15	5	-	1
Glover town .....	1	9	-	-	950	3	18	2	-	12
Greensboro town .....	-	20	-	-	763	1	26	-	-	1
Holland town .....	-	1	-	-	571	3	13	1	-	1
Irasburg town .....	-	3	-	-	1 065	-	11	1	1	2
Jay town .....	-	-	-	2	420	2	4	2	-	2
Lowell town .....	-	-	-	-	723	9	6	-	-	1
Morgan town .....	-	3	1	-	661	2	7	2	-	1
Newport city .....	9	61	4	-	4 894	48	94	37	2	16
Newport town .....	2	12	1	-	1 490	7	23	6	2	3
Troy town .....	1	12	-	-	1 550	2	18	4	-	4
North Troy village .....	-	3	-	-	588	-	6	2	-	-
Westfield town .....	-	10	2	-	496	2	11	3	-	4
Westmore town .....	-	-	-	-	299	1	6	2	-	-
Rutland County .....	63	230	50	7	62 641	304	400	320	27	191
Benson town .....	3	9	-	-	1 023	13	16	3	-	3
Brandon town .....	4	10	2	-	3 893	13	19	13	1	6
Brandon CDP .....	2	4	2	-	1 670	8	10	9	-	6
Castleton town .....	2	7	3	-	4 298	8	23	33	1	30
Chittenden town .....	3	8	1	-	1 177	5	8	3	1	1
Clarendon town .....	-	6	6	-	2 772	8	15	22	-	9
Danby town .....	-	6	1	-	1 282	-	14	5	-	1
Fair Haven town .....	2	18	1	-	2 890	12	24	10	-	15
Fair Haven CDP .....	2	14	1	-	2 403	8	19	9	-	14
Hubbardton town .....	3	-	-	-	728	13	3	3	1	13
Ira town .....	-	-	-	-	454	-	-	1	-	-
Killington town .....	-	7	4	-	1 083	4	8	11	-	3
Mendon town .....	-	8	-	-	1 018	-	10	8	-	2
Middletown Springs town .....	2	3	-	-	810	6	7	3	-	2
Mount Holly town .....	-	16	-	-	1 233	2	18	2	-	3
Mount Tabor town .....	-	-	-	-	202	-	1	-	-	-
Pawlet town .....	1	-	1	-	1 381	5	10	1	-	1
Pittsfield town .....	-	5	-	-	426	-	5	1	-	-
Pittsford town .....	4	7	1	-	3 125	11	9	7	2	-
Poultney town .....	2	9	3	1	3 546	30	27	36	2	12
Poultney village .....	1	8	2	1	1 517	23	14	30	1	4
Proctor town .....	2	3	-	-	1 867	5	5	3	2	5
Rutland city .....	24	74	18	5	17 055	116	128	101	14	45
Rutland town .....	3	4	3	1	4 000	19	7	18	-	13
Shrewsbury town .....	-	2	-	-	1 093	2	2	3	-	12
Sudbury town .....	-	1	-	-	579	2	2	-	1	-
Tinmouth town .....	-	6	-	-	556	-	14	2	-	2
Wallingford town .....	1	6	3	-	2 262	6	8	8	1	6
Wallingford CDP .....	-	4	2	-	945	-	4	5	-	1
Wells town .....	-	3	3	-	1 112	4	4	3	-	4
West Haven town .....	1	1	-	-	275	3	1	1	-	-
West Rutland town .....	6	10	-	-	2 501	17	12	19	1	3
West Rutland CDP .....	6	10	-	-	2 232	17	11	17	1	3
Washington County .....	91	415	107	13	57 070	418	642	454	14	259
Barre city .....	12	36	4	-	9 130	61	75	53	1	58
Barre town .....	7	36	8	3	7 542	24	46	30	-	19
Graniteville-East Barre CDP .....	2	21	3	-	2 112	7	24	12	-	9
South Barre CDP .....	2	4	1	-	1 235	5	4	4	-	1
Berlin town .....	4	40	15	-	2 834	11	49	31	-	3
Cabot town .....	2	24	3	1	1 200	7	32	7	-	8
Cabot village .....	2	13	-	-	236	3	13	-	-	2
Calais town .....	5	30	-	-	1 511	12	36	3	-	11
Duxbury town .....	4	4	2	-	1 275	7	7	9	-	3
East Montpelier town .....	5	19	15	-	2 525	25	37	28	2	4
Fayston town .....	6	3	-	-	1 132	13	6	1	-	1
Marshfield town .....	2	16	3	-	1 474	13	18	9	-	7
Marshfield village .....	-	4	-	-	261	-	4	1	-	-
Middlesex town .....	3	12	1	-	1 709	10	23	5	-	3
Montpelier city .....	13	41	19	7	7 856	86	81	90	1	45
Moretown town .....	4	7	2	-	1 636	4	9	15	-	2
Northfield town .....	8	33	19	-	5 602	71	56	100	3	45
Northfield village .....	4	25	10	-	3 049	64	37	76	3	40
Plainfield town .....	3	2	2	-	1 254	15	15	8	1	9
Roxbury town .....	3	13	2	-	566	6	19	2	-	7
Waitsfield town .....	1	5	3	-	1 625	18	9	12	1	7
Warren town .....	2	13	3	-	1 667	6	20	8	1	2
Waterbury town .....	7	26	6	-	4 851	22	34	39	1	15
Waterbury village .....	5	8	3	-	1 677	10	12	18	-	7
Woodbury town .....	-	44	-	2	787	6	53	4	3	6
Worcester town .....	-	11	-	-	894	1	17	-	-	4
Windham County .....	78	242	104	11	43 355	358	394	485	45	270
Athens town .....	1	1	-	-	333	1	2	5	-	1
Brattleboro town .....	43	86	47	7	11 542	208	141	263	21	123
Brattleboro CDP .....	35	73	35	6	7 918	172	118	212	14	101
West Brattleboro CDP .....	7	12	10	1	3 140	33	21	40	7	21
Brookline town .....	-	-	-	-	464	-	1	-	-	2
Dover town .....	1	5	-	-	1 384	2	5	20	-	11
Dummerston town .....	-	8	4	-	1 901	2	9	16	-	6

Table 5. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
Windham County—Con.										
Grafton town	1	2	-	-	647	1	2	2	-	-
Guilford town	4	20	6	-	2 022	5	25	16	3	11
Halifax town	2	3	3	-	780	10	11	13	10	1
Jamaica town	-	4	-	-	940	2	10	4	-	4
Londonderry town	-	6	3	-	1 695	2	10	11	-	1
Marlboro town	-	4	2	-	953	2	6	12	4	12
Newfane town	3	6	3	1	1 665	11	15	6	2	3
Newfane village	1	1	-	-	115	1	1	-	-	1
Putney town	4	13	7	1	2 564	36	31	27	1	25
Rockingham town	12	28	17	-	5 239	30	33	47	3	27
Bellows Falls village	6	19	11	-	3 125	17	24	27	1	17
Saxtons River village	1	-	1	-	515	1	-	4	-	3
Somerset town	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Stratton town	-	1	-	-	136	-	1	-	-	1
Townshend town	-	6	-	-	1 132	3	10	3	-	11
Vernon town	3	8	2	-	2 126	12	13	8	1	-
Wardsboro town	-	3	-	-	846	5	9	1	-	-
Westminster town	-	22	6	2	3 168	15	33	13	-	14
North Westminster village	-	9	-	-	267	-	9	-	-	4
Westminster village	-	-	-	-	276	-	-	-	-	-
Whitingham town	-	3	1	-	1 293	1	7	1	-	1
Jacksonville village	-	1	-	-	235	-	3	-	-	-
Wilmington town	4	5	3	-	2 197	9	12	16	-	13
Windham town	-	8	-	-	323	1	8	1	-	3
Windsor County	73	236	92	4	56 610	294	396	473	29	170
Andover town	-	3	-	-	491	-	5	2	-	1
Baltimore town	-	2	-	-	247	1	3	1	-	-
Barnard town	2	7	-	-	953	2	8	3	-	2
Bethel town	1	7	9	-	1 952	8	9	19	4	7
Bridgewater town	1	5	-	-	972	1	8	5	-	1
Cavendish town	4	7	1	-	1 452	7	10	13	1	3
Chester town	3	6	5	-	3 023	13	9	12	1	3
Chester-Chester Depot CDP	1	2	-	-	990	7	3	2	-	2
Hartford town	9	54	15	-	10 163	76	96	114	6	33
White River Junction CDP	4	24	3	-	2 523	25	41	22	1	7
Wilder CDP	3	3	3	-	1 601	11	16	20	3	9
Hartland town	3	4	7	-	3 196	7	9	21	2	7
Ludlow town	-	9	1	-	2 425	5	15	13	2	8
Ludlow village	-	6	1	-	945	3	9	7	2	5
Norwich town	6	13	11	-	3 436	26	21	70	3	28
Plymouth town	-	1	-	-	553	3	1	1	-	-
Pomfret town	4	4	-	-	987	5	4	5	4	1
Reading town	-	2	5	-	703	3	2	6	-	-
Rochester town	4	8	1	-	1 167	6	8	3	-	1
Royalton town	1	8	6	-	2 552	21	19	26	-	7
Sharon town	2	7	5	-	1 388	12	15	14	-	1
Springfield town	16	44	11	3	8 947	45	64	83	5	32
Springfield CDP	5	24	3	3	3 854	26	35	52	3	17
Stockbridge town	-	-	-	-	663	4	3	3	1	-
Weathersfield town	1	10	10	-	2 770	4	18	17	-	2
Perkinsville village	-	-	-	-	141	1	-	-	-	-
Weston town	1	3	2	-	618	3	10	6	-	1
West Windsor town	2	3	3	1	1 058	6	7	5	-	1
Windsor town	11	19	-	-	3 711	21	35	10	-	21
Woodstock town	2	10	-	-	3 183	15	17	21	-	10
Woodstock village	-	2	-	-	964	2	3	8	-	4

Table 6. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>922</b>	<b>3 484</b>	<b>1 061</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>596 079</b>	<b>4 492</b>	<b>6 396</b>	<b>6 622</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>2 727</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Addison County .....	47	193	95	5	35 266	293	326	389	22	180
Bennington County .....	54	119	52	6	36 435	230	215	290	7	128
Caledonia County .....	35	214	25	2	29 263	134	395	146	11	95
Chittenden County .....	334	577	383	35	141 185	1 835	1 144	3 458	87	949
Essex County .....	-	89	9	-	6 372	13	142	29	1	52
Franklin County .....	56	541	45	2	44 359	219	1 253	171	17	166
Grand Isle County .....	5	68	5	-	6 810	15	128	22	7	8
Lamoille County .....	40	173	31	7	22 911	144	299	133	18	79
Orange County .....	24	138	45	1	27 923	100	224	152	16	88
Orleans County .....	22	249	18	4	25 879	135	438	100	7	92
Rutland County .....	63	230	50	7	62 641	304	400	320	27	191
Washington County .....	91	415	107	13	57 070	418	642	454	14	259
Windham County .....	78	242	104	11	43 355	358	394	485	45	270
Windsor County .....	73	236	92	4	56 610	294	396	473	29	170
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Addison town, Addison County .....	2	5	3	-	1 381	4	8	8	2	-
Albany village, Orleans County .....	-	4	-	-	163	2	4	-	-	-
Albany town, Orleans County .....	1	8	-	-	832	3	13	-	1	4
Alburg village, Grand Isle County .....	3	4	-	-	475	3	16	1	-	-
Alburg town, Grand Isle County .....	3	16	1	-	1 911	3	54	4	1	3
Andover town, Windsor County .....	-	3	-	-	491	-	5	2	-	1
Arlington CDP, Bennington County .....	1	12	1	-	1 181	7	13	9	3	1
Arlington town, Bennington County .....	2	14	1	-	2 372	11	19	11	3	5
Athens town, Windham County .....	1	1	-	-	333	1	2	5	-	1
Averill town, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Avery's gore, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bakersfield town, Franklin County .....	1	12	1	-	1 208	4	15	3	-	5
Baltimore town, Windsor County .....	-	2	-	-	247	1	3	1	-	-
Barnard town, Windsor County .....	2	7	-	-	953	2	8	3	-	2
Barnet town, Caledonia County .....	9	5	2	-	1 651	21	22	11	1	1
Barre city, Washington County .....	12	36	4	-	9 130	61	75	53	1	58
Barre town, Washington County .....	7	36	8	3	7 542	24	46	30	-	19
Barton village, Orleans County .....	1	13	-	-	731	4	18	1	-	5
Barton town, Orleans County .....	4	27	4	1	2 751	15	41	10	-	11
Bellows Falls village, Windham County .....	6	19	11	-	3 125	17	24	27	1	17
Belvidere town, Lamoille County .....	-	1	-	-	294	-	1	-	-	-
Bennington CDP, Bennington County .....	16	24	12	3	8 967	73	59	107	2	40
Bennington town, Bennington County .....	24	60	30	6	15 397	137	113	182	4	62
Benson town, Rutland County .....	3	9	-	-	1 023	13	16	3	-	3
Berkshire town, Franklin County .....	1	18	-	-	1 373	9	25	-	-	-
Berlin town, Washington County .....	4	40	15	-	2 834	11	49	31	-	3
Bethel town, Windsor County .....	1	7	9	-	1 952	8	9	19	4	7
Bloomfield town, Essex County .....	-	5	1	-	256	-	9	2	-	1
Bolton town, Chittenden County .....	-	7	-	-	961	2	13	2	-	3
Bradford village, Orange County .....	3	2	1	-	800	10	6	5	-	1
Bradford town, Orange County .....	4	13	3	-	2 580	17	29	11	4	4
Braintree town, Orange County .....	-	4	3	-	1 183	1	8	6	3	3
Brandon CDP, Rutland County .....	2	4	2	-	1 670	8	10	9	-	6
Brandon town, Rutland County .....	4	10	2	-	3 893	13	19	13	1	6
Brattleboro town, Windham County .....	43	86	47	7	11 542	208	141	263	21	123
Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	35	73	35	6	7 918	172	118	212	14	101
Bridgewater town, Windsor County .....	1	5	-	-	972	1	8	5	-	1
Bridport town, Addison County .....	-	8	2	-	1 226	1	13	7	-	2
Brighton town, Essex County .....	-	14	-	-	1 238	2	37	6	-	26
Bristol town, Addison County .....	2	12	5	1	3 750	14	21	21	-	10
Brookfield town, Orange County .....	1	7	4	-	1 206	3	9	16	-	1
Brookline town, Windham County .....	-	-	-	-	464	-	1	-	-	2
Brownington town, Orleans County .....	-	5	-	-	864	5	16	2	-	4
Brunswick town, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	106	1	-	-	-	-
Buels gore, Chittenden County .....	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Burke town, Caledonia County .....	1	14	2	-	1 547	5	24	6	1	11
Burlington city, Chittenden County .....	162	232	125	20	36 637	939	504	1 256	31	468
Cabot village, Washington County .....	2	13	-	-	236	3	13	-	-	2
Cabot town, Washington County .....	2	24	3	1	1 200	7	32	7	-	8
Calais town, Washington County .....	5	30	-	-	1 511	12	36	3	-	11
Cambridge village, Lamoille County .....	-	11	-	-	233	2	11	-	-	1
Cambridge town, Lamoille County .....	6	47	5	-	3 154	20	69	13	4	19
Canaan town, Essex County .....	-	32	-	-	1 066	2	41	1	-	1
Castleton town, Rutland County .....	2	7	3	-	4 298	8	23	33	1	30
Cavendish town, Windsor County .....	4	7	1	-	1 452	7	10	13	1	3
Charleston town, Orleans County .....	-	9	-	-	880	-	22	3	-	8
Charlotte town, Chittenden County .....	6	2	15	-	3 523	14	5	36	-	20
Chelsea town, Orange County .....	-	4	1	-	1 233	3	15	2	-	6
Chester town, Windsor County .....	3	6	5	-	3 023	13	9	12	1	3
Chester-Chester Depot CDP, Windsor County .....	1	2	-	-	990	7	3	2	-	2
Chittenden town, Rutland County .....	3	8	1	-	1 177	5	8	3	1	1
Clarendon town, Rutland County .....	-	6	-	-	2 772	8	15	22	-	9
Colchester town, Chittenden County .....	23	45	35	1	16 531	133	77	306	14	66
Concord town, Essex County .....	-	15	1	-	1 181	-	15	5	-	14
Corinth town, Orange County .....	2	-	1	-	1 453	5	3	1	-	9
Cornwall town, Addison County .....	2	6	-	-	1 124	4	6	7	-	4
Coventry town, Orleans County .....	-	5	3	-	1 000	3	15	4	-	2
Craftsbury town, Orleans County .....	-	25	1	-	1 126	4	26	6	-	1
Danby town, Rutland County .....	-	6	1	-	1 282	-	14	5	-	1

Table 6. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>										
Danville town, Caledonia County .....	1	7	-	-	2 199	5	12	3	-	-
Derby town, Orleans County .....	4	39	2	1	4 544	25	68	15	1	15
Derby Center village, Orleans County .....	-	4	2	-	661	4	11	4	-	5
Derby Line village, Orleans County .....	1	6	-	-	761	6	15	5	-	1
Dorset town, Bennington County .....	2	1	-	-	2 021	12	3	3	-	4
Dover town, Windham County .....	1	5	-	-	1 384	2	5	20	-	11
Dummerston town, Windham County .....	-	8	4	-	1 901	2	9	16	-	6
Duxbury town, Washington County .....	4	4	2	-	1 275	7	7	9	-	3
East Haven town, Essex County .....	-	-	1	-	293	4	-	4	-	1
East Montpelier town, Washington County .....	5	19	15	-	2 525	25	37	28	2	4
Eden town, Lamoille County .....	6	17	3	-	1 129	10	32	5	5	1
Elmore town, Lamoille County .....	-	7	2	-	844	-	8	5	-	1
Enosburg town, Franklin County .....	2	45	1	-	2 720	7	95	9	-	8
Enosburg Falls village, Franklin County .....	-	25	-	-	1 451	2	40	3	-	2
Essex town, Chittenden County .....	35	46	60	4	17 951	218	104	497	7	73
Essex Junction village, Chittenden County .....	11	22	22	3	8 279	77	46	226	-	40
Fairfax town, Franklin County .....	4	31	-	-	3 718	24	43	11	2	5
Fairfield town, Franklin County .....	2	16	6	-	1 773	4	33	9	3	7
Fair Haven town, Rutland County .....	2	18	1	-	2 890	12	24	10	-	15
Fair Haven CDP, Rutland County .....	2	14	1	-	2 403	8	19	9	-	14
Fairlee town, Orange County .....	1	7	3	-	957	3	8	8	-	5
Fayston town, Washington County .....	6	3	-	-	1 132	13	6	1	-	1
Ferdinand town, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
Ferrisburg town, Addison County .....	2	17	11	-	2 626	7	29	24	1	2
Fletcher town, Franklin County .....	3	12	-	-	1 162	6	23	5	-	7
Franklin town, Franklin County .....	2	15	-	-	1 239	5	39	3	1	-
Georgia town, Franklin County .....	3	22	6	-	4 335	14	29	17	1	13
Glastenbury town, Bennington County .....	-	1	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	-
Glover town, Orleans County .....	1	9	-	-	950	3	18	2	-	12
Goshen town, Addison County .....	-	2	-	-	221	1	3	2	-	2
Grafton town, Windham County .....	1	2	-	-	647	1	2	2	-	-
Granby town, Essex County .....	-	1	-	-	86	-	1	-	-	-
Grand Isle town, Grand Isle County .....	2	26	1	-	1 938	6	32	8	-	2
Graniteville-East Barre CDP, Washington County .....	2	21	3	-	2 112	7	24	12	-	9
Granville town, Addison County .....	1	-	-	-	296	2	4	1	1	1
Greensboro town, Orleans County .....	-	20	-	-	763	1	26	-	-	1
Groton town, Caledonia County .....	-	18	-	-	863	-	29	-	-	2
Guildhall town, Essex County .....	-	6	1	-	264	2	8	4	-	3
Guilford town, Windham County .....	4	20	6	-	2 022	5	25	16	3	11
Halifax town, Windham County .....	2	3	3	-	780	10	11	13	10	1
Hancock town, Addison County .....	-	5	1	-	375	-	7	4	-	2
Hardwick town, Caledonia County .....	4	17	6	-	3 135	6	45	9	-	9
Hartford town, Windsor County .....	9	54	15	-	10 163	76	96	114	6	33
Hartland town, Windsor County .....	3	4	7	-	3 196	7	9	21	2	7
Highgate town, Franklin County .....	4	75	1	1	3 238	8	220	6	2	7
Hinesburg town, Chittenden County .....	6	19	9	2	4 290	17	32	32	1	15
Holland town, Orleans County .....	-	1	-	-	571	3	13	1	-	1
Hubbardton town, Rutland County .....	3	-	-	-	728	13	3	3	1	13
Huntington town, Chittenden County .....	6	11	3	-	1 839	17	18	12	-	4
Hyde Park village, Lamoille County .....	1	-	-	-	410	5	-	1	-	-
Hyde Park town, Lamoille County .....	7	10	4	2	2 804	24	27	15	-	-
Ira town, Rutland County .....	-	-	-	-	454	-	-	1	-	-
Irasburg town, Orleans County .....	-	3	-	-	1 065	-	11	1	1	2
Island Pond CDP, Essex County .....	-	10	-	-	834	1	29	5	-	24
Isle La Motte town, Grand Isle County .....	-	4	-	-	481	-	10	1	-	-
Jacksonville village, Windham County .....	-	1	-	-	235	-	3	-	-	-
Jamaica town, Windham County .....	-	4	-	-	940	2	10	4	-	4
Jay town, Orleans County .....	-	-	-	2	420	2	4	2	-	2
Jeffersonville village, Lamoille County .....	1	8	-	-	568	1	8	-	-	2
Jericho village, Chittenden County .....	2	6	3	-	1 422	16	11	10	4	7
Jericho town, Chittenden County .....	6	17	11	2	4 923	46	27	40	4	17
Johnson village, Lamoille County .....	1	20	1	2	1 380	17	23	20	-	5
Johnson town, Lamoille County .....	2	33	3	3	3 203	27	50	25	2	13
Killington town, Rutland County .....	-	7	4	-	1 083	4	8	11	-	3
Kirby town, Caledonia County .....	-	8	-	-	452	8	14	6	6	2
Landgrove town, Bennington County .....	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	1	-	-
Leicester town, Addison County .....	-	3	1	1	968	3	5	1	2	-
Lemington town, Essex County .....	-	1	-	-	107	-	1	-	-	5
Lewis town, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln town, Addison County .....	1	6	1	-	1 199	8	14	9	1	3
Londonderry town, Windham County .....	-	6	3	-	1 695	2	10	11	-	1
Lowell town, Orleans County .....	-	-	-	-	723	9	6	-	-	1
Ludlow village, Windsor County .....	-	6	1	-	945	3	9	7	2	5
Ludlow town, Windsor County .....	-	9	1	-	2 425	5	15	13	2	8
Lunenburg town, Essex County .....	-	12	5	-	1 317	1	21	6	1	-
Lyndon town, Caledonia County .....	5	20	9	-	5 362	20	49	43	1	11
Lyndonville village, Caledonia County .....	2	3	4	-	1 197	6	13	17	-	3
Maidstone town, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	102	1	1	1	-	-
Manchester village, Bennington County .....	-	-	-	-	595	1	-	2	-	6
Manchester town, Bennington County .....	5	16	6	-	4 125	22	24	20	-	26
Manchester Center CDP, Bennington County .....	1	11	2	-	2 036	7	19	7	-	17
Marlboro town, Windham County .....	-	4	2	-	953	2	6	12	4	12
Marshfield village, Washington County .....	-	4	-	-	261	-	4	1	-	-
Marshfield town, Washington County .....	2	16	3	-	1 474	13	18	9	-	7
Mendon town, Rutland County .....	-	8	-	-	1 018	-	10	8	-	2
Middlebury CDP, Addison County .....	14	13	46	1	5 938	124	48	204	7	77
Middlebury town, Addison County .....	18	21	52	1	7 848	131	61	221	8	84

Table 6. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>										
Middlesex town, Washington County .....	3	12	1	-	1 709	10	23	5	-	3
Middletown Springs town, Rutland County .....	2	3	-	-	810	6	7	3	-	2
Milton village, Chittenden County .....	1	5	4	-	1 512	6	11	15	-	6
Milton town, Chittenden County .....	6	39	15	2	9 367	30	81	48	2	25
Monkton town, Addison County .....	6	3	-	-	1 744	9	7	7	-	1
Montgomery town, Franklin County .....	2	19	-	-	982	4	26	-	-	1
Montpelier city, Washington County .....	13	41	19	7	7 856	86	81	90	1	45
Moretown town, Washington County .....	4	7	2	-	1 636	4	9	15	-	2
Morgan town, Orleans County .....	-	3	1	-	661	2	7	2	-	1
Morristown town, Lamoille County .....	7	30	6	2	5 069	31	56	34	2	15
Morrisville village, Lamoille County .....	-	13	-	2	1 964	19	24	18	-	4
Mount Holly town, Rutland County .....	-	16	-	-	1 233	2	18	2	-	3
Mount Tabor town, Rutland County .....	-	-	-	-	202	-	1	-	-	-
Newark town, Caledonia County .....	-	-	-	-	465	1	3	1	-	-
Newbury village, Orange County .....	-	1	-	-	394	-	3	-	-	-
Newbury town, Orange County .....	3	23	-	-	1 932	9	36	4	1	-
Newfane village, Windham County .....	1	1	-	-	115	1	1	-	-	1
Newfane town, Windham County .....	3	6	3	1	1 665	11	15	6	2	3
New Haven town, Addison County .....	3	8	2	-	1 652	7	18	2	-	2
Newport city, Orleans County .....	9	61	4	-	4 894	48	94	37	2	16
Newport town, Orleans County .....	2	12	1	-	1 490	7	23	6	2	3
North Bennington village, Bennington County .....	5	10	7	-	1 388	15	12	31	2	6
Northfield village, Washington County .....	4	25	10	-	3 049	64	37	76	3	40
Northfield town, Washington County .....	8	33	19	-	5 602	71	56	100	3	45
North Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	-	6	3	-	803	2	8	4	6	1
North Troy village, Orleans County .....	-	3	-	-	588	-	6	2	-	-
North Westminster village, Windham County .....	-	9	-	-	267	-	9	-	-	4
Norton town, Essex County .....	-	2	-	-	209	-	7	-	-	-
Norwich town, Windsor County .....	6	13	11	-	3 436	26	21	70	3	28
Old Bennington village, Bennington County .....	1	-	-	3	218	14	4	2	-	-
Orange town, Orange County .....	1	2	-	-	957	1	3	2	-	8
Orleans village, Orleans County .....	1	3	2	1	817	3	7	6	-	3
Orwell town, Addison County .....	-	-	1	-	1 177	1	2	6	-	1
Panton town, Addison County .....	3	7	2	-	675	3	12	4	-	3
Pawlet town, Rutland County .....	1	1	1	-	1 381	5	10	1	-	-
Peacham town, Caledonia County .....	-	3	-	-	659	3	4	2	-	-
Perkinsville village, Windsor County .....	-	-	-	-	141	1	-	-	-	-
Peru town, Bennington County .....	-	1	2	-	414	-	1	6	-	5
Pittsfield town, Rutland County .....	-	5	-	-	426	-	5	1	-	1
Pittsford town, Rutland County .....	4	7	1	-	3 125	11	9	7	2	-
Plainfield town, Washington County .....	3	2	2	-	1 254	15	15	8	1	9
Plymouth town, Windsor County .....	-	1	-	-	553	3	1	1	-	-
Pomfret town, Windsor County .....	4	4	-	-	987	5	4	5	4	1
Poultney village, Rutland County .....	1	8	2	1	1 517	23	14	30	1	4
Poultney town, Rutland County .....	2	9	3	1	3 546	30	27	36	2	12
Pownal town, Bennington County .....	8	12	2	-	3 507	19	28	23	-	9
Proctor town, Rutland County .....	2	3	-	-	1 867	5	5	3	2	5
Putney town, Windham County .....	4	13	7	1	2 564	36	31	27	1	25
Randolph town, Orange County .....	5	33	13	-	4 801	17	41	43	4	6
Reading town, Windsor County .....	-	2	5	-	703	3	2	6	-	-
Readsboro town, Bennington County .....	1	-	1	-	801	1	6	3	-	2
Richford town, Franklin County .....	1	9	1	-	2 285	9	34	5	-	8
Richmond town, Chittenden County .....	5	14	6	1	4 055	10	22	29	2	11
Ripton town, Addison County .....	-	6	-	-	551	1	7	2	-	3
Rochester town, Windsor County .....	4	8	1	-	1 167	6	8	3	-	1
Rockingham town, Windham County .....	12	28	17	-	5 239	30	33	47	3	27
Roxbury town, Washington County .....	3	13	2	-	566	6	19	2	-	7
Royalton town, Windsor County .....	1	8	6	-	2 552	21	19	26	-	7
Rupert town, Bennington County .....	-	-	-	-	702	-	1	1	-	-
Rutland city, Rutland County .....	24	74	18	5	17 055	116	128	101	14	45
Rutland town, Rutland County .....	3	4	3	1	4 000	19	7	18	-	13
Ryegate town, Caledonia County .....	2	4	2	-	1 140	3	9	6	-	1
St. Albans city, Franklin County .....	15	67	14	-	7 461	51	166	42	4	62
St. Albans town, Franklin County .....	8	45	8	-	5 003	30	86	25	-	17
St. George town, Chittenden County .....	4	3	-	-	692	8	5	-	-	1
St. Johnsbury CDP, Caledonia County .....	7	80	2	2	6 180	41	131	44	2	25
St. Johnsbury town, Caledonia County .....	12	85	3	2	7 414	56	140	51	2	25
Salisbury town, Addison County .....	1	6	1	-	1 084	3	7	6	-	6
Sandgate town, Bennington County .....	1	2	-	-	347	4	2	3	-	-
Saxtons River village, Windham County .....	1	-	1	-	515	1	-	4	-	3
Searsburg town, Bennington County .....	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
Shaftsbury town, Bennington County .....	6	6	5	-	3 740	15	9	16	-	9
Sharon town, Windsor County .....	2	7	5	-	1 388	12	15	14	-	1
Sheffield town, Caledonia County .....	-	10	-	-	721	-	15	1	-	3
Shelburne town, Chittenden County .....	8	9	22	-	6 827	27	20	95	4	28
Sheldon town, Franklin County .....	3	29	2	-	1 939	6	75	2	2	7
Shoreham town, Addison County .....	-	3	-	-	1 207	8	6	4	-	-
Shrewsbury town, Rutland County .....	-	2	-	-	1 093	2	2	3	-	12
Somerset town, Windham County .....	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
South Barre CDP, Washington County .....	2	4	1	-	1 235	5	4	4	-	1
South Burlington city, Chittenden County .....	32	72	46	-	15 023	182	111	600	12	123
South Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	-	16	-	-	1 677	4	24	5	-	2
South Shaftsbury CDP, Bennington County .....	3	2	1	-	768	3	2	5	-	-
Springfield CDP, Windsor County .....	5	24	3	3	3 854	26	35	52	3	17
Springfield town, Windsor County .....	16	44	11	3	8 947	45	64	83	5	32
Stamford town, Bennington County .....	2	-	2	-	805	2	2	8	-	3
Stannard town, Caledonia County .....	-	-	-	-	183	1	-	-	-	1

Table 6. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races						
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Starksboro town, Addison County .....	-	26	8	-	1 871	6	32	24	2	4	
Stockbridge town, Windsor County .....	-	-	-	-	663	4	3	3	1	-	
Stowe town, Lamoille County .....	7	17	6	-	4 275	24	36	28	2	28	
Stratford town, Orange County .....	1	7	2	-	1 039	3	7	5	-	1	
Stratton town, Windham County .....	-	1	-	-	136	-	1	-	-	1	
Sudbury town, Rutland County .....	-	1	-	-	579	2	2	-	1	-	
Sunderland town, Bennington County .....	-	-	1	-	841	1	-	9	-	-	
Sutton town, Caledonia County .....	-	2	-	-	985	-	5	2	-	18	
Swanton village, Franklin County .....	2	58	4	-	2 397	16	173	29	-	10	
Swanton town, Franklin County .....	5	126	5	1	5 923	38	344	34	2	19	
Thetford town, Orange County .....	2	13	7	1	2 575	16	20	24	-	11	
Tinmouth town, Rutland County .....	-	6	-	-	556	-	14	2	-	2	
Topsham town, Orange County .....	-	-	-	-	1 128	5	4	7	-	-	
Townshend town, Windham County .....	-	6	-	-	1 132	3	10	3	-	11	
Troy town, Orleans County .....	1	12	-	-	1 550	2	18	4	-	4	
Tunbridge town, Orange County .....	1	4	-	-	1 302	4	6	2	-	2	
Underhill town, Chittenden County .....	2	6	7	-	2 953	11	11	13	-	11	
Vergennes city, Addison County .....	5	45	3	1	2 629	70	59	19	5	45	
Vernon town, Windham County .....	3	8	2	-	2 126	12	13	8	1	-	
Vershire town, Orange County .....	-	2	1	-	621	2	3	3	-	3	
Victory town, Essex County .....	-	1	-	-	96	-	1	-	-	1	
Waitsfield town, Washington County .....	1	5	3	-	1 625	18	9	12	1	7	
Walden town, Caledonia County .....	-	6	-	-	776	4	7	-	-	3	
Wallingford CDP, Rutland County .....	-	4	2	-	945	-	4	5	-	1	
Wallingford town, Rutland County .....	1	6	3	-	2 262	6	8	8	1	6	
Waltham town, Addison County .....	-	-	-	-	473	2	-	3	-	1	
Wardsboro town, Windham County .....	-	3	-	-	846	5	9	1	-	-	
Warner's grant, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warren town, Washington County .....	2	13	3	-	1 667	6	20	8	1	2	
Warren's gore, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Washington town, Orange County .....	-	7	2	-	1 037	5	7	4	-	13	
Waterbury village, Washington County .....	5	8	3	-	1 677	10	12	18	-	7	
Waterbury town, Washington County .....	7	26	6	-	4 851	22	34	39	1	15	
Waterford town, Caledonia County .....	-	12	1	-	1 101	-	12	4	-	-	
Waterville town, Lamoille County .....	2	5	2	-	691	4	10	7	1	2	
Weathersfield town, Windsor County .....	1	10	10	-	2 770	4	18	17	-	2	
Wells town, Rutland County .....	-	3	3	-	1 112	4	4	3	-	4	
Wells River village, Orange County .....	-	-	-	-	324	1	-	-	-	-	
West Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	7	12	10	1	3 140	33	21	40	7	21	
West Burke village, Caledonia County .....	-	-	-	-	359	-	4	-	-	1	
West Fairlee town, Orange County .....	-	-	-	-	717	1	4	3	-	1	
Westfield town, Orleans County .....	-	10	2	-	496	2	11	3	-	4	
Westford town, Chittenden County .....	5	8	3	-	2 065	14	11	13	-	3	
West Haven town, Rutland County .....	1	1	-	-	275	3	1	1	-	-	
Westminster village, Windham County .....	-	-	-	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	
Westminster town, Windham County .....	-	22	6	2	3 168	15	33	13	-	14	
Westmore town, Orleans County .....	-	-	-	-	299	1	6	2	-	-	
Weston town, Windsor County .....	1	3	2	-	618	3	10	6	-	1	
West Rutland town, Rutland County .....	6	10	-	-	2 501	17	12	19	1	3	
West Rutland CDP, Rutland County .....	6	10	-	-	2 232	17	11	17	1	3	
West Windsor town, Windsor County .....	2	3	3	1	1 058	6	7	5	-	1	
Weybridge town, Addison County .....	1	2	-	1	814	7	3	4	-	-	
Wheelock town, Caledonia County .....	1	3	-	-	610	1	5	1	-	8	
White River Junction CDP, Windsor County .....	4	24	3	-	2 523	25	41	22	1	7	
Whiting town, Addison County .....	-	2	2	-	375	1	2	3	-	4	
Whitingham town, Windham County .....	-	3	1	-	1 293	1	7	1	-	1	
Wilder CDP, Windsor County .....	3	3	3	-	1 601	11	16	20	3	9	
Williamstown town, Orange County .....	3	12	5	-	3 202	5	21	11	4	15	
Williston town, Chittenden County .....	6	8	15	-	7 496	45	22	110	4	19	
Wilmington town, Windham County .....	4	5	3	-	2 197	9	12	16	-	13	
Windham town, Windham County .....	-	8	-	-	323	1	8	1	-	3	
Windsor town, Windsor County .....	11	19	-	-	3 711	21	35	10	-	21	
Winhall town, Bennington County .....	3	5	-	-	698	6	5	1	-	-	
Winooski city, Chittenden County .....	22	39	11	3	6 040	122	81	369	6	62	
Wolcott town, Lamoille County .....	3	6	-	-	1 448	4	10	1	2	-	
Woodbury town, Washington County .....	-	44	-	2	787	6	53	4	3	6	
Woodford town, Bennington County .....	-	1	2	-	410	-	1	3	-	3	
Woodstock village, Windsor County .....	-	2	-	-	964	2	3	8	-	4	
Woodstock town, Windsor County .....	2	10	-	-	3 183	15	17	21	-	10	
Worcester town, Washington County .....	-	11	-	-	894	1	17	-	-	4	









Table 7. Households and Families: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total households	Family households						Nonfamily households			Average size	
		Total		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		Total	Householder living alone		House- holds	Families
		Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years		Total	Total		
Windham County—Con.												
Brookline town	186	125	51.2	110	45.5	9	88.9	61	43	17	2.51	3.00
Dover town	611	372	45.2	314	40.1	38	71.1	239	179	34	2.31	2.86
Dummerston town	796	544	46.5	462	43.9	54	55.6	252	202	55	2.41	2.89
Grafton town	291	191	32.5	164	30.5	14	42.9	100	83	31	2.23	2.73
Guilford town	811	576	48.3	472	44.1	74	66.2	235	174	54	2.52	2.95
Halifax town	312	209	47.8	162	44.4	31	71.0	103	69	27	2.51	2.92
Jamaica town	416	246	47.2	208	43.3	26	73.1	170	125	44	2.27	2.88
Londonderry town	730	471	42.9	389	39.3	59	66.1	259	189	78	2.34	2.84
Marlboro town	330	215	47.0	184	44.6	20	60.0	115	84	33	2.39	2.90
Newfane town	693	464	46.8	396	42.7	44	63.6	229	167	54	2.42	2.88
Newfane village	61	32	40.6	28	32.1	4	100.0	29	25	13	1.90	2.56
Putney town	958	604	51.5	484	47.3	81	69.1	354	267	67	2.43	2.99
Rockingham town	2 202	1 387	49.3	1 039	43.0	264	67.0	815	663	295	2.39	2.96
Bellows Falls village	1 329	783	54.7	532	46.2	188	72.9	546	459	222	2.35	3.01
Saxtons River village	209	137	45.3	105	38.1	27	70.4	72	58	16	2.48	3.06
Somerset town	2	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	(X)	1	1	-	2.50	4.00
Stratton town	60	36	44.4	34	44.1	1	-	24	17	7	2.27	2.89
Townshend town	469	320	45.0	255	42.4	45	48.9	149	118	46	2.39	2.84
Vernon town	741	574	48.4	494	45.3	54	68.5	167	131	49	2.76	3.12
Wardsboro town	358	235	43.8	195	40.5	23	56.5	123	97	33	2.39	2.91
Westminster town	1 246	843	51.1	691	46.0	110	71.8	403	304	84	2.58	3.06
North Westminster village	106	75	45.3	64	42.2	9	66.7	31	21	6	2.56	2.89
Westminster village	118	79	41.8	68	33.8	9	88.9	39	30	12	2.34	2.85
Whitingham town	515	372	46.0	315	41.6	39	71.8	143	114	43	2.52	2.94
Jacksonville village	88	60	63.3	48	62.5	9	55.6	28	21	9	2.69	3.28
Wilmington town	992	597	43.2	482	37.6	77	68.8	395	322	79	2.24	2.84
Windham town	150	91	35.2	78	32.1	5	100.0	59	50	18	2.19	2.76
Windsor County	24 162	15 724	44.9	12 730	40.3	2 163	65.3	8 438	6 796	2 671	2.35	2.86
Andover town	215	147	32.7	124	26.6	16	62.5	68	49	16	2.31	2.70
Baltimore town	92	75	42.7	63	42.9	7	14.3	17	7	2	2.72	2.88
Barnard town	383	277	40.4	235	36.2	26	61.5	106	81	22	2.50	2.84
Bethel town	817	548	46.0	435	40.7	81	66.7	269	212	82	2.41	2.87
Bridgewater town	395	251	43.8	227	42.3	18	55.6	144	109	43	2.48	3.08
Cavendish town	617	421	37.8	355	34.9	47	51.1	196	145	67	2.37	2.80
Chester town	1 296	862	44.3	687	38.4	124	65.3	434	365	158	2.35	2.86
Chester-Chester Depot CDP	488	264	47.0	175	34.3	69	72.5	224	192	87	2.05	2.74
Hartford town	4 509	2 798	46.3	2 201	41.4	459	63.4	1 711	1 382	493	2.28	2.86
White River Junction CDP	1 169	649	50.7	444	43.0	157	63.7	520	431	183	2.19	2.86
Wilder CDP	690	445	49.9	354	45.8	72	68.1	245	205	76	2.37	2.93
Hartland town	1 270	900	47.0	756	44.4	107	62.6	370	280	88	2.53	2.97
Ludlow town	1 060	658	39.2	525	34.9	105	59.0	402	334	125	2.26	2.80
Ludlow village	437	221	41.2	169	37.3	41	56.1	216	178	74	2.06	2.79
Norwich town	1 367	945	59.5	794	56.0	119	74.8	422	331	118	2.59	3.10
Plymouth town	251	169	34.9	140	32.1	13	38.5	82	68	25	2.21	2.59
Pomfret town	404	288	46.5	246	44.3	28	67.9	116	89	30	2.47	2.89
Reading town	286	204	41.2	170	37.1	25	60.0	86	63	26	2.47	2.87
Rochester town	511	330	43.6	268	37.3	45	73.3	181	146	57	2.26	2.76
Royalton town	1 155	623	49.1	506	43.9	79	73.4	532	399	84	2.24	2.95
Sharon town	553	379	53.3	321	50.8	41	61.0	174	136	38	2.55	3.06
Springfield town	3 886	2 500	44.4	1 939	37.5	395	70.6	1 386	1 186	586	2.31	2.84
Springfield CDP	1 778	1 038	48.5	739	39.9	226	70.8	740	667	350	2.21	2.89
Stockbridge town	281	193	43.5	163	41.1	19	57.9	88	64	26	2.40	2.81
Weathersfield town	1 167	831	36.8	719	35.0	69	56.5	336	258	128	2.39	2.77
Perkinsville village	56	41	51.2	31	45.2	7	71.4	15	12	8	2.54	2.88
Weston town	283	174	35.1	148	32.4	17	47.1	109	92	33	2.16	2.71
West Windsor town	456	328	40.2	289	37.7	25	60.0	128	104	32	2.34	2.74
Windsor town	1 520	946	45.8	688	37.5	185	71.9	574	484	235	2.29	2.83
Woodstock town	1 388	877	41.7	731	38.6	113	59.3	511	412	157	2.24	2.79
Woodstock village	434	221	44.3	179	40.8	35	65.7	213	179	72	2.01	2.73







Table 8. **Households and Families: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Family households								Nonfamily households			Average size	
	Total		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		Total	Householder living alone		House- holds	Families		
	Total households	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years		Total	Total			65 years and over	
							Number			Percent with own children under 18 years	Number		Percent with own children under 18 years
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>													
Springfield town, Windsor County .....	3 886	2 500	44.4	1 939	37.5	395	70.6	1 386	1 186	586	2.31	2.84	
Stamford town, Bennington County .....	313	235	42.1	209	40.7	17	58.8	78	53	17	2.60	2.96	
Stannard town, Caledonia County .....	73	55	49.1	42	35.7	7	85.7	18	15	3	2.53	2.82	
Starksboro town, Addison County .....	668	489	58.5	395	56.5	55	60.0	179	119	31	2.84	3.26	
Stockbridge town, Windsor County .....	281	193	43.5	163	41.1	19	57.9	88	64	26	2.40	2.81	
Stowe town, Lamoille County .....	1 905	1 130	44.0	952	39.9	121	72.7	775	552	170	2.27	2.83	
Strafford town, Orange County .....	420	297	49.5	248	46.4	32	65.6	123	106	26	2.49	2.97	
Stratton town, Windham County .....	60	36	44.4	34	44.1	1	-	24	17	7	2.27	2.89	
Sudbury town, Rutland County .....	237	159	39.0	136	36.0	19	57.9	78	59	12	2.46	2.96	
Sunderland town, Bennington County .....	350	252	42.1	203	38.9	31	45.2	98	81	45	2.43	2.87	
Sutton town, Caledonia County .....	366	270	51.9	225	48.4	23	69.6	96	68	28	2.73	3.10	
Swanton village, Franklin County .....	1 031	680	47.1	521	41.7	121	65.3	351	274	143	2.46	2.96	
Swanton town, Franklin County .....	2 329	1 701	48.7	1 337	43.4	260	67.3	628	472	230	2.66	3.05	
Thetford town, Orange County .....	1 032	731	52.0	613	48.5	73	74.0	301	239	68	2.54	3.00	
Tinnmouth town, Rutland County .....	231	167	44.9	142	40.8	19	68.4	64	55	22	2.45	2.86	
Topsham town, Orange County .....	421	324	49.7	268	46.6	33	69.7	97	71	22	2.71	3.00	
Townshend town, Windham County .....	469	320	45.0	255	42.4	45	48.9	149	118	46	2.39	2.84	
Troy town, Orleans County .....	617	432	46.3	342	41.2	54	63.0	185	132	61	2.53	2.94	
Tunbridge town, Orange County .....	513	362	43.9	282	40.4	58	56.9	151	108	43	2.55	2.94	
Underhill town, Chittenden County .....	1 055	854	51.9	770	49.6	52	69.2	201	144	41	2.82	3.13	
Vergennes city, Addison County .....	979	632	53.2	478	49.4	114	64.0	347	276	122	2.47	3.02	
Vernon town, Windham County .....	741	574	48.4	494	45.3	54	68.5	167	131	49	2.76	3.12	
Vershire town, Orange County .....	261	174	50.0	144	44.4	21	76.2	87	70	16	2.41	2.94	
Victory town, Essex County .....	45	27	29.6	24	29.2	3	33.3	18	12	5	2.16	2.67	
Waitsfield town, Washington County .....	734	485	44.5	405	38.3	60	76.7	249	187	48	2.26	2.73	
Walden town, Caledonia County .....	301	219	54.3	176	54.0	36	61.1	82	69	23	2.60	3.04	
Wallingford CDP, Rutland County .....	384	264	42.4	211	39.8	39	53.8	120	101	55	2.44	2.97	
Wallingford town, Rutland County .....	905	652	42.8	534	39.7	82	57.3	253	207	96	2.49	2.92	
Waltham town, Addison County .....	178	134	50.0	118	46.6	11	72.7	44	36	10	2.69	3.10	
Wardsboro town, Windham County .....	358	235	43.8	195	40.5	23	56.5	123	97	33	2.39	2.91	
Warner's grant, Essex County .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	
Warren town, Washington County .....	742	437	48.1	372	44.1	44	77.3	305	232	44	2.27	2.89	
Warren's gore, Essex County .....	4	4	25.0	4	25.0	-	(X)	-	-	-	2.50	2.50	
Washington town, Orange County .....	406	292	47.6	241	43.2	32	71.9	114	83	30	2.58	3.00	
Waterbury village, Washington County .....	793	409	49.6	310	42.6	71	74.6	384	290	108	2.09	2.78	
Waterbury town, Washington County .....	2 011	1 321	50.3	1 089	45.8	159	72.3	690	515	191	2.42	2.93	
Waterford town, Caledonia County .....	424	340	40.0	304	36.8	23	69.6	84	67	26	2.60	2.88	
Waterville town, Lamoille County .....	260	187	52.9	151	48.3	17	76.5	73	47	11	2.62	2.98	
Weathersfield town, Windsor County .....	1 167	831	36.8	719	35.0	69	56.5	336	258	128	2.39	2.77	
Wells town, Rutland County .....	466	334	36.5	274	34.3	40	47.5	132	108	55	2.41	2.80	
Wells River village, Orange County .....	156	93	41.9	66	25.8	18	83.3	63	61	30	2.08	2.67	
West Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	1 433	850	48.6	661	43.4	151	67.5	583	482	219	2.23	2.87	
West Burke village, Caledonia County .....	1 400	96	50.0	71	40.8	19	84.2	44	33	10	2.60	3.08	
West Fairlee town, Orange County .....	278	197	51.3	158	48.1	22	59.1	81	58	15	2.61	3.02	
Westfield town, Orleans County .....	200	141	37.6	110	30.0	18	55.6	59	42	17	2.45	2.78	
Westford town, Chittenden County .....	725	563	56.1	490	55.1	41	53.7	162	102	24	2.88	3.20	
West Haven town, Rutland County .....	104	79	40.5	68	41.2	9	44.4	25	19	9	2.67	3.06	
Westminster village, Windham County .....	118	79	41.8	68	33.8	9	88.9	39	30	12	2.34	2.85	
Westminster town, Windham County .....	1 246	843	51.1	691	46.0	110	71.8	403	304	84	2.58	3.06	
Westmore town, Orleans County .....	133	90	30.0	78	29.5	9	44.4	43	35	9	2.30	2.74	
Weston town, Windsor County .....	283	174	35.1	148	32.4	17	47.1	109	92	33	2.16	2.71	
West Rutland town, Rutland County .....	1 021	686	44.8	539	42.3	103	58.3	335	264	130	2.48	3.00	
West Rutland CDP, Rutland County .....	913	601	45.1	467	42.8	95	57.9	312	248	121	2.48	3.03	
West Windsor town, Windsor County .....	456	328	40.2	289	37.7	25	60.0	128	104	32	2.34	2.74	
Weybridge town, Addison County .....	322	231	45.9	207	44.0	14	64.3	91	67	35	2.56	2.99	
Wheelock town, Caledonia County .....	238	179	43.0	153	39.9	14	71.4	59	46	17	2.61	2.96	
White River Junction CDP, Windsor County .....	1 169	649	50.7	444	43.0	157	63.7	520	431	183	2.19	2.86	
Whiting town, Addison County .....	155	101	47.5	82	47.6	9	44.4	54	38	15	2.45	2.96	
Whitingham town, Windham County .....	515	372	46.0	315	41.6	39	71.8	143	114	43	2.52	2.94	
Wilder CDP, Windsor County .....	690	445	49.9	354	45.8	72	68.1	245	205	76	2.37	2.93	
Williamstown town, Orange County .....	1 248	890	47.9	733	43.1	105	67.6	358	266	97	2.58	3.01	
Williston town, Chittenden County .....	2 921	2 140	50.2	1 901	48.7	154	66.2	781	596	232	2.59	3.02	
Wilmington town, Windham County .....	992	597	43.2	482	37.6	77	68.8	395	322	79	2.24	2.84	
Windham town, Windham County .....	150	91	35.2	78	32.1	5	100.0	59	50	18	2.19	2.76	
Windsor town, Windsor County .....	1 520	946	45.8	688	37.5	185	71.9	574	484	235	2.29	2.83	
Winhall town, Bennington County .....	310	205	36.6	175	33.1	18	72.2	105	77	31	2.26	2.66	
Winooski city, Chittenden County .....	2 944	1 467	48.6	1 012	43.0	330	64.5	1 477	1 082	359	2.21	2.98	
Wolcott town, Lamoille County .....	552	402	54.7	321	49.2	41	80.5	150	104	32	2.63	2.99	
Woodbury town, Washington County .....	329	210	47.1	173	43.4	21	76.2	119	82	26	2.46	3.00	
Woodford town, Bennington County .....	172	115	44.3	91	38.5	17	64.7	57	38	11	2.41	2.85	
Woodstock village, Windsor County .....	434	221	44.3	179	40.8	35	65.7	213	179	72	2.01	2.73	
Woodstock town, Windsor County .....	1 388	877	41.7	731	38.6	113	59.3	513	412	157	2.24	2.79	
Worcester town, Washington County .....	346	252	47.2	208	40.4	28	85.7	94	65	14	2.61	2.96	

Table 9. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>588 067</b>	<b>240 634</b>	<b>126 413</b>	<b>167 320</b>	<b>14 866</b>	<b>38 834</b>	<b>143 314</b>	<b>20 760</b>	<b>5 663</b>	<b>15 097</b>	
Addison County .....	33 369	13 068	7 495	10 028	836	1 942	8 598	2 605	164	2 441	
Addison town .....	1 393	494	364	448	34	53	391	-	-	-	
Bridport town .....	1 235	456	291	382	39	67	324	-	-	-	
Bristol town .....	3 768	1 460	790	1 184	87	247	1 021	20	20	-	
Cornwall town .....	1 136	427	280	343	33	53	284	-	-	-	
Ferrisburg town .....	2 657	1 014	644	761	87	151	640	-	-	-	
Goshen town .....	227	84	50	64	4	25	59	-	-	-	
Granville town .....	303	127	59	81	8	28	68	-	-	-	
Hancock town .....	382	164	90	96	14	18	80	-	-	-	
Leicester town .....	974	391	224	270	32	57	237	-	-	-	
Lincoln town .....	1 214	462	283	370	32	67	324	-	-	-	
Middlebury town .....	5 961	2 657	1 184	1 608	124	388	1 378	2 222	106	2 116	
Middlebury CDP .....	4 030	1 876	751	1 037	82	284	895	2 222	106	2 116	
Monkton town .....	1 759	642	445	555	39	78	495	-	-	-	
New Haven town .....	1 666	613	393	534	33	93	442	-	-	-	
Orwell town .....	1 185	441	289	369	28	58	310	-	-	-	
Panton town .....	682	248	169	210	19	36	167	-	-	-	
Ripton town .....	534	210	118	149	20	37	138	22	-	22	
Salisbury town .....	1 076	423	249	321	25	58	270	14	14	-	
Shoreham town .....	1 222	453	293	379	42	55	330	-	-	-	
Starksboro town .....	1 898	668	395	666	45	124	576	-	-	-	
Vergennes city .....	2 414	979	478	742	55	160	639	327	24	303	
Waltham town .....	479	178	118	155	8	20	136	-	-	-	
Weybridge town .....	824	322	207	235	18	42	202	-	-	-	
Whiting town .....	380	155	82	106	10	27	87	-	-	-	
Bennington County .....	35 721	14 846	7 885	10 034	1 020	1 936	8 541	1 273	614	659	
Arlington town .....	2 397	1 009	568	655	61	104	541	-	-	-	
Arlington CDP (part) .....	1 080	461	234	306	29	50	244	-	-	-	
Bennington town .....	14 563	6 162	2 866	4 181	451	903	3 567	1 174	537	637	
Bennington CDP .....	8 639	3 824	1 600	2 387	250	578	2 007	529	492	37	
North Bennington village .....	1 050	454	206	300	35	55	269	378	33	345	
Old Bennington village .....	232	101	59	56	2	14	52	-	-	-	
Dorset town .....	2 036	856	512	522	61	85	433	-	-	-	
Glaxtenbury town .....	16	6	4	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	
Landgrove town .....	144	64	38	37	1	4	34	-	-	-	
Manchester town .....	4 107	1 819	936	1 063	93	196	947	73	73	-	
Manchester village .....	602	284	154	128	8	28	113	-	-	-	
Manchester Center CDP .....	1 992	912	389	534	53	104	470	73	73	-	
Peru town .....	416	157	104	125	10	20	106	-	-	-	
Pownal town .....	3 560	1 373	796	1 057	118	216	892	-	-	-	
Readsboro town .....	783	321	177	232	16	37	196	26	4	22	
Rupert town .....	704	295	185	184	14	26	155	-	-	-	
Sandgate town .....	353	149	83	86	10	25	74	-	-	-	
Searsburg town .....	96	40	21	31	1	3	25	-	-	-	
Shaftsbury town .....	3 767	1 450	917	1 130	104	166	956	-	-	-	
South Shaftsbury CDP .....	772	306	185	232	22	27	190	-	-	-	
Stamford town .....	813	313	209	238	14	39	204	-	-	-	
Sunderland town .....	850	350	203	233	34	30	198	-	-	-	
Arlington CDP (part) .....	119	55	22	27	11	4	21	-	-	-	
Winhall town .....	702	310	175	150	16	51	120	-	-	-	
Woodford town .....	414	172	91	106	16	29	90	-	-	-	
Caledonia County .....	28 744	11 663	6 246	8 461	733	1 641	7 254	958	398	560	
Barnet town .....	1 642	638	373	508	49	74	429	48	-	48	
Burke town .....	1 571	641	372	436	26	96	365	-	-	-	
West Burke village .....	364	140	71	121	8	24	97	-	-	-	
Danville town .....	2 198	871	540	643	48	96	557	13	-	13	
Groton town .....	876	338	209	270	23	36	244	-	-	-	
Hardwick town .....	3 174	1 216	633	1 039	90	196	897	-	-	-	
Kirby town .....	456	168	94	137	21	36	124	-	-	-	
Lyndon town .....	4 934	2 031	1 020	1 444	115	324	1 222	514	63	451	
Lyndonville village .....	1 227	589	179	299	31	129	257	-	-	-	
Newark town .....	469	191	97	141	12	28	125	1	-	1	
Peacham town .....	665	263	153	214	11	24	184	-	-	-	
Ryegate town .....	1 150	435	269	350	48	48	284	-	-	-	
St. Johnsbury town .....	7 192	3 197	1 422	1 952	176	445	1 664	379	335	44	
St. Johnsbury CDP .....	5 940	2 726	1 133	1 586	138	357	1 352	379	335	44	
Sheffield town .....	727	272	164	218	19	54	193	-	-	-	
Stannard town .....	185	73	42	55	3	12	48	-	-	-	
Sutton town .....	1 001	366	225	316	26	68	281	-	-	-	
Walden town .....	782	301	176	256	15	34	219	-	-	-	
Waterford town .....	1 101	424	304	309	26	38	265	3	-	3	
Wheelock town .....	621	238	153	173	25	32	153	-	-	-	
Chittenden County .....	139 174	56 452	28 403	39 101	3 387	11 831	33 779	7 397	930	6 467	
Bolton town .....	971	368	213	308	23	59	276	-	-	-	
Buells gore .....	12	6	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Burlington city .....	34 867	15 885	4 990	7 229	902	5 861	6 117	4 022	485	3 537	
Charlotte town .....	3 569	1 287	859	1 163	76	184	1 039	-	-	-	
Colchester town .....	15 362	6 144	3 391	4 409	394	1 024	3 769	1 624	-	1 624	
Essex town .....	18 387	7 013	4 188	5 916	405	865	5 105	239	98	141	
Essex Junction village .....	8 452	3 409	1 820	2 591	186	446	2 237	139	1	138	
Hinesburg town .....	4 340	1 596	986	1 373	98	287	1 223	-	-	-	
Huntington town .....	1 857	692	450	579	40	96	518	4	-	4	
Jericho town .....	5 015	1 751	1 232	1 732	103	197	1 528	-	-	-	
Jericho village .....	1 457	510	341	531	25	50	469	-	-	-	
Milton town .....	9 475	3 333	2 192	3 136	327	487	2 665	4	-	4	
Milton village .....	1 537	570	332	507	55	73	443	-	-	-	
Richmond town .....	4 075	1 504	936	1 314	90	231	1 181	15	-	15	
St. George town .....	698	264	153	231	10	40	207	-	-	-	
Shelburne town .....	6 798	2 632	1 614	2 140	92	320	1 894	146	-	146	
South Burlington city .....	14 615	6 332	3 022	3 939	343	979	3 346	1 199	272	927	
Underhill town .....	2 980	1 055	770	995	50	110	860	-	-	-	

Table 9. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
Chittenden County—Con.											
Westford town .....	2 086	725	490	701	48	122	620	-	-	-	
Williston town .....	7 575	2 921	1 901	2 298	130	325	2 043	75	75	-	
Winooski city .....	6 492	2 944	1 012	1 636	256	644	1 387	69	-	69	
Essex County .....	6 432	2 602	1 460	1 847	171	352	1 604	27	-	27	
Averill town .....	8	3	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Avery's gore .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bloomfield town .....	261	101	62	80	10	8	70	-	-	-	
Brighton town .....	1 260	529	274	372	22	63	304	-	-	-	
Island Pond CDP .....	849	374	166	249	15	45	196	-	-	-	
Brunswick town .....	107	40	26	36	1	4	32	-	-	-	
Canaan town .....	1 078	441	243	331	21	42	284	-	-	-	
Concord town .....	1 179	467	253	335	25	99	300	17	-	17	
East Haven town .....	301	119	77	79	10	16	74	-	-	-	
Ferdinand town .....	33	13	12	8	-	-	7	-	-	-	
Granby town .....	86	33	24	24	3	2	21	-	-	-	
Guildhall town .....	268	106	62	75	12	13	62	-	-	-	
Lemington town .....	107	49	30	25	2	1	24	-	-	-	
Lewis town .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lunenburg town .....	1 318	516	294	381	48	79	340	10	-	10	
Maidstone town .....	105	45	25	17	11	7	13	-	-	-	
Norton town .....	214	91	48	60	4	11	52	-	-	-	
Victory town .....	97	45	24	19	2	7	17	-	-	-	
Warner's grant .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warren's gore .....	10	4	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Franklin County .....	44 816	16 765	9 784	14 369	1 229	2 669	12 346	601	444	157	
Bakersfield town .....	1 215	439	267	419	20	70	364	-	-	-	
Berkshire town .....	1 388	495	311	453	46	83	383	-	-	-	
Enosburg town .....	2 756	1 058	579	880	74	165	762	32	-	32	
Enosburg Falls village .....	1 441	591	285	443	41	81	385	32	-	32	
Fairfax town .....	3 527	1 222	841	1 196	88	180	1 055	238	-	-	
Fairfield town .....	1 800	620	403	622	59	96	520	-	-	-	
Fletcher town .....	1 179	428	284	389	16	62	328	-	-	-	
Franklin town .....	1 246	429	285	428	31	73	357	22	-	22	
Georgia town .....	4 366	1 484	1 070	1 539	105	168	1 334	9	-	9	
Highgate town .....	3 397	1 207	727	1 127	107	229	970	-	-	-	
Montgomery town .....	992	412	230	251	26	73	222	-	-	-	
Richford town .....	2 273	899	465	670	76	163	564	48	-	48	
St. Albans city .....	7 595	3 235	1 411	2 217	193	539	1 910	55	36	19	
St. Albans town .....	4 916	1 836	1 131	1 559	136	254	1 326	170	170	-	
Sheldon town .....	1 978	672	443	673	55	135	578	12	-	12	
Swanton town .....	6 188	2 329	1 337	1 946	197	379	1 673	15	-	15	
Swanton village .....	2 533	1 031	521	713	101	167	619	15	-	15	
Grand Isle County .....	6 901	2 761	1 658	1 907	199	376	1 665	-	-	-	
Alburg town .....	1 952	791	438	549	56	118	482	-	-	-	
Alburg village .....	488	209	104	138	12	25	118	-	-	-	
Grand Isle town .....	1 955	772	488	549	58	88	484	-	-	-	
Isle La Motte town .....	488	202	120	133	12	21	121	-	-	-	
North Hero town .....	810	333	203	194	27	53	166	-	-	-	
South Hero town .....	1 696	663	409	482	46	96	412	-	-	-	
Lamoille County .....	22 636	9 221	4 741	6 308	532	1 834	5 477	597	124	473	
Belvidere town .....	294	114	63	84	5	28	80	-	-	-	
Cambridge town .....	3 181	1 266	764	872	56	223	757	5	-	5	
Cambridge village .....	230	95	47	55	8	25	52	5	-	5	
Jeffersonville village .....	568	248	120	146	11	43	131	-	-	-	
Eden town .....	1 152	409	230	383	35	95	339	-	-	-	
Elmore town .....	849	306	188	286	18	51	250	-	-	-	
Hyde Park town .....	2 839	1 138	611	793	92	205	677	8	-	8	
Hyde Park village .....	415	192	87	99	10	27	80	-	-	-	
Johnson town .....	2 844	1 170	484	764	83	343	680	430	-	430	
Johnson village .....	990	469	120	198	31	172	181	430	-	430	
Morristown town .....	5 013	2 101	977	1 429	123	383	1 206	126	124	2	
Morristown village .....	1 885	860	308	516	49	152	427	124	124	-	
Stowe town .....	4 329	1 905	952	1 043	75	354	899	10	-	10	
Waterville town .....	681	260	151	212	8	50	188	16	-	16	
Wolcott town .....	1 454	552	321	442	37	102	401	2	-	2	
Orange County .....	27 580	10 936	6 139	8 161	725	1 619	6 999	646	106	540	
Bradford town .....	2 552	1 028	533	779	62	150	673	67	67	-	
Bradford village .....	748	322	136	222	16	52	191	67	67	-	
Braintree town .....	1 194	482	250	336	46	80	291	-	-	-	
Brookfield town .....	1 222	475	291	342	23	91	290	-	-	-	
Chelsea town .....	1 195	495	252	357	22	69	298	55	18	37	
Corinth town .....	1 461	535	323	450	58	95	397	-	-	-	
Fairlee town .....	956	395	214	267	20	60	221	11	-	11	
Newbury town .....	1 955	816	454	530	55	100	459	-	-	-	
Newbury village .....	396	162	81	117	7	29	108	-	-	-	
Wells River village .....	325	156	66	84	5	14	73	-	-	-	
Orange town .....	965	362	235	295	35	38	259	-	-	-	
Randolph town .....	4 340	1 769	900	1 274	119	278	1 085	513	21	492	
Stratford town .....	1 045	420	248	326	12	39	283	-	-	-	
Thetford town .....	2 617	1 032	613	803	44	125	690	-	-	-	
Topsham town .....	1 142	421	268	358	23	72	304	-	-	-	
Tunbridge town .....	1 309	513	282	373	46	95	316	-	-	-	
Vershire town .....	629	261	144	181	12	31	163	-	-	-	
Washington town .....	1 047	406	241	321	23	56	261	-	-	-	
West Fairlee town .....	726	278	158	219	21	50	193	-	-	-	
Williamstown town .....	3 225	1 248	733	950	104	190	816	-	-	-	
Orleans County .....	25 570	10 446	5 683	7 380	567	1 494	6 367	707	633	74	
Albany town .....	840	337	200	252	17	34	218	-	-	-	
Albany village .....	165	70	40	45	3	7	37	-	-	-	
Barton town .....	2 689	1 153	572	763	59	142	670	91	91	-	



Table 9. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
Orleans County—Con.											
Barton town—Con.											
Barton village .....	742	347	137	198	16	44	172	-	-	-	
Orleans village .....	826	364	172	227	22	41	202	-	-	-	
Brownington town .....	885	337	193	275	16	64	230	-	-	-	
Charleston town .....	895	362	198	252	20	63	210	-	-	-	
Coventry town .....	1 014	379	217	328	17	73	261	-	-	-	
Craftsbury town .....	1 038	427	264	277	10	60	233	98	54	44	
Derby town .....	4 581	1 832	1 065	1 373	98	213	1 208	23	23	-	
Derby Center village .....	647	283	127	189	8	40	159	23	23	-	
Derby Line village .....	776	329	173	213	20	41	187	-	-	-	
Glover town .....	923	384	226	242	23	48	206	43	43	-	
Greensboro town .....	743	313	179	192	24	35	164	27	27	-	
Holland town .....	588	219	129	190	8	42	174	-	-	-	
Irasburg town .....	1 077	405	271	338	18	45	299	-	-	-	
Jay town .....	426	158	98	117	21	32	114	-	-	-	
Lowell town .....	738	270	169	244	20	35	213	-	-	-	
Morgan town .....	669	247	153	207	16	46	193	-	-	-	
Newport city .....	4 593	2 086	855	1 222	114	316	1 046	412	395	17	
Newport town .....	1 511	587	364	452	26	82	387	-	-	-	
Troy town .....	1 564	617	342	461	35	109	388	-	-	-	
North Troy village .....	593	249	121	167	9	47	147	-	-	-	
Westfield town .....	490	200	110	126	15	39	103	13	-	13	
Westmore town .....	306	133	78	69	10	16	50	-	-	-	
Rutland County .....	61 388	25 678	13 182	17 142	1 743	3 643	14 307	2 012	746	1 266	
Benson town .....	1 003	391	215	300	43	54	261	36	36	-	
Brandon town .....	3 917	1 572	878	1 124	100	243	950	-	-	-	
Brandon CDP .....	1 684	718	358	460	45	103	392	-	-	-	
Castleton town .....	3 830	1 550	809	1 032	93	346	844	537	15	522	
Chittenden town .....	1 182	451	289	365	27	50	304	-	-	-	
Clarendon town .....	2 811	1 136	659	798	64	154	633	-	-	-	
Danby town .....	1 292	502	294	375	41	80	312	-	-	-	
Fair Haven town .....	2 883	1 165	574	886	97	161	753	45	30	15	
Fair Haven CDP .....	2 390	981	466	730	87	126	623	45	30	15	
Hubbardton town .....	752	296	169	200	31	56	165	-	-	-	
Ira town .....	455	163	103	156	16	17	134	-	-	-	
Killington town .....	1 095	500	243	250	14	88	220	-	-	-	
Mendon town .....	1 022	410	255	274	15	68	236	6	-	6	
Middletown Springs town .....	823	331	202	236	20	34	204	-	-	-	
Mount Holly town .....	1 241	494	291	347	26	83	309	-	-	-	
Mount Tabor town .....	203	92	45	54	2	10	42	-	-	-	
Pawlet town .....	1 394	575	325	402	36	56	341	-	-	-	
Pittsfield town .....	427	190	105	95	7	30	84	-	-	-	
Pittsford town .....	3 134	1 284	722	843	80	205	700	6	-	6	
Poultney town .....	3 080	1 287	669	867	87	170	734	553	57	496	
Poultney village .....	1 141	524	215	309	19	74	259	434	-	434	
Proctor town .....	1 877	756	418	563	51	89	478	-	-	-	
Rutland city .....	16 573	7 452	2 968	4 537	501	1 115	3 802	719	551	168	
Rutland town .....	3 981	1 691	982	1 063	110	135	880	57	57	-	
Shrewsbury town .....	1 076	426	274	298	43	35	259	32	-	32	
Sudbury town .....	583	237	136	158	18	34	133	-	-	-	
Tinmouth town .....	567	231	142	157	11	26	122	-	-	-	
Wallingford town .....	2 253	905	534	662	58	94	515	21	-	21	
Wallingford CDP .....	936	384	211	283	26	32	212	12	-	12	
Wells town .....	1 121	466	274	285	41	55	239	-	-	-	
West Haven town .....	278	104	68	83	12	11	63	-	-	-	
West Rutland town .....	2 535	1 021	539	732	99	144	590	-	-	-	
West Rutland CDP .....	2 263	913	467	667	86	130	533	-	-	-	
Washington County .....	55 922	23 659	11 968	15 567	1 287	3 441	13 282	2 117	615	1 502	
Barre city .....	9 025	4 220	1 561	2 392	243	609	2 010	266	243	23	
Barre town .....	7 595	2 951	1 888	2 243	186	327	1 895	7	7	-	
Graniteville-East Barre CDP .....	2 129	843	467	626	66	127	533	7	7	-	
South Barre CDP .....	1 242	534	308	320	26	54	261	-	-	-	
Berlin town .....	2 728	1 109	609	769	76	165	656	136	136	-	
Cabot town .....	1 213	452	258	390	26	87	332	-	-	-	
Cabot village .....	239	91	48	86	1	13	75	-	-	-	
Calais town .....	1 529	616	353	447	28	85	388	-	-	-	
Duxbury town .....	1 256	498	295	350	23	90	303	33	-	33	
East Montpelier town .....	2 578	1 007	611	748	69	143	608	-	-	-	
Fayston town .....	1 141	484	273	291	12	81	254	-	-	-	
Marshfield town .....	1 496	575	325	478	35	83	409	-	-	-	
Marshfield village .....	262	96	55	91	5	15	69	-	-	-	
Middlesex town .....	1 729	663	398	510	45	113	448	-	-	-	
Montpelier city .....	7 830	3 739	1 438	1 971	155	527	1 661	205	55	150	
Moretown town .....	1 653	650	358	494	28	123	428	-	-	-	
Northfield town .....	4 479	1 819	973	1 289	122	276	1 094	1 312	114	1 198	
Northfield village .....	1 896	811	350	538	46	151	464	1 312	114	1 198	
Plainfield town .....	1 178	487	238	348	26	79	301	108	10	98	
Roxbury town .....	576	227	143	150	24	32	137	-	-	-	
Waitsfield town .....	1 659	734	405	409	23	88	351	-	-	-	
Warren town .....	1 681	742	372	431	24	112	381	-	-	-	
Waterbury town .....	4 865	2 011	1 089	1 355	109	301	1 210	50	50	-	
Waterbury village .....	1 656	793	310	383	34	136	347	50	50	-	
Woodbury town .....	809	329	173	236	12	59	186	-	-	-	
Worcester town .....	902	346	208	266	21	61	230	-	-	-	
Windham County .....	43 090	18 375	9 039	11 777	1 086	2 813	10 103	1 126	378	748	
Athens town .....	340	142	80	90	6	22	72	-	-	-	
Brattleboro town .....	11 547	5 364	2 030	2 996	291	866	2 587	458	225	233	
Brattleboro CDP .....	7 855	3 729	1 250	2 010	207	659	1 753	434	225	209	
West Brattleboro CDP .....	3 198	1 433	661	856	71	177	723	24	-	24	
Brookline town .....	467	186	110	134	6	31	126	-	-	-	
Dover town .....	1 410	611	314	352	25	108	306	-	-	-	
Dummerston town .....	1 915	796	462	518	48	91	437	-	-	-	
Grafton town .....	649	291	164	149	17	28	116	-	-	-	

Table 9. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.

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State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
Windham County—Con.											
Guilford town	2 046	811	472	597	52	114	517	-	-	-	
Halifax town	782	312	162	209	30	69	180	-	-	-	
Jamaica town	946	416	208	235	19	68	210	-	-	-	
Londonderry town	1 709	730	389	442	37	111	364	-	-	-	
Marlboro town	790	330	184	210	14	52	180	188	-	188	
Newfane town	1 680	693	396	451	27	113	378	-	-	-	
Newfane village	116	61	28	22	-	5	18	-	-	-	
Putney town	2 326	958	484	668	52	164	580	308	-	308	
Rockingham town	5 261	2 202	1 039	1 524	162	334	1 297	48	29	19	
Bellows Falls village	3 117	1 329	532	942	96	218	802	48	29	19	
Saxtons River village	519	209	105	156	21	28	151	-	-	-	
Somerset town	5	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Stratton town	136	60	34	34	-	8	28	-	-	-	
Townshend town	1 119	469	255	306	28	61	266	30	30	-	
Vernon town	2 047	741	494	658	66	88	569	94	94	-	
Wardsboro town	854	358	195	240	15	46	197	-	-	-	
Westminster town	3 210	1 246	691	964	85	224	841	-	-	-	
North Westminster village	271	106	64	68	10	23	62	-	-	-	
Westminster village	276	118	68	77	1	12	56	-	-	-	
Whitingham town	1 298	515	315	371	34	63	320	-	-	-	
Jacksonville village	237	88	48	83	6	12	68	-	-	-	
Wilmington town	2 225	992	482	556	61	134	468	-	-	-	
Windham town	328	150	78	71	11	18	62	-	-	-	
Windsor County	56 724	24 162	12 730	15 238	1 351	3 243	12 992	694	511	183	
Andover town	496	215	124	113	13	31	91	-	-	-	
Baltimore town	250	92	63	68	10	17	58	-	-	-	
Barnard town	958	383	235	249	26	65	216	-	-	-	
Bethel town	1 966	817	435	535	54	125	470	2	2	-	
Bridgewater town	980	395	227	257	38	63	220	-	-	-	
Cavendish town	1 460	617	355	347	56	85	298	10	-	10	
Chester town	3 044	1 296	687	843	77	141	712	-	-	-	
Chester-Chester Depot CDP	999	488	175	257	27	52	220	-	-	-	
Hartford town	10 295	4 509	2 201	2 778	217	590	2 367	72	60	12	
White River Junction CDP	2 557	1 169	444	703	57	184	589	12	-	12	
Wildor CDP	1 636	690	354	481	26	85	412	-	-	-	
Hartland town	3 216	1 270	756	920	98	172	817	7	-	7	
Ludlow town	2 392	1 060	525	603	57	147	489	57	55	2	
Ludlow village	901	437	169	213	13	69	173	57	55	2	
Norwich town	3 544	1 367	794	1 148	39	196	1 019	-	-	-	
Plymouth town	555	251	140	112	16	36	94	-	-	-	
Pomfret town	997	404	246	280	19	48	254	-	-	-	
Reading town	707	286	170	188	24	39	161	-	-	-	
Rochester town	1 157	511	268	289	23	66	257	14	-	14	
Royalton town	2 590	1 155	506	672	39	218	565	13	-	13	
Sharon town	1 411	553	321	436	24	77	382	-	-	-	
Springfield town	8 978	3 886	1 939	2 461	209	483	2 041	100	86	14	
Springfield CDP	3 938	1 778	739	1 116	103	202	933	-	-	-	
Stockbridge town	674	281	163	173	13	44	149	-	-	-	
Weathersfield town	2 788	1 167	719	672	82	148	552	-	-	-	
Perkinstown village	142	56	31	43	3	9	36	-	-	-	
Weston town	611	283	148	140	9	31	113	19	-	19	
West Windsor town	1 067	456	289	263	20	39	226	-	-	-	
Windsor town	3 475	1 520	688	926	115	226	791	281	226	55	
Woodstock town	3 113	1 388	731	765	73	156	650	119	82	37	
Woodstock village	872	434	179	187	17	55	167	105	82	23	

**Table 10. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000**

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State County Place and County Subdivision	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>588 067</b>	<b>240 634</b>	<b>126 413</b>	<b>167 320</b>	<b>14 866</b>	<b>38 834</b>	<b>143 314</b>	<b>20 760</b>	<b>5 663</b>	<b>15 097</b>	
<b>COUNTY</b>											
Addison County .....	33 369	13 068	7 495	10 028	836	1 942	8 598	2 605	164	2 441	
Bennington County .....	35 721	14 846	7 885	10 034	1 020	1 936	8 541	1 273	614	659	
Caledonia County .....	28 744	11 663	6 246	8 461	733	1 641	7 254	958	398	560	
Chittenden County .....	139 174	56 452	28 403	39 101	3 387	11 831	33 779	7 397	930	6 467	
Essex County .....	6 432	2 602	1 460	1 847	171	352	1 604	27	-	27	
Franklin County .....	44 816	16 765	9 784	14 369	1 229	2 669	12 346	601	444	157	
Grand Isle County .....	6 901	2 761	1 658	1 907	199	376	1 665	-	-	-	
Lamoille County .....	22 636	9 221	4 741	6 308	532	1 834	5 477	597	124	473	
Orange County .....	27 580	10 936	6 139	8 161	725	1 619	6 999	646	106	540	
Orleans County .....	25 570	10 446	5 683	7 380	567	1 494	6 367	707	633	74	
Rutland County .....	61 388	25 678	13 182	17 142	1 743	3 643	14 307	2 012	746	1 266	
Washington County .....	55 922	23 659	11 968	15 567	1 287	3 441	13 282	2 117	615	1 502	
Windham County .....	43 090	18 375	9 039	11 777	1 086	2 813	10 103	1 126	378	748	
Windsor County .....	56 724	24 162	12 730	15 238	1 351	3 243	12 992	694	511	183	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>											
Addison town, Addison County .....	1 393	494	364	448	34	53	391	-	-	-	
Albany village, Orleans County .....	165	70	40	45	3	7	37	-	-	-	
Albany town, Orleans County .....	840	337	200	252	17	34	218	-	-	-	
Alburg village, Grand Isle County .....	488	209	104	138	12	25	118	-	-	-	
Alburg town, Grand Isle County .....	1 952	791	438	549	56	118	482	-	-	-	
Andover town, Windsor County .....	496	215	124	113	13	31	91	-	-	-	
Arlington CDP, Bennington County .....	1 199	516	256	333	40	54	265	-	-	-	
Arlington town, Bennington County .....	2 397	1 009	568	655	61	104	541	-	-	-	
Athens town, Windham County .....	340	142	80	90	6	22	72	-	-	-	
Averill town, Essex County .....	8	3	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Avery's gore, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bakersfield town, Franklin County .....	1 215	439	267	419	20	70	364	-	-	-	
Baltimore town, Windsor County .....	250	92	63	68	10	17	58	-	-	-	
Barnard town, Windsor County .....	958	383	235	249	26	65	216	-	-	-	
Barnet town, Caledonia County .....	1 642	638	373	508	49	74	429	48	-	48	
Barre city, Washington County .....	9 025	4 220	1 561	2 392	243	609	2 010	266	243	23	
Barre town, Washington County .....	7 595	2 951	1 888	2 243	186	327	1 895	7	7	-	
Barton village, Orleans County .....	742	347	137	198	16	44	172	-	-	-	
Barton town, Orleans County .....	2 689	1 153	572	763	59	142	670	91	91	-	
Bellows Falls village, Windham County .....	3 117	1 329	532	942	96	218	802	48	29	19	
Belvidere town, Lamoille County .....	294	114	63	84	5	28	80	-	-	-	
Bennington CDP, Bennington County .....	8 639	3 824	1 600	2 387	250	578	2 007	529	492	37	
Bennington town, Bennington County .....	14 563	6 162	2 866	4 181	451	903	3 567	1 174	537	637	
Benson town, Rutland County .....	1 003	391	215	300	43	54	261	36	36	-	
Berkshire town, Franklin County .....	1 388	495	311	453	46	83	383	-	-	-	
Berlin town, Washington County .....	2 728	1 109	609	769	76	165	656	136	136	-	
Bethel town, Windsor County .....	1 966	817	435	535	54	125	470	2	2	-	
Bloomfield town, Essex County .....	261	101	62	80	10	8	70	-	-	-	
Bolton town, Chittenden County .....	971	368	213	308	23	59	276	-	-	-	
Bradford village, Orange County .....	748	322	136	222	16	52	191	67	67	-	
Bradford town, Orange County .....	2 552	1 028	533	779	62	150	673	67	67	-	
Braintree town, Orange County .....	1 194	482	250	336	46	80	291	-	-	-	
Brandon CDP, Rutland County .....	1 684	718	358	460	45	103	392	-	-	-	
Brandon town, Rutland County .....	3 917	1 572	878	1 124	100	243	950	-	-	-	
Brattleboro town, Windham County .....	11 547	5 364	2 030	2 996	291	866	2 587	458	225	233	
Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	7 855	3 729	1 250	2 010	207	659	1 753	434	225	209	
Bridgewater town, Windsor County .....	980	395	227	257	38	63	220	-	-	-	
Bridport town, Addison County .....	1 235	456	291	382	39	67	324	-	-	-	
Brighton town, Essex County .....	1 260	529	274	372	22	63	304	-	-	-	
Bristol town, Addison County .....	3 768	1 460	790	1 184	87	247	1 021	20	20	-	
Brookfield town, Orange County .....	1 222	475	291	342	23	91	290	-	-	-	
Brookline town, Windham County .....	467	186	110	134	6	31	126	-	-	-	
Brownington town, Orleans County .....	885	337	193	275	16	64	230	-	-	-	
Brunswick town, Essex County .....	107	40	26	36	1	4	32	-	-	-	
Buels gore, Chittenden County .....	12	6	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Burke town, Caledonia County .....	1 571	641	372	436	26	96	365	-	-	-	
Burlington city, Chittenden County .....	34 867	15 885	4 990	7 229	902	5 861	6 117	4 022	485	3 537	
Cabot village, Washington County .....	239	91	48	86	1	13	75	-	-	-	
Cabot town, Washington County .....	1 213	452	258	390	26	87	332	-	-	-	
Calais town, Washington County .....	1 529	616	353	447	28	85	388	-	-	-	
Cambridge village, Lamoille County .....	230	95	47	55	8	25	52	5	-	5	
Cambridge town, Lamoille County .....	3 181	1 266	764	872	56	223	757	5	-	5	
Canaan town, Essex County .....	1 078	441	243	331	21	42	284	-	-	-	
Castleton town, Rutland County .....	3 830	1 550	809	1 032	93	346	844	537	15	522	
Cavendish town, Windsor County .....	1 460	617	355	347	56	85	298	10	-	10	
Charleston town, Orleans County .....	895	362	198	252	20	63	210	-	-	-	
Charlotte town, Chittenden County .....	3 569	1 287	859	1 163	76	184	1 039	-	-	-	
Chelsea town, Orange County .....	1 195	495	252	357	22	69	298	55	18	37	
Chester town, Windsor County .....	3 044	1 296	687	843	77	141	712	-	-	-	
Chester-Chester Depot CDP, Windsor County .....	999	488	175	257	27	52	220	-	-	-	
Chittenden town, Rutland County .....	1 182	451	289	365	27	50	304	-	-	-	
Clarendon town, Rutland County .....	2 811	1 136	659	798	64	154	633	-	-	-	
Colchester town, Chittenden County .....	15 362	6 144	3 391	4 409	394	1 024	3 769	1 624	-	1 624	
Concord town, Essex County .....	1 179	467	253	335	25	99	300	17	-	17	
Corinth town, Orange County .....	1 461	535	323	450	58	95	397	-	-	-	
Cornwall town, Addison County .....	1 136	427	280	343	33	53	284	-	-	-	
Coventry town, Orleans County .....	1 014	379	217	328	17	73	261	-	-	-	
Craftsbury town, Orleans County .....	1 038	427	264	277	10	60	233	98	54	44	
Danby town, Rutland County .....	1 292	502	294	375	41	80	312	-	-	-	

Table 10. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.

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State County Place and County Subdivision	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Danville town, Caledonia County .....	2 198	871	540	643	48	96	557	13	-	13	
Derby town, Orleans County .....	4 581	1 832	1 065	1 373	98	213	1 208	23	23	-	
Derby Center village, Orleans County .....	647	283	127	189	8	40	159	23	23	-	
Derby Line village, Orleans County .....	776	329	173	213	20	41	187	-	-	-	
Dorset town, Bennington County .....	2 036	856	512	522	61	85	433	-	-	-	
Dover town, Windham County .....	1 410	611	314	352	25	108	306	-	-	-	
Dummerston town, Windham County .....	1 915	796	462	518	48	91	437	-	-	-	
Duxbury town, Washington County .....	1 256	498	295	350	23	90	303	33	-	33	
East Haven town, Essex County .....	301	119	77	79	10	16	74	-	-	-	
East Montpelier town, Washington County .....	2 578	1 007	611	748	69	143	608	-	-	-	
Eden town, Lamoille County .....	1 152	409	230	383	35	95	339	-	-	-	
Elmore town, Lamoille County .....	849	306	188	286	18	51	250	-	-	-	
Enosburg town, Franklin County .....	2 756	1 058	579	880	74	165	762	32	-	32	
Enosburg Falls village, Franklin County .....	1 441	591	285	443	41	81	385	32	-	32	
Essex town, Chittenden County .....	18 387	7 013	4 188	5 916	405	865	5 105	239	98	141	
Essex Junction village, Chittenden County .....	8 452	3 409	1 820	2 591	186	446	2 237	139	1	138	
Fairfax town, Franklin County .....	3 527	1 222	841	1 196	88	180	1 055	238	238	-	
Fairfield town, Franklin County .....	1 800	620	403	622	59	96	520	-	-	-	
Fair Haven town, Rutland County .....	2 883	1 165	574	886	97	161	753	45	30	15	
Fair Haven CDP, Rutland County .....	2 390	981	466	730	87	126	623	45	30	15	
Fairlee town, Orange County .....	956	395	214	267	20	60	221	11	-	11	
Fayston town, Washington County .....	1 141	484	273	291	12	81	254	-	-	-	
Ferdinand town, Essex County .....	33	13	12	8	-	-	7	-	-	-	
Ferrisburg town, Addison County .....	2 657	1 014	644	761	87	151	640	-	-	-	
Fletcher town, Franklin County .....	1 179	428	284	389	16	62	328	-	-	-	
Franklin town, Franklin County .....	1 246	429	285	428	31	73	357	22	-	22	
Georgia town, Franklin County .....	4 366	1 484	1 070	1 539	105	168	1 334	9	-	9	
Glastenbury town, Bennington County .....	16	6	4	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	
Glover town, Orleans County .....	923	384	226	242	23	48	206	43	43	-	
Goshen town, Addison County .....	227	84	50	64	4	25	59	-	-	-	
Grafton town, Windham County .....	649	291	164	149	17	28	116	-	-	-	
Granby town, Essex County .....	86	33	24	24	3	2	21	-	-	-	
Grand Isle town, Grand Isle County .....	1 955	772	488	549	58	88	484	-	-	-	
Graniteville-East Barre CDP, Washington County .....	2 129	843	467	626	66	127	533	7	7	-	
Granville town, Addison County .....	303	127	59	81	8	28	68	-	-	-	
Greensboro town, Orleans County .....	743	313	179	192	24	35	164	27	27	-	
Groton town, Caledonia County .....	876	338	209	270	23	36	244	-	-	-	
Guildhall town, Essex County .....	268	106	62	75	12	13	62	-	-	-	
Guilford town, Windham County .....	2 046	811	472	597	52	114	517	-	-	-	
Halifax town, Windham County .....	782	312	162	209	30	69	180	-	-	-	
Hancock town, Addison County .....	382	164	90	96	14	18	80	-	-	-	
Hardwick town, Caledonia County .....	3 174	1 216	633	1 039	90	196	897	-	-	-	
Hartford town, Windsor County .....	10 295	4 509	2 201	2 778	217	590	2 367	72	60	12	
Hartland town, Windsor County .....	3 216	1 270	756	920	98	172	817	7	-	7	
Highgate town, Franklin County .....	3 397	1 207	727	1 127	107	229	970	-	-	-	
Hinesburg town, Chittenden County .....	4 340	1 596	986	1 373	98	287	1 223	-	-	-	
Holland town, Orleans County .....	588	219	129	190	8	42	174	-	-	-	
Hubbardtown town, Rutland County .....	752	296	169	200	31	56	165	-	-	-	
Huntington town, Chittenden County .....	1 857	692	450	579	40	96	518	4	-	4	
Hyde Park village, Lamoille County .....	415	192	87	99	10	27	80	-	-	-	
Hyde Park town, Lamoille County .....	2 839	1 138	611	793	92	205	677	8	-	8	
Ira town, Rutland County .....	455	163	103	156	16	17	134	-	-	-	
Irasburg town, Orleans County .....	1 077	405	271	338	18	45	299	-	-	-	
Island Pond CDP, Essex County .....	849	374	166	249	15	45	196	-	-	-	
Isle La Motte town, Grand Isle County .....	488	202	120	133	12	21	121	-	-	-	
Jacksonville village, Windham County .....	237	88	48	83	6	12	68	-	-	-	
Jamaica town, Windham County .....	946	416	208	235	19	68	210	-	-	-	
Jay town, Orleans County .....	426	158	98	117	21	32	114	-	-	-	
Jeffersonville village, Lamoille County .....	568	248	120	146	11	43	131	-	-	-	
Jericho village, Chittenden County .....	1 457	510	341	531	25	50	469	-	-	-	
Jericho town, Chittenden County .....	5 015	1 751	1 232	1 732	103	197	1 528	-	-	-	
Johnson village, Lamoille County .....	990	469	1 200	198	31	172	181	430	-	430	
Johnson town, Lamoille County .....	2 844	1 170	484	764	83	343	680	430	-	430	
Killington town, Rutland County .....	1 095	500	243	250	14	88	220	-	-	-	
Kirby town, Caledonia County .....	456	168	94	137	21	36	124	-	-	-	
Landgrove town, Bennington County .....	144	64	38	37	1	4	34	-	-	-	
Leicester town, Addison County .....	974	391	224	270	32	57	237	-	-	-	
Lemington town, Essex County .....	107	49	30	25	2	1	24	-	-	-	
Lewis town, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lincoln town, Addison County .....	1 214	462	283	370	32	67	324	-	-	-	
Londonderry town, Windham County .....	1 709	730	389	442	37	111	364	-	-	-	
Lowell town, Orleans County .....	738	270	169	244	20	35	213	-	-	-	
Ludlow village, Windsor County .....	901	437	169	213	13	69	173	57	55	2	
Ludlow town, Windsor County .....	2 392	1 060	525	603	57	147	489	57	55	2	
Lunenburg town, Essex County .....	1 318	516	294	381	48	79	340	10	-	10	
Lyndon town, Caledonia County .....	4 934	2 031	1 020	1 444	115	324	1 222	514	63	451	
Lyndonville village, Caledonia County .....	1 227	589	179	299	31	129	257	-	-	-	
Maidstone town, Essex County .....	105	45	25	17	11	7	13	-	-	-	
Manchester village, Bennington County .....	602	284	154	128	8	28	113	-	-	-	
Manchester town, Bennington County .....	4 107	1 819	936	1 063	93	196	947	73	73	-	
Manchester Center CDP, Bennington County .....	1 992	912	389	534	53	104	470	73	73	-	
Marlboro town, Windham County .....	790	330	184	210	14	52	180	188	-	188	
Marshfield village, Washington County .....	262	96	55	91	5	15	69	-	-	-	
Marshfield town, Washington County .....	1 496	575	325	478	35	83	409	-	-	-	
Mendon town, Rutland County .....	1 022	410	255	274	15	68	236	6	-	6	
Middlebury CDP, Addison County .....	4 030	1 876	751	1 037	82	284	895	2 222	106	2 116	
Middlebury town, Addison County .....	5 961	2 657	1 184	1 608	124	388	1 378	2 222	106	2 116	
Middlesex town, Washington County .....	1 729	663	398	510	45	113	448	-	-	-	

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	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institution- alized population	Non- institution- alized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non- relatives					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Middletown Springs town, Rutland County .....	823	331	202	236	20	34	204	-	-	-	
Milton village, Chittenden County .....	1 537	570	332	507	55	73	443	-	-	-	
Milton town, Chittenden County .....	9 475	3 333	2 192	3 136	327	487	2 665	4	-	4	
Monkton town, Addison County .....	1 759	642	445	555	39	78	495	-	-	-	
Montgomery town, Franklin County .....	992	412	230	251	26	73	222	-	-	-	
Montpelier city, Washington County .....	7 830	3 739	1 438	1 971	155	527	1 661	205	55	150	
Moretown town, Washington County .....	1 653	650	358	494	28	123	428	-	-	-	
Morgan town, Orleans County .....	669	247	153	207	16	46	193	-	-	-	
Morristown town, Lamoille County .....	5 013	2 101	977	1 429	123	383	1 206	126	124	2	
Morrisville village, Lamoille County .....	1 885	860	308	516	49	152	427	124	124	-	
Mount Holly town, Rutland County .....	1 241	494	291	347	26	83	309	-	-	-	
Mount Tabor town, Rutland County .....	203	92	45	54	2	10	42	-	-	-	
Newark town, Caledonia County .....	469	191	97	141	12	28	125	1	-	1	
Newbury village, Orange County .....	396	162	81	117	7	29	108	-	-	-	
Newbury town, Orange County .....	1 955	816	454	530	55	100	459	-	-	-	
Newfane village, Windham County .....	116	61	28	22	-	5	18	-	-	-	
Newfane town, Windham County .....	1 680	693	396	451	27	113	378	-	-	-	
New Haven town, Addison County .....	1 666	613	393	534	33	93	442	-	-	-	
Newport city, Orleans County .....	4 593	2 086	855	1 222	114	316	1 046	412	395	17	
Newport town, Orleans County .....	1 511	587	364	452	26	82	387	-	-	-	
North Bennington village, Bennington County .....	1 050	454	206	300	35	55	269	378	33	345	
Northfield village, Washington County .....	1 896	811	350	538	46	151	464	1 312	114	1 198	
Northfield town, Washington County .....	4 479	1 819	973	1 289	122	276	1 094	1 312	114	1 198	
North Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	810	333	203	194	27	53	166	-	-	-	
North Troy village, Orleans County .....	593	249	121	167	9	47	147	-	-	-	
North Westminster village, Windham County .....	271	106	64	68	10	23	62	-	-	-	
Norton town, Essex County .....	214	91	48	60	4	11	52	-	-	-	
Norwich town, Windsor County .....	3 544	1 367	794	1 148	39	196	1 019	-	-	-	
Old Bennington village, Bennington County .....	232	101	59	56	2	14	52	-	-	-	
Orange town, Orange County .....	965	362	235	295	35	38	259	-	-	-	
Orleans village, Orleans County .....	826	364	172	227	22	41	202	-	-	-	
Orwell town, Addison County .....	1 185	441	289	369	28	58	310	-	-	-	
Panton town, Addison County .....	682	248	169	210	19	36	167	-	-	-	
Pawlet town, Rutland County .....	1 394	575	325	402	36	56	341	-	-	-	
Peacham town, Caledonia County .....	665	263	153	214	11	24	184	-	-	-	
Perkinsville village, Windsor County .....	142	56	31	43	3	9	36	-	-	-	
Peru town, Bennington County .....	416	157	104	125	10	20	106	-	-	-	
Pittsfield town, Rutland County .....	427	190	105	95	7	30	84	-	-	-	
Pittsford town, Rutland County .....	3 134	1 284	722	843	80	205	700	6	-	6	
Plainfield town, Washington County .....	1 178	487	238	348	26	79	301	108	10	98	
Plymouth town, Windsor County .....	555	251	140	112	16	36	94	-	-	-	
Pomfret town, Windsor County .....	997	404	246	280	19	48	254	-	-	-	
Poultney village, Rutland County .....	1 141	524	215	309	19	74	259	434	-	434	
Poultney town, Rutland County .....	3 080	1 287	669	867	87	170	734	553	57	496	
Pownal town, Bennington County .....	3 560	1 373	796	1 057	118	216	892	-	-	-	
Proctor town, Rutland County .....	1 877	756	418	563	51	89	478	-	-	-	
Putney town, Windham County .....	2 326	958	484	668	52	164	580	308	-	308	
Randolph town, Orange County .....	4 340	1 769	900	1 274	119	278	1 085	513	21	492	
Reading town, Windsor County .....	707	286	170	188	24	39	161	-	-	-	
Readsboro town, Bennington County .....	783	321	177	232	16	37	196	26	4	22	
Richford town, Franklin County .....	2 273	899	465	670	76	163	564	48	-	48	
Richmond town, Chittenden County .....	4 075	1 504	936	1 314	90	231	1 181	15	-	15	
Ripton town, Addison County .....	534	210	118	149	20	37	138	22	-	22	
Rochester town, Windsor County .....	1 157	511	268	289	23	66	257	14	-	14	
Rockingham town, Windham County .....	5 261	2 202	1 039	1 524	162	334	1 297	48	29	19	
Roxbury town, Washington County .....	576	227	143	150	24	32	137	-	-	-	
Royalton town, Windsor County .....	2 590	1 155	506	672	39	218	565	13	-	13	
Rupert town, Bennington County .....	704	295	185	184	14	26	155	-	-	-	
Rutland city, Rutland County .....	16 573	7 452	2 968	4 537	501	1 115	3 802	719	551	168	
Rutland town, Rutland County .....	3 981	1 691	982	1 063	110	135	880	57	57	-	
Ryegate town, Caledonia County .....	1 150	435	269	350	48	48	284	-	-	-	
St. Albans city, Franklin County .....	7 595	3 235	1 411	2 217	193	539	1 910	55	36	19	
St. Albans town, Franklin County .....	4 916	1 836	1 131	1 559	136	254	1 326	170	170	-	
St. George town, Chittenden County .....	698	264	153	231	10	40	207	-	-	-	
St. Johnsbury CDP, Caledonia County .....	5 940	2 726	1 133	1 586	138	357	1 352	379	335	44	
St. Johnsbury town, Caledonia County .....	7 192	3 197	1 422	1 952	176	445	1 664	379	335	44	
Salisbury town, Addison County .....	1 076	423	249	321	25	58	270	14	14	-	
Sandgate town, Bennington County .....	353	149	83	86	10	25	74	-	-	-	
Saxtons River village, Windham County .....	519	209	105	156	21	28	151	-	-	-	
Searsburg town, Bennington County .....	96	40	21	31	1	3	25	-	-	-	
Shaftsbury town, Bennington County .....	3 767	1 450	917	1 130	104	166	956	-	-	-	
Sharon town, Windsor County .....	1 411	553	321	436	24	77	382	-	-	-	
Sheffield town, Caledonia County .....	727	272	164	218	19	54	193	-	-	-	
Shelburne town, Chittenden County .....	6 798	2 632	1 614	2 140	92	320	1 894	146	-	146	
Sheldon town, Franklin County .....	1 978	672	443	673	55	135	578	12	-	12	
Shoreham town, Addison County .....	1 222	453	293	379	42	55	330	-	-	-	
Shrewsbury town, Rutland County .....	1 076	426	274	298	43	35	259	32	-	32	
Somerset town, Windham County .....	5	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	
South Barre CDP, Washington County .....	1 242	534	308	320	26	54	261	-	-	-	
South Burlington city, Chittenden County .....	14 615	6 332	3 022	3 939	343	979	3 346	1 199	272	927	
South Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	1 696	663	409	482	46	96	412	-	-	-	
South Shaftsbury CDP, Bennington County .....	772	306	185	232	22	27	190	-	-	-	
Springfield CDP, Windsor County .....	3 938	1 778	739	1 116	103	202	933	-	-	-	
Springfield town, Windsor County .....	8 978	3 886	1 939	2 461	209	483	2 041	100	86	14	
Stamford town, Bennington County .....	813	313	209	238	14	39	204	-	-	-	
Stannard town, Caledonia County .....	185	73	42	55	3	12	48	-	-	-	
Starksboro town, Addison County .....	1 898	668	395	666	45	124	576	-	-	-	
Stockbridge town, Windsor County .....	674	281	163	173	13	44	149	-	-	-	

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	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Stowe town, Lamoille County .....	4 329	1 905	952	1 043	75	354	899	10	-	10	
Strafford town, Orange County .....	1 045	420	248	326	12	39	283	-	-	-	
Stratton town, Windham County .....	136	60	34	34	-	8	28	-	-	-	
Sudbury town, Rutland County .....	583	237	136	158	18	34	133	-	-	-	
Sunderland town, Bennington County .....	850	350	203	233	34	30	198	-	-	-	
Sutton town, Caledonia County .....	1 001	366	225	316	26	68	281	-	-	-	
Swanton village, Franklin County .....	2 533	1 031	521	713	101	167	619	15	-	15	
Swanton town, Franklin County .....	6 188	2 329	1 337	1 946	197	379	1 673	15	-	15	
Thetford town, Orange County .....	2 617	1 032	613	803	44	125	690	-	-	-	
Tinmouth town, Rutland County .....	567	231	142	157	11	26	122	-	-	-	
Topsham town, Orange County .....	1 142	421	268	358	23	72	304	-	-	-	
Townshend town, Windham County .....	1 119	469	255	306	28	61	266	30	30	-	
Troy town, Orleans County .....	1 564	617	342	461	35	109	388	-	-	-	
Tunbridge town, Orange County .....	1 309	513	282	373	46	95	316	-	-	-	
Underhill town, Chittenden County .....	2 980	1 055	770	995	50	110	860	-	-	-	
Vergennes city, Addison County .....	2 414	979	478	742	55	160	639	327	24	303	
Vernon town, Windham County .....	2 047	741	494	658	66	88	569	94	94	-	
Vershire town, Orange County .....	629	261	144	181	12	31	163	-	-	-	
Victory town, Essex County .....	97	45	24	19	2	7	47	-	-	-	
Waitsfield town, Washington County .....	1 659	734	405	409	23	88	351	-	-	-	
Walden town, Caledonia County .....	782	301	176	256	15	34	219	-	-	-	
Wallingford CDP, Rutland County .....	936	384	211	283	26	32	212	12	-	12	
Wallingford town, Rutland County .....	2 253	905	534	662	58	94	515	21	-	21	
Waltham town, Addison County .....	479	178	118	155	8	20	136	-	-	-	
Wardsboro town, Windham County .....	854	358	195	240	15	46	197	-	-	-	
Warner's grant, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warren town, Washington County .....	1 681	742	372	431	24	112	381	-	-	-	
Warren's gore, Essex County .....	10	4	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Washington town, Orange County .....	1 047	406	241	321	23	56	261	-	-	-	
Waterbury village, Washington County .....	1 656	793	310	383	34	136	347	50	50	-	
Waterbury town, Washington County .....	4 865	2 011	1 089	1 355	109	301	1 210	50	50	-	
Waterford town, Caledonia County .....	1 101	424	304	309	26	38	265	3	-	3	
Waterville town, Lamoille County .....	681	260	151	212	8	50	188	16	-	16	
Weathersfield town, Windsor County .....	2 788	1 167	719	672	82	148	552	-	-	-	
Wells town, Rutland County .....	1 121	466	274	285	41	55	239	-	-	-	
Wells River village, Orange County .....	325	156	66	84	5	14	73	-	-	-	
West Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	3 198	1 433	661	856	71	177	723	24	-	24	
West Burke village, Caledonia County .....	364	140	71	121	8	24	97	-	-	-	
West Fairlee town, Orange County .....	726	278	158	219	21	50	193	-	-	-	
Westfield town, Orleans County .....	490	200	110	126	15	39	103	13	-	13	
Westford town, Chittenden County .....	2 086	725	490	701	48	122	620	-	-	-	
West Haven town, Rutland County .....	278	104	68	83	12	11	63	-	-	-	
Westminster village, Windham County .....	276	118	68	77	1	12	56	-	-	-	
Westminster town, Windham County .....	3 210	1 246	691	964	85	224	841	-	-	-	
Westmore town, Orleans County .....	306	133	78	69	10	16	50	-	-	-	
Weston town, Windsor County .....	611	283	148	140	9	31	113	19	-	19	
West Rutland town, Rutland County .....	2 535	1 021	539	732	99	144	590	-	-	-	
West Rutland CDP, Rutland County .....	2 263	913	467	667	86	130	533	-	-	-	
West Windsor town, Windsor County .....	1 067	456	289	263	20	39	226	-	-	-	
Weybridge town, Addison County .....	824	322	207	235	18	42	202	-	-	-	
Wheelock town, Caledonia County .....	621	238	153	173	25	32	153	-	-	-	
White River Junction CDP, Windsor County .....	2 557	1 169	444	703	57	184	589	12	-	12	
Whiting town, Addison County .....	380	155	82	106	10	27	87	-	-	-	
Whitingham town, Windham County .....	1 298	515	315	371	34	63	320	-	-	-	
Wilder CDP, Windsor County .....	1 636	690	354	481	26	85	412	-	-	-	
Williamstown town, Orange County .....	3 225	1 248	733	950	104	190	816	-	-	-	
Williston town, Chittenden County .....	7 575	2 921	1 901	2 298	130	325	2 043	75	75	-	
Wilmington town, Windham County .....	2 225	992	482	556	61	134	468	-	-	-	
Windham town, Windham County .....	328	150	78	71	11	18	62	-	-	-	
Windsor town, Windsor County .....	3 475	1 520	688	926	115	226	791	281	226	55	
Winhall town, Bennington County .....	702	310	175	150	16	51	120	-	-	-	
Winooski city, Chittenden County .....	6 492	2 944	1 012	1 636	256	644	1 387	69	-	69	
Wolcott town, Lamoille County .....	1 454	552	321	442	37	102	401	2	-	2	
Woodbury town, Washington County .....	809	329	173	236	12	59	186	-	-	-	
Woodford town, Bennington County .....	414	172	91	106	16	29	90	-	-	-	
Woodstock village, Windsor County .....	872	434	179	187	17	55	167	105	82	23	
Woodstock town, Windsor County .....	3 113	1 388	731	765	73	156	650	119	82	37	
Worcester town, Washington County .....	902	346	208	266	21	61	230	-	-	-	









Table 11. **Housing Occupancy and Tenure: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total housing units	Occupied housing units						Vacant housing units				
		Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Average household size		Total	For seasonal, recrea- tional, or occasional use	Vacancy rate		
			Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner- occupied units	Renter- occupied units			Available housing	Home- owner	Rental
Windham County—Con.												
Grafton town	434	291	217	74.6	74	2.19	2.34	143	106	8.2	6.5	12.9
Guilford town	931	811	658	81.1	153	2.62	2.10	120	62	1.8	1.3	3.8
Halifax town	493	312	269	86.2	43	2.48	2.65	181	160	2.2	2.2	2.3
Jamaica town	967	416	309	74.3	107	2.28	2.24	551	507	4.8	3.1	9.3
Londonderry town	1 317	730	528	72.3	202	2.45	2.04	587	513	6.3	5.5	8.2
Marlboro town	497	330	272	82.4	58	2.44	2.19	167	153	1.8	1.4	3.3
Newfane town	977	693	573	82.7	120	2.52	1.98	284	255	2.1	1.4	5.5
Newfane village	68	61	37	60.7	24	2.14	1.54	7	2	3.2	-	7.7
Putney town	1 049	958	646	67.4	312	2.62	2.03	91	51	1.9	1.5	2.8
Rockingham town	2 425	2 202	1 286	58.4	916	2.52	2.20	223	84	3.2	2.3	4.5
Bellows Falls village	1 443	1 329	574	43.2	755	2.55	2.19	114	9	4.4	3.7	4.9
Saxtons River village	220	209	134	64.1	75	2.56	2.35	11	6	0.9	-	2.6
Somerset town	28	2	2	100.0	-	2.50	-	26	25	33.3	33.3	(X)
Stratton town	1 091	60	53	88.3	7	2.30	2.00	1 031	1 026	4.8	5.4	-
Townshend town	668	469	372	79.3	97	2.41	2.28	199	159	4.1	3.1	7.6
Vernon town	784	741	616	83.1	125	2.83	2.43	43	16	1.3	1.0	3.1
Wardsboro town	766	358	299	83.5	59	2.43	2.14	408	380	3.0	2.0	7.8
Westminster town	1 412	1 246	1 007	80.8	239	2.66	2.21	166	108	1.7	1.4	3.2
North Westminster village	114	106	81	76.4	25	2.57	2.52	8	3	3.6	3.6	3.8
Westminster village	124	118	80	67.8	38	2.51	1.97	6	-	2.5	3.6	-
Whitingham town	802	515	427	82.9	88	2.54	2.42	287	259	3.0	2.5	5.4
Jacksonville village	108	88	65	73.9	23	2.74	2.57	20	15	5.4	3.0	11.5
Wilmington town	2 232	992	673	67.8	319	2.36	1.99	1 240	1 168	4.1	3.0	6.2
Windham town	354	150	126	84.0	24	2.13	2.50	204	182	5.1	3.8	11.1
Windsor County	31 621	24 162	17 285	71.5	6 877	2.46	2.06	7 459	6 243	2.6	1.6	5.1
Andover town	347	215	169	78.6	46	2.46	1.74	132	118	1.4	1.7	-
Baltimore town	105	92	75	81.5	17	2.72	2.71	13	7	5.2	3.8	10.5
Barnard town	629	383	320	83.6	63	2.50	2.51	246	235	1.5	0.9	4.5
Bethel town	956	817	584	71.5	233	2.51	2.15	139	105	1.8	2.0	1.3
Bridgewater town	582	395	290	73.4	105	2.52	2.36	187	160	3.7	2.4	7.1
Cavendish town	860	617	498	80.7	119	2.38	2.29	243	191	4.0	2.0	11.9
Chester town	1 611	1 296	950	73.3	346	2.51	1.92	315	250	2.3	2.1	3.1
Chester-Chester Depot CDP	536	488	256	52.5	232	2.31	1.75	48	20	3.0	3.0	2.9
Hartford town	5 493	4 509	3 002	66.6	1 507	2.40	2.05	984	839	1.5	1.0	2.5
White River Junction CDP	1 235	1 169	577	49.4	592	2.37	2.01	66	8	2.3	1.4	3.3
Wilder CDP	710	690	485	70.3	205	2.52	2.02	20	6	0.9	0.6	1.4
Hartland town	1 382	1 270	1 049	82.6	221	2.59	2.25	112	65	1.5	0.7	5.2
Ludlow town	3 001	1 060	759	71.6	301	2.35	2.02	1 941	1 873	4.1	2.2	8.5
Ludlow village	731	437	226	51.7	211	2.23	1.88	294	250	6.6	3.8	9.4
Norwich town	1 505	1 367	1 043	76.3	324	2.79	1.97	138	65	1.7	1.4	2.7
Plymouth town	773	251	215	85.7	36	2.17	2.44	522	502	3.8	3.2	7.7
Pomfret town	544	404	309	76.5	95	2.58	2.12	140	121	2.4	1.9	4.0
Reading town	407	286	235	82.2	51	2.45	2.59	121	92	4.3	3.3	8.9
Rochester town	768	511	367	71.8	144	2.33	2.10	257	229	4.1	2.1	8.9
Royalton town	1 281	1 155	662	57.3	493	2.58	1.79	126	67	2.5	1.0	4.5
Sharon town	663	553	414	74.9	139	2.65	2.25	110	91	1.6	1.4	2.1
Springfield town	4 232	3 886	2 624	67.5	1 262	2.43	2.07	346	106	3.8	1.6	8.0
Springfield CDP	1 958	1 778	961	54.0	817	2.42	1.97	180	21	5.5	2.5	8.7
Stockbridge town	528	281	248	88.3	33	2.40	2.39	247	228	4.4	2.4	17.5
Weathersfield town	1 315	1 167	1 000	85.7	167	2.41	2.29	148	108	0.8	0.6	2.3
Perkinsville village	59	56	45	80.4	11	2.47	2.82	3	1	-	-	-
Weston town	537	283	219	77.4	64	2.21	1.98	254	236	3.1	3.1	3.0
West Windsor town	716	456	377	82.7	79	2.41	2.01	260	226	4.6	1.3	17.7
Windsor town	1 611	1 520	916	60.3	604	2.37	2.16	91	32	2.9	1.5	4.9
Woodstock town	1 775	1 388	960	69.2	428	2.40	1.89	387	297	2.7	2.4	3.2
Woodstock village	558	434	225	51.8	209	2.25	1.75	124	73	5.4	5.5	5.4







Table 12. Housing Occupancy and Tenure: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Occupied housing units							Vacant housing units				
	Total housing units	Owner occupied			Renter occupied	Average household size		Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Vacancy rate		
		Total	Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner- occupied units	Renter- occupied units			Available housing	Home- owner	Rental
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>												
Starksboro town, Addison County .....	765	668	563	84.3	105	2.88	2.62	97	69	1.6	1.7	0.9
Stockbridge town, Windsor County .....	528	281	248	88.3	33	2.40	2.39	247	228	4.4	2.4	17.5
Stowe town, Lamoille County .....	2 728	1 905	1 290	67.7	615	2.42	1.96	823	736	2.2	0.5	5.4
Strafford town, Orange County .....	542	420	352	83.8	68	2.60	1.93	122	110	1.9	0.8	6.8
Stratton town, Windham County .....	1 091	60	53	88.3	7	2.30	2.00	1 031	1 026	4.8	5.4	-
Sudbury town, Rutland County .....	373	237	200	84.4	37	2.52	2.14	136	123	1.7	2.0	-
Sunderland town, Bennington County .....	473	350	292	83.4	58	2.47	2.21	123	99	4.4	3.9	6.5
Sutton town, Caledonia County .....	439	366	308	84.2	58	2.67	3.09	73	50	2.7	2.5	3.3
Swanton village, Franklin County .....	1 064	1 031	662	64.2	369	2.58	2.24	33	9	1.3	1.0	1.9
Swanton town, Franklin County .....	2 689	2 329	1 750	75.1	579	2.72	2.47	360	308	1.1	0.7	2.4
Thetford town, Orange County .....	1 193	1 032	826	80.0	206	2.65	2.06	161	117	2.2	0.7	7.6
Tinmouth town, Rutland County .....	332	231	194	84.0	37	2.52	2.14	101	90	1.7	2.0	-
Topsham town, Orange County .....	582	421	366	86.9	55	2.67	2.96	161	139	2.8	1.9	8.3
Townshend town, Windham County .....	668	469	372	79.3	97	2.41	2.28	199	159	4.1	3.1	7.6
Troy town, Orleans County .....	734	617	444	72.0	173	2.58	2.42	117	57	4.8	3.1	8.9
Tunbridge town, Orange County .....	679	513	413	80.5	100	2.62	2.28	166	134	2.7	2.1	4.8
Underhill town, Chittenden County .....	1 088	1 055	974	92.3	81	2.87	2.28	33	21	0.6	0.2	4.7
Vergennes city, Addison County .....	1 032	979	639	65.3	340	2.67	2.09	53	5	2.8	1.8	4.5
Vernon town, Windham County .....	784	741	616	83.1	125	2.83	2.43	43	16	1.3	1.0	3.1
Vershire town, Orange County .....	378	261	208	79.7	53	2.41	2.40	117	87	7.4	3.3	20.9
Victory town, Essex County .....	90	45	42	93.3	3	2.14	2.33	45	34	8.2	6.7	25.0
Waitsfield town, Washington County .....	908	734	523	71.3	211	2.41	1.90	174	159	0.9	0.6	1.9
Walden town, Caledonia County .....	499	301	267	88.7	34	2.64	2.26	198	171	3.5	3.6	2.9
Wallingford CDP, Rutland County .....	407	384	285	74.2	99	2.62	1.91	23	11	1.8	0.3	5.7
Wallingford town, Rutland County .....	1 040	905	729	80.6	176	2.58	2.12	135	106	1.1	0.5	3.3
Waltham town, Addison County .....	197	178	146	82.0	32	2.62	3.00	19	9	4.3	-	20.0
Wardsboro town, Windham County .....	766	358	299	83.5	59	2.43	2.14	408	380	3.0	2.0	7.8
Warner's grant, Essex County .....	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Warren town, Washington County .....	2 078	742	551	74.3	191	2.41	1.85	1 336	1 287	3.6	2.5	6.8
Warren's gore, Essex County .....	43	4	4	100.0	-	2.50	-	39	39	-	-	(X)
Washington town, Orange County .....	528	406	357	87.9	49	2.61	2.33	122	105	1.2	0.6	5.8
Waterbury village, Washington County .....	823	793	378	47.7	415	2.35	1.85	30	10	1.6	1.6	1.7
Waterbury town, Washington County .....	2 106	2 011	1 408	70.0	603	2.62	1.94	95	59	0.8	0.6	1.3
Waterford town, Caledonia County .....	477	424	390	92.0	34	2.62	2.32	53	43	0.9	0.5	5.6
Waterville town, Lamoille County .....	284	260	206	79.2	54	2.74	2.15	24	19	0.8	0.5	1.8
Weathersfield town, Windsor County .....	1 315	1 167	1 000	85.7	167	2.41	2.29	148	108	0.8	0.6	2.3
Wells town, Rutland County .....	857	466	400	85.8	66	2.42	2.35	391	345	3.1	2.2	8.3
Wells River village, Orange County .....	178	156	79	50.6	77	2.29	1.87	22	6	7.1	2.5	11.5
West Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	1 500	1 433	959	66.9	474	2.44	1.81	67	19	2.1	0.6	5.0
West Burke village, Caledonia County .....	147	140	93	66.4	47	2.68	2.45	7	2	1.4	2.1	-
West Fairlee town, Orange County .....	340	278	200	71.9	78	2.61	2.63	62	45	1.8	1.0	3.7
Westfield town, Orleans County .....	339	200	175	87.5	25	2.52	1.96	139	103	12.3	2.8	47.9
Westford town, Chittenden County .....	750	725	657	90.6	68	2.92	2.50	25	6	1.5	0.8	8.1
West Haven town, Rutland County .....	118	104	93	89.4	11	2.65	2.91	14	8	3.7	1.1	21.4
Westminster village, Windham County .....	124	118	80	67.8	38	2.51	1.97	6	-	2.5	3.6	-
Westminster town, Windham County .....	1 412	1 246	1 007	80.8	239	2.66	2.21	166	108	1.7	1.4	3.2
Westmore town, Orleans County .....	530	133	105	78.9	28	2.40	1.93	397	363	12.5	4.5	33.3
Weston town, Windsor County .....	537	283	219	77.4	64	2.21	1.98	254	236	3.1	3.1	3.0
West Rutland town, Rutland County .....	1 079	1 021	736	72.1	285	2.57	2.27	58	15	2.6	1.6	5.0
West Rutland CDP, Rutland County .....	966	913	645	70.6	268	2.57	2.25	53	11	2.9	1.8	5.3
West Windsor town, Windsor County .....	716	456	377	82.7	79	2.41	2.01	260	226	4.6	1.3	17.7
Weybridge town, Addison County .....	334	322	270	83.9	52	2.60	2.33	12	3	1.5	1.5	1.9
Wheelock town, Caledonia County .....	321	238	219	92.0	19	2.57	3.05	83	69	2.5	2.2	5.0
White River Junction CDP, Windsor County .....	1 235	1 169	577	49.4	592	2.37	2.01	66	8	2.3	1.4	3.3
Whiting town, Addison County .....	167	155	121	78.1	34	2.55	2.12	12	6	1.9	2.4	-
Whitingham town, Windham County .....	802	515	427	82.9	88	2.54	2.42	287	259	3.0	2.5	5.4
Wilder CDP, Windsor County .....	710	690	485	70.3	205	2.52	2.02	20	6	0.9	0.6	1.4
Williamstown town, Orange County .....	1 318	1 248	1 025	82.1	223	2.65	2.26	70	33	1.2	0.4	4.7
Williston town, Chittenden County .....	3 036	2 921	2 475	84.7	446	2.70	2.00	115	22	1.6	0.6	6.7
Wilmington town, Windham County .....	2 232	992	673	67.8	319	2.36	1.99	1 240	1 168	4.1	3.0	6.2
Windham town, Windham County .....	354	150	126	84.0	24	2.13	2.50	204	182	5.1	3.8	11.1
Windsor town, Windsor County .....	1 611	1 520	916	60.3	604	2.37	2.16	91	32	2.9	1.5	4.9
Winhall town, Bennington County .....	1 717	310	249	80.3	61	2.25	2.33	1 407	1 387	3.7	2.4	9.0
Winooski city, Chittenden County .....	3 015	2 944	1 156	39.3	1 788	2.47	2.04	71	7	1.4	0.3	2.1
Wolcott town, Lamoille County .....	646	552	447	81.0	105	2.70	2.36	94	52	2.8	0.9	10.3
Woodbury town, Washington County .....	659	329	276	83.9	53	2.56	1.94	330	312	0.6	0.7	-
Woodford town, Bennington County .....	334	172	139	80.8	33	2.45	2.21	162	150	3.4	2.1	8.3
Woodstock village, Windsor County .....	558	434	225	51.8	209	2.25	1.75	124	73	5.4	5.5	5.4
Woodstock town, Windsor County .....	1 775	1 388	960	69.2	428	2.40	1.89	387	297	2.7	2.4	3.2
Worcester town, Washington County .....	396	346	283	81.8	63	2.65	2.40	50	35	1.4	1.0	3.1

Table 13. Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder						Two or more races	Householder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Householder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race								
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race			
<b>The State</b>	<b>240 634</b>	<b>234 766</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1 366</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>2 251</b>	<b>1 537</b>	<b>233 609</b>
Addison County	13 068	12 858	22	35	37	2	9	105	65	12 804
Addison town	494	489	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	488
Bridport town	456	451	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	451
Bristol town	1 460	1 443	3	3	2	-	1	8	7	1 436
Cornwall town	427	422	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	419
Ferrisburg town	1 014	998	-	4	2	-	-	10	4	994
Goshen town	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Granville town	127	124	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	123
Hancock town	164	162	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	162
Leicester town	391	389	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	387
Lincoln town	462	455	-	2	-	-	-	5	1	454
Middlebury town	2 657	2 598	8	9	17	1	5	19	22	2 582
Middlebury CDP	1 876	1 827	8	8	14	1	4	14	16	1 816
Monkton town	642	638	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	636
New Haven town	613	607	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	605
Orwell town	441	438	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	433
Panton town	248	242	-	3	1	-	-	2	1	241
Ripton town	210	203	-	1	1	-	1	4	1	202
Salisbury town	423	415	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	415
Shoreham town	453	448	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	448
Starksboro town	668	655	1	-	2	-	-	10	-	655
Vergennes city	979	953	1	3	2	-	-	20	6	948
Waltham town	178	177	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	177
Weybridge town	322	318	1	-	2	-	-	1	4	315
Whiting town	155	149	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	149
Bennington County	14 846	14 598	46	31	52	1	26	92	104	14 524
Arlington town	1 009	998	2	-	3	1	1	4	3	997
Arlington CDP (part)	461	453	2	-	3	1	-	2	1	452
Bennington town	6 162	6 023	29	15	32	-	15	48	43	5 993
Bennington CDP	3 824	3 734	18	13	24	-	11	24	26	3 719
North Bennington village	454	447	1	-	1	-	1	4	4	444
Old Bennington village	101	96	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	95
Dorset town	856	851	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	850
Glastenbury town	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Landgrove town	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Manchester town	1 819	1 785	6	3	4	-	7	14	27	1 767
Manchester village	284	281	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	279
Manchester Center CDP	912	891	3	3	2	-	4	9	15	881
Peru town	157	154	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	154
Pownal town	1 373	1 349	3	10	5	-	6	6	6	1 343
Readsboro town	321	316	-	2	1	-	-	2	4	314
Rupert town	295	294	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	293
Sandgate town	149	146	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	146
Searsburg town	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Shaftsbury town	1 450	1 436	2	-	3	-	2	7	15	1 425
South Shaftsbury CDP	306	303	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	303
Stamford town	313	312	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	312
Sunderland town	350	348	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	348
Arlington CDP (part)	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Winhall town	310	307	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	303
Woodford town	172	170	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	170
Caledonia County	11 663	11 427	17	70	25	-	19	105	58	11 385
Barnet town	638	621	3	7	2	-	-	5	1	621
Burke town	641	633	-	2	-	-	1	5	3	631
West Burke village	140	139	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	137
Danville town	871	866	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	865
Groton town	338	329	-	2	-	-	-	7	2	327
Hardwick town	1 216	1 194	-	12	-	-	2	8	4	1 191
Kirby town	168	164	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	163
Lyndon town	2 031	1 989	7	10	8	-	2	15	8	1 984
Lyndonville village	589	575	4	3	4	-	1	2	5	572
Newark town	191	188	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	187
Peacham town	263	262	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	260
Ryegate town	435	430	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	430
St. Johnsbury town	3 197	3 112	4	27	10	-	5	39	25	3 094
St. Johnsbury CDP	2 726	2 652	4	24	7	-	5	34	24	2 635
Sheffield town	272	263	-	2	-	-	-	5	4	259
Stannard town	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	72
Sutton town	366	356	-	1	1	-	4	4	2	355
Walden town	301	297	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	297
Waterford town	424	416	-	-	2	-	-	6	1	415
Wheelock town	238	234	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	234
Chittenden County	56 452	54 280	432	167	852	8	157	556	446	53 977
Bolton town	368	358	1	1	2	-	2	4	3	357
Buels gore	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Burlington city	15 885	14 896	238	78	314	3	79	277	160	14 806
Charlotte town	1 287	1 268	3	2	2	-	7	5	8	1 262
Colchester town	6 144	5 966	39	11	81	1	9	37	50	5 930
Essex town	7 013	6 771	48	15	125	1	10	43	49	6 731
Essex Junction village	3 409	3 296	19	8	63	-	4	19	27	3 272
Hinesburg town	1 596	1 573	-	3	3	-	1	16	9	1 566
Huntington town	692	674	1	3	2	-	1	11	3	672
Jericho town	1 751	1 726	6	4	5	1	2	7	11	1 716
Jericho village	510	500	2	4	1	1	-	2	1	499
Milton town	3 333	3 284	5	13	9	-	4	18	13	3 275
Milton village	570	558	-	2	6	-	1	3	3	556
Richmond town	1 504	1 484	-	2	6	-	-	12	12	1 476
St. George town	264	261	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	259
Shelburne town	2 632	2 596	2	3	19	-	4	8	18	2 582

**Table 13. Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder						Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race								
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race			
Chittenden County—Con.										
South Burlington city	6 332	6 042	40	9	157	-	24	60	58	5 999
Underhill town	1 055	1 043	3	1	1	-	4	3	5	1 039
Westford town	725	716	-	1	2	-	1	5	4	713
Williston town	2 921	2 869	15	5	25	-	6	16	16	2 855
Winooski city	2 944	2 747	31	16	99	2	8	41	25	2 733
Essex County	2 602	2 521	3	17	4	-	4	53	10	2 513
Averill town	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Avery's gore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bloomfield town	101	98	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	98
Brighton town	529	504	-	5	1	-	1	18	2	502
Island Pond CDP	374	352	-	4	1	-	-	17	1	351
Brunswick town	40	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Canaan town	441	425	-	5	1	-	-	10	1	424
Concord town	467	458	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	456
East Haven town	119	118	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Ferdinand town	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Granby town	33	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	32
Guildhall town	106	103	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	102
Lemington town	49	45	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	45
Lewis town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg town	516	501	1	5	-	-	-	9	2	499
Maidstone town	45	44	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	44
Norton town	91	90	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	90
Victory town	45	44	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	44
Warner's grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren's gore	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Franklin County	16 765	16 204	29	248	30	3	19	232	65	16 151
Bakersfield town	439	428	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	428
Berkshire town	495	483	1	4	-	-	-	7	1	482
Enosburg town	1 058	1 028	1	14	1	-	1	13	2	1 026
Enosburg Falls village	591	581	-	4	-	-	-	6	2	579
Fairfax town	1 222	1 204	2	4	4	-	-	8	4	1 200
Fairfield town	620	605	-	5	-	2	1	7	9	598
Fletcher town	428	415	-	3	-	-	1	9	1	414
Franklin town	429	420	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	420
Georgia town	1 484	1 466	2	3	3	-	-	10	3	1 463
Highgate town	1 207	1 145	-	41	1	-	1	19	1	1 144
Montgomery town	412	399	1	2	-	-	-	10	2	397
Richford town	899	879	3	10	-	-	-	6	6	874
St. Albans city	3 235	3 129	5	34	10	-	12	45	21	3 114
St. Albans town	1 836	1 783	6	19	4	-	1	23	8	1 776
Sheldon town	672	640	1	14	-	1	-	16	3	639
Swanton town	2 329	2 180	7	88	7	-	1	46	4	2 176
Swanton village	1 031	948	3	50	7	-	1	22	3	945
Grand Isle County	2 761	2 703	7	19	5	1	-	26	11	2 694
Alburg town	791	765	-	14	2	-	-	10	2	763
Alburg village	209	201	-	5	1	-	-	2	-	201
Grand Isle town	772	757	2	2	1	-	-	10	3	755
Isle La Motte town	202	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202
North Hero town	333	325	2	1	-	1	-	4	2	323
South Hero town	663	654	3	2	2	-	-	2	4	651
Lamoille County	9 221	9 026	17	41	20	1	10	106	47	8 991
Belvidere town	114	113	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	112
Cambridge town	1 266	1 232	-	3	2	-	1	28	5	1 228
Cambridge village	95	90	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	90
Jeffersonville village	248	241	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	240
Eden town	409	395	-	4	-	1	-	9	3	393
Elmore town	306	302	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	301
Hyde Park town	1 138	1 122	2	6	4	-	-	4	5	1 117
Hyde Park village	192	190	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	190
Johnson town	1 170	1 134	5	7	1	-	4	19	9	1 130
Johnson village	469	455	4	-	1	-	2	7	5	452
Morristown town	2 101	2 058	5	9	8	-	3	18	12	2 049
Morrisville village	860	844	4	3	3	-	1	5	5	840
Stowe town	1 905	1 870	4	7	4	-	2	18	10	1 861
Waterville town	260	253	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	253
Wolcott town	552	547	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	547
Orange County	10 936	10 766	23	30	23	2	13	79	45	10 731
Bradford town	1 028	1 002	6	4	1	1	-	14	4	999
Bradford village	322	315	4	-	1	-	-	2	2	314
Braintree town	482	478	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	476
Brookfield town	475	466	-	1	4	-	-	4	1	465
Chelsea town	495	489	-	3	-	-	1	2	2	487
Corinth town	535	532	1	1	-	-	-	1	6	526
Fairlee town	395	388	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	387
Newbury town	816	803	1	5	1	-	-	6	-	803
Newbury village	162	161	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	161
Wells River village	156	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Orange town	362	360	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	355
Randolph town	1 769	1 743	1	2	7	1	-	15	9	1 737
Strafford town	420	415	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	415
Thetford town	1 032	1 006	5	3	3	-	4	11	3	1 005
Topsham town	421	416	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	416
Tunbridge town	513	507	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	507
Vershire town	261	257	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	257
Washington town	406	399	2	-	1	-	1	3	2	397
West Fairlee town	278	276	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	276
Williamstown town	1 248	1 229	-	4	1	-	3	11	8	1 223



Table 13. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
Orleans County	10 446	10 212	14	74	11	1	9	125	40	10 179	
Albany town	337	329	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	329	
Albany village	70	69	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	69	
Barton town	1 153	1 125	1	9	-	-	-	18	1	1 125	
Barton village	347	334	-	4	-	-	-	9	-	334	
Orleans village	364	359	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	359	
Brownington town	337	328	-	4	-	-	1	4	1	328	
Charleston town	362	350	-	3	1	-	-	8	1	349	
Coventry town	379	371	-	5	-	-	-	3	2	369	
Craftsbury town	427	419	-	1	1	-	-	6	6	413	
Derby town	1 832	1 798	4	11	2	-	1	16	3	1 796	
Derby Center village	283	276	1	1	2	-	-	3	1	275	
Derby Line village	329	317	2	4	-	-	-	6	-	317	
Glover town	384	372	-	2	1	-	3	6	3	371	
Greensboro town	313	304	-	2	-	-	-	7	1	303	
Holland town	219	214	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	214	
Irasburg town	405	401	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	401	
Jay town	158	156	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	155	
Lowell town	270	266	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	264	
Morgan town	247	242	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	241	
Newport city	2 086	2 032	5	13	4	-	4	28	14	2 020	
Newport town	587	575	-	3	-	-	-	9	3	572	
Troy town	617	607	1	4	1	-	-	4	1	606	
North Troy village	249	244	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	244	
Westfield town	200	192	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	192	
Westmore town	133	131	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	131	
Rutland County	25 678	25 318	63	52	60	5	20	160	123	25 223	
Benson town	391	381	2	2	-	-	1	5	2	380	
Brandon town	1 572	1 558	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	1 558	
Brandon CDP	718	710	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	710	
Castleton town	1 550	1 529	1	2	4	-	5	9	13	1 520	
Chittenden town	451	445	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	445	
Clarendon town	1 136	1 124	-	3	3	-	1	5	4	1 121	
Danby town	502	497	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	497	
Fair Haven town	1 165	1 148	2	1	2	-	2	10	7	1 144	
Fair Haven CDP	981	969	-	1	2	-	2	7	6	965	
Hubbardton town	296	285	3	1	2	1	-	3	2	284	
Ira town	163	162	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	162	
Killington town	500	492	2	-	2	-	-	4	3	490	
Mendon town	410	406	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	406	
Middletown Springs town	331	325	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	324	
Mount Holly town	494	485	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	485	
Mount Tabor town	92	91	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	91	
Pawlet town	575	570	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	567	
Pittsfield town	190	189	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	187	
Pittsford town	1 284	1 272	6	-	1	-	-	5	6	1 266	
Poultney town	1 287	1 267	6	6	4	-	1	3	4	1 264	
Poultney village	524	514	4	1	3	-	-	1	4	511	
Proctor town	756	748	2	2	-	-	-	4	3	745	
Rutland city	7 452	7 317	24	19	27	2	5	58	49	7 279	
Rutland town	1 691	1 673	6	1	4	-	1	6	12	1 663	
Shrewsbury town	426	421	-	-	1	-	2	2	3	420	
Sudbury town	237	234	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	233	
Tinmouth town	231	225	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	224	
Wallingford town	905	899	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	897	
Wallingford CDP	384	380	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	379	
Wells town	466	462	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	461	
West Haven town	104	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	
West Rutland town	1 021	1 009	2	-	3	1	-	6	3	1 006	
West Rutland CDP	913	901	2	-	3	1	-	6	2	899	
Washington County	23 659	23 142	61	85	66	2	49	254	248	22 942	
Barre city	4 220	4 119	16	25	16	-	11	33	66	4 067	
Barre town	2 951	2 916	3	3	5	-	3	21	44	2 878	
Graniteville-East Barre CDP	843	828	-	2	2	-	-	9	15	817	
South Barre CDP	534	528	3	-	-	-	-	3	9	519	
Berlin town	1 109	1 088	-	4	2	-	1	14	9	1 080	
Cabot town	452	434	-	3	1	-	1	13	2	434	
Cabot village	91	84	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	84	
Calais town	616	597	-	1	-	-	4	14	3	596	
Duxbury town	498	487	1	2	3	-	2	3	3	485	
East Montpelier town	1 007	985	1	7	-	1	-	13	10	976	
Fayston town	484	477	2	2	-	-	-	3	4	473	
Marshfield town	575	557	3	1	1	-	2	11	4	553	
Marshfield village	96	92	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	92	
Middlesex town	663	647	2	5	1	-	-	8	4	643	
Montpelier city	3 739	3 649	14	9	15	1	12	39	48	3 610	
Moretown town	650	646	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	643	
Northfield town	1 819	1 772	9	6	9	-	2	21	15	1 759	
Northfield village	811	784	7	2	4	-	-	14	6	778	
Plainfield town	487	478	-	1	3	-	1	4	4	475	
Roxbury town	227	217	-	2	-	-	-	8	2	215	
Waitsfield town	734	720	4	2	3	-	3	2	6	718	
Warren town	742	734	2	1	-	-	-	5	6	728	
Waterbury town	2 011	1 974	4	4	7	-	4	18	10	1 967	
Waterbury village	793	777	1	3	3	-	2	7	3	775	
Woodbury town	329	310	-	2	-	-	-	16	2	310	
Worcester town	346	335	-	5	-	-	2	4	3	332	
Windham County	18 375	17 931	73	44	93	4	34	196	134	17 831	
Athens town	142	137	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	136	
Brattleboro town	5 364	5 140	47	18	59	1	16	83	63	5 097	
Brattleboro CDP	3 729	3 543	42	13	51	1	12	67	47	3 510	

Table 13. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
Windham County—Con.											
Brattleboro town—Con.											
West Brattleboro CDP .....	1 433	1 397	5	5	7	-	3	16	13	1 389	
Brookline town .....	186	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	185	
Dover town .....	611	600	-	-	5	-	-	6	3	597	
Dummerston town .....	796	785	-	-	2	-	-	9	4	782	
Grafton town .....	291	289	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	287	
Guilford town .....	811	799	1	1	2	-	2	6	2	798	
Halifax town .....	312	310	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	309	
Jamaica town .....	416	408	-	1	2	-	1	4	2	406	
Londonderry town .....	730	721	-	2	1	-	-	6	4	717	
Marlboro town .....	330	324	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	322	
Newfane town .....	693	680	1	3	-	2	1	6	5	676	
Newfane village .....	61	59	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	59	
Putney town .....	958	929	5	4	4	-	2	14	7	923	
Rockingham town .....	2 202	2 162	5	3	7	-	2	23	16	2 148	
Bellows Falls village .....	1 329	1 299	4	3	6	-	1	16	9	1 291	
Saxtons River village .....	209	207	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	204	
Somerset town .....	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Stratton town .....	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	59	
Townshend town .....	469	463	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	463	
Vernon town .....	741	734	2	1	-	-	-	4	5	729	
Wardsboro town .....	358	351	3	1	1	-	-	2	2	350	
Westminster town .....	1 246	1 223	5	2	3	-	2	11	4	1 221	
North Westminster village .....	106	103	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	103	
Westminster village .....	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	
Whitingham town .....	515	508	1	4	-	-	-	2	1	507	
Jacksonville village .....	88	85	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	85	
Wilmington town .....	992	973	2	3	4	-	2	8	5	970	
Windham town .....	150	147	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	147	
Windsor County .....	24 162	23 780	60	47	88	7	18	162	141	23 664	
Andover town .....	215	214	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	214	
Baltimore town .....	92	90	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	90	
Barnard town .....	383	381	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	380	
Bethel town .....	817	805	1	2	1	1	1	6	9	797	
Bridgewater town .....	395	391	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	390	
Cavendish town .....	617	608	-	2	2	-	1	4	3	606	
Chester town .....	1 296	1 285	3	-	-	-	-	8	3	1 282	
Chester-Chester Depot CDP .....	488	482	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	480	
Hartford town .....	4 509	4 403	21	11	30	-	6	38	28	4 382	
White River Junction CDP .....	1 169	1 140	6	5	5	-	1	12	4	1 138	
Wilder CDP .....	690	679	1	2	1	-	-	7	5	674	
Hartland town .....	1 270	1 261	2	-	3	1	1	2	6	1 256	
Ludlow town .....	1 060	1 044	3	2	2	-	1	8	4	1 041	
Ludlow village .....	437	428	2	-	1	-	1	5	3	426	
Norwich town .....	1 367	1 333	4	3	16	-	3	8	9	1 325	
Plymouth town .....	251	249	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	249	
Pomfret town .....	404	400	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	398	
Reading town .....	286	282	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	281	
Rochester town .....	511	504	-	-	1	-	-	6	5	499	
Royalton town .....	1 155	1 129	9	3	7	-	-	7	14	1 118	
Sharon town .....	553	544	1	5	-	-	-	3	2	542	
Springfield town .....	3 886	3 825	5	5	17	3	1	30	15	3 811	
Springfield CDP .....	1 778	1 745	3	3	10	2	1	14	12	1 734	
Stockbridge town .....	281	276	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	275	
Weathersfield town .....	1 167	1 160	-	-	1	-	-	6	6	1 154	
Perkinsville village .....	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	
Weston town .....	283	279	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	278	
West Windsor town .....	456	452	1	-	1	-	-	2	6	447	
Windsor town .....	1 520	1 493	1	6	3	-	-	15	11	1 487	
Woodstock town .....	1 388	1 372	4	3	3	-	2	4	10	1 362	
Woodstock village .....	434	428	1	1	2	-	1	1	5	423	

Table 14. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>240 634</b>	<b>234 766</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1 366</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>2 251</b>	<b>1 537</b>	<b>233 609</b>	
<b>COUNTY</b>											
Addison County .....	13 068	12 858	22	35	37	2	9	105	65	12 804	
Bennington County .....	14 846	14 598	46	31	52	1	26	92	104	14 524	
Caledonia County .....	11 663	11 427	17	70	25	-	19	105	58	11 385	
Chittenden County .....	56 452	54 280	432	167	852	8	157	556	446	53 977	
Essex County .....	2 602	2 521	3	17	4	-	4	53	10	2 513	
Franklin County .....	16 765	16 204	29	248	30	3	19	232	65	16 151	
Grand Isle County .....	2 761	2 703	7	19	5	1	-	26	11	2 694	
Lamoille County .....	9 221	9 026	17	41	20	1	10	106	47	8 991	
Orange County .....	10 936	10 766	23	30	23	2	13	79	45	10 731	
Orleans County .....	10 446	10 212	14	74	11	1	9	125	40	10 179	
Rutland County .....	25 678	25 318	63	52	60	5	20	160	123	25 223	
Washington County .....	23 659	23 142	61	85	66	2	49	254	248	22 942	
Windham County .....	18 375	17 931	73	44	93	4	34	196	134	17 831	
Windsor County .....	24 162	23 780	60	47	88	7	18	162	141	23 664	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>											
Addison town, Addison County .....	494	489	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	488	
Albany village, Orleans County .....	70	69	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	69	
Albany town, Orleans County .....	337	329	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	329	
Alburg village, Grand Isle County .....	209	201	-	5	1	-	-	2	-	201	
Alburg town, Grand Isle County .....	791	765	-	14	2	-	-	10	2	763	
Andover town, Windsor County .....	215	214	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	214	
Arlington CDP, Bennington County .....	516	508	2	-	3	1	-	2	1	507	
Arlington town, Bennington County .....	1 009	998	2	-	3	1	1	4	3	997	
Athens town, Windham County .....	142	137	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	136	
Averill town, Essex County .....	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Avery's gore, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bakersfield town, Franklin County .....	439	428	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	428	
Baltimore town, Windsor County .....	92	90	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	90	
Barnard town, Windsor County .....	383	381	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	380	
Barnet town, Caledonia County .....	638	621	3	7	2	-	-	5	1	621	
Barre city, Washington County .....	4 220	4 119	16	25	16	-	11	33	66	4 067	
Barre town, Washington County .....	2 951	2 916	3	3	5	-	3	21	44	2 878	
Barton village, Orleans County .....	347	334	-	4	-	-	-	9	-	334	
Barton town, Orleans County .....	1 153	1 125	1	9	-	-	-	18	1	1 125	
Bellows Falls village, Windham County .....	1 329	1 299	4	3	6	-	1	16	9	1 291	
Belvidere town, Lamoille County .....	114	113	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	112	
Bennington CDP, Bennington County .....	3 824	3 734	18	13	24	-	11	24	26	3 719	
Bennington town, Bennington County .....	6 162	6 023	29	15	32	-	15	48	43	5 993	
Benson town, Rutland County .....	391	381	2	2	-	-	1	5	2	380	
Berkshire town, Franklin County .....	495	483	1	4	-	-	-	7	1	482	
Berlin town, Washington County .....	1 109	1 088	-	4	2	-	1	14	9	1 080	
Bethel town, Windsor County .....	817	805	1	2	1	1	1	6	9	797	
Bloomfield town, Essex County .....	101	98	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	98	
Bolton town, Chittenden County .....	368	358	1	1	2	-	2	4	3	357	
Bradford village, Orange County .....	322	315	4	-	1	-	-	2	2	314	
Bradford town, Orange County .....	1 028	1 002	6	4	1	1	-	14	4	999	
Braintree town, Orange County .....	482	478	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	476	
Brandon CDP, Rutland County .....	718	710	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	710	
Brandon town, Rutland County .....	1 572	1 558	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	1 558	
Brattleboro town, Windham County .....	5 364	5 140	47	18	59	1	16	83	63	5 097	
Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	3 729	3 543	42	13	51	1	12	67	47	3 510	
Bridgewater town, Windsor County .....	395	391	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	390	
Bridport town, Addison County .....	456	451	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	451	
Brighton town, Essex County .....	529	504	-	5	1	-	1	18	2	502	
Bristol town, Addison County .....	1 460	1 443	3	3	2	-	1	8	7	1 436	
Brookfield town, Orange County .....	475	466	-	1	4	-	-	4	1	465	
Brookline town, Windham County .....	186	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	185	
Brownington town, Orleans County .....	337	328	-	4	-	-	1	4	1	328	
Brunswick town, Essex County .....	40	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	
Buels gore, Chittenden County .....	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Burke town, Caledonia County .....	641	633	-	2	-	-	1	5	3	631	
Burlington city, Chittenden County .....	15 885	14 896	238	78	314	3	79	277	160	14 806	
Cabot village, Washington County .....	91	84	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	84	
Cabot town, Washington County .....	452	434	-	3	1	-	1	13	2	434	
Calais town, Washington County .....	616	597	-	1	-	-	4	14	3	596	
Cambridge village, Lamoille County .....	95	90	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	90	
Cambridge town, Lamoille County .....	1 266	1 232	-	3	2	-	1	28	5	1 228	
Canaan town, Essex County .....	441	425	-	5	1	-	-	10	1	424	
Castleton town, Rutland County .....	1 550	1 529	1	2	4	-	5	9	13	1 520	
Cavendish town, Windsor County .....	617	608	-	2	2	-	1	4	3	606	
Charleston town, Orleans County .....	362	350	-	3	1	-	-	8	1	349	
Charlotte town, Chittenden County .....	1 287	1 268	3	2	2	-	7	5	8	1 262	
Chelsea town, Orange County .....	495	489	-	3	-	-	1	2	2	487	
Chester town, Windsor County .....	1 296	1 285	3	-	-	-	-	8	3	1 282	
Chester-Chester Depot CDP, Windsor County .....	488	482	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	480	
Chittenden town, Rutland County .....	451	445	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	445	
Clarendon town, Rutland County .....	1 136	1 124	-	3	3	-	1	5	4	1 121	
Colchester town, Chittenden County .....	6 144	5 966	39	11	81	1	9	37	50	5 930	
Concord town, Essex County .....	467	458	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	456	
Corinth town, Orange County .....	535	532	1	1	-	-	-	1	6	526	
Cornwall town, Addison County .....	427	422	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	419	
Coventry town, Orleans County .....	379	371	-	5	-	-	-	3	2	369	

**Table 14. Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Craftsbury town, Orleans County .....	427	419	-	1	1	-	-	6	6	413	
Danby town, Rutland County .....	502	497	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	497	
Danville town, Caledonia County .....	871	866	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	865	
Derby town, Orleans County .....	1 832	1 798	4	11	2	-	1	16	3	1 796	
Derby Center village, Orleans County .....	283	276	1	1	2	-	-	3	1	275	
Derby Line village, Orleans County .....	329	317	2	4	-	-	-	6	-	317	
Dorset town, Bennington County .....	856	851	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	850	
Dover town, Windham County .....	611	600	-	-	5	-	-	6	3	597	
Dummerston town, Windham County .....	796	785	-	-	2	-	-	9	4	782	
Duxbury town, Washington County .....	498	487	1	2	3	-	2	3	3	485	
East Haven town, Essex County .....	119	118	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	
East Montpelier town, Washington County .....	1 007	985	1	7	-	1	-	13	10	976	
Eden town, Lamoille County .....	409	395	-	4	-	1	-	9	3	393	
Elmore town, Lamoille County .....	306	302	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	301	
Enosburg town, Franklin County .....	1 058	1 028	1	14	1	-	1	13	2	1 026	
Enosburg Falls village, Franklin County .....	591	581	-	4	-	-	-	6	2	579	
Essex town, Chittenden County .....	7 013	6 771	48	15	125	1	10	43	49	6 731	
Essex Junction village, Chittenden County .....	3 409	3 296	19	8	63	-	4	19	27	3 272	
Fairfax town, Franklin County .....	1 222	1 204	2	4	4	-	-	8	4	1 200	
Fairfield town, Franklin County .....	620	605	-	5	-	2	1	7	9	598	
Fair Haven town, Rutland County .....	1 165	1 148	2	1	2	-	2	10	7	1 144	
Fair Haven CDP, Rutland County .....	981	969	-	1	2	-	2	7	6	965	
Fairlee town, Orange County .....	395	388	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	387	
Fayston town, Washington County .....	484	477	2	2	-	-	-	3	4	473	
Ferdinand town, Essex County .....	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Ferrisburg town, Addison County .....	1 014	998	-	4	2	-	-	10	4	994	
Fletcher town, Franklin County .....	428	415	-	3	-	-	1	9	1	414	
Franklin town, Franklin County .....	429	420	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	420	
Georgia town, Franklin County .....	1 484	1 466	2	3	3	-	-	10	3	1 463	
Glastenbury town, Bennington County .....	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	
Glover town, Orleans County .....	384	372	-	2	1	-	3	6	3	371	
Goshen town, Addison County .....	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	
Grafton town, Windham County .....	291	289	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	287	
Granby town, Essex County .....	33	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	32	
Grand Isle town, Grand Isle County .....	772	757	2	2	1	-	-	10	3	755	
Granville-East Barre CDP, Washington County .....	843	828	-	2	2	-	2	9	15	817	
Granville town, Addison County .....	127	124	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	123	
Greensboro town, Orleans County .....	313	304	-	2	-	-	-	7	1	303	
Groton town, Caledonia County .....	338	329	-	2	-	-	-	7	2	327	
Guildhall town, Essex County .....	106	103	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	102	
Guilford town, Windham County .....	811	799	1	1	2	-	2	6	2	798	
Halifax town, Windham County .....	312	310	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	309	
Hancock town, Addison County .....	164	162	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	162	
Hardwick town, Caledonia County .....	1 216	1 194	-	12	-	-	2	8	4	1 191	
Hartford town, Windsor County .....	4 509	4 403	21	11	30	-	6	38	28	4 382	
Hartland town, Windsor County .....	1 270	1 261	2	-	3	1	1	2	6	1 256	
Highgate town, Franklin County .....	1 207	1 145	-	41	1	-	-	19	1	1 144	
Hinesburg town, Chittenden County .....	1 596	1 573	-	3	3	-	1	16	9	1 566	
Holland town, Orleans County .....	219	214	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	214	
Hubbardton town, Rutland County .....	296	285	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	284	
Huntington town, Chittenden County .....	692	674	1	3	2	-	1	11	3	672	
Hyde Park village, Lamoille County .....	192	190	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	190	
Hyde Park town, Lamoille County .....	1 138	1 122	2	6	4	-	-	4	5	1 117	
Ira town, Rutland County .....	163	162	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	162	
Irasburg town, Orleans County .....	405	401	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	401	
Island Pond CDP, Essex County .....	374	352	-	4	1	-	-	17	1	351	
Isle La Motte town, Grand Isle County .....	202	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	
Jacksonville village, Windham County .....	88	85	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	85	
Jamaica town, Windham County .....	416	408	-	1	2	-	1	4	2	406	
Jay town, Orleans County .....	158	156	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	155	
Jeffersonville village, Lamoille County .....	248	241	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	240	
Jericho village, Chittenden County .....	510	500	2	4	1	1	-	2	1	499	
Jericho town, Chittenden County .....	1 751	1 726	6	4	5	1	2	7	11	1 716	
Johnson village, Lamoille County .....	469	455	4	-	1	-	2	7	5	452	
Johnson town, Lamoille County .....	1 170	1 134	5	7	1	-	4	19	9	1 130	
Killington town, Rutland County .....	500	492	2	-	2	-	-	4	3	490	
Kirby town, Caledonia County .....	168	164	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	163	
Landgrove town, Bennington County .....	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	
Leicester town, Addison County .....	391	389	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	387	
Lemington town, Essex County .....	49	45	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	45	
Lewis town, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lincoln town, Addison County .....	462	455	-	2	-	-	-	5	1	454	
Londonderry town, Windham County .....	730	721	-	2	1	-	-	6	4	717	
Lowell town, Orleans County .....	270	266	1	3	-	-	-	5	2	264	
Ludlow village, Windsor County .....	437	428	2	-	1	-	1	5	3	426	
Ludlow town, Windsor County .....	1 060	1 044	3	2	2	-	1	8	4	1 041	
Lunenburg town, Essex County .....	516	501	1	5	-	-	-	9	2	499	
Lyndon town, Caledonia County .....	2 031	1 989	7	10	8	-	2	15	8	1 984	
Lyndonville village, Caledonia County .....	589	575	4	3	4	-	1	2	5	572	
Maidstone town, Essex County .....	45	44	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	44	
Manchester village, Bennington County .....	284	281	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	279	
Manchester town, Bennington County .....	1 819	1 785	6	3	4	-	7	14	27	1 767	
Manchester Center CDP, Bennington County .....	912	891	3	3	2	-	4	9	15	881	
Marlboro town, Windham County .....	330	324	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	322	
Marshfield village, Washington County .....	96	92	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	92	

Table 14. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Marshfield town, Washington County .....	575	557	3	1	1	-	2	11	4	553	
Mendon town, Rutland County .....	410	406	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	406	
Middlebury CDP, Addison County .....	1 876	1 827	8	8	14	1	4	14	16	1 816	
Middlebury town, Addison County .....	2 657	2 598	8	9	17	1	5	19	22	2 582	
Middlesex town, Washington County .....	663	647	2	5	1	-	-	8	4	643	
Middletown Springs town, Rutland County .....	331	325	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	324	
Milton village, Chittenden County .....	570	558	-	2	6	-	1	3	3	556	
Milton town, Chittenden County .....	3 333	3 284	5	13	9	-	4	18	13	3 275	
Monkton town, Addison County .....	642	638	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	636	
Montgomery town, Franklin County .....	412	399	1	2	-	-	-	10	2	397	
Montpelier city, Washington County .....	3 739	3 649	14	9	15	1	12	39	48	3 610	
Moretown town, Washington County .....	650	646	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	643	
Morgan town, Orleans County .....	247	242	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	241	
Morristown town, Lamoille County .....	2 101	2 058	5	9	8	-	3	18	12	2 049	
Morrisville village, Lamoille County .....	860	844	4	3	3	-	1	5	5	840	
Mount Holly town, Rutland County .....	494	485	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	485	
Mount Tabor town, Rutland County .....	92	91	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	91	
Newark town, Caledonia County .....	191	188	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	187	
Newbury village, Orange County .....	162	161	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	161	
Newbury town, Orange County .....	816	803	1	5	1	-	-	6	-	803	
Newfane village, Windham County .....	61	59	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	59	
Newfane town, Windham County .....	693	680	1	3	-	2	1	6	5	676	
New Haven town, Addison County .....	613	607	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	605	
Newport city, Orleans County .....	2 086	2 032	5	13	4	-	4	28	14	2 020	
Newport town, Orleans County .....	587	575	-	3	-	-	-	9	3	572	
North Bennington village, Bennington County .....	454	447	1	-	1	-	1	4	4	444	
Northfield village, Washington County .....	811	784	7	2	4	-	-	14	6	778	
Northfield town, Washington County .....	1 819	1 772	9	6	9	-	2	21	15	1 759	
North Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	333	325	2	1	-	1	-	4	2	323	
North Troy village, Orleans County .....	249	244	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	244	
North Westminster village, Windham County .....	106	103	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	103	
Norton town, Essex County .....	91	90	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	90	
Norwich town, Windsor County .....	1 367	1 333	4	3	16	-	3	8	9	1 325	
Old Bennington village, Bennington County .....	101	96	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	95	
Orange town, Orange County .....	362	360	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	355	
Orleans village, Orleans County .....	364	359	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	359	
Orwell town, Addison County .....	441	438	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	433	
Panton town, Addison County .....	248	242	-	3	1	-	-	2	1	241	
Pawlet town, Rutland County .....	575	570	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	567	
Peacham town, Caledonia County .....	263	262	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	260	
Perkinsville village, Windsor County .....	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	
Peru town, Bennington County .....	157	154	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	154	
Pittsfield town, Rutland County .....	190	189	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	187	
Pittsford town, Rutland County .....	1 284	1 272	6	-	1	-	-	5	6	1 266	
Plainfield town, Washington County .....	487	478	-	1	3	-	1	4	4	475	
Plymouth town, Windsor County .....	251	249	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	249	
Pomfret town, Windsor County .....	404	400	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	398	
Poultney village, Rutland County .....	524	514	4	1	3	-	1	1	4	511	
Poultney town, Rutland County .....	1 287	1 267	6	6	4	-	1	3	4	1 264	
Pownal town, Bennington County .....	1 373	1 349	3	10	5	-	-	6	6	1 343	
Proctor town, Rutland County .....	756	748	2	2	-	-	-	4	3	745	
Putney town, Windham County .....	958	929	5	4	4	-	2	14	7	923	
Randolph town, Orange County .....	1 769	1 743	1	2	7	1	-	15	9	1 737	
Reading town, Windsor County .....	286	282	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	281	
Readsboro town, Bennington County .....	321	316	-	2	1	-	-	2	4	314	
Richford town, Franklin County .....	899	879	3	10	-	-	1	6	6	874	
Richmond town, Chittenden County .....	1 504	1 484	-	2	6	-	-	12	12	1 476	
Ripton town, Addison County .....	210	203	-	1	1	-	1	4	1	202	
Rochester town, Windsor County .....	511	504	-	-	1	-	-	6	5	499	
Rockingham town, Windham County .....	2 202	2 162	5	3	7	-	2	23	16	2 148	
Roxbury town, Washington County .....	227	217	-	2	-	-	-	8	2	215	
Royalton town, Windsor County .....	1 155	1 129	9	3	7	-	-	7	14	1 118	
Rupert town, Bennington County .....	295	294	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	293	
Rutland city, Rutland County .....	7 452	7 317	24	19	27	2	5	58	49	7 279	
Rutland town, Rutland County .....	1 691	1 673	6	1	4	-	-	6	12	1 663	
Ryegate town, Caledonia County .....	435	430	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	430	
St. Albans city, Franklin County .....	3 235	3 129	5	34	10	-	12	45	21	3 114	
St. Albans town, Franklin County .....	1 836	1 783	6	19	4	-	1	23	8	1 776	
St. George town, Chittenden County .....	264	261	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	259	
St. Johnsbury CDP, Caledonia County .....	2 726	2 652	4	24	7	-	5	34	24	2 635	
St. Johnsbury town, Caledonia County .....	3 197	3 112	4	27	10	-	5	39	25	3 094	
Salisbury town, Addison County .....	423	415	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	415	
Sandgate town, Bennington County .....	149	146	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	146	
Saxtons River village, Windham County .....	209	207	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	204	
Searsburg town, Bennington County .....	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	
Shaftsboro town, Bennington County .....	1 450	1 436	2	-	3	-	2	7	15	1 425	
Sharon town, Windsor County .....	553	544	1	5	-	-	-	3	2	542	
Sheffield town, Caledonia County .....	272	263	-	2	-	-	2	5	4	259	
Shelburne town, Chittenden County .....	2 632	2 596	2	3	19	-	4	8	18	2 582	
Sheldon town, Franklin County .....	672	640	1	14	-	1	-	16	3	639	
Shoreham town, Addison County .....	453	448	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	448	
Shrewsbury town, Rutland County .....	426	421	-	-	1	-	2	2	3	420	
Somerset town, Windham County .....	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
South Barre CDP, Washington County .....	534	528	3	-	-	-	-	3	9	519	
South Burlington city, Chittenden County .....	6 332	6 042	40	9	157	-	24	60	58	5 999	

Table 14. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
South Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	663	654	3	2	2	-	-	2	4	651	
South Shaftsbury CDP, Bennington County .....	306	303	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	303	
Springfield CDP, Windsor County .....	1 778	1 745	3	3	10	2	1	14	12	1 734	
Springfield town, Windsor County .....	3 886	3 825	5	5	17	3	1	30	15	3 811	
Stamford town, Bennington County .....	313	312	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	312	
Stannard town, Caledonia County .....	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	72	
Starksboro town, Addison County .....	668	655	1	-	2	-	-	10	-	655	
Stockbridge town, Windsor County .....	281	276	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	275	
Stowe town, Lamoille County .....	1 905	1 870	4	7	4	-	2	18	10	1 861	
Stratford town, Orange County .....	420	415	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	415	
Stratton town, Windham County .....	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	59	
Sudbury town, Rutland County .....	237	234	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	233	
Sunderland town, Bennington County .....	350	348	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	348	
Sutton town, Caledonia County .....	366	356	-	1	1	-	4	4	2	355	
Swanton village, Franklin County .....	1 031	948	3	50	7	-	1	22	3	945	
Swanton town, Franklin County .....	2 329	2 180	7	88	7	-	1	46	4	2 176	
Thetford town, Orange County .....	1 032	1 006	5	3	3	-	4	11	3	1 005	
Tinmouth town, Rutland County .....	231	225	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	224	
Topsham town, Orange County .....	421	416	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	416	
Townshend town, Windham County .....	469	463	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	463	
Troy town, Orleans County .....	617	607	1	4	1	-	-	4	1	606	
Tunbridge town, Orange County .....	513	507	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	507	
Underhill town, Chittenden County .....	1 055	1 043	3	1	1	-	4	3	5	1 039	
Vergennes city, Addison County .....	979	953	1	3	2	-	-	20	6	948	
Vernon town, Windham County .....	741	734	2	1	-	-	-	4	5	729	
Vershire town, Orange County .....	261	257	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	257	
Victory town, Essex County .....	45	44	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	44	
Waitsfield town, Washington County .....	734	720	4	2	3	-	3	2	6	718	
Walden town, Caledonia County .....	301	297	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	297	
Wallingford CDP, Rutland County .....	384	380	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	379	
Wallingford town, Rutland County .....	905	899	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	897	
Waltham town, Addison County .....	178	177	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	177	
Wardsboro town, Windham County .....	358	351	3	1	1	-	-	2	2	350	
Warner's grant, Essex County .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warren town, Washington County .....	742	734	2	1	-	-	-	5	6	728	
Warren's gore, Essex County .....	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Washington town, Orange County .....	406	399	2	-	1	-	1	3	2	397	
Waterbury village, Washington County .....	793	777	1	3	3	-	2	7	3	775	
Waterbury town, Washington County .....	2 011	1 974	4	4	7	-	4	18	10	1 967	
Waterford town, Caledonia County .....	424	416	-	-	2	-	-	6	1	415	
Waterville town, Lamoille County .....	260	253	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	253	
Weathersfield town, Windsor County .....	1 167	1 160	-	-	1	-	-	6	6	1 154	
Wells town, Rutland County .....	466	462	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	461	
Wells River village, Orange County .....	156	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	
West Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	1 433	1 397	5	5	7	-	3	16	13	1 389	
West Burke village, Caledonia County .....	140	139	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	137	
West Fairlee town, Orange County .....	278	276	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	276	
Westfield town, Orleans County .....	200	192	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	192	
Westford town, Chittenden County .....	725	716	-	1	2	-	1	5	4	713	
West Haven town, Rutland County .....	104	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	
Westminster village, Windham County .....	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	
Westminster town, Windham County .....	1 246	1 223	5	2	3	-	2	11	4	1 221	
Westmore town, Orleans County .....	133	131	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	131	
Weston town, Windsor County .....	283	279	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	278	
West Rutland town, Rutland County .....	1 021	1 009	2	-	3	1	-	6	3	1 006	
West Rutland CDP, Rutland County .....	913	901	2	-	3	1	-	6	2	899	
West Windsor town, Windsor County .....	456	452	1	-	1	-	-	2	6	447	
Weybridge town, Addison County .....	322	318	1	-	2	-	-	1	4	315	
Wheelock town, Caledonia County .....	238	234	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	234	
White River Junction CDP, Windsor County .....	1 169	1 140	6	5	5	-	1	12	4	1 138	
Whiting town, Addison County .....	155	149	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	149	
Whitingham town, Windham County .....	515	508	1	4	-	-	-	2	1	507	
Wilder CDP, Windsor County .....	690	679	1	2	1	-	-	7	5	674	
Williamstown town, Orange County .....	1 248	1 229	-	4	1	-	3	11	8	1 223	
Williston town, Chittenden County .....	2 921	2 869	15	5	25	-	1	6	16	2 855	
Wilmington town, Windham County .....	992	973	2	3	4	-	2	8	5	970	
Windham town, Windham County .....	150	147	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	147	
Windsor town, Windsor County .....	1 520	1 493	1	6	3	-	2	15	11	1 487	
Winhall town, Bennington County .....	310	307	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	303	
Winooski city, Chittenden County .....	2 944	2 747	31	16	99	2	8	41	25	2 733	
Wolcott town, Lamoille County .....	552	547	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	547	
Woodbury town, Washington County .....	329	310	-	2	-	-	-	16	2	310	
Woodford town, Bennington County .....	172	170	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	170	
Woodstock village, Windsor County .....	434	428	1	1	2	-	1	1	5	423	
Woodstock town, Windsor County .....	1 388	1 372	4	3	3	-	2	4	10	1 362	
Worcester town, Washington County .....	346	335	-	5	-	-	2	4	3	332	

Table 15. Land Area and Population Density: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Land area in square miles	Total population		State County County Subdivision Place	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile			Number	Average per square mile
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>9 249.56</b>	<b>608 827</b>	<b>65.8</b>	Essex County .....	665.20	6 459	9.7
Addison County .....	770.18	35 974	46.7	Averill town .....	36.14	8	0.2
Addison town .....	41.73	1 393	33.4	Avery's gore .....	17.57	-	-
Bridport town .....	43.98	1 235	28.1	Bloomfield town .....	40.42	261	6.5
Bristol town .....	41.77	3 788	90.7	Brighton town .....	52.19	1 260	24.1
Cornwall town .....	26.63	1 136	39.7	Island Pond CDP .....	4.18	849	202.9
Ferrisburg town .....	47.82	2 657	55.6	Brunswick town .....	25.69	1 107	4.2
Goshen town .....	21.29	227	10.7	Canaan town .....	33.20	1 078	32.5
Granville town .....	52.22	303	5.8	Concord town .....	51.44	1 196	23.3
Hancock town .....	38.44	382	9.9	East Haven town .....	37.41	301	8.0
Leicester town .....	21.28	974	45.8	Ferdinand town .....	52.89	33	0.6
Lincoln town .....	43.99	1 214	27.6	Granby town .....	39.03	86	2.2
Middlebury town .....	39.03	8 183	209.7	Guidhall town .....	32.72	268	8.2
Middlebury CDP .....	13.93	6 252	448.7	Lemington town .....	35.26	107	3.0
Monkton town .....	36.02	1 759	48.8	Lewis town .....	39.57	-	-
New Haven town .....	41.65	1 666	40.0	Lunenburg town .....	45.08	1 328	29.5
Orwell town .....	47.39	1 185	25.0	Maidstone town .....	30.48	105	3.4
Panton town .....	15.47	682	44.1	Norton town .....	39.05	214	5.5
Ripton town .....	49.52	556	11.2	Victory town .....	42.97	97	2.3
Salisbury town .....	29.15	1 090	37.4	Warner's grant .....	3.15	-	-
Shoreham town .....	43.50	1 222	28.1	Warren's gore .....	10.94	10	0.9
Starksboro town .....	45.47	1 898	41.7	Franklin County .....	637.07	45 417	71.3
Vergennes city .....	2.40	2 741	1 141.1	Bakersfield town .....	44.59	1 215	27.2
Waltham town .....	8.72	479	54.9	Berkshire town .....	42.20	1 388	32.9
Weybridge town .....	17.01	824	48.5	Enosburg town .....	48.57	2 788	57.4
Whiting town .....	13.68	380	27.8	Enosburg Falls village .....	3.56	1 473	414.0
Bennington County .....	676.27	36 994	54.7	Fairfax town .....	40.18	3 765	93.7
Arlington town .....	42.42	2 397	56.5	Fairfield town .....	67.79	1 800	26.6
Arlington CDP (part) .....	3.03	1 080	356.8	Fletcher town .....	37.82	1 179	31.2
Bennington town .....	42.43	15 737	370.9	Franklin town .....	38.63	1 268	32.8
Bennington CDP .....	4.87	9 168	1 883.7	Georgia town .....	39.50	4 375	110.8
North Bennington village .....	1.87	1 428	763.4	Highgate town .....	51.14	3 397	66.4
Old Bennington village .....	0.43	232	533.6	Montgomery town .....	56.75	992	17.5
Dorset town .....	47.82	2 036	42.6	Richford town .....	43.25	2 321	53.7
Glastenbury town .....	44.48	16	0.4	St. Albans city .....	2.03	7 650	3 768.2
Landgrove town .....	9.12	144	15.8	St. Albans town .....	37.56	5 086	135.4
Manchester town .....	42.23	4 180	99.0	Sheldon town .....	38.66	1 990	51.5
Manchester village .....	3.58	602	168.1	Swanton town .....	48.41	6 203	128.1
Manchester Center CDP .....	4.53	2 065	455.6	Swanton village .....	0.76	2 548	3 358.3
Peru town .....	37.32	416	11.1	Grand Isle County .....	82.62	6 901	83.5
Pownal town .....	46.65	3 560	76.3	Alburg town .....	29.30	1 952	66.6
Readsboro town .....	36.37	809	22.2	Alburg village .....	0.64	488	757.2
Rupert town .....	44.60	704	15.8	Grand Isle town .....	16.51	1 955	118.4
Sandgate town .....	42.15	353	8.4	Isle La Motte town .....	7.96	488	61.3
Searsburg town .....	21.53	96	4.5	North Hero town .....	13.74	810	58.9
Shaftsbury town .....	43.10	3 767	87.4	South Hero town .....	15.10	1 696	112.3
South Shaftsbury CDP .....	2.27	772	339.4	Lamoille County .....	460.97	23 233	50.4
Stamford town .....	39.52	813	20.6	Belvidere town .....	32.14	294	9.1
Sunderland town .....	45.40	850	18.7	Cambridge town .....	63.66	3 186	50.0
Arlington CDP (part) .....	0.67	119	178.6	Cambridge village .....	1.26	235	186.9
Winhall town .....	43.67	702	16.1	Jeffersonville village .....	0.80	568	714.3
Woodford town .....	47.46	414	8.7	Eden town .....	63.58	1 152	18.1
Caledonia County .....	650.59	29 702	45.7	Elmore town .....	39.15	849	21.7
Barnet town .....	42.39	1 690	39.9	Hyde Park town .....	37.88	2 847	75.2
Burke town .....	34.05	1 571	46.1	Hyde Park village .....	1.17	415	355.7
West Burke village .....	0.44	364	828.4	Johnson town .....	45.08	3 274	72.6
Danville town .....	60.88	2 211	36.3	Johnson village .....	1.22	1 420	1 166.9
Groton town .....	53.96	876	16.2	Morristown town .....	51.35	5 139	100.1
Hardwick town .....	38.53	3 174	82.4	Morristown village .....	1.88	2 009	1 069.7
Kirby town .....	24.41	456	18.7	Stowe town .....	72.68	4 339	59.7
Lyndon town .....	39.76	5 448	137.0	Waterville town .....	16.40	697	42.5
Lyndonville village .....	0.80	1 227	1 531.2	Wolcott town .....	39.03	1 456	37.3
Newark town .....	36.78	470	12.8	Orange County .....	688.56	28 226	41.0
Peacham town .....	46.74	665	14.2	Bradford town .....	29.81	2 619	87.8
Ryegate town .....	36.58	1 150	31.4	Bradford village .....	0.50	815	1 633.1
St. Johnsbury town .....	36.68	7 571	206.4	Braintree town .....	38.28	1 194	31.2
St. Johnsbury CDP .....	12.98	6 319	486.8	Brookfield town .....	41.40	1 222	29.5
Sheffield town .....	32.62	727	22.3	Chelsea town .....	39.92	1 250	31.3
Stannard town .....	12.51	185	14.8	Corinth town .....	48.54	1 461	30.1
Sutton town .....	38.26	1 001	26.2	Fairlee town .....	20.20	967	47.9
Walden town .....	38.73	782	20.2	Newbury town .....	64.18	1 955	30.5
Waterford town .....	38.15	1 104	28.9	Newbury village .....	5.02	396	78.9
Wheelock town .....	39.56	621	15.7	Wells River village .....	1.95	325	167.0
Chittenden County .....	539.04	146 571	271.9	Orange town .....	38.78	965	24.9
Bolton town .....	42.48	971	22.9	Randolph town .....	47.86	4 853	101.4
Buels gore .....	5.05	12	2.4	Strafford town .....	44.22	1 045	23.6
Burlington city .....	10.56	38 889	3 682.0	Thetford town .....	43.56	2 617	60.1
Charlotte town .....	41.48	3 569	86.0	Topsham town .....	48.93	1 142	23.3
Colchester town .....	36.88	16 986	460.5	Tunbridge town .....	44.73	1 309	29.3
Essex town .....	39.01	18 626	477.5	Vershire town .....	36.50	629	17.2
Essex Junction village .....	4.76	8 591	1 804.1	Washington town .....	38.86	1 047	26.9
Hinesburg town .....	39.81	4 340	109.0	West Fairlee town .....	22.60	726	32.1
Huntington town .....	38.14	1 861	48.8	Williamstown town .....	40.18	3 225	80.3
Jericho town .....	35.39	5 015	141.7	Orleans County .....	697.70	26 277	37.7
Jericho village .....	1.44	1 457	1 013.5	Albany town .....	38.48	840	21.8
Milton town .....	51.46	9 479	184.2	Albany village .....	1.54	165	107.4
Milton village .....	1.47	1 537	1 044.2	Barton town .....	43.65	2 780	63.7
Richmond town .....	31.84	4 090	128.4	Barton village .....	1.25	742	594.8
St. George town .....	3.59	698	194.5	Orleans village .....	0.69	826	1 204.2
Shelburne town .....	24.31	6 944	285.6	Brownington town .....	28.28	885	31.3
South Burlington city .....	16.64	15 814	950.2	Charleston town .....	37.48	895	23.9
Underhill town .....	51.35	2 980	58.0	Coventry town .....	27.45	1 014	36.9
Westford town .....	39.26	2 086	53.1	Craftsbury town .....	39.28	1 136	28.9
Williston town .....	30.34	7 650	252.1	Derby town .....	49.63	4 604	92.8
Winooski city .....	1.43	6 561	4 586.1				

Table 15. Land Area and Population Density: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Land area in square miles	Total population		State County County Subdivision Place	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile			Number	Average per square mile
Orleans County—Con.				Washington County—Con.			
Derby town—Con.				Waitsfield town .....	26.91	1 659	61.7
Derby Center village .....	1.47	670	454.9	Warren town .....	40.07	1 681	42.0
Derby Line village .....	0.73	776	1 057.5	Waterbury town .....	48.23	4 915	101.9
Glover town .....	37.87	966	25.5	Waterbury village .....	1.78	1 706	958.9
Greensboro town .....	37.77	770	20.4	Woodbury town .....	37.77	809	21.4
Holland town .....	37.60	588	15.6	Worcester town .....	38.75	902	23.3
Irasburg town .....	40.53	1 077	26.6				
Jay town .....	33.92	426	12.6	Windham County .....	788.72	44 216	56.1
Lowell town .....	56.01	738	13.2	Athens town .....	13.04	340	26.1
Morgan town .....	31.26	669	21.4	Brattleboro town .....	31.99	12 005	375.3
Newport city .....	6.03	5 005	830.0	Brattleboro CDP .....	9.53	8 289	869.3
Newport town .....	41.71	1 511	36.2	West Brattleboro CDP .....	9.95	3 222	323.8
Troy town .....	36.06	1 564	43.4	Brookline town .....	12.91	467	36.2
North Troy village .....	1.94	593	305.7	Dover town .....	35.30	1 410	39.9
Westfield town .....	40.17	503	12.5	Dummerston town .....	30.58	1 915	62.6
Westmore town .....	34.52	306	8.9	Grafton town .....	38.39	649	16.9
				Guilford town .....	39.89	2 046	51.3
Rutland County .....	932.53	63 400	68.0	Halifax town .....	39.75	782	19.7
Benson town .....	43.96	1 039	23.6	Jamaica town .....	49.35	946	19.2
Brandon town .....	40.13	3 917	97.6	Londonderry town .....	35.67	1 709	47.9
Brandon CDP .....	2.85	1 684	591.7	Marlboro town .....	40.33	978	24.3
Castleton town .....	39.02	4 367	111.9	Newfane town .....	40.24	1 680	41.7
Chittenden town .....	73.01	1 182	16.2	Newfane village .....	0.18	116	654.4
Clarendon town .....	31.56	2 811	89.1	Putney town .....	26.80	2 634	98.3
Danby town .....	41.44	1 292	31.2	Rockingham town .....	41.90	5 309	126.7
Fair Haven town .....	17.64	2 928	165.9	Bellows Falls village .....	1.38	3 165	2 286.1
Fair Haven CDP .....	2.76	2 435	880.7	Saxtons River village .....	0.50	519	1 032.2
Hubbardton town .....	27.52	752	27.3	Somerset town .....	26.15	5	0.2
Ira town .....	21.32	455	21.3	Stratton town .....	46.39	136	2.9
Killington town .....	46.63	1 095	23.5	Townshend town .....	42.72	1 149	26.9
Mendon town .....	38.09	1 028	27.0	Vernon town .....	19.38	2 141	110.5
Middletown Springs town .....	22.84	823	36.0	Wardsboro town .....	29.28	854	29.2
Mount Holly town .....	49.19	1 241	25.2	Westminster town .....	46.08	3 210	69.7
Mount Tabor town .....	43.73	203	4.6	North Westminster village .....	0.33	271	816.1
Pawlet town .....	42.89	1 394	32.5	Westminster village .....	1.32	276	209.1
Pittsfield town .....	20.05	427	21.3	Whitingham town .....	37.08	1 298	35.0
Pittsford town .....	43.49	3 140	72.2	Jacksonville village .....	1.14	237	207.5
Poultney town .....	43.92	3 633	82.7	Wilmington town .....	39.44	2 225	56.4
Poultney village .....	0.65	1 575	2 424.6	Windham town .....	26.07	328	12.6
Proctor town .....	7.56	1 877	248.2				
Rutland city .....	7.64	17 292	2 264.0	Windsor County .....	970.96	57 418	59.1
Rutland town .....	19.25	4 038	209.7	Andover town .....	28.77	496	17.2
Shrewsbury town .....	50.05	1 108	22.1	Baltimore town .....	4.67	250	53.5
Sudbury town .....	21.50	583	27.1	Barnard town .....	48.70	958	19.7
Tinmouth town .....	28.28	567	20.0	Bethel town .....	45.30	1 968	43.4
Wallingford town .....	43.24	2 274	52.6	Bridgewater town .....	49.55	980	19.8
Wallingford CDP .....	1.71	948	553.8	Cavendish town .....	39.64	1 470	37.1
Wells town .....	22.55	1 121	49.7	Chester town .....	55.89	3 044	54.5
West Haven town .....	28.00	278	9.9	Chester-Chester Depot CDP .....	1.32	999	756.7
West Rutland town .....	18.00	2 535	140.9	Hartford town .....	45.15	10 367	229.6
West Rutland CDP .....	3.74	2 263	605.5	White River Junction CDP .....	1.65	2 569	1 557.6
				Wilder CDP .....	0.82	1 636	2 003.4
Washington County .....	689.17	58 039	84.2	Hartland town .....	44.96	3 223	71.7
Barre city .....	4.02	9 291	2 309.4	Ludlow town .....	35.27	2 449	69.4
Barre town .....	30.64	7 602	248.1	Ludlow village .....	1.35	958	707.2
Graniteville-East Barre CDP .....	6.96	2 136	306.8	Norwich town .....	44.69	3 544	79.3
South Barre CDP .....	2.09	1 242	593.3	Plymouth town .....	48.18	555	11.5
Berlin town .....	36.47	2 864	78.5	Pomfret town .....	39.40	997	25.3
Cabot town .....	37.29	1 213	32.5	Reading town .....	41.50	707	17.0
Cabot village .....	1.13	239	212.2	Rochester town .....	56.17	1 171	20.8
Calais town .....	36.02	1 529	40.2	Royalton town .....	40.43	2 603	64.4
Duxbury town .....	42.92	1 289	30.0	Sharon town .....	39.62	1 411	35.6
East Montpelier town .....	31.99	2 578	80.6	Springfield town .....	49.32	9 078	184.1
Fayston town .....	36.50	1 141	31.3	Springfield CDP .....	2.36	3 938	1 665.6
Marshfield town .....	43.11	1 496	34.7	Stockbridge town .....	46.12	674	14.6
Marshfield village .....	0.29	262	888.5	Weathersfield town .....	43.78	2 788	63.7
Middlesex town .....	39.66	1 729	43.6	Perkinsville village .....	0.19	142	754.1
Montpelier city .....	10.25	8 035	784.0	Weston town .....	35.09	630	18.0
Moretown town .....	40.08	1 653	41.2	West Windsor town .....	24.70	1 067	43.2
Northfield town .....	43.70	5 791	132.5	Windsor town .....	19.55	3 756	192.1
Northfield village .....	1.45	3 208	2 215.5	Woodstock town .....	44.53	3 232	72.6
Plainfield town .....	21.01	1 286	61.2	Woodstock village .....	1.03	977	944.4
Roxbury town .....	41.79	576	13.8				



Table 16. Land Area and Population Density: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Land area in square miles	Total population		State County Place and County Subdivision	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile			Number	Average per square mile
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>9 249.56</b>	<b>608 827</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>			
<b>COUNTY</b>				Derby Center village, Orleans County .....	1.47	670	454.9
Addison County .....	770.18	35 974	46.7	Derby Line village, Orleans County .....	0.73	776	1 057.5
Bennington County .....	676.27	36 994	54.7	Dorset town, Bennington County .....	47.82	2 036	42.6
Caledonia County .....	650.59	29 702	45.7	Dover town, Windham County .....	35.30	1 410	39.9
Chittenden County .....	539.04	146 571	271.9	Dummerston town, Windham County .....	30.58	1 915	62.6
Essex County .....	665.20	6 459	9.7	Duxbury town, Washington County .....	42.92	1 289	30.0
Franklin County .....	637.07	45 417	71.3	East Haven town, Essex County .....	37.41	301	8.0
Grand Isle County .....	82.62	6 901	83.5	East Montpelier town, Washington County .....	31.99	2 578	80.6
Lamoille County .....	460.97	23 233	50.4	Eden town, Lamoille County .....	63.58	1 152	18.1
Orange County .....	688.56	28 226	41.0	Elmore town, Lamoille County .....	39.15	849	21.7
Orleans County .....	697.70	26 277	37.7	Enosburg town, Franklin County .....	48.57	2 788	57.4
				Enosburg Falls village, Franklin County .....	3.56	1 473	414.0
Rutland County .....	932.53	63 400	68.0	Essex town, Chittenden County .....	39.01	18 626	477.5
Washington County .....	689.17	58 039	84.2	Essex Junction village, Chittenden County .....	4.76	8 591	1 804.1
Windham County .....	788.72	44 216	56.1	Fairfax town, Franklin County .....	40.18	3 765	93.7
Windsor County .....	970.96	57 418	59.1	Fairfield town, Franklin County .....	67.79	1 800	26.6
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>				Fair Haven town, Rutland County .....	17.64	2 928	165.9
Addison town, Addison County .....	41.73	1 393	33.4	Fair Haven CDP, Rutland County .....	2.76	2 435	880.7
Albany village, Orleans County .....	1.54	165	107.4	Fairlee town, Orange County .....	20.20	967	47.9
Albany town, Orleans County .....	38.48	840	21.8	Fayston town, Washington County .....	36.50	1 141	31.3
Alburg village, Grand Isle County .....	0.64	488	757.2	Ferdinand town, Essex County .....	52.89	33	0.6
Alburg town, Grand Isle County .....	29.30	1 952	66.6	Fernisburg town, Addison County .....	47.82	2 657	55.6
Andover town, Windsor County .....	28.77	496	17.2	Fletcher town, Franklin County .....	37.82	1 179	31.2
Arlington CDP, Bennington County .....	3.69	1 199	324.6	Franklin town, Franklin County .....	38.63	1 268	32.8
Arlington town, Bennington County .....	42.42	2 397	56.5	Georgia town, Franklin County .....	39.50	4 375	110.8
Athens town, Windham County .....	13.04	340	26.1	Glastenbury town, Bennington County .....	44.48	16	0.4
Averill town, Essex County .....	36.14	8	0.2	Glover town, Orleans County .....	37.87	966	25.5
Avery's gore, Essex County .....	17.57	-	-	Goshen town, Addison County .....	21.29	227	10.7
				Grafton town, Windham County .....	38.39	649	16.9
Bakersfield town, Franklin County .....	44.59	1 215	27.2	Granby town, Essex County .....	39.03	86	2.2
Baltimore town, Windsor County .....	4.67	250	53.5	Grand Isle town, Grand Isle County .....	16.51	1 955	118.4
Barnard town, Windsor County .....	48.70	958	19.7	Graniteville-East Barre CDP, Washington County .....	6.96	2 136	306.8
Barnet town, Caledonia County .....	42.39	1 690	39.9	Granville town, Addison County .....	52.22	303	5.8
Barre city, Washington County .....	4.02	9 291	2 309.4	Greensboro town, Orleans County .....	37.77	770	20.4
Barre town, Washington County .....	30.64	7 602	248.1				
Barton village, Orleans County .....	1.25	742	594.8	Groton town, Caledonia County .....	53.96	876	16.2
Barton town, Orleans County .....	43.65	2 780	63.7	Guildhall town, Essex County .....	32.72	268	8.2
Bellows Falls village, Windham County .....	1.38	3 165	2 286.1	Guilford town, Windham County .....	39.89	2 046	51.3
Belvidere town, Lamoille County .....	32.14	294	9.1	Halifax town, Windham County .....	39.75	782	19.7
				Hancock town, Addison County .....	38.44	382	9.9
Bennington CDP, Bennington County .....	4.87	9 168	1 883.7	Hardwick town, Caledonia County .....	38.53	3 174	82.4
Bennington town, Bennington County .....	42.43	15 737	370.9	Hartford town, Windsor County .....	45.15	10 367	229.6
Benson town, Rutland County .....	43.96	1 039	23.6	Hartland town, Windsor County .....	44.96	3 223	71.7
Berkshire town, Franklin County .....	42.20	1 388	32.9	Highgate town, Franklin County .....	51.14	3 397	66.4
Berlin town, Washington County .....	36.47	2 864	78.5	Hinesburg town, Chittenden County .....	39.81	4 340	109.0
Bethel town, Windsor County .....	45.30	1 968	43.4	Holland town, Orleans County .....	37.60	588	15.6
Bloomfield town, Essex County .....	40.42	261	6.5				
Bolton town, Chittenden County .....	42.48	971	22.9	Hubbardton town, Rutland County .....	27.52	752	27.3
Bradford village, Orange County .....	0.50	815	1 633.1	Huntington town, Chittenden County .....	38.14	1 861	48.8
Bradford town, Orange County .....	29.81	2 619	87.8	Hyde Park village, Lamoille County .....	1.17	415	355.7
				Hyde Park town, Lamoille County .....	37.88	2 847	75.2
Braintree town, Orange County .....	38.28	1 194	31.2	Ira town, Rutland County .....	21.32	455	21.3
Brandon CDP, Rutland County .....	2.85	1 684	591.7	Irasburg town, Orleans County .....	40.53	1 077	26.6
Brandon town, Rutland County .....	40.13	3 917	97.6	Island Pond CDP, Essex County .....	4.18	849	202.9
Brattleboro town, Windham County .....	31.99	12 005	375.3	Isle La Motte town, Grand Isle County .....	7.96	488	61.3
Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	9.53	8 289	869.3	Jacksonville village, Windham County .....	1.14	237	207.5
Bridgewater town, Windsor County .....	49.55	980	19.8	Jamaica town, Windham County .....	49.35	946	19.2
Bridport town, Addison County .....	43.98	1 235	28.1	Jay town, Orleans County .....	33.92	426	12.6
Brighton town, Essex County .....	52.19	1 260	24.1				
Bristol town, Addison County .....	41.77	3 788	90.7	Jeffersonville village, Lamoille County .....	0.80	568	714.3
Brookfield town, Orange County .....	41.40	1 222	29.5	Jericho village, Chittenden County .....	1.44	1 457	1 013.5
				Jericho town, Chittenden County .....	35.39	5 015	141.7
Brookline town, Windham County .....	12.91	467	36.2	Johnson village, Lamoille County .....	1.22	1 420	1 166.9
Brownington town, Orleans County .....	28.28	885	31.3	Johnson town, Lamoille County .....	45.08	3 274	72.6
Brunswick town, Essex County .....	25.69	107	4.2	Killington town, Rutland County .....	46.63	1 095	23.5
Buels gore, Chittenden County .....	5.05	12	2.4	Kirby town, Caledonia County .....	24.41	456	18.7
Burke town, Caledonia County .....	34.05	1 571	46.1	Landgrove town, Bennington County .....	9.12	144	15.8
Burlington city, Chittenden County .....	10.56	38 889	3 682.0	Leicester town, Addison County .....	21.28	974	45.8
Cabot village, Washington County .....	1.13	239	212.2	Lemington town, Essex County .....	35.26	107	3.0
Cabot town, Washington County .....	37.29	1 213	32.5	Lewis town, Essex County .....	39.57	-	-
Calais town, Washington County .....	38.02	1 529	40.2				
Cambridge village, Lamoille County .....	1.26	235	186.9	Lincoln town, Addison County .....	43.99	1 214	27.6
				Londonderry town, Windham County .....	35.67	1 709	47.9
Cambridge town, Lamoille County .....	63.66	3 186	50.0	Lowell town, Orleans County .....	56.01	738	13.2
Canaan town, Essex County .....	33.20	1 078	32.5	Ludlow village, Windsor County .....	1.35	958	707.2
Castleton town, Rutland County .....	39.02	4 367	111.9	Ludlow town, Windsor County .....	35.27	2 449	69.4
Cavendish town, Windsor County .....	39.64	1 470	37.1	Lunenburg town, Essex County .....	45.08	1 328	29.5
Charleston town, Orleans County .....	37.48	895	23.9	Lyndon town, Caledonia County .....	39.76	5 448	137.0
Charlotte town, Chittenden County .....	41.48	3 569	86.0	Lyndonville village, Caledonia County .....	0.80	1 227	1 531.2
Chelsea town, Orange County .....	39.92	1 250	31.3	Maidstone town, Essex County .....	30.48	105	3.4
Chester town, Windsor County .....	55.89	3 044	54.5	Manchester village, Bennington County .....	3.58	602	168.1
Chester-Chester Depot CDP, Windsor County .....	1.32	999	756.7	Manchester town, Bennington County .....	42.23	4 180	99.0
Chittenden town, Rutland County .....	73.01	1 182	16.2	Manchester Center CDP, Bennington County .....	4.53	2 065	455.6
				Marlboro town, Windham County .....	40.33	978	24.3
Clarendon town, Rutland County .....	31.56	2 811	89.1	Marshfield village, Washington County .....	0.29	262	888.5
Colchester town, Chittenden County .....	36.88	16 986	460.5	Marshfield town, Washington County .....	43.11	1 496	34.7
Concord town, Essex County .....	51.44	1 196	23.3	Mendon town, Rutland County .....	38.09	1 028	27.0
Corinth town, Orange County .....	48.54	1 461	30.1	Middlebury CDP, Addison County .....	13.93	6 252	448.7
Cornwall town, Addison County .....	28.63	1 136	39.7	Middlebury town, Addison County .....	39.03	8 183	209.7
Coventry town, Orleans County .....	27.45	1 014	36.9	Middlesex town, Washington County .....	39.66	1 729	43.6
Craftsbury town, Orleans County .....	39.28	1 136	28.9	Middletown Springs town, Rutland County .....	22.84	823	36.0
Danby town, Rutland County .....	41.44	1 292	31.2	Milton village, Chittenden County .....	1.47	1 537	1 044.2
Danville town, Caledonia County .....	60.88	2 211	36.3	Milton town, Chittenden County .....	51.46	9 479	184.2
Derby town, Orleans County .....	49.63	4 604	92.8				

Table 16. Land Area and Population Density: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place and County Subdivision	Land area in square miles	Total population		State County Place and County Subdivision	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile			Number	Average per square mile
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>				<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>			
Monkton town, Addison County .....	36.02	1 759	48.8	South Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	15.10	1 696	112.3
Montgomery town, Franklin County .....	56.75	992	17.5	South Shafsbury CDP, Bennington County .....	2.27	772	339.4
Montpelier city, Washington County .....	10.25	8 035	784.0	Springfield CDP, Windsor County .....	2.36	3 938	1 665.6
Moretown town, Washington County .....	40.08	1 653	41.2	Springfield town, Windsor County .....	49.32	9 078	184.1
Morgan town, Orleans County .....	31.26	669	21.4	Stamford town, Bennington County .....	39.52	813	20.6
Morristown town, Lamoille County .....	51.35	5 139	100.1	Stannard town, Caledonia County .....	12.51	185	14.8
Morrisville village, Lamoille County .....	1.88	2 009	1 069.7	Starksboro town, Addison County .....	45.47	1 898	41.7
Mount Holly town, Rutland County .....	49.19	1 241	25.2	Stockbridge town, Windsor County .....	46.12	674	14.6
Mount Tabor town, Rutland County .....	43.73	203	4.6	Stowe town, Lamoille County .....	72.68	4 339	59.7
Newark town, Caledonia County .....	36.78	470	12.8	Stratford town, Orange County .....	44.22	1 045	23.6
Newbury village, Orange County .....	5.02	396	78.9	Stratton town, Windham County .....	46.39	136	2.9
Newbury town, Orange County .....	64.18	1 955	30.5	Sudbury town, Rutland County .....	21.50	583	27.1
Newfane village, Windham County .....	0.18	116	654.4	Sunderland town, Bennington County .....	45.40	850	18.7
Newfane town, Windham County .....	40.24	1 680	41.7	Sutton town, Caledonia County .....	38.26	1 001	26.2
New Haven town, Addison County .....	41.65	1 666	40.0	Swanton village, Franklin County .....	0.76	2 548	3 358.3
Newport city, Orleans County .....	6.03	5 005	830.0	Swanton town, Franklin County .....	48.41	6 203	128.1
Newport town, Orleans County .....	41.71	1 511	36.2	Thetford town, Orange County .....	43.56	2 617	60.1
North Bennington village, Bennington County .....	1.87	1 428	763.4	Tinmouth town, Rutland County .....	28.28	567	20.0
Northfield village, Washington County .....	1.45	3 208	2 215.5	Topsham town, Orange County .....	48.93	1 142	23.3
Northfield town, Washington County .....	43.70	5 791	132.5	Townshend town, Windham County .....	42.72	1 149	26.9
North Hero town, Grand Isle County .....	13.74	810	58.9	Troy town, Orleans County .....	36.06	1 564	43.4
North Troy village, Orleans County .....	1.94	593	305.7	Tunbridge town, Orange County .....	44.73	1 309	29.3
North Westminster village, Windham County .....	0.33	271	816.1	Underhill town, Chittenden County .....	51.35	2 980	58.0
Norton town, Essex County .....	39.05	214	5.5	Vergennes city, Addison County .....	2.40	2 741	1 141.1
Norwich town, Windsor County .....	44.69	3 544	79.3	Vernon town, Windham County .....	19.38	2 141	110.5
Old Bennington village, Bennington County .....	0.43	232	533.6	Vershire town, Orange County .....	36.50	629	17.2
Orange town, Orange County .....	38.78	965	24.9	Victory town, Essex County .....	42.97	97	2.3
Orleans village, Orleans County .....	0.69	826	1 204.2	Waitsfield town, Washington County .....	26.91	1 659	61.7
Orwell town, Addison County .....	47.39	1 185	25.0	Walden town, Caledonia County .....	38.73	782	20.2
Panton town, Addison County .....	15.47	682	44.1	Wallingford CDP, Rutland County .....	1.71	948	553.8
Pawlet town, Rutland County .....	42.89	1 394	32.5	Wallingford town, Rutland County .....	43.24	2 274	52.6
Peacham town, Caledonia County .....	46.74	665	14.2	Waltham town, Addison County .....	8.72	479	54.9
Perkinsville village, Windsor County .....	0.19	142	754.1	Wardsboro town, Windham County .....	29.28	854	29.2
Peru town, Bennington County .....	37.32	416	11.1	Warner's grant, Essex County .....	3.15	-	-
Pittsfield town, Rutland County .....	20.05	427	21.3	Warren town, Washington County .....	40.07	1 681	42.0
Pittsford town, Rutland County .....	43.49	3 140	72.2	Warren's gore, Essex County .....	10.94	10	0.9
Plainfield town, Washington County .....	21.01	1 286	61.2	Washington town, Orange County .....	38.86	1 047	26.9
Plymouth town, Windsor County .....	48.18	555	11.5	Waterbury village, Washington County .....	1.78	1 706	958.9
Pomfret town, Windsor County .....	39.40	997	25.3	Waterbury town, Washington County .....	48.23	4 915	101.9
Poultney village, Rutland County .....	0.65	1 575	2 424.6	Waterford town, Caledonia County .....	38.15	1 104	28.9
Poultney town, Rutland County .....	43.92	3 633	82.7	Waterville town, Lamoille County .....	16.40	697	42.5
Pownal town, Bennington County .....	46.65	3 560	76.3	Weathersfield town, Windsor County .....	43.78	2 788	63.7
Proctor town, Rutland County .....	7.56	1 877	248.2	Wells town, Rutland County .....	22.55	1 121	49.7
Putney town, Windham County .....	26.80	2 634	98.3	Wells River village, Orange County .....	1.95	325	167.0
Randolph town, Orange County .....	47.86	4 853	101.4	West Brattleboro CDP, Windham County .....	9.95	3 222	323.8
Reading town, Windsor County .....	41.50	707	17.0	West Burke village, Caledonia County .....	0.44	364	828.4
Readsboro town, Bennington County .....	36.37	809	22.2	West Fairlee town, Orange County .....	22.60	726	32.1
Richford town, Franklin County .....	43.25	2 321	53.7	Westfield town, Orleans County .....	40.17	503	12.5
Richmond town, Chittenden County .....	31.84	4 090	128.4	Westford town, Chittenden County .....	39.26	2 086	53.1
Ripton town, Addison County .....	49.52	556	11.2	West Haven town, Rutland County .....	28.00	278	9.9
Rochester town, Windsor County .....	56.17	1 171	20.8	Westminster village, Windham County .....	1.32	276	209.1
Rockingham town, Windham County .....	41.90	5 309	126.7	Westminster town, Windham County .....	46.08	3 210	69.7
Roxbury town, Washington County .....	41.79	576	13.8	Westmore town, Orleans County .....	34.52	306	8.9
Royalton town, Windsor County .....	40.43	2 603	64.4	Weston town, Windsor County .....	35.09	630	18.0
Rupert town, Bennington County .....	44.60	704	15.8	West Rutland town, Rutland County .....	18.00	2 535	140.9
Rutland city, Rutland County .....	7.64	17 292	2 264.0	West Rutland CDP, Rutland County .....	3.74	2 263	605.5
Rutland town, Rutland County .....	19.25	4 038	209.7	West Windsor town, Windsor County .....	24.70	1 067	43.2
Ryegate town, Caledonia County .....	36.58	1 150	31.4	Weybridge town, Addison County .....	17.01	824	48.5
St. Albans city, Franklin County .....	2.03	7 650	3 768.2	Wheelock town, Caledonia County .....	39.56	621	15.7
St. Albans town, Franklin County .....	37.56	5 086	135.4	White River Junction CDP, Windsor County .....	1.65	2 569	1 557.6
St. George town, Chittenden County .....	3.59	698	194.5	Whiting town, Addison County .....	13.68	380	27.8
St. Johnsbury CDP, Caledonia County .....	12.98	6 319	486.8	Whitingham town, Windham County .....	37.08	1 298	35.0
St. Johnsbury town, Caledonia County .....	36.68	7 571	206.4	Wildor CDP, Windsor County .....	0.82	1 636	2 003.4
Salisbury town, Addison County .....	29.15	1 090	37.4	Williamstown town, Orange County .....	40.18	3 225	80.3
Sandgate town, Bennington County .....	42.15	353	8.4	Williston town, Chittenden County .....	30.34	7 650	252.1
Saxtons River village, Windham County .....	0.50	519	1 032.2	Wilmingtown town, Windham County .....	39.44	2 225	56.4
Searsburg town, Bennington County .....	21.53	96	4.5	Windham town, Windham County .....	26.07	328	12.6
Shafsbury town, Bennington County .....	43.10	3 767	87.4	Windsor town, Windsor County .....	19.55	3 756	192.1
Sharon town, Windsor County .....	39.62	1 411	35.6	Winhall town, Bennington County .....	43.67	702	16.1
Sheffield town, Caledonia County .....	32.62	727	22.3	Winooski city, Chittenden County .....	1.43	6 561	4 586.1
Shelburne town, Chittenden County .....	24.31	6 944	285.6	Wolcott town, Lamoille County .....	39.03	1 456	37.3
Sheldon town, Franklin County .....	38.66	1 990	51.5	Woodbury town, Washington County .....	37.77	809	21.4
Shoreham town, Addison County .....	43.50	1 222	28.1	Woodford town, Bennington County .....	47.46	414	8.7
Shrewsbury town, Rutland County .....	50.05	1 108	22.1	Woodstock village, Windsor County .....	1.03	977	944.4
Somerset town, Windham County .....	26.15	5	0.2	Woodstock town, Windsor County .....	44.53	3 232	72.6
South Barre CDP, Washington County .....	2.09	1 242	593.3	Worcester town, Washington County .....	38.75	902	23.3
South Burlington city, Chittenden County .....	16.64	15 814	950.2				

**Table 17. Age and Sex for the American Indian and Alaska Native Population (One Race): 2000**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

**Table 18. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

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[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

**Table 20. Households and Families With American Indian and Alaska Native Householder (One Race): 2000**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

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[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

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[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

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[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

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[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

# Appendix A.

## Geographic Terms and Concepts

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**INTRODUCTION—GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA**

In decennial census data products, geographic entities usually are presented in an hierarchical arrangement or as an inventory listing.

**Hierarchical Presentation**

An hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation and is explained for computer-readable media in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the “standard census geographic hierarchy”: census block, within block group, within census tract, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within state, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

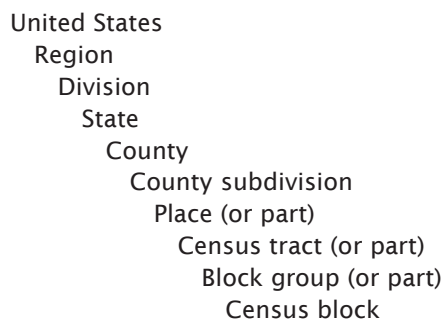


Figure A-1, which is a diagram of the geographic hierarchy, presents this information as a series of “nesting” relationships. For example, a line joining the lower-level entity “place” and the higher-level entity “state” means that a place cannot cross a state boundary; a line linking “census tract” and “county” means that a census tract cannot cross a county line; and so forth.

**Inventory Presentation**

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical, code, or geographic sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract, or block group. An example of a series of

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inventory presentations is state, followed by all the counties in that state, followed by all the places in that state. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County A

County B

County C

Place X

Place Y

Place Z

### **American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (AIANA/HHL) Entities**

Exceptions to the standard hierarchical presentation occur in the case of some American Indian/Alaska Native area (AIANA) entities, which do not necessarily “nest” within states and counties. For instance, the following American Indian entities can cross state lines: federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal subdivisions, and tribal designated statistical areas. National summary data for American Indian reservations may be presented as an alphabetical listing of reservation names followed by the state portions of each reservation. Also, a census tract or block group delineated by American Indian tribal authorities may be located in more than one state or county (see CENSUS TRACT, TRIBAL BLOCK GROUP, and TRIBAL CENSUS TRACT) for the purpose of presenting census data in the American Indian/Alaska Native area/Hawaiian home land (AIANA/HHL) hierarchy.

The diagram in Figure A-2 shows geographic relationships among geographic entities in the AIANA/HHL hierarchy. It does not show the geographic levels “county,” “county subdivision,” and “place” because AIANA/HHL entities do not necessarily nest within them.

The definitions below are for geographic entities and concepts that the U.S. Census Bureau includes in its standard data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one data product.

### **AMERICAN INDIAN AREA, ALASKA NATIVE AREA, HAWAIIAN HOME LAND**

There are both legal and statistical American Indian, Alaska Native, and native Hawaiian entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides data for Census 2000. The legal entities consist of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land areas, the tribal subdivisions that can divide these entities, state recognized American Indian reservations, Alaska Native Regional Corporations, and Hawaiian home lands. The statistical entities are Alaska Native village statistical areas, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, tribal designated statistical areas, and state designated American Indian statistical areas. Tribal subdivisions can exist within the statistical Oklahoma tribal statistical areas.

In all cases, these areas are mutually exclusive in that no American Indian, Alaska Native, or Hawaiian home land can overlap another tribal entity, except for tribal subdivisions, which subdivide some American Indian entities, and Alaska Native village statistical areas, which exist within Alaska Native Regional Corporations. In some cases where more than one tribe claims jurisdiction over an area, the U.S. Census Bureau creates a joint use area as a separate entity to define this area of dual claims. The following provides more detail about each of the various American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands.

### **Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)**

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) are corporate entities established to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). Twelve ANRCs are geographic entities that cover most of the state of Alaska (the Annette Island Reserve—an American Indian reservation—is excluded from any ANRC). (A thirteenth ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not live in Alaska and do not identify with any of the 12 corporations; the U.S. Census Bureau does not provide data for this ANRC because it has no geographic extent.) The boundaries of ANRCs have been legally established.

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The U.S. Census Bureau offers representatives of the 12 nonprofit ANRCs the opportunity to review and update the ANRC boundaries. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for ANRCs for the 1990 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code, which is assigned in alphabetical order by ANRC name.

### **Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (ANVSA)**

Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs) are statistical entities that represent the densely settled portion of Alaska Native villages (ANVs), which constitute associations, bands, clans, communities, groups, tribes or villages, recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). ANVSAs are reviewed and delineated by officials of the ANV (or officials of the Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) in which the ANV is located if no ANV official chooses to participate in the delineation process) solely for data presentation purposes.

An ANVSA may not overlap the boundary of another ANVSA, an American Indian reservation, or a tribal designated statistical area. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for ANVSAs for the 1990 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 6000 through 7999. Each ANVSA also is assigned a state-based five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order by ANVSA name.

### **American Indian Reservation**

Federal American Indian reservations are areas that have been set aside by the United States for the use of tribes, the exterior boundaries of which are more particularly defined in the final tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, secretarial orders, or judicial determinations. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations as territory over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. These entities are known as colonies, communities, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, villages, Indian communities, and Indian villages. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a list of federally recognized tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau contacts representatives of American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations.

Some state governments have established reservations for tribes recognized by the state. A governor-appointed state liaison provides the names and boundaries for state recognized American Indian reservations to the U.S. Census Bureau. The names of these reservations are followed by "(State)" in census data presentations.

Federal reservations may cross state boundaries, and federal and state reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross state boundaries, only the portions of the reservations in a given state are shown in the data products for that state. Lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two tribes, whether federally or state recognized, are called "joint use areas," and are treated as if they are separate American Indian reservations for data presentation purposes. The entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for American Indian reservations in the 1970 census.

Each federal American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4999. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservation names nationwide, except that joint use areas appear at the end of the code range. Each state American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9000 through 9499. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code; because FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within each state, the FIPS code is different in each state for reservations that include territory in more than one state.



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## **American Indian Off-Reservation Trust Land**

Trust lands are areas for which the United States holds title in trust for the benefit of a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual Indian (individual trust land). Trust lands can be alienated or encumbered only by the owner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his/her authorized representative. Trust lands may be located on or off of a reservation. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands because American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority over these lands. Primary tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to tribal lands located off the reservation until the lands are placed in trust.

In the U.S. Census Bureau's data tabulations, off-reservation trust lands always are associated with a specific federally recognized reservation and/or tribal government. Such trust lands may be located in more than one state. Only the portions of off-reservation trust lands in a given state are shown in the data products for that state; all off-reservation trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided trust land data for off-reservation tribal trust lands in the 1980 census; in 1990, the trust land data included both tribal and individual trust lands. The U.S. Census Bureau does not identify restricted fee land or land in fee simple status as a specific geographic category.

In decennial census data tabulations, off-reservation trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code that is the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. As with reservations, FIPS codes for off-reservation trust lands are unique within state, so they will differ if they extend into more than one state. The FIPS codes for such off-reservation trust lands are the same as those for the associated reservation. In the TIGER/Line® products, a letter code—"T" for tribal and "I" for individual—identifies off-reservation trust lands. In decennial census data tabulations, a trust land flag uniquely identifies off-reservation trust lands. Printed reports show separate tabulations for all off-reservation trust land areas, but do not provide separate tabulations for the tribal versus individual trust lands. Trust lands associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are presented and coded by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservation names.

## **American Indian Tribal Subdivision**

American Indian tribal subdivisions are administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs), known as areas, chapters, communities, or districts. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs.

The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for American Indian tribal subdivisions in the 1980 census when it identified them as "American Indian subreservation areas." It did not provide data for these entities in conjunction with the 1990 census.

Each American Indian tribal subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code that is alphabetically in order and unique within each reservation, associated off-reservation trust land, and OTSA. Each tribal subdivision also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code. FIPS codes are assigned alphabetically within state; the FIPS codes are different in each state for tribal subdivisions that extend into more than one state.

## **Hawaiian Home Land (HHL)**

Hawaiian home lands (HHLs) are areas held in trust for native Hawaiians by the state of Hawaii, pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended. The U.S. Census Bureau obtained the names and boundaries of HHLs from state officials. HHLs are a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

Each HHL area is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5000 through 5499 based on the alphabetical sequence of each HHL name. Each HHL also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within the state of Hawaii.

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## **Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area (OTSA)**

Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes in Oklahoma that do not currently have a reservation, but once had a reservation in that state. Boundaries of OTSAs will be those of the former reservations in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring tribes for data presentation purposes. OTSAs replace the “tribal jurisdiction statistical areas” of the 1990 census. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for the former Oklahoma reservations in conjunction with the 1980 census, when it defined a single all-encompassing geographic entity called the “Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas).”

Each OTSA is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5500 through 5999 based on the alphabetical sequence of each OTSA’s name, except that the joint use areas appear at the end of the code range. Each OTSA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order in Oklahoma.

## **State Designated American Indian Statistical Area (SDAISA)**

State designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs) are statistical entities for state recognized American Indian tribes that do not have a state recognized land base (reservation). SDAISAs are identified and delineated for the U.S. Census Bureau by a state liaison identified by the governor’s office in each state. SDAISAs generally encompass a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of people who identify with a state recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A SDAISA may not be located in more than one state unless the tribe is recognized by both states, and it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area, tribal designated statistical area (TDSA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area.

The U.S. Census Bureau established SDAISAs as a new geographic statistical entity for Census 2000, to differentiate between state recognized tribes without a land base and federally recognized tribes without a land base. For the 1990 census, all such tribal entities had been identified as TDSAs.

Each SDAISA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9500 through 9999 in alphabetical sequence of SDAISA names nationwide. Each SDAISA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within state.

## **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated for the U.S. Census Bureau by federally recognized American Indian tribes that do not currently have a federally recognized land base (reservation or off-reservation trust land). A TDSA generally encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of people who identify with a federally recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A TDSA may be located in more than one state, and it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area, state designated American Indian statistical area (SDAISA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area.

The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for TDSAs in conjunction with the 1990 census, when both federally and state recognized tribes could identify and delineate TDSAs. TDSAs now apply only to federally recognized tribes. State recognized tribes without a land base, including those that were TDSAs in 1990, are identified as SDAISAs, a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 8000 through 8999 in alphabetical sequence of TDSA names nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within state; because FIPS codes are assigned within each state, the FIPS code is different in each state for TDSAs that extend into more than one state.

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## AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurement data provide the size, in square units (metric and nonmetric) of geographic entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates and disseminates data. Area is calculated from the specific boundary recorded for each entity in the U.S. Census Bureau's geographic database (see TIGER® database). These area measurements are recorded as whole square meters. (To convert square meters to square kilometers, divide by 1,000,000; to convert square kilometers to square miles, divide by 2.589988; to convert square meters to square miles, divide by 2,589,988.)

The U.S. Census Bureau provides area measurement data for both land area and total water area. The water area figures include inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and total water; water area for each of the four water classifications was available in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme (GICS) product only.) "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the U.S. Census Bureau's geographic database. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that database as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are classified as "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, territorial, and Great Lakes waters is for data presentation purposes only and does not necessarily reflect their legal definitions.

Land and water area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on U.S. Census Bureau maps and in the TIGER® database because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division. Crews-of-vessels entities (see CENSUS TRACT and CENSUS BLOCK) do not encompass territory and, therefore, have no area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement data is limited by the accuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary information in the TIGER® database, (2) the location and shapes of the shorelines of water bodies in that database, and (3) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## BLOCK GROUP (BG)

A block group (BG) is a cluster of census blocks having the same first digit of their four-digit identifying numbers within a census tract. For example, block group 3 (BG 3) within a census tract includes all blocks numbered from 3000 to 3999. BGs generally contain between 600 and 3,000 people, with an optimum size of 1,500 people. BGs on American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and special places must contain a minimum of 300 people. (Special places include correctional institutions, military installations, college campuses, worker's dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes, and group homes.)

Most BGs were delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The U.S. Census Bureau delineated BGs only where a local, state, or tribal government declined to participate or where the U.S. Census Bureau could not identify a potential local or tribal participant.

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BGs never cross the boundaries of states, counties, or statistically equivalent entities, except for a BG delineated by American Indian tribal authorities, and then only when tabulated within the American Indian hierarchy (see TRIBAL BLOCK GROUP). BGs never cross the boundaries of census tracts, but may cross the boundary of any other geographic entity required as a census block boundary (see CENSUS BLOCK).

In decennial census data tabulations, a BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of American Indian area, Alaska Native area, Hawaiian home land, congressional district, county subdivision, place, voting district, or other tabulation entity shown in the data products. For example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there are separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BGs are used in tabulating data nationwide, as was done for the 1990 census, for all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and for selected areas in the 1970 census. For data presentation purposes, BGs are a substitute for the enumeration districts (EDs) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses and in all areas before 1970. Also, BGs are the lowest level of the geographic hierarchy for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates and presents sample data.

### **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

Many of the legal and statistical entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates decennial census data have had boundary changes between the 1990 census and Census 2000; that is, between January 2, 1990, and January 1, 2000. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties or executive orders, and governmental action placing additional lands in trust.
6. Decisions by federal, state, and local courts.
7. Redistricting for congressional districts or county subdivisions that represent single-member districts for election to a county governing board.

Statistical entity boundaries generally are reviewed by local, state, or tribal governments and can have changes to adjust boundaries to visible features to better define the geographic area each encompasses or to account for shifts and changes in the population distribution within an area.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in each entity as delineated at the time of each decennial census. Boundary changes are not reported for some entities, such as census designated places and block groups.

Changes to the boundaries for census tracts and, for the first time, for census blocks are available in relationship files, which are only available in computer-readable form. The census tract relationship files feature the relationship of census tracts/block numbering areas at the time of the 1990 census to census tracts for Census 2000, and vice versa, including partial relationships. For the first time, the census tract relationship files show a measure of the magnitude of change using the proportion of the length of roads and sides of roads contained in partial census tracts. This information can be used to proportion the data for the areas where census tracts have changed.

The census block relationship files, which are available only in computer-readable form, present relationships of the 1990 census and Census 2000 blocks on the basis of whole blocks or part blocks ("P"). The following relationships can be derived:

	1990 census block	2000 census block
One to one .....	601	1017
One to many .....	101 P	3028
	101 P	2834
Many to one .....	410	2554 P
	503	2554 P
Many to many .....	404	1007 P
	501 P	1007 P
	502 P	1008 P

Block relationship files are available to compare the following sets of census blocks:

- 1990 tabulation block to 2000 collection block,
- 2000 collection block to 2000 tabulation block, and
- 1990 tabulation block to 2000 tabulation block.

Census tract relationship files and block relationship files are not geographic equivalency files. For a true areal comparison between the census tracts/block numbering areas and blocks used for the 1990 census and the census tracts and blocks used for Census 2000 (as well as other geographic areas), it is necessary to use the 2000 TIGER/Line® files. The 2000 TIGER/Line files will contain 1990 and 2000 boundaries for counties and statistically equivalent entities, county subdivisions, places, American Indian areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, census tracts, census blocks, and, by derivation from the census blocks, block groups.

## CENSUS BLOCK

Census blocks are areas bounded on all sides by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries, such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads. Generally, census blocks are small in area; for example, a block bounded by city streets. However, census blocks in sparsely settled areas may contain many square miles of territory.

All territory in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas has been assigned block numbers, as was the case for the 1990 census. To improve operational efficiency and geographic identifications, the U.S. Census Bureau has introduced different numbering systems for tabulation blocks used in decennial census data products, and for collection blocks, used in administering the census. (In 1990, there generally was a single numbering system.) Collection block numbers are available only in the TIGER/Line® data products; the U.S. Census Bureau does not tabulate data for collection blocks.

Many tabulation blocks, used in decennial census data products, represent the same geographic area as the collection blocks used in the Census 2000 enumeration process. Where the collection blocks include territory in two or more geographic entities, each unique piece required for data tabulation is identified as a separate tabulation block with a separate block number. It is possible for two or more collection blocks to be combined into a single tabulation block. This situation can occur when a visible feature established as a collection block boundary is deleted during the field update operation. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of any entity for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates data, including American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands, census tracts, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, state legislative districts, urban and rural areas, school districts, voting districts, and ZIP Code® tabulation areas. Tabulation blocks also generally do not cross the boundaries of certain landmarks, including military installations, national parks, and national monuments.

Tabulation blocks are identified uniquely within census tract by means of a four-digit number. (The 1990 census block numbers had three digits, with a potential alphabetic suffix.) The Census 2000 collection blocks are numbered uniquely within county (or statistically equivalent entity), and consist of four or five digits. For its Census 2000 data tabulations, the U.S. Census Bureau created a unique set of census block numbers immediately before beginning the tabulation process. These

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are the census block numbers seen in the data presentations. For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau created a separate block with a suffix of “Z” to identify crews-of-vessels population. For Census 2000, crews-of-vessels population is assigned to the land block identified by the U.S. Census Bureau as associated with the home port of the vessel.

Participants in certain U.S. Census Bureau-sponsored programs were able to request that line features in the TIGER® database be held as tabulation block boundaries, provided that these conformed to U.S. Census Bureau criteria. This option was available to participants in the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program (the Block Boundary Suggestion Project), American Indian and Alaska Native Area Tribal Review (Block Definition Project), and the District of Columbia and the Puerto Rico Block Boundary Definition Project.

The U.S. Census Bureau introduced a different method for identifying the water areas of census blocks. For the 1990 census, water was not uniquely identified within a census block; instead, all water area internal to a block group was given a single block number ending in “99” (for example, in block group 1, all water was identified as block 199). A suffix was added to each water block number where the block existed in more than one tabulation entity within its block group. For Census 2000, water area located completely within the boundary of a single land tabulation block has the same block number as that land block. Water area that touches more than one land block is assigned a unique block number not associated with any adjacent land block. The water block numbers begin with the block group number followed by “999” and proceed in descending order (for example, in block group 3, the numbers assigned to water areas that border multiple land blocks are 3999, 3998, etc.). In some block groups, the numbering of land blocks might use enough of the available numbers to reach beyond the 900 range within the block group. For this reason, and because some land blocks include water (ponds and small lakes), no conclusions about whether a block is all land or all water can be made by looking at the block number. The land/water flag, set at the polygon level in the TIGER® database and shown in TIGER/Line® and statistical data tabulation files, is the only way to know if a block is all water when viewing the computer files. On maps, water areas are shown with a screen symbol.

## **CENSUS DIVISION**

Census divisions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine census divisions, which the U.S. Census Bureau established in 1910 for the presentation of census data. Each census division is identified by a one-digit census code; the same number appears as the first digit in the two-digit census state code (see STATE).

Puerto Rico and the Island Areas are not part of any census region or census division. For a list of all census regions, census divisions, and their constituent states, see Figure A-3.

## **CENSUS REGION**

Census regions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that subdivide the United States for the presentation of census data. There are four census regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Before 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940s, there were three census regions—North, South, and West. Each census region is identified by a single-digit census code.

Puerto Rico and the Island Areas are not part of any census region or census division. For a list of all census regions, census divisions, and their constituent states, see Figure A-3.

## **CENSUS TRACT**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or statistically equivalent entity delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau’s Participant Statistical Areas Program. The U.S. Census Bureau delineated census tracts where no local participant existed or where a local or tribal government declined to participate. The primary purpose of



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census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of decennial census data. This is the first decennial census for which the entire United States is covered by census tracts. For the 1990 census, some counties had census tracts and others had block numbering areas (BNAs). For Census 2000, all BNAs were replaced by census tracts, which may or may not represent the same areas.

Census tracts in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States generally have between 1,500 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. For American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam, the optimum size is 2,500 people. Counties and statistically equivalent entities with fewer than 1,500 people have a single census tract. Census tracts on American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and special places must contain a minimum of 1,000 people. (Special places include correctional institutions, military installations, college campuses, workers' dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes, and group homes.) When first delineated, census tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over many decades so that statistical comparisons can be made from decennial census to decennial census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new developments, and so forth, may require occasional boundary revisions. In addition, census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or combined as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit numeric suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in the printed reports and on census maps. In computer-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is either left blank or is zero-filled. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only in computer-readable files. Census tract suffixes may range from .01 to .98. For the 1990 census, the .99 suffix was reserved for census tracts/block numbering areas (BNAs) that contained only crews-of-vessels population; for Census 2000, the crews-of-vessels population is included with the related census tract.

Census tract numbers range from 1 to 9999 and are unique within a county or statistically equivalent entity. The U.S. Census Bureau reserves the basic census tract numbers 9400 to 9499 for census tracts delineated within or to encompass American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands that exist in multiple states or counties (see TRIBAL CENSUS TRACTS). The number 0000 in computer-readable files identifies a census tract delineated to provide complete coverage of water area in territorial seas and the Great Lakes.

### **CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)**

Congressional districts (CDs) are the 435 areas from which people are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the states, based on census population counts, each state is responsible for establishing CDs for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CDs in the state as practicable.

The CDs in effect at the time of Census 2000 are those of the 106th Congress, whose session began in January 1999. The CDs of the 103rd Congress (January 1993 to 1995) were the first to reflect redistricting based on the 1990 census. These CD boundaries and numbers remained in effect until after Census 2000, except where a state initiative or a court-ordered redistricting had required a change. Six states redistricted for the 104th Congress (Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Virginia), five states redistricted for the 105th Congress (Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas), and three states (New York, North Carolina, and Virginia) redistricted for the 106th Congress. The 108th Congress will be the first to reflect reapportionment and redistricting based on Census 2000 data.

CDs are identified with a two-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code. The code "00" is used for states with a single representative.

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American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the District of Columbia are represented in the House of Representatives by a delegate, and Puerto Rico by a resident commissioner, all of whom may not vote on the floor of the House of Representatives, but may vote on legislation as it is considered by committees to which they have been named. In computer-readable data products that display a congressional district field, the two-digit FIPS code “98” is used to identify such representational areas. The Northern Mariana Islands does not have representation in Congress. The FIPS code “99” identifies areas with no representation in Congress.

### **COUNTY (OR STATISTICALLY EQUIVALENT ENTITY)**

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

Each county and statistically equivalent entity is assigned a three-digit Federal Information Processing Standards code that is unique within state. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within state, except for the independent cities, which are assigned codes higher than and following the listing of counties.

### **COUNTY SUBDIVISION**

County subdivisions are the primary divisions of counties and statistically equivalent entities for data presentation purposes. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions (MCDs), unorganized territories, and incorporated places that are independent of any MCD.

Each county subdivision is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within each state.

### **Census County Division (CCD)**

Census county divisions (CCDs) are county subdivisions that were delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau, in cooperation with state and local government officials for data presentation purposes. CCDs have been established in 21 states where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCDs), where the MCDs do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCDs are ambiguous or change frequently, and/or where the MCDs generally are not known to the public. CCDs have no legal functions and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCDs usually are delineated to follow visible features and coincide with census tracts where applicable. (In a few instances, two CCDs may constitute a single census tract.) The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCDs have been established in the following 21 states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

### **Census Subarea**

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs, census areas, city and boroughs, and the municipality (entities that are statistically equivalent to counties) in Alaska. Census subareas are delineated cooperatively by the state of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau. They were first used for data presentation purposes in conjunction with the 1980 census.



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## Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCDs) are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a county in many states (parish in Louisiana). MCDs represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCDs are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, charter townships, election districts, election precincts, gores, grants, locations, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, road districts, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some states, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD (independent places) and thus serve as MCDs in their own right. In other states, incorporated places are part of the MCDs in which they are located (dependent places), or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCDs and others are included within one or more MCDs. Independent cities, which are statistically equivalent to a county, also are treated as a separate MCD equivalent in states containing MCDs. In Maine and New York, there are American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands that serve as MCD equivalents; a separate MCD is created in each case where the American Indian area crosses a county boundary.

The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes MCDs in the following 28 states: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the city of Washington is considered equivalent to an MCD for data presentation purposes. Arlington County, VA, also has no MCDs and the entire county is designated as an MCD with the name Arlington.

In the Island Areas, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes the following entities as MCDs:

- American Samoa: Counties (within the three districts; the two islands have no legal subdivisions).
- Northern Mariana Islands: Municipal districts.
- Guam: Election districts.
- Virgin Islands of the United States: Census subdistricts.

The MCDs in 12 states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments that generally can perform the same governmental functions as incorporated places. The U.S. Census Bureau presents data for these MCDs in all data products in which it provides data for places.

In eight MCD states (Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) the MCD townships serve as general-purpose local governments but do not have the ability to perform all the governmental functions as incorporated places. This category also includes the counties in American Samoa. Missouri is exceptional in that it has a minority of townships that serve as general-purpose governments (the majority of townships in Missouri fall into the category described below).

In the remaining eight MCD states (Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia); the counties containing precincts in Illinois and Nebraska; the townships in Williamson County, Illinois; and the majority of townships in Missouri, the MCDs are geographic subdivisions of the counties and are not governmental units. The MCDs in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas (except American Samoa) also fall into this classification.

## Unorganized Territory

Unorganized territories occur in 10 minor civil division (MCD) states (Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) where portions of counties are not included in any legally established MCD or independent incorporated place. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes such areas as one or more separate county subdivisions

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for purposes of data presentation. It assigns each unorganized territory a descriptive name, followed by the designation “unorganized territory” or “UT.” Unorganized territories were first used for data presentation purposes in conjunction with the 1960 census.

## **GEOGRAPHIC CODE**

Geographic codes are shown primarily in computer-readable data products, such as computer tape and CD-ROM/DVD media, including data tabulations and data tables associated with computer-readable boundary files, but they also are shown on some U.S. Census Bureau maps. Census codes are used only if there is no Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity or if the FIPS code is not adequate for data presentation. A code that is not identified as either “census” or “FIPS” is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent. Entities that use only FIPS codes in U.S. Census Bureau products are congressional district, county and statistically equivalent entity, county subdivision, subbarrio, Alaska Native Regional Corporation, metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, primary metropolitan statistical area, and New England county metropolitan area), place, and state. (A census code exists for each state, but was not assigned in alphabetical sequence and serves to organize the states by census region and census division.)

### **Census Code**

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian area, Alaska Native village statistical area, Hawaiian home land, census division, census region, urbanized area, urban cluster, state legislative district, school district, urban growth area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes used in U.S. Census Bureau data products appear in the appropriate technical documentation.

### **Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code**

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian area, Alaska Native area, Hawaiian home land, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and state. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in U.S. Census Bureau data products appear in the appropriate technical documentation.

The objective of FIPS codes is to improve the ability to use the data resources of the federal government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. The FIPS codes and FIPS code documentation are available online at <http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/index.htm>. Further information about the FIPS 5-2, 6-4, and 9-1 publications (states, counties, and congressional districts, respectively) is available from the Geographic Areas Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-7400, telephone 301-457-1099. Further information about the FIPS 55-DC3 publication (places, consolidated cities, county subdivisions, and noncensus locational entities) is available from the Geographic Names Office, National Mapping Division, U.S. Geological Survey, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192, telephone 703-648-4544.

### **United States Postal Service (USPS) Code**

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for states are used in all decennial census data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the Federal Information Processing Standards two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## **INTERNAL POINT**

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity causes this point to be located outside the boundary of the entity or in a water body, it is relocated to land area within the entity. In computer-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

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The first character of the latitude or longitude is a plus (+) or a minus (-) sign. A plus sign in the latitude identifies the point as being in the Northern Hemisphere, while a minus sign identifies a location in the Southern Hemisphere. For longitude, a plus sign identifies the point as being in the Eastern Hemisphere, while a minus sign identifies a location in the Western Hemisphere.

### **ISLAND AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Island Areas of the United States are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), and the Virgin Islands of the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the Island Areas as entities that are statistically equivalent to states for data presentation purposes. Geographic definitions specific to the Island Areas are shown in the appropriate publications and documentation that accompany the data products for the Island Areas.

Sometimes the Island Areas are referred to as “Island Territories” or “Insular Areas.” For the 1990 and previous censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau referred to the entities as “Outlying Areas.” The term “U.S. Minor Outlying Islands” refers to certain small islands under U.S. jurisdiction in the Caribbean and Pacific: Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Island.

### **METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)**

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MAs are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MAs and the central cities within an MA are designated and defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official standards that are published in a Federal Register Notice. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MAs nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a U.S. Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA contains one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MAs consist of groupings of cities and county subdivisions (mostly towns) rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MAs are referred to as “metropolitan.” The metropolitan category is subdivided into “inside central city” and “outside central city.” The territory, population, and housing units located outside territory designated “metropolitan” are referred to as “nonmetropolitan.” The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, generally there are both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify each MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas. In New England, there also is an alternative county-based definition of MSAs known as the New England County Metropolitan Areas. (See definitions below.) Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Population Distribution Branch, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8800.

### **Central City**

In each metropolitan statistical area and consolidated metropolitan statistical area, the largest place and, in some cases, one or more additional places are designated as “central cities” under the official standards. A few primary metropolitan statistical areas do not have central cities. The

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largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities, are included in the title of the metropolitan area (MA); there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that place that extends outside the MA boundary.

### **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as a metropolitan area (MA) has 1 million people or more, two or more primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) may be defined within it. Each PMSA consists of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties (cities and towns in New England) that demonstrate very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSAs are established, the larger MA of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA). CMSAs and PMSAs are established only where local governments favor such designations for a large MA.

### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) are metropolitan areas (MAs) that are not closely associated with other MAs. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties (county subdivisions in New England).

### **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional central city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a place with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population size, from largest to smallest. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if local opinion supports such a designation and the federal Office of Management and Budget deems it to be unambiguous and suitable.

The titles for all metropolitan areas (MAs) also contain the U.S. Postal Service's abbreviation for the name of each state in which the MA is located. Each MA is assigned a four-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit FIPS codes for CMSAs, also assigned alphabetically.

### **New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA)**

New England county metropolitan areas (NECMAs) are defined as a county-based alternative to the city- and town-based New England metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs). The NECMA defined for an MSA or a CMSA includes:

- The county containing the first-named city in that MSA/CMSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSAs/CMSAs as well), and
- Each additional county having at least half its population in the MSAs/CMSAs whose first-named cities are in the previously identified county. NECMAs are not identified for individual primary metropolitan statistical areas.

Central cities of a NECMA are those places in the NECMA that qualify as central cities of an MSA or a CMSA. NECMA titles derive from the names of these central cities. Each NECMA is assigned a four-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code.

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## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places, consolidated cities, and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code, based on the alphabetical order of the place name within each state. If place names are duplicated within a state and they represent distinctly different areas, a separate code is assigned to each place name alphabetically by primary county in which each place is located, or if both places are in the same county, alphabetically by their legal description (for example, “city” before “village”).

### **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDPs) are delineated for each decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDPs are delineated to provide census data for concentrations of population, housing, and commercial structures that are identifiable by name but are not within an incorporated place. CDP boundaries usually are defined in cooperation with state, local, and tribal officials. These boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or other legal entity boundary, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change from one decennial census to the next with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in an earlier census does not necessarily have the same boundary.

For Census 2000, for the first time, CDPs did not need to meet a minimum population threshold to qualify for tabulation of census data. For the 1990 census and earlier censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau required CDPs to qualify on the basis of various minimum population size criteria.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the U.S. Census Bureau, in cooperation with state and local governments (and American Indian tribal officials starting with the 1990 census), identified and delineated boundaries and names for CDPs. In the data products issued in conjunction with Census 2000, the name of each such place is followed by “CDP,” as was the case for the 1990 and 1980 censuses. In the data products issued in conjunction with the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, these places were identified by “(U),” meaning “unincorporated place.”

Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau. All places shown in the data products for Hawaii are CDPs. By agreement with the state of Hawaii, the U.S. Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

All places in the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam are CDPs. The Virgin Islands of the United States has both CDPs and incorporated places. There are no CDPs in American Samoa; the U.S. Census Bureau treats the traditional villages as statistically equivalent to incorporated places.

### **Consolidated City**

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a consolidated city.

The presentation of data for consolidated cities varies depending on the geographic presentation. In some hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the places within the consolidated city and the “consolidated city (balance).” Although hierarchical presentations do not show the consolidated city, the data for it are the same as the county or county subdivision with which it is coextensive. Other hierarchical presentations do show the consolidated city, county or county subdivision, and (balance) as separate entities.

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For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears alphabetically sequenced within the listing of places; in 1990, consolidated places appeared at the end of the listing. The data for the consolidated city include the data for all places that are part of and within the consolidated city. The “consolidated city (balance)” entry shows the data for the portion of the consolidated government minus the separately incorporated places within the consolidated city, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places that comprise the consolidated city. For data presentation purposes these “balance” entities are treated as statistically equivalent to a place; they have no legal basis or functions.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places within consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the “consolidated city (balance).” A few incorporated places are partially inside and partially outside a consolidated city. Data tabulations by place will include all territory within the place, while the tabulation for the place within a consolidated city is only for part of the place.

Each consolidated city is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code that is unique within state. The places within consolidated cities and the “consolidated city (balance)” also are assigned five-digit FIPS place codes that are unique within state. The code assigned to each place within a consolidated city is the same as its regular place code; a place that is partially included in a consolidated city does not have a different code for the portions inside and outside the consolidated city. FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical sequence within each state.

### **Incorporated Place**

Incorporated places recognized in decennial census data products are those reported to the U.S. Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 2000, under the laws of their respective states, as cities, boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for decennial census purposes; the boroughs, city and boroughs (as in Juneau City and Borough), and municipality (Anchorage) in Alaska are county equivalents for decennial census statistical presentation purposes. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places known as “independent cities” that are primary divisions of a state and legally not part of any county. For data presentation purposes, the U.S. Census Bureau may treat an independent city as a county equivalent, county subdivision, and place.

The U.S. Census Bureau treats the villages in American Samoa as incorporated places because they have their own officials, who have specific legal powers as authorized in the American Samoa Code. The village boundaries are traditional rather than being specific, legally defined locations. There are no incorporated places in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the three towns in the Virgin Islands of the United States as incorporated places.

There are a few incorporated places that do not have a legal description. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people as opposed to a minor civil division, which generally is created to provide services or administer an area without regard, necessarily, to population.

### **POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY**

Population and housing unit density are computed by dividing the total population or number of housing units within a geographic entity (for example, United States, state, county, place) by the land area of that entity measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both “people (or housing units) per square kilometer” and “people (or housing units) per square mile” of land area.

### **PUBLIC USE MICRODATA AREA (PUMA)**

A public use microdata area (PUMA) is a decennial census area for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides specially selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of long-form census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. These extracts are referred to as “public use microdata sample (PUMS)” files. Since 1960, data users have been using these files to create their own statistical tabulations and data summaries.



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For Census 2000, state, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Island Area participants, following U.S. Census Bureau criteria, delineated two types of PUMAs within their states. PUMAs of one type comprise areas that contain at least 100,000 people. The PUMS files for these PUMAs contain a 5-percent sample of the long-form records. The other type of PUMAs, super-PUMAs, comprise areas of at least 400,000 people. The sample size is 1 percent for the PUMS files for super-PUMAs.

PUMAs cannot be in more than one state or statistically equivalent entity. The larger 1-percent PUMAs are aggregations of the smaller 5-percent PUMAs. PUMAs of both types, wherever the population size criteria permit, comprise areas that are entirely within or outside metropolitan areas or the central cities of metropolitan areas.

## **PUERTO RICO**

The U.S. Census Bureau treats the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. Each state and statistically equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by state name, followed in alphabetical order by Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. Each state and statistically equivalent entity also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/U.S. Postal Service code.

### **Municipio**

The primary legal divisions of Puerto Rico are termed “municipios.” For data presentation purposes, the U.S. Census Bureau treats a municipio as the equivalent of a county in the United States.

Each municipio is assigned a unique three-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

### **Barrio, Barrio-Pueblo, and Subbarrio**

The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes barrios and barrios-pueblo as the primary legal divisions of municipios. These entities are similar to the minor civil divisions (MCDs) used for reporting decennial census data in 28 states of the United States. Subbarrios in 23 municipios are the primary legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblo and some barrios. The U.S. Census Bureau presents the same types of Census 2000 data for these “sub-MCDs” as it does for the barrios and barrios-pueblo. (There is no geographic entity in the United States equivalent to the subbarrio.)

Each barrio, barrio-pueblo, and subbarrio is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

### **Zona Urbana and Comunidad**

There are no incorporated places in Puerto Rico; instead, the U.S. Census Bureau provides decennial census data for two types of census designated places (CDPs): (1) zonas urbanas, representing the governmental center of each municipio, and (2) comunidades, representing other settlements. For Census 2000, there are no minimum population size requirements for CDPs. (For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau had required comunidades to have at least 1,000 people.)

Each zona urbana and comunidad is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Some types of geographic entities do not apply in Puerto Rico. For instance, Puerto Rico is not in any census region or census division. In addition, the U.S. Census Bureau does not tabulate data for state legislative districts and traffic analysis zones in Puerto Rico. (See also CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD).)

## **SCHOOL DISTRICT**

School districts are geographic entities within which state, county, or local officials or the Department of Defense provide public educational services for the areas residents. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundaries and names for school districts from state officials. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for school districts in conjunction with the 1970 census. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau tabulated data for three types of school districts: elementary, secondary, and unified.

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Each school district is assigned a five-digit code that is unique within state. School district codes are assigned by the Department of Education and are not necessarily in alphabetical order by school district name.

### **STATE (OR STATISTICALLY EQUIVALENT ENTITY)**

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau also treats a number of entities that are not legal divisions of the United States as statistically equivalent to a state: American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Each state and statistically equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by state name, followed in alphabetical order by Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. Each state and statistically equivalent entity also is assigned a two-letter FIPS/U.S. Postal Service code and a two-digit census code. The census code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each state within each census division; the first digit of the code identifies the respective division, except for Puerto Rico and the Island Areas, which are not assigned to any region or division. The census regions, census divisions, and their component states are listed in Figure A-3.

### **STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT (SLD)**

State legislative districts (SLDs) are the areas from which members are elected to state legislatures. The SLDs embody the upper (senate) and lower (house) chambers of the state legislature. (Nebraska has a unicameral legislature that the U.S. Census Bureau treats as an upper-chamber legislative area for data presentation purposes. There are, therefore, no data by lower chamber.) A unique census code of up to three characters, identified by state participants, is assigned to each SLD within state. The code “ZZZ” identifies parts of a county in which no SLDs were identified.

As an option in the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program (Public Law 94-171), participating states receive P.L. 94-171 census data for their SLDs (see VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)). Not all states delineated SLDs for the purpose of presenting Census 2000 data, in which case the entire state is treated as a single SLD coded with blanks at both levels.

### **TIGER® DATABASE**

TIGER® is an acronym for the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (System or database). It is a digital (computer-readable) geographic database that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the U.S. Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The U.S. Census Bureau developed the TIGER® System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map presentations, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and dissemination of the collected statistical data, assigning residential and employer addresses to the correct geographic location and relating those locations to the geographic entities used for data tabulation, and so forth. The content of the TIGER database is undergoing continuous updates and is made available to the public through a variety of TIGER/Line® files that may be obtained free of charge from the Internet or packaged on CD-ROM or DVD from Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-1900; telephone 301-763-INFO (4636); Internet <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger>.

### **TRAFFIC ANALYSIS ZONE (TAZ)**

A traffic analysis zone (TAZ) is a statistical entity delineated by state and/or local transportation officials for tabulating traffic-related census data—especially journey-to-work and place-of-work statistics. A TAZ usually consists of one or more census blocks, block groups, or census tracts. For the 1990 census, TAZs were defined as part of the Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP). The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for TAZs in conjunction with the 1980 census, when it identified them as “traffic zones.”



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Each TAZ is identified by a six-character alphanumeric code that is unique within county or statistically equivalent entity. For the 1990 census, TAZ codes were unique within CTPP area, which generally conformed to a metropolitan area.

### **TRIBAL BLOCK GROUP**

A tribal block group (BG) is a cluster of census blocks having the same first digit of their four-digit identifying numbers and are within a single tribal census tract. For example, tribal BG 3 consists of all blocks within tribal tract 9406 numbered from 3000 to 3999. Where a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land crosses county and/or state lines, the same tribal BG may be assigned on both sides of the state/county boundary within a tribal census tract that is numbered from 9400 to 9499. The optimum size for a tribal BG is 1,000 people; it must contain a minimum of 300 people. (See also BLOCK GROUP (BG).)

The difference between a tribal BG and a nontribal BG is in the hierarchical presentation of the data. A tribal BG is part of the American Indian hierarchy; that is, the tribal BG is within a tribal census tract that is within a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. (See INTRODUCTION—GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA.)

### **TRIBAL CENSUS TRACT**

Tribal census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. The optimum size for a tribal census tract is 2,500 people; it must contain a minimum of 1,000 people. Where a federally recognized American Indian reservation or off-reservation trust land crosses county or state lines, the same tribal census tract number may be assigned on both sides of the state/county boundary. The U.S. Census Bureau uses the census tract numbers 9400 to 9499 for tribal census tracts that cross state/county boundaries and are within or encompassing American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land. (See also CENSUS TRACT.)

The difference between a tribal census tract and a nontribal census tract is in the hierarchical presentation of the data. A tribal census tract is part of the American Indian hierarchy; that is, the tribal census tract is within a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. (See INTRODUCTION—GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA.)

### **UNITED STATES**

The United States consists of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

### **URBAN AND RURAL**

The U.S. Census Bureau classifies as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs). It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which generally consists of:

- A cluster of one or more block groups or census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile at the time.
- Surrounding block groups and census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 500 people per square mile at the time.
- Less densely settled blocks that form enclaves or indentations, or are used to connect discontinuous areas with qualifying densities.

Rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside of UAs and UCs.

Geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas, counties, minor civil divisions, and places, often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units.

This urban and rural classification applies to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

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## **Urbanized Area (UA)**

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

For Census 2000, the UA criteria were extensively revised and the delineations were performed using a zero-based approach. Because of more stringent density requirements, some territory that was classified as urbanized for the 1990 census has been reclassified as rural. (Area that was part of a 1990 UA has not been automatically grandfathered into the 2000 UA.) In addition, some areas that were identified as UAs for the 1990 census have been reclassified as urban clusters.

## **Urban Cluster (UC)**

An urban cluster (UC) consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people.

The U.S. Census Bureau introduced the UC for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of the population concentration in and around places. UCs are defined using the same criteria that are used to define UAs. UCs replace the provision in the 1990 and previous censuses that defined as urban only those places with 2,500 or more people located outside of urbanized areas.

## **Urban Area Title and Code**

The title of each urbanized area (UA) and urban cluster (UC) may contain up to three incorporated place names, and will include the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state into which the UA or UC extends. However, if the UA or UC does not contain an incorporated place, the urban area title will include the single name of a census designated place, minor civil division, or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System.

Each UA and UC is assigned a five-digit numeric code, based on a national alphabetical sequence of all urban area names. For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau assigned a four-digit UA code based on the metropolitan area codes. A separate flag is included in data tabulation files to differentiate between UAs and UCs. In printed reports, this differentiation is included in the name.

## **Urban Area Central Place**

A central place functions as the dominant center of an urban area. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies one or more central places for each urbanized area (UA) or urban cluster (UC) that contains a place. Any incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) that is in the title of the urban area is a central place of that UA or UC. In addition, any other incorporated place or CDP that has an urban population of 50,000 or an urban population of at least 2,500 people and is at least 2/3 the size of the largest place within the urban area also is a central place.

## **Extended Place**

As a result of the urbanized area (UA) and urban cluster (UC) delineations, an incorporated place or census designated place may be partially within and partially outside of a UA or UC. Any place that is split by a UA or UC is referred to as an extended place.

Documentation of the UA, UC, and extended place criteria is available from the Geographic Areas Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-7400; telephone 301-457-1099.

## **URBAN GROWTH AREA (UGA)**

An urban growth area (UGA) is a legally defined geographic entity in Oregon that the U.S. Census Bureau includes in the TIGER® database in agreement with the state. UGAs, which are defined around incorporated places, are used to control urban growth. UGA boundaries, which need not follow visible features, are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and then confirmed in state law. UGAs are a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

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Each UGA is identified by a five-digit census code, which generally is the same as the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the incorporated place for which the UGA is named. The codes are assigned alphabetically within Oregon.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

Voting district (VTD) is the generic name for geographic entities, such as precincts, wards, and election districts, established by state, local, and tribal governments for the purpose of conducting elections. States participating in the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program as part of Public Law 94-171 (1975) may provide boundaries, codes, and names for their VTDs to the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for VTDs following the 1980 census. Because the U.S. Census Bureau requires that VTDs follow boundaries of census blocks, participating states often adjusted the boundaries of the VTDs they submit to conform to census block boundaries for data presentation purposes. If requested by the participating state, the U.S. Census Bureau identifies the VTDs that have not been adjusted as an “A” for actual in the VTD indicator field of the PL data file. The VTD indicator for all other VTDs is shown as “P” for pseudo.

For Census 2000, each VTD is identified by a one- to six-character alphanumeric census code that is unique within county. The code “ZZZZZ” identifies parts of a county in which no VTDs were identified. For a state or county that did not participate in the VTD project, the code fields are blank.

### **ZIP CODE® TABULATION AREA (ZCTA™)**

A ZIP Code® tabulation area (ZCTA™) is a statistical geographic entity that approximates the delivery area for a U.S. Postal Service five-digit or three-digit ZIP Code. ZCTAs are aggregations of census blocks that have the same predominant ZIP Code associated with the residential mailing addresses in the U.S. Census Bureau’s Master Address File. Three-digit ZCTA codes are applied to large contiguous areas for which the U.S. Census Bureau does not have five-digit ZIP Code information in its Master Address File. ZCTAs do not precisely depict ZIP Code delivery areas, and do not include all ZIP Codes used for mail delivery. The U.S. Census Bureau has established ZCTAs as a new geographic entity similar to, but replacing, data tabulations for ZIP Codes undertaken in conjunction with the 1990 and earlier censuses.

Figure A-1. **Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities**

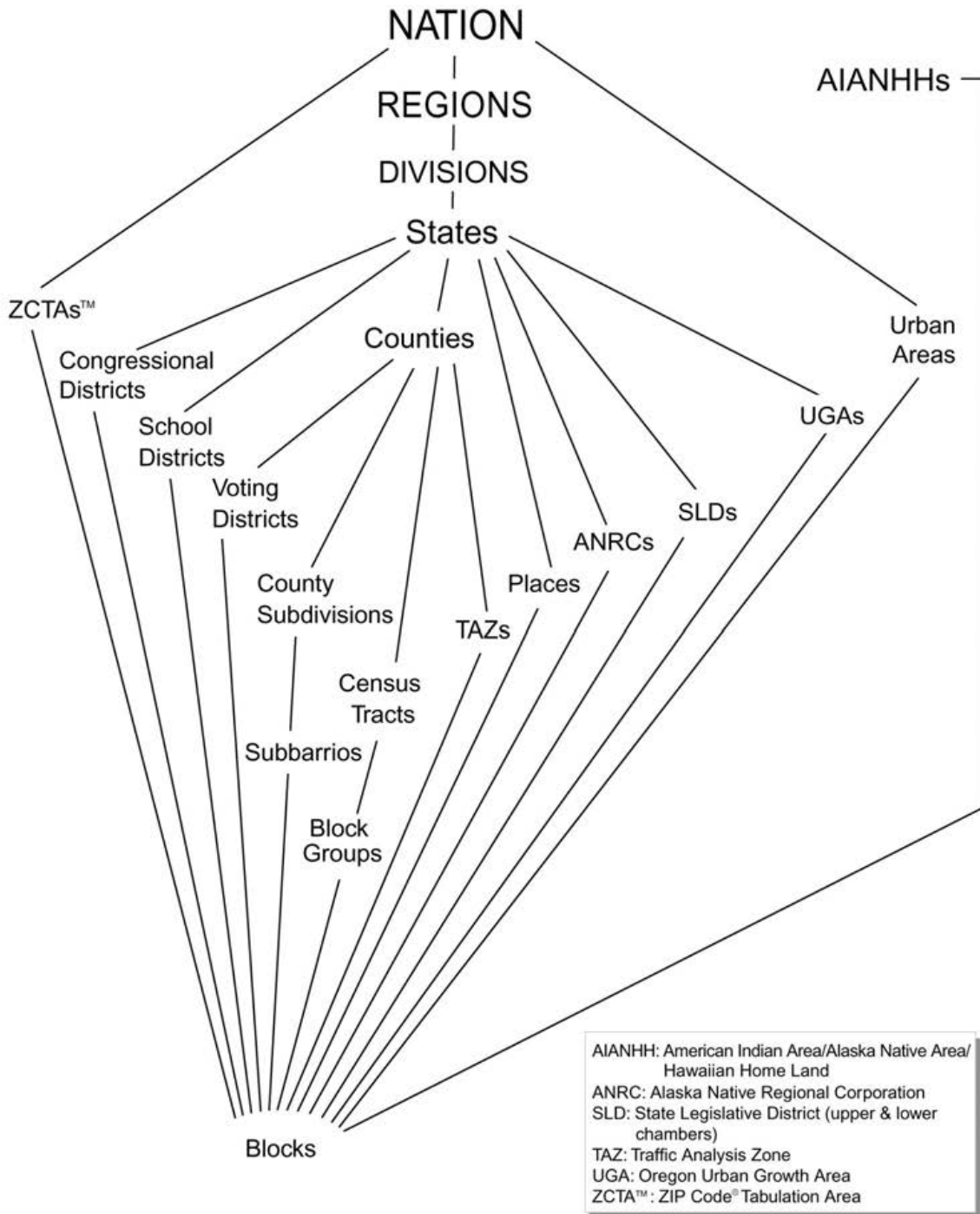
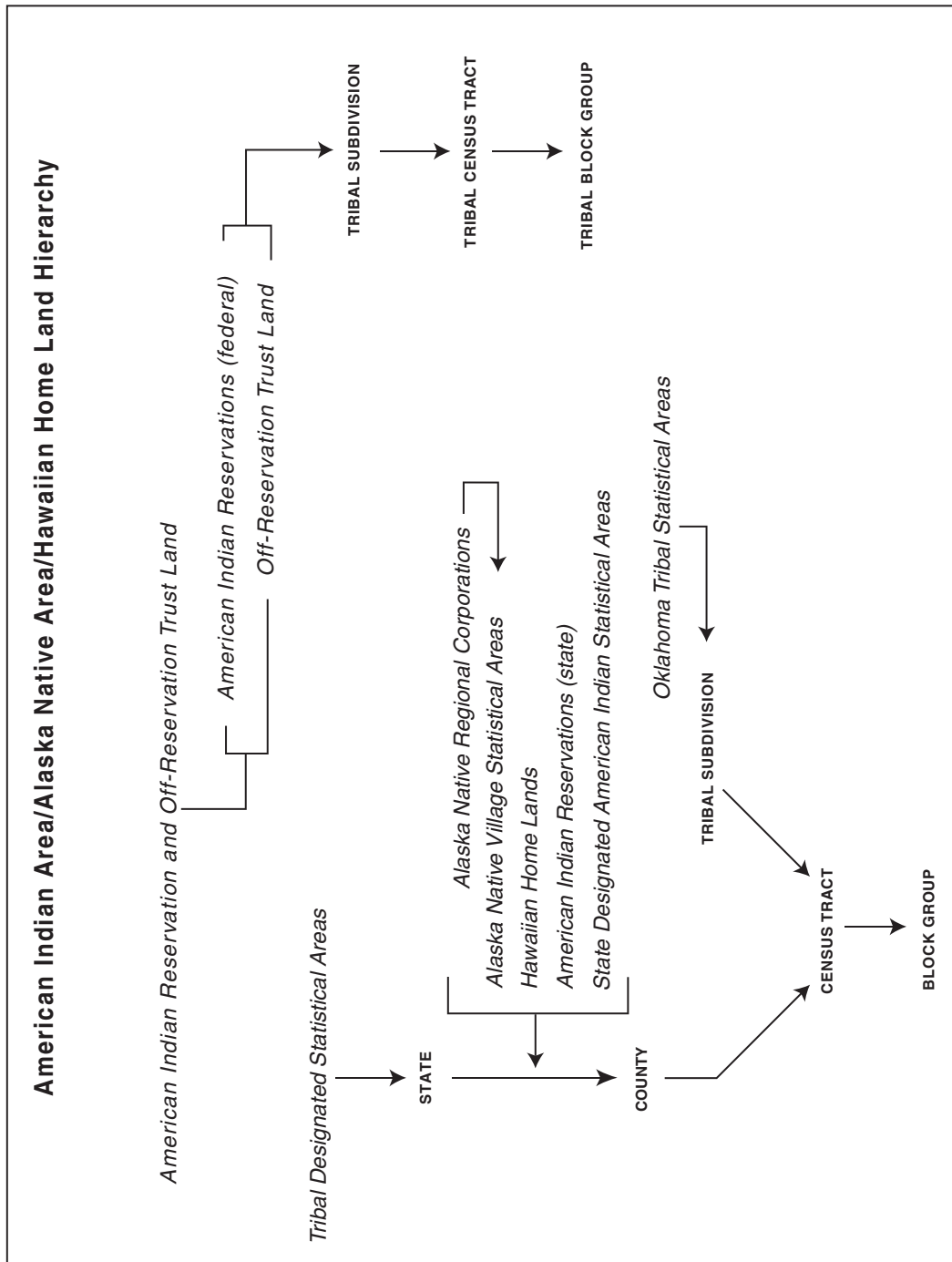


Figure A-2. **Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Entities**



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Figure A-3. **Census Regions, Census Divisions, and Their Constituent States**

**Northeast Region**

*New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

*Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

**Midwest Region**

*East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

*West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

**South Region**

*South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

*East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

*West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

**West Region**

*Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

*Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

# Appendix B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### Age

The data on age were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000. The age of the person was usually derived from their date of birth information. Their reported age was used only when date of birth information was unavailable.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of some of the sample questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies.

**Median age.** This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Median age is computed on the basis of a single year of age distribution.

**Limitation of the data.** The most general limitation for many decades has been the tendency of people to overreport ages or years of birth that end in zero or five. This phenomenon is called “age heaping.” In addition, the counts in the 1970 and 1980 censuses for people 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. So also were the counts of people aged 69 in 1970 and aged 79 in 1980. Improvements have been made since then in the questionnaire design, and in the allocation procedures which have further minimized these problems. The count of people aged 89 in the 1990 census was not overstated.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date they completed the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. One reason this happened was that respondents were not specifically instructed to provide their age as of April 1, 1990. Another reason was that data collection efforts continued well past the census date. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of people in most age groups were actually one year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements were largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age zero because people lost to age one probably were not fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990. Also, there may have been more rounding up to age one to avoid reporting age as zero years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age one.)

The reporting of age one year older than true age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in calendar year 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth.

These shortcomings were minimized in Census 2000 because age was usually calculated from exact date of birth and because respondents were specifically asked to provide their age as of April 1, 2000. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)



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**Comparability.** Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data were not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In 2000, each individual has both an age and an exact date of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, people of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as “imputation.” The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see “Accuracy of the Data.”)

### **Group Quarters**

All people not living in housing units are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. We recognize two general categories of people in group quarters: (1) institutionalized population and (2) noninstitutionalized population.

**Institutionalized population.** Includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such people are classified as “patients or inmates” of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of people in the institution. Generally, the institutionalized population is restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of institution.** The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions that specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions that had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans’ Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in “mental (psychiatric) hospitals”; in general hospital wards for people with chronic diseases, patients were classified in “other hospitals for the chronically ill.” Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional institutions.* Includes prisons, federal detention centers, military disciplinary barracks and jails, police lockups, halfway houses used for correctional purposes, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons.* Where people convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) “federal” (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) “state.” In census products this category includes federal detention centers. Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by departments of correction or similar agencies, or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal detention centers.* Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include: detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and state and federal prisons.

*Military disciplinary barracks and jails.* Operated by military police and used to hold people awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local jails and other confinement facilities.* Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold people beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours and police lockups operated by county and city police that hold people for 48 hours or less only if they

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have not been formally charged in court. Also, includes work farms used to hold people awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but not by state governments).

*Halfway houses.* Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other types of correctional institutions.* Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol or drug abuse.

**Nursing homes.** Comprises a heterogeneous group of places providing continuous nursing and other services to patients. The majority of patients are elderly, although people who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with nursing care.

**Mental (psychiatric) hospitals.** Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally trained staff.

**Hospitals or wards for chronically ill.** Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards; wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill; neurological wards; hospices and homes for chronically ill patients; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. In some census products, patients in hospitals or wards for the chronically ill are classified in three categories: (1) military hospitals or wards for chronically ill, (2) other hospitals or wards for chronically ill, and (3) hospices or homes for chronically ill.

**Schools, hospitals, or wards for the mentally retarded.** Includes those institutions, such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally trained staff.

**Schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped.** Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for people with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims and to people with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy.

**Hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse.** Includes hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally trained staff.

**Wards in general hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.** Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), and surgical wards of hospitals and wards for people with infectious diseases. If not shown separately, this category includes wards in military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.

**Wards in military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.** (See above definition for "Wards in general hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.")

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**Juvenile institutions.** Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for abused, dependent, and neglected children.* Includes orphanages and other institutions that provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children.

*Residential treatment centers.* Includes those institutions that primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training schools for juvenile delinquents.* Includes residential training schools or homes and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public training schools for juvenile delinquents.* Usually operated by a state agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private training schools.* Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention centers.* Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Noninstitutionalized population.** Includes people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Group homes.* Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses not operated for correctional purposes; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the mentally ill.* Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the mentally retarded.* Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded.

*Homes for the physically handicapped.* Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. People with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded.

*Homes or halfway houses for drug/alcohol abuse.* Includes people with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to people suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be reentering the work force.

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*Other group homes.* Includes people with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and maternity homes for unwed mothers. Most of these types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for people who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly. The maternity homes for unwed mothers provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and postnatal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Religious group quarters.* Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College quarters off campus.* Includes university-owned off-campus housing, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students who do not have their families living with them. In census products, people in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

*College dormitories.* Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. College dormitory housing includes university-owned, on-campus and off-campus housing for unmarried residents.

*Military quarters.* Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and people being held in military disciplinary barracks were included as part of the institutionalized population.

*Agriculture workers' dormitories.* Includes people in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms." (A tree farm is an area of forest land managed to ensure continuous commercial production.)

*Other workers' dormitories.* Includes people in logging camps, construction workers' camps, fire-house dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Dormitories for nurses and interns in general and military hospitals.* Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members, excluding patients. If not shown separately, dormitories for nurses and interns in general and military hospitals are included in the category "Staff Residents of Institutions."

*Job corps and vocational training facilities.* Includes facilities that provide a full-time, year-round residential program offering a comprehensive array of training, education, and supportive services, including supervised dormitory housing, meals, and counseling for at-risk youth ages 16 through 24.

*Emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities).* Includes people without conventional housing who stayed overnight on March 27, 2000, in permanent and emergency housing, missions, Salvation Army shelters, transitional shelters, hotels and motels used to shelter people without conventional housing, and similar places known to have people without conventional housing staying overnight. Also included are shelters that operate on a first come, first-serve basis where people must leave in the morning and have no guaranteed bed for the next night OR where people know that they have a bed for a specified period of time (even if they leave the building every day). Shelters also include facilities that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches). If shown, this category also includes shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing.

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*Shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing.* Includes shelters/group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles. In census products, this category is included with emergency and transitional housing.

*Shelters for abused women (shelters against domestic violence or family crisis centers).* Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In census products, this category is included with “other non-institutional group quarters.”

*Soup kitchens.* Includes soup kitchens, food lines, and programs distributing prepared breakfasts, lunches, or dinners on March 28, 2000. These programs may be organized as food service lines, bag or box lunches, or tables where people are seated, then served by program personnel. These programs may or may not have a place for clients to sit and eat the meal. In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters.” This category excludes regularly scheduled mobile food vans.

*Regularly scheduled mobile food vans.* Includes mobile food vans that are regularly scheduled to visit designated street locations for the primary purpose of providing food to people without conventional housing. In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations.* Includes geographically identifiable outdoor locations open to the elements where there is evidence that people who do not usually receive services at soup kitchens, shelters, and mobile food vans lived on March 29, 2000, without paying to stay there. Sites must have a specific location description that allowed a census enumeration team to physically locate the site; for example, “the Brooklyn Bridge at the corner of Bristol Drive” or “the 700 block of Taylor Street behind the old warehouse.” Excludes pay-for-use campgrounds; drop-in centers; post offices; hospital emergency rooms; and commercial sites, including all-night theaters and all-night diners. In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Crews of maritime vessels.* Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Residential facilities providing “protective oversight.”* Includes facilities providing assistance to people with disabilities.

*Staff residents of institutions.* Includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other nonhousehold living situations.* Includes people with no usual home elsewhere enumerated at locations, such as YMCAs, YWCAs, and hostels. People enumerated at those places that did not have a usual home elsewhere are included in this category.

*Living quarters for victims of natural disasters.* Includes living quarters for people temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Comparability.** For Census 2000, the definition of the institutionalized population was consistent with the definition used in the 1990 census. As in 1990, the definition of “care” only includes people under organized medical or formally authorized, supervised care or custody.

In Census 2000, the 1990 and 1980 rule of classifying ten or more unrelated people living together as living in noninstitutional group quarters was dropped. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated people.

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Several changes have occurred in the tabulation of specific types of group quarters. In Census 2000, police lockups were included with local jails and other confinement facilities, and homes for unwed mothers were included in "Other group homes"; in 1990, these categories were shown separately. For the first time, Census 2000 tabulates separately the following types of group quarters: military hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, hospices or homes for the chronically ill, wards in military hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, wards in general hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, and job corps and vocational training facilities. For Census 2000, rooming and boarding houses were classified as housing units rather than group quarters as in 1990.

As in 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of people sharing the dormitory. In 1980, ten or more unrelated people had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on people in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

The phrase "institutionalized persons" in 1990 data products was changed to "institutionalized population" for Census 2000. In 1990, the Census Bureau used the phrase "other persons in group quarters" for people living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 2000, this group is referred to as the "noninstitutionalized population." The phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions in both 1990 and 2000.

In Census 2000, the category "emergency and transitional shelters" includes emergency shelters, transitional shelters, and shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing. Those people tabulated at shelters for abused women, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations were included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters." Each of these categories were enumerated from March 27-29, 2000, during Service-Based Enumeration. (For more information on the "Service-Based Enumeration" operation, see "Collection and Processing Procedures.")

### **Hispanic or Latino**

The data on the Hispanic or Latino population were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. The terms "Spanish," "Hispanic origin," and "Latino" are used interchangeably. Some respondents identify with all three terms while others may identify with only one of these three specific terms. Hispanics or Latinos who identify with the terms "Spanish," "Hispanic," or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire ("Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban") as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino" are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Dominican Republic, or people identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. All write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" category were coded.

Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the origin of the householder. In all cases where the origin of households, families, or occupied housing units is classified as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino, the origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

If an individual could not provide a Hispanic origin response, their origin was assigned using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if origin was missing for a natural-born daughter in the household, then either the origin of the householder, another natural-born child, or spouse of the householder was assigned. If Hispanic origin was not reported for anyone in the household, the Hispanic origin of a householder in a previously processed household with the same race was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in "Accuracy of the Data" and is similar to those used in 1990, except for Census 2000 race and Spanish surnames were used to assist in assigning an origin (see the "Comparability" section below also).



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**Comparability.** There are two important changes to the Hispanic origin question for Census 2000. First, the sequence of the race and Hispanic origin questions for Census 2000 differs from that in 1990; in 1990, the race question preceded the Hispanic origin question. Testing prior to Census 2000 indicated that response to the Hispanic origin question could be improved by placing it before the race question without affecting the response to the race question. Second, there is an instruction preceding the Hispanic origin question indicating that respondents should answer both the Hispanic origin and the race questions. This instruction was added to give emphasis to the distinct concepts of the Hispanic origin and race questions, and to emphasize the need for both pieces of information.

Furthermore, there has been a change in the processing of the Hispanic origin and race responses. In the 1990 census, respondents provided Hispanic origin responses in the race question and race responses in the Hispanic origin question. In 1990, the Hispanic origin question and the race question had separate edits; therefore, although information may have been present on the questionnaire, it was not fully utilized due to the discrete nature of the edits. However, for Census 2000 there is a joint race and Hispanic origin edit, which can utilize Hispanic origin and race information that was reported in the inappropriate question.

## **Household Type and Relationship**

### ***Household***

A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Average household size.** A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where household members are tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, household members are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### ***Relationship to Householder***

The phrase “Coverage Improvement Adjustment” was included in the table outlines and the technical documentation before the review, analysis, and recommendation on whether to adjust Census 2000 data for coverage improvement was completed. As the data are not adjusted, a zero (0) will appear. This phrase does not refer to any other outreach or collection operations that were introduced to improve coverage in Census 2000.

**Householder.** The data on relationship to householder were derived from the question “How is this person related to Person 1,” which was asked of Persons 2 and higher in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder (Person 1). In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person in the household, any household member 15 years old or over could be designated as the householder (that is, Person 1).

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: family householders and nonfamily householders. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all of the people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

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**Spouse (husband/wife).** Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes people in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages. The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. Marital status categories cannot be inferred from the 100-percent tabulations since the marital status item was not included on the 100-percent form.

**Child.** Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-born son/daughter.* A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child.

*Adopted son/daughter.* A son or daughter of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

*Stepson/stepdaughter.* A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

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

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other people under 18 years of age in the household, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other relatives.** Includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild.* The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/sister.* The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent.* The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Parent-in-law” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent-in-law.* Includes the mother-in-law or father-in-law of the householder.

*Son-in-law/daughter-in-law.* By definition, these are spouses of the children of the householder.

*Other relatives.* Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives.** Includes any household member who is not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, including foster children. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:



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*Roomer, boarder.* Includes roomers or boarders, who live in a room in the household of Person 1 (householder). Some sort of cash or noncash payment (e.g., chores) is usually made for their living accommodations.

*Housemate or roommate.* A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily to share expenses.

*Unmarried partner.* A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Foster child.* Foster children are people under 18 placed by the local government in a household to receive parental care. They may be living in the household for just a brief period or for several years. Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder. If the foster child is also related to the householder, the child should be classified as that specific relative.

*Other nonrelatives.* A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for the age and sex for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

### **Unrelated Individual**

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

### **Family Type**

A family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or an “other family” according to the presence of a spouse. “Other family” is further broken out according to the sex of the householder. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship that were asked on a 100-percent basis.

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

#### **Other family**

*Male householder, no wife present.* A family with a male householder and no spouse of the householder present.

*Female householder, no husband present.* A family with a female householder and no spouse of the householder present.

*Nonfamily household.* A householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Average family size.** A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where this measure is tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to that of the householder rather than to the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

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## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

**Comparability.** The 1990 relationship category “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” has been replaced by “Natural-born son/daughter” and “Adopted son/daughter.” The following categories have been added: “Parent-in-law” and “Son-in-law/daughter-in-law.” The 1990 nonrelative category, “Roomer, boarder, foster child” has been replaced by two categories, “Roomer, boarder” and “Foster child.” In 2000, foster children had to be in the local governments’ foster care system to be so classified. In 1990, foster children were estimated to be those children in households who were not related to the householder nor who had any people over 18 who may have been their parents. In 1990, stepchildren who were adopted by the householder were still classified as stepchildren. In 2000, stepchildren who were legally adopted by the householder were classified as adopted children.

## Race

The data on race were derived from answers to the question on race that was asked of all people. The concept of race, as used by the Census Bureau, reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups.

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

If an individual did not provide a race response, the race or races of the householder or other household members were assigned using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the race or races of the householder, another natural-born child, or the spouse of the householder were assigned. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race or races of a householder in a previously processed household were assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in “Accuracy of the Data.”

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

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

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

*American Indian.* Includes people who indicated their race as “American Indian,” entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

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*American Indian tribe.* Respondents who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations. The information on tribe is based on self identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of federally or state-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary files. The information for Census 2000 is derived from the American Indian Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census that was updated based on a December 1997 Federal Register Notice, entitled "Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Service From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs," Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

*Alaska Native.* Includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians as well as entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian. The Alaska tribes are the Alaskan Athabascan, Tlingit, and Haida. The information for Census 2000 is based on the American Indian Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census, which was expanded to list the individual Alaska Native Villages when provided as a written response for race.

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

*Asian Indian.* Includes people who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" or identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Chinese.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Chinese" or who identify themselves as Cantonese, or Chinese American. In some census tabulations, written entries of Taiwanese are included with Chinese while in others they are shown separately.

*Filipino.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Filipino" or who report entries such as Filipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Japanese" or who report entries such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Korean.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Korean" or who provide a response of Korean American.

*Vietnamese.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Vietnamese" or who provide a response of Vietnamese American.

*Cambodian.* Includes people who provide a response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong.* Includes people who provide a response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian.* Includes people who provide a response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai.* Includes people who provide a response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian.* Includes people who provide a response of Bangladeshi; Bhutanese; Burmese; Indochinese; Indonesian; Iwo Jiman; Madagascar; Malaysian; Maldivian; Nepalese; Okinawan; Pakistani; Singaporean; Sri Lankan; or Other Asian, specified and Other Asian, not specified.

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

*Native Hawaiian.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawaiian" or who identify themselves as "Part Hawaiian" or "Hawaiian."

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*Guamanian or Chamorro.* Includes people who indicate their race as such, including written entries of Chamorro or Guam.

*Samoan.* Includes people who indicate their race as “Samoan” or who identify themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Other Pacific Islander.* Includes people who provide a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group, such as Carolinian, Chuukese (Trukese), Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Pohnpeian, Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tokelauan, Tongan, Yapese, or Pacific Islander, not specified.

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

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

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

There are 57 possible combinations (see Figure B-1) involving the race categories shown above. Thus, according to this approach, a response of “White” and “Asian” was tallied as two or more races, while a response of “Japanese” and “Chinese” was not because “Japanese” and “Chinese” are both Asian responses. Tabulations of responses involving reporting of two or more races within the American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories are available in other data products.

Given the many possible ways of displaying data on two or more races, data products will provide varying levels of detail. The most common presentation shows a single line indicating “Two or more races.” Some data products provide totals of all 57 possible combinations of two or more races, as well as subtotals of people reporting a specific number of races, such as people reporting two races, people reporting three races, and so on.

In other presentations on race, data are shown for the total number of people who reported one of the six categories alone or in combination with one or more other race categories. For example, the category “Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races” includes people who reported Asian alone and people who reported Asian in combination with White, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race. This number, therefore, represents the maximum number of people who reported as Asian in the question on race. When this data presentation is used, the individual race categories will add to more than the total population because people may be included in more than one category.

**Coding of write-in entries.** During 100-percent processing of Census 2000 questionnaires, subject-matter specialists reviewed and coded written entries from four response categories on the race item American Indian or Alaska Native, Other Asian, Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race. The Other Asian and Other Pacific Islander response categories shared the same write-in area on the questionnaire.

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**Comparability.** The data on race in Census 2000 are not directly comparable to those collected in previous censuses. The October 1997 revised standards issued by the OMB led to changes in the question on race for Census 2000. The Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal data were the first to reflect these changes. First, respondents were allowed to select more than one category for race. Second, the sequence of the questions on race and Hispanic origin changed. In 1990, the question on race (Item 4) preceded the question on Hispanic origin (Item 7) with two intervening questions. For Census 2000, the question on race immediately follows the question on Hispanic origin. Third, there were terminology changes to the response categories, such as spelling out “American” instead of “Amer.” for the American Indian or Alaska Native category; and adding “Native” to the Hawaiian response category. The 1990 category “Other race” was renamed “Some other race.”

Other differences that may affect comparability involve the individual categories on the Census 2000 questionnaire. The 1990 category, “Asian and Pacific Islander” was separated into two categories, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.” Accordingly, on the Census 2000 questionnaire, there were seven Asian categories and four Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories. The two residual categories, “Other Asian” and “Other Pacific Islander,” replaced the 1990 single category “Other API.” The 1990 categories “American Indian,” “Eskimo,” and “Aleut” were combined into “American Indian and Alaska Native.” American Indians and Alaska Natives can report one or more tribes.

As in 1990, people who reported a Hispanic or Latino ethnicity in the question on race and did not mark a specific race category were classified in the “Some other race” category (“Other race” in 1990). They commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Latino. In the 1970 census, most of these responses were included in the “White” category. In addition, some ethnic entries that in 1990 may have been coded as White or Black are now shown in the “Some other race” group.

For Puerto Rico, separate questions on race and Hispanic origin were included on their Census 2000 questionnaire, identical to the questions used in the United States. The 1950 census was the last census to include these questions on the Puerto Rico questionnaire.

Census 2000 included an automated review, computer edit, and coding operation on a 100-percent basis for the write-in responses to the race question, similar to that used in the 1990 census. Write-in responses such as Laotian or Thai, and Guamanian or Tongan were reviewed, coded, and tabulated as “Other Asian” and “Other Pacific Islander,” respectively, in the census. All tribal entries were coded as either American Indian or as Alaska Native.

Figure B-1. **Two or More Races (57 Possible Specified Combinations)**

1. White; Black or African American
2. White; American Indian and Alaska Native
3. White; Asian
4. White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
5. White; Some other race
6. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native
7. Black; Asian
8. Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
9. Black; Some other race
10. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
11. American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
12. American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
13. Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
14. Asian; Some other race
15. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
16. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native
17. White; Black; Asian
18. White; Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

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Figure B-1. **Two or More Races (57 Possible Specified Combinations)**—Con.

19. White; Black; Some other race
20. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
21. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
22. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
23. White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
24. White; Asian; Some other race
25. White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
26. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
27. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
28. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
29. Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
30. Black; Asian; Some other race
31. Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
32. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
33. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
34. American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
35. Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
36. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
37. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
38. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
39. White; Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
40. White; Black; Asian; Some other race
41. White; Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
42. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
43. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
44. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
45. White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
46. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
47. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
48. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
49. Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
50. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
51. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
52. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
53. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
54. White; Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
55. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
56. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
57. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race



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## Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. Individuals were asked to mark either “male” or “female” to indicate their sex. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person’s given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see “Accuracy of the Data.”)

**Sex ratio.** A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability.** A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### Living Quarters

Living quarters are either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of “Group Quarters” under “Population Characteristics.”) Living quarters are usually found in structures intended for residential use, but also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use as well as in places such as tents, vans, emergency and transition shelters, dormitories, and barracks.

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

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), vans, tents, and the like are housing units only if they are occupied as someone’s usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers’ lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Also excluded from the housing inventory are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Occupied housing unit.** A housing unit is occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, people who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

If any of the occupants in rooming or boarding houses, congregate housing, or continuing care facilities live separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

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

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place.

Vacant units are excluded from the housing inventory if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements. Also excluded are vacant units with a sign that they are condemned or they are to be demolished.

**Comparability.** The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the “dwelling unit” concept. Although the term became “housing unit” and the definition was modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the housing unit definition remained essentially comparable between 1940 and 1990. Since 1990, two changes were made to the housing unit definition.

The first change eliminated the concept of “eating separately.” The elimination of the eating criterion is more in keeping with the United Nations’ definition of a housing unit that stresses the entire concept of separateness rather than the specific “eating” element. Although we previously included the “eating separately” criterion in the definition of a housing unit, data were not collected that allowed us to distinguish whether the occupants ate separately from any other people in the building. (Questions that asked households about their eating arrangements have not been included in the census after 1970.) Therefore, the current definition better reflects the information that is used in the determination of a housing unit.

The second change for Census 2000 eliminated the “number of nonrelatives” criterion; that is, “9 or more people unrelated to the householder” which caused a conversion of housing units to group quarters. This change was prompted by the following considerations: (1) there were relatively few such conversions made as a result of this rule in 1990; (2) household relationship and housing data were lost by converting these units to group quarters; and (3) there was no empirical support for establishing a particular number of nonrelatives as a threshold for these conversions.

In 1960, 1970, and 1980, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and other similar places where 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents were counted as part of the housing inventory. We intended to classify these vacant units as housing units in the 1990 census. However, an evaluation of the data collection procedures prior to the 1990 census indicated that the concept of permanency was a difficult and confusing procedure for enumerators to apply correctly. Consequently, in the 1990 census, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were not counted as housing units. In Census 2000, we continued the procedure adopted in 1990.

### **Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Unit**

A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the number of owner-occupied housing units.

### **Average Household Size of Renter-Occupied Unit**

A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the number of renter-occupied housing units.

### **Tenure**

Tenure was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner occupied.** A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is Person 1 on the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household



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with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement, such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information is collected on the long-form questionnaire.

**Renter occupied.** All occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services, such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a service provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability.** Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or loan, or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage. In Census 2000, we continued with the same tenure categories used in the 1990 census.

### **Vacancy Status**

The data on vacancy status were obtained from Enumerator Questionnaire, Item C. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by census enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

**For rent.** These are vacant units offered “for rent” and vacant units offered either “for rent or for sale.”

**For sale only.** These are vacant units offered “for sale only,” including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered “for sale only.”

**Rented or sold, not occupied.** If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as “rented or sold, not occupied.”

**For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.** These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included in this category.

**For migrant workers.** These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

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**Other vacant.** If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as “other vacant.” For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

**Available housing.** Available housing units are vacant units that are for sale only or for rent.

**Available housing vacancy rate.** The proportion of the housing inventory that is available for sale only or for rent. It is computed by dividing the number of available units by the sum of the occupied units and the number of available units, and then multiplying by 100.

**Homeowner vacancy rate.** The proportion of the homeowner housing inventory that is vacant for sale. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and vacant units that are for sale only, and then multiplying by 100.

**Rental vacancy rate.** The proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant for rent. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent, and then multiplying by 100.

**Comparability.** Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. Since 1990, we have used the category “For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.” In earlier censuses, separate categories were used to collect data on these types of vacant units. Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. Beginning in 1990 and continuing into Census 2000, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero.

### Average

See Mean.

### Interpolation

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

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, average family size is obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many of the population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value (if  $n$  is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if  $n$  is even) in an ordered list of  $n$  data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. Each median is calculated using a standard distribution. (See also “Interpolation.”)

For data products in publication or display table format, if the median falls within the upper interval of an open-ended distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+), or if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-).

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For products on CD-ROM and products that can be downloaded by a user as data files (no text, just numbers), if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value, but with no plus or minus symbol.

**Percentage**

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

**Rate**

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

# Appendix C.

## Data Collection and Processing Procedures

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### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her “usual residence” in Census 2000. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person’s legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of people whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that people were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 2000).

#### United States

**Enumeration rules.** Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person’s legal status or citizenship. As in previous censuses, people specifically excluded from the census were citizens of foreign countries temporarily traveling or visiting in the United States who had not established a residence.

Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States. With some exceptions, Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in Census 2000. U.S. military personnel and federal civilian employees stationed outside the United States, and their dependents living with them, are included in the population counts for the 50 states for purposes of Congressional apportionment but are excluded from all other tabulations for states and their subdivisions. The counts of overseas U.S. military personnel,

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federal civilian employees, and their dependents were obtained from administrative records maintained by the employing federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas who were not affiliated with the U.S. government were not included in the census.

**Residence rules.** Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on Census Day.

People temporarily away from their usual residence on Census Day, such as on a vacation or business trip, were to be counted at their usual residence.

**Armed forces personnel in the United States.** Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted at their usual residence (the place where they lived and slept most of the time), whether it was on or off the military installation. Family members of armed forces personnel were counted at their usual residence (for example, with the armed forces person or at another location).

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard vessel with a U.S. homeport were given the opportunity to report an onshore residence where they usually stayed when they were off the ship. Those who reported an onshore residence were counted there; those who did not were counted at their vessel's homeport.

**Personnel on U.S. flag merchant vessels.** Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a U.S. port, sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, or sailing from a U.S. port to a Puerto Rico port were counted at their usual onshore residence if they reported one. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were assigned as follows:

- The U.S. port, if the vessel was docked there on Census Day.
- The port of departure, if the ship was sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, or from a U.S. port to a Puerto Rico port.

Crews of U.S. merchant ships docked in a foreign port (including the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam), sailing from one foreign port to another foreign port, sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port were not included in the census.

**People away at school.** College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**People in institutions.** People under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in federal or state prisons; local jails; federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing or convalescent homes for the aged or dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill; or in drug/alcohol recovery facilities were counted at these places.

**People in general hospitals.** People in general hospitals or wards (including Veterans Affairs hospitals) on Census Day were counted at their usual residence. Newborn babies were counted at the residence where they would be living.

**People in shelters.** People staying on Census Day at emergency or transitional shelters with sleeping facilities for people without housing, such as for abused women or runaway or neglected youth, were counted at the shelter.

**People with multiple residences.** People who lived at more than one residence during the week, month, or year were counted at the place where they lived most of the time. For example, commuter workers living away part of the week while working were counted at the residence where they stayed most of the week. Likewise, people who lived in one state but spent the winter in another state with a warmer climate (“snowbirds”) were to be counted at the residence where they lived most of the year.

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**People away from their usual residence on Census Day.** Temporary, migrant, or seasonal workers who did not report a usual U.S. residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day.

In some areas, natural disasters (hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, and so forth) displaced households from their usual place of residence. If these people reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

People away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## **Puerto Rico**

**Enumeration rules.** Each person whose usual residence was in Puerto Rico was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. As in previous censuses, people specifically excluded from the census were citizens of foreign countries temporarily traveling or visiting in Puerto Rico who had not established a residence.

Americans usually living in Puerto Rico but temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in Puerto Rico. Americans with a usual residence outside Puerto Rico were not counted as part of the Puerto Rico resident population.

**Residence rules.** Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on Census Day.

People temporarily away from their usual residence on Census Day were to be counted at their usual residence.

**Armed forces personnel in Puerto Rico.** Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted at their usual residence (the place where they lived and slept most of the time), whether it was on or off the military installation. Family members of armed forces personnel were counted at their usual residence (for example, with the armed forces person or at another location).

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard vessel with a Puerto Rico homeport were given the opportunity to report an onshore residence where they usually stayed when they were off the ship. Those who reported an onshore residence were counted there; those who did not were counted at their vessel's homeport.

**Personnel on U.S. flag merchant vessels.** Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a Puerto Rico port, sailing from one Puerto Rico port to another Puerto Rico port, or sailing from a Puerto Rico port to a U.S. port were counted at their usual onshore residence if they reported one. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were assigned as follows:

- The Puerto Rico port if the vessel was docked there on Census Day.
- The port of departure if the ship was sailing from one Puerto Rico port to another Puerto Rico port or from a Puerto Rico port to a U.S. port.

Crews of U.S. merchant ships docked in a foreign port (including the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam), sailing from a Puerto Rico port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a Puerto Rico port were not included in the census.

**People away at school.** College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

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**People in institutions.** People under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in federal or state prisons; local jails; federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing or convalescent homes for the aged or dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill; or in drug/alcohol recovery facilities were counted at these places.

**People in general hospitals.** People in general hospitals or wards (including Veterans Affairs hospitals) on Census Day were counted at their usual residence. Newborn babies were counted at the residence where they would be living.

**People in shelters.** People staying on Census Day at emergency or transitional shelters with sleeping facilities for people without housing, such as for abused women or runaway or neglected youth, were counted at the shelter.

**People with multiple residences.** People who lived at more than one residence during the week, month, or year were counted at the place where they lived most of the time. For example, commuter workers living away part of the week while working were counted at the residence where they stayed most of the week.

**People away from their usual residence on Census Day.** Temporary, migrant, or seasonal workers who did not report a usual Puerto Rico residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day.

In some areas, natural disasters (hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, and so forth) displaced households from their usual place of residence. If these people reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

People away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## **MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE CENSUS 2000 PLAN**

The Census Bureau prepared the Census 2000 plan to ensure the most accurate decennial census legally possible. This plan included data collection from 100 percent of households and housing units. In addition, the plan included an extensive statistical operation to measure and correct overall and differential coverage of U.S. residents in Census 2000. This operation consisted of a scientific sample of approximately 300,000 housing units and used regional groupings to generate corrected counts. To ensure that Census 2000 will be both more accurate and more cost-effective than the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau reviewed its procedures with input from a wide array of experts. In addition, the Census Bureau and Department of Commerce officials held more than 100 briefings for the members of Congress and their staff on the plan for Census 2000. The result has been an innovative departure from past practices that substantially increased overall accuracy and addressed the differential undercount of children, renters, and minorities. At the same time, the new methods of enumeration saved money and delivered results more quickly. The major components of the plan for Census 2000 included:

### **1. The Master Address File**

To conduct Census 2000, the Census Bureau needed to identify and locate an estimated 118 million housing units in the Nation. The Census Bureau accomplished this goal by developing and maintaining the Master Address File (MAF). This vital operation took place with the assistance of the U.S. Postal Service (USPS); other federal agencies; tribal, state and local governments; community organizations; and by an intensive canvass of selected areas. The resulting file was more comprehensive than ever before.

In 1990, the Census Bureau relied on address lists purchased from vendors. As these lists were originally generated for marketing purposes, they proved to be less accurate in low-income areas. As a result, during the 1990 census, housing units were missed often enough to contribute notably to the undercount problem. Plans for Census 2000 were designed to address weaknesses found in the 1990 address list. The Census 2000 MAF started with the USPS address list, a list that



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does not discriminate against certain areas because of their marketing potential. Partnerships with state and local officials, community organizations, and tribal governments also played an important role in making sure the MAF is accurate; the local officials who knew the areas best helped develop the MAF. Finally, the Bureau made intensive efforts to create address lists in rural areas well in advance of the census.

**City-style addresses.** The USPS uses the term “city-style” for an address such as “123 Main Street,” even though such an address may occur in small towns and increasingly along country roads. In areas where the USPS delivers mail primarily to city-style addresses, the Census Bureau created the MAF by combining addresses from the 1990 Census Address Control File with those addresses in the USPS Delivery Sequence File (DSF). The DSF is a national file of individual delivery point addresses. As part of a cooperative agreement, the USPS provided the Census Bureau with updated DSFs on a regular basis. The Bureau then located these addresses in its computer mapping system called TIGER® (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing). If an address could not be located, the location was researched and resolved through an office operation or through assistance from local partners. As a result of this research, the Bureau identified new features and corrected and added address ranges to the TIGER® database.

**Noncity-style addresses.** In late 1998 and early 1999, the Census Bureau launched a comprehensive effort to canvass areas where most residences did not have city-style addresses. Over 30,000 canvassers visited approximately 22 million residences without a street address to enter their locations in the TIGER® system. The combination of innovative use of computer data and technology along with these visits allowed the Bureau to construct the most accurate address list ever, giving field enumerators more time to meet other challenges presented by the 2000 count.

**Remote areas.** In a few extremely remote and sparsely settled areas, census enumerators created the address list at the time of the initial census data collection while canvassing their assignment area and picking up or completing unaddressed questionnaires that the USPS previously had delivered to each household.

**Nontraditional living quarters.** A separate operation built an inventory of all facilities that were not traditional living quarters; for example, prisons and hospitals. The Bureau interviewed an official at each location using a Facility Questionnaire. The responses to the questionnaire identified each group quarters and any housing units associated with the location. The Bureau classified each group quarters and its associated housing units at the location according to whether they would be enumerated as part of special place enumeration or through regular enumeration. The Bureau added these group quarters and housing units to the MAF and linked them to the TIGER® database.

**Local government partnerships.** The Bureau relied on local knowledge to build the MAF. State, local, and tribal governments; regional and metropolitan planning agencies; and related nongovernmental organizations were encouraged to submit locally developed and maintained city-style address lists to the Census Bureau to enhance the MAF. The Bureau matched the local lists both to the MAF and TIGER® database and verified the status of each newly identified address through ongoing matches to updated address information from the USPS, other independent sources, and its own field operations. The Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program was a partnership that allowed local and tribal governments to designate a liaison to review the portion of the MAF that covered their jurisdiction to help ensure its completeness. After processing the LUCA input, the Census Bureau provided feedback on the status of the adds, deletes, and corrections of addresses to the liaisons. The updated address list then was used to deliver census questionnaires.

## 2. Public Outreach and Marketing

In 1990, the mail response rate dropped in spite of the Census Bureau’s support of a public service announcement (PSA) effort that aired donated advertisements. Part of this drop was caused by the Bureau’s inability to ensure that PSAs were broadcast at optimum times and in appropriate



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markets. An evaluation of the 1990 PSA campaign noted that the ads were seldom placed at optimal times because decisions about when to air PSAs rested with local radio and television stations. Sixty percent of the U.S. population received 91 percent of the census advertising impact; 40 percent received only 9 percent. Based on its studies of prior outreach campaigns, the Bureau concluded that the professional control of a paid media campaign would produce the best results. Census 2000 launched a vigorous public outreach campaign to educate everyone about the importance of being counted. Among the improvements in public outreach and marketing were:

**Partnerships/targeted community outreach.** The Census Bureau built partnerships with local and tribal governments, businesses, and community groups to get the word out, to endorse the census, and to encourage constituents to respond. Beginning in 1996 and expanding in 1998, the Bureau hired government and community specialists to build relationships with local community and service-based organizations, focusing on groups representing traditionally undercounted populations. The Bureau deployed an extensive outreach program to reach schools, public sector employees, American Indians, and religious organizations. Businesses, nonprofit groups, and labor organizations also were asked to endorse participation and to publicize the census through employee newsletters, inserts with paychecks, and through communications with members and local chapters.

**Direct mail.** The census questionnaire and related materials delivered to individual addresses carried the same themes and messages as the overall campaign.

**Public relations.** The Census Bureau used public meetings and the news media to inform the public about the value of the census and to encourage response. Communications specialists were assigned to each field office to perform media outreach, to respond to media inquiries, and to coordinate the dissemination of the Census 2000 message. In many communities, the Census Bureau established local broadcaster/news director committees to emphasize Census 2000 to television viewers and radio listeners through broadcast segments and editorials in newspapers.

**Paid advertising.** The Census Bureau planned a targeted campaign to reach everyone through ads in newspapers, magazines, billboards, posters, radio, and television. A private advertising firm designed and implemented the Census 2000 advertising campaign. The Census Bureau conducted a first-ever paid advertising campaign, including a national media campaign aimed at increasing mail response. The campaign included advertising directed at raising mail response rates among historically undercounted populations, with special messages targeted to hard-to-enumerate populations. Advertising also focused on encouraging cooperation during the nonresponse follow-up procedures.

**Media public relations.** The Census Bureau assigned media specialists to the regional census centers to cultivate local press contacts and respond to local media inquiries.

**Promotion and special events.** A variety of special events, including parades, athletic events and public services television documentaries were cosponsored by state, local, and tribal governments and by community organizations and businesses to motivate people to respond.

**More ways to respond.** In 2000, in addition to mailing the census questionnaires, the Census Bureau made the forms available in stores and malls, in civic or community centers, in schools, and in other locations frequented by the public. A well-publicized, toll-free telephone number was available for those who wished to respond to the census by telephone. People also had the option to respond to the short form via the Internet.

**Multiple languages.** In 2000, as in all prior decennial censuses, questionnaires were in English (the Census Bureau has made Spanish-language questionnaires available in the past). However, for the first time in a decennial census, households had the option to request and receive questionnaires in five other languages (Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese). In addition, questionnaire assistance booklets were available in 49 languages.

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### **3. Questionnaire Mailout/Mailback**

In Census 2000, the questionnaire mailout/mailback system was the primary means of census-taking, as it has been since 1970. The short form was delivered to approximately 83 percent of all housing units. The short form asked only the basic population and housing questions, while the long form included additional questions on the characteristics of each person and of the housing unit. The long form was delivered to a sample of approximately 17 percent of all housing units.

USPS letter carriers delivered questionnaires to the vast majority of housing units that had city-style addresses. In areas without such addresses, enumerators hand delivered addressed census questionnaires to each housing unit. In very remote or sparsely populated areas, enumerators visited each housing unit and picked up or completed unaddressed questionnaires that the USPS previously delivered to each unit.

### **4. Collecting Data on Populations Living in Nontraditional Households**

During a decennial census, the Census Bureau not only counts people living in houses and apartments, but also must count people who live in group quarters and other nontraditional housing units, as well as people with no usual residence. These units include nursing homes, group homes, college dormitories, migrant and seasonal farm worker camps, military barracks or installations, American Indian reservations, and remote areas in Alaska.

Some of the methods that were used for these special populations are listed below:

- The Census Bureau designed an operation for Census 2000 called Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) to improve the count of individuals who might not be included through standard enumeration methods. The SBE operation was conducted in selected service locations, such as shelters and soup kitchens, and at targeted outdoor locations.
- Another special operation counted highly transient individuals living at recreational vehicle campgrounds and parks, commercial or public campgrounds, marinas, and even workers' quarters at fairs and carnivals.
- The Census Bureau worked with tribal officials to select the appropriate data collection methodologies for American Indian reservations.
- Remote areas of Alaska, often accessible only by small airplanes, snowmobiles, four wheel-drive vehicles, or dogsleds, were enumerated beginning in mid-February. This special timing permitted travel to these areas while conditions are most favorable.
- The Census Bureau worked with the Department of Defense and the U.S. Coast Guard to count individuals living on military installations, and with the U.S. Maritime Administration to identify maritime vessels for enumeration.

### **5. Collecting Long Form Data to Meet Federal Requirements**

The census is the only data gathering effort that collects the same information from enough people to get comparable data for every geographic area in the United States. The Census Bureau has used the long form on a sample basis since 1940 to collect more data, while reducing overall respondent burden. The Census 2000 long form asked questions addressing the same 7 subjects that appeared on the short form, plus an additional 27 subjects which were either specifically required by law to be included in the census or were required in order to implement other federal programs.

### **6. Retrieving and Processing the Data From the Returned Forms**

The Census Bureau contracted with the private sector to secure the best available data capture technology. This technology allowed the Census Bureau to control, manage, and process Census 2000 data more efficiently.

The Census 2000 Data Capture System has been a complex network of operational controls and processing routines. The Census Bureau recorded a full electronic image of many of the questionnaires, sorted mail-return questionnaires automatically, used optical mark recognition for all check-box items, and used optical character recognition to capture write-in character based data

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items. The system allowed the Census Bureau to reduce the logistical burdens associated with handling large volumes of paper questionnaires. Once forms were checked in, prepared, and scanned, all subsequent operations were accomplished using the electronic image and data capture.

## **7. Matching and Unduplication**

One of the main goals of Census 2000 was to make it simpler for people to be counted by having census forms available in public locations and providing multiple language translations. Responses also were accepted over the telephone and, for the short form only, on the Internet. These options made it easier for everyone to be counted, but increased the possibility of multiple responses for a given person and household. Advances in computer technology in the areas of computer storage, retrieval, and matching, along with image capture and recognition, gave the Census Bureau the flexibility to provide multiple response options without incurring undue risk to the accuracy of the resulting census data. Unduplication of multiple responses in past censuses required massive clerical operations. Modern technology allowed the Census Bureau to spot and eliminate multiple responses from the same household.

## **8. Geographic Database Development—TIGER®**

The Census Bureau's TIGER® (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) system provided the geographic structure for the control of the data collection, tabulation, and dissemination operations for Census 2000. The TIGER® system links each living quarter to a spatial location, each location to a specific geographic area, and each geographic area to the correct name or number and attributes. The database constantly changes; for example, when new streets are built and the names and address ranges of existing streets change. To ensure that the TIGER® database is complete and correct, the Census Bureau works with other federal agencies; state, local and tribal governments; and other public and private groups to update both its inventory of geographic features and its depiction of the boundaries, names, and attributes of the various geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data.

The Census Bureau obtains updates to the features in the TIGER® system, including associated address ranges, from its various address list improvement activities, from partnership efforts like the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program, from digital files provided by some local and tribal governments, and from local and tribal governments in response to a preview of the census map of their jurisdictions.

As a part of updating the TIGER® system, the Census Bureau conducted boundary surveys in 1998 and 1999 to determine the boundaries that were in effect on January 1, 2000, which were the official Census 2000 boundaries for functioning governments. The Census Bureau also relied on other programs to update the TIGER® boundaries data, including a program that allowed local or tribal officials to review proposed Census 2000 boundaries a program that allowed local and tribal participants the opportunity to delineate Census 2000 participant statistical areas (block groups, census county divisions, census designated places, and census tracts) and additional programs that offered participants the opportunity to identify other areas for which the Census Bureau would tabulate data (for example, traffic analysis zones).

## **9. Field Offices and Staffing**

The Census Bureau opened a national network of temporary offices from which employees collected and processed the data for Census 2000. Establishing the office network required, for most offices, the leasing of office space, purchasing furniture and equipment, purchasing and installing computer hardware and software, and establishing voice and data line connections. The plan for the office structure included:

- **12 Regional Census Centers (RCCs).** Through a network of Census Field Offices, the RCCs managed all census field data collections operations, address listings, and address list enhancement for city-style address areas; coordinated the LUCA program; produced maps; updated TIGER®; worked with local participants in the Public Law 94–171 Redistricting Data Program; and recruited temporary staff.

- **402 Census Field Offices (CFOs).** Opened in September 1998, these offices helped with address listing; conducted local recruiting; and performed clerical review of completed field address listing work.
- **520 Local Census Offices (LCOs).** These offices produced enumerator maps and assignments; conducted local recruiting; conducted outreach and promotion; conducted group quarters and service-based enumeration activities; conducted update/leave and list/enumerate operations; conducted nonresponse follow-up, coverage improvement follow-up, and address verifications; and performed the block canvass operations.
- **3 New Data Capture Centers (DCCs).** These centers checked in mail returns, prepared questionnaires, and conducted data capture.
- **1 National Processing Center (NPC).** In addition to performing the functions of a Data Processing Center, it processed address listing data and performed coding of questionnaire data.

To conduct a successful Census 2000, the Census Bureau recruited and tested hundreds of thousands of applicants for a wide range of positions, such as local census office managers, enumerators, partnership specialists, media specialists, and clerks. This required an extraordinary recruiting effort throughout the country. Every job applicant was required to pass a written test and was screened for criminal history. Applicants selected for employment had to take an oath of office and sign an affidavit agreeing not to disclose census information.

Many factors converged to present the Census Bureau with unprecedented challenges in hiring, retraining, and training the necessary employees for Census 2000. To address this challenge, the Census Bureau implemented several new approaches:

- Innovative methods of setting pay and incentives.
- Expanding the potential labor force by working with other federal agencies and state agencies to reduce barriers presented by various income transfer programs, and encouraging recipients of these programs to work for the Census Bureau. Consistent with these efforts, the Census Bureau hired more welfare-to-work employees than any other federal agency.
- Earlier and expanded training for enumerators.

## 10. Data Collection: Basic Enumeration Strategy

To ensure that the Census Bureau obtained a completed questionnaire from every household, or as close to that as possible, the Census Bureau developed a ten-part, integrated enumeration strategy.

- The first part of this strategy ensured that a questionnaire was delivered to every housing unit, by one of three data collection methods:
  - **Mailout/mailback.** U.S. Postal Service delivered questionnaires to every “city style” housing unit with a street name and house number.
  - **Update/leave.** Census enumerators delivered questionnaires to housing units without street names and house numbers to be mailed back, mainly in rural areas, and corrected and updated the address list and maps for any additions or errors.
  - **List/enumerate.** In remote and sparsely populated areas, enumerators visited every housing unit and completed the enumeration as delivered.
- The second part of this strategy provided people with assistance, as needed, to complete and return their questionnaires.
  - **Telephone questionnaire assistance (TQA).** The Census Bureau operated a toll-free TQA system, in English, Spanish, and several other languages, providing automated touch-tone answers to common questions, personal operator answers to those requesting it, and special service for the hearing impaired to assist them in completing a short form. Callers also could request a questionnaire.

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- **Internet.** Respondents were able to access an Internet Web site to both receive assistance and, for short forms, submit their responses.
  - **Questionnaire assistance centers.** The Census Bureau opened Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers in convenient locations to assist respondents with filling out questionnaires in person. Bilingual staff was available in these centers.
  - **Questionnaire assistance guides.** Questionnaire Assistance Guides were available in 49 languages.
  - The third part of this strategy provided a means for people who believed they had not received a questionnaire or were not included on one. Part of this operation was targeted to members of historically undercounted groups. The major element of this operation was the distribution of “Be Counted Questionnaires.” The Census Bureau distributed these questionnaires at public locations, such as Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers and some public and private facilities, staffed with bilingual competencies when appropriate. These forms were available in English, Spanish, Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Tagalog.
  - The fourth part of this strategy was designed to enumerate people who did not live in traditional housing units, including group quarters situations, such as nursing homes and college dormitories; people living in migrant farm worker camps, on boats, on military installations; and federal employees living overseas. This part of the strategy was expanded further because the Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal results indicated that, compared to 1990, many more people did not live in traditional housing units.
    - **Group quarters enumeration.** This operation identified the location of all group living quarters and made advance visits to each group quarter. Census staff listed all residents in April 2000 and distributed questionnaire packets.
    - **Transient night operation.** Transient night enumerated people living a mobile lifestyle by visiting and interviewing people at racetracks, commercial or public campgrounds and those for recreational vehicles, fairs and carnivals, and marinas.
    - **Remote Alaska enumeration.** This operation sent out enumerators to deliver and complete questionnaires for people living in outlying or remote settlements in Alaska.
    - **Domestic military/maritime enumeration.** The Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Department of Defense and U.S. Coast Guard, identified living quarters and housing units on military installations and ships assigned to a U.S. home port and used appropriate enumeration methods.
    - **Overseas enumeration.** The Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Department of Defense and other departments, counted federal employees assigned overseas (including members of the armed forces) and their dependents, for apportionment purposes.
  - The fifth part of this strategy targeted people with no usual residence or address. This operation was conducted at selective service locations, such as shelters and soup kitchens and non-sheltered outdoor locations.
  - The sixth part of this strategy deployed special data collection methods to improve cooperation and enumeration in certain hard-to-enumerate areas.
    - Regional Census Centers used the planning database and their knowledge of local conditions to identify appropriate areas for targeted methods. A team of enumerators then went to targeted areas, such as areas with high concentrations of multiunit buildings, safety concerns or low enumerator production rates, and conducted team enumerations.
    - Mail response rates and maps were available to local and tribal officials so they could work with Census Bureau staff to identify low-response areas and implement additional outreach and publicity efforts and targeted enumeration efforts.

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- In partnership with local and tribal governments and community-based organizations, local census offices established Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers in locations, such as community centers and large apartment buildings, to provide assistance in English, Spanish, and other and foreign languages.
  - The Be Counted Program made unaddressed questionnaires available in the Walk-In Assistance Centers and other locations.
  - Letters were mailed to managers of large multiunit structures and gated communities informing them of upcoming census operations.
  - In preidentified census blocks, census enumerators canvassed the blocks, updated the address list, and delivered and completed census questionnaires for all housing units.
  - In preidentified blocks originally classified as “Mailout/Mailback” areas, enumerators delivered the questionnaire and updated the address list (Urban Update/Leave).
  - The seventh part of this strategy, coverage-edit and telephone follow-up, reviewed completed questionnaires for potential missing, incomplete, or inconsistent data.
    - **Coverage edit.** The Census Bureau checked completed questionnaires for discrepancies between the number of persons reported and the number of persons for whom information was provided, forms returned where population count was blank, and forms for certain households that contained complex living arrangements.
    - **Follow-up.** Telephone clerks contacted and reinterviewed the households with discrepancies identified after mail returns were data captured; field staff resolved discrepancies found on enumerator returned questionnaires.
    - **Content edit.** Computer operations identified missing or incomplete responses to population or housing units and used statistical imputation to complete the information.
  - The eighth part of this strategy, nonresponse follow-up (NRFU), was the effort to secure a response in Census 2000 from every housing unit and resident. One hundred percent of nonresponding households were followed up.
    - In the initial period, the Census Bureau used reminder publicity urging people to return their questionnaires.
    - Following the period of mail response, nonresponding households were identified and listed.
    - Enumerators visited all nonresponding addresses to obtain a completed questionnaire for each household.
    - In mailout/mailback areas, enumerators also followed up 100 percent of housing units identified as nonexistent or vacant by the U.S. Postal Service.
    - In update/leave areas, enumerators followed up 100 percent of housing units where the Census Bureau was unable to deliver questionnaires.
    - The Census Bureau conducted quality assurance checks of NRFU to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the operations.
  - The ninth part of strategy involved additional operations to improve the coverage of Census 2000.
    - In mailout/mailback areas, enumerators revisited addresses for which questionnaires were returned in NRFU reporting the housing unit as vacant or delete and which were not initially identified by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable as addressed.
    - In update/leave areas, enumerators revisited addresses for which a questionnaire was returned as vacant or nonexistent in NRFU, but the questionnaire was not returned as undeliverable during the update/leave operation.
    - In both mailout/mailback and update/leave areas, mail returns checked in but not data captured were rechecked and, if necessary, revisited.



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- The tenth part of this strategy was unduplication, which involved reviewing and selecting person information when more than one questionnaire data set was reported for a single address. Dress Rehearsal results showed that the multiple ways in which people could respond to the census increased the possibility of more than one response being submitted for a given person or household. Automated matching technologies allowed the Census Bureau to resolve situations where more than one form was received for an address.

## 11. Special Populations

### American Indian and Alaska Native Areas and Hawaiian Home Lands

The Census Bureau based its strategy for enumerating the populations in the American Indian and Alaska Native Areas (AIANAs) and Hawaiian home lands on building partnerships for:

- **Address list development.** The Census Bureau used U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence Files in AIANAs and Hawaiian home lands where there were city-style addresses. In other areas, the census enumerators used the "update/leave" method where a form is left with the respondent for return by mail. In more remote areas, the census enumerator actually delivered the form and conducted the census interview all in one visit. Tribal governments had an opportunity to participate in the LUCA program. The Census Bureau worked with tribal officials to select the appropriate data collection methodology for each area.
- **Geographic programs.** There were many programs available to review and define geographic areas (see Appendix A for more details).
- **Marketing.** Census Bureau staff and tribal liaisons compiled lists of available media for paid advertising and promotion. The Census Bureau also enlisted the help of tribal liaisons and locally established "Complete Count Committees" to assist with promotional activities.
- **Field operations.** The Census Bureau worked with tribal governments to assist in all levels of field operations, including training local staff in cultural awareness, assisting in recruiting efforts, and identifying locations for census questionnaire assistance centers.
- **Data dissemination.** While most data were processed in the same way as data for rest of the nation, the Census Bureau worked with tribal governments to meet their data needs.

### Puerto Rico

The Census 2000 operations in Puerto Rico were comparable to activities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Census Bureau worked in partnership with the government of Puerto Rico to ensure that Census 2000 data met the federal legal requirements.

- **Build partnerships at every stage of the process.** The Census Bureau entered a Memorandum of Agreement with the governor of Puerto Rico which outlined mutual roles and responsibilities. In consultation with the government of Puerto Rico, census questionnaire content was developed to meet the legislative and programmatic needs of Puerto Rico. A separate advertisement and promotion campaign was conducted in Puerto Rico to build awareness of the census and boost participation. Address list development allowed Puerto Rico to participate in the LUCA program.
- **Census questionnaires.** Census questionnaires were readily available in Spanish and also in English, if requested. In Puerto Rico, only update/leave method was used to distribute questionnaires. However, questionnaires also were placed in Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers and other locations identified through consultation with local partners.
- **Use of technology.** The Census Bureau made use of the same technological advances that were used in the United States. Many operations performed clerically in 1990 were automated. Data users have access to Census 2000 data products through the Internet using the American FactFinder® (AFF) system. The AFF offers a separate user interface utilizing the Spanish language for Census 2000 Puerto Rico data.

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- **Special techniques to improve coverage.** The update/leave methodology for census data collection was used for the first time in Puerto Rico. Census enumerators updated the Master Address File for Puerto Rico while delivering questionnaires. Respondents had the opportunity to complete the census questionnaires and return them by mail.

### **Island Areas**

The Census Bureau conducted the Census 2000 operations in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (collectively referred to as the “Island Areas”) in partnerships with the government of each area. These partnerships ensured that Census 2000 data met federal legal requirements, as well as the specific needs of each area. The Census 2000 operations in the Island Areas were built around the following:

- **Data collection.** Data collection in the Island Areas used the list/enumerate method. This decision was based on recommendations from Island Area representatives and an analysis of the various data collection methodologies. Unlike stateside list/enumerate procedures, the Census Bureau delivered Advance Census Reports before the list/enumerate operation and asked respondents to complete the form and hold it for enumerator to pick up.
- **Build partnerships at every stage of the process.** The Census Bureau developed and signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the governor of each Island Area that outlined mutual roles and responsibilities. In consultation with the governments of the Island Areas, census questionnaire content was developed to meet the legislative and programmatic needs of each Island Area. A separate advertisement and promotion campaign was developed for each Island Area to build awareness of the census and boost participation.
- **Census questionnaires.** Census questionnaires and other forms were readily available to respondents in convenient locations identified through consultation with local partners.
- **Use of technology.** The Census Bureau made greater use of the telephone to provide assistance to respondents with questions about Census 2000. Data users have access to Census 2000 data and products through the Internet using the American FactFinder system.

### **12. Telecommunications Support and Automated Data Processing**

Using dedicated links and other secure lines, the Census 2000 telecommunications network linked all census offices including: Census Headquarters in Suitland, Maryland, the 520 Local Census Offices, the 12 Regional Census Offices, the 12 Regional Census Centers, the Puerto Rico Area Office, the Maryland Computer Center in Bowie, the National Processing Center in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and the three contracted Data Capture Centers (Phoenix, AZ, Pomona, CA, and Essex, MD). The Census Bureau also established communication links with planned commercial telephone centers to assist with the Telephone Questionnaire Assistance program and the coverage edit follow-up program.

The use of electronic imaging reduced the logistical and staffing requirements of handling large volumes of paper questionnaires. Some components of data capture were performed by private-sector partners. The Census Bureau used commercially available advanced hardware and software rather than limiting itself to creating in-house solutions.

The most significant features of the Data Capture System included (1) work divided among four centers, (2) full electronic imaging and processing of questionnaires, (3) automated sorting of mailed responses, (4) optical mark recognition for check-box data, (5) optical character recognition for write-in data with automated processes to resolve difficult cases, and (6) quality assurance checks.

### **13. Quality Assurance**

To detect, correct, and minimize performance errors in critical census operations, the Census Bureau developed individual quality assurance plans for all activities that could contribute to errors in outcome, such as misprinted census forms, inaccurate maps or address lists, faulty intelligent character recognition, inadequate training of enumerators, and miskeyed entries.



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## **14. The Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal in 1998**

A good dress rehearsal is crucial to a successful census, and the key to any dress rehearsal is making it as much like the actual event as possible. The Census Bureau conducted Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal in three sites: Sacramento, California; Columbia, South Carolina along with 11 surrounding counties in north central South Carolina; and the Menominee American Indian Reservation in northeastern Wisconsin.

Since the summer of 1996, the Census Bureau worked closely with local officials and community-based organizations in each of the three sites to plan and build the various infrastructures needed to ensure a successful dress rehearsal. These joint activities included refining the geographic database, building and refining the address list, and working with community and tribal organizations to plan effective outreach and promotion efforts. Also, the Census Bureau recruited staff in all three sites to complete address list development and verification.

The dress rehearsal allowed for a thorough demonstration of the most critical procedures for Census 2000. These procedures included address list development; marketing and promotion; and data collection, processing, and tabulation. The dress rehearsal plan also demonstrated the use of statistical sampling in four major census operations: nonresponse follow-up, housing units designated as undeliverable as addressed by the U.S. Postal Service, integrated coverage measurement (ICM), and the long form survey.

## **15. Data Dissemination Through the Internet**

The census provides a wealth of data that researchers, businesses, and government agencies are eager to use. Taking advantage of modern computer and Internet capabilities, the Census Bureau planned to make data from Census 2000 more readily available than any previous decennial census data. The Census 2000 data are tabulated using the Data Products Production (DPP) system and disseminated using the American FactFinder (AFF) system on the Internet, in addition to CD-ROMs and DVDs. The AFF provides an interactive electronic system to allow data users to access data products, documents, and online help, as well as to build custom data products.

The Census Bureau solicited the advice and recommendations of data users throughout the planning, design, and testing stages of the AFF system (initially known as the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS)). The system is accessible to the widest possible array of users through the Internet and all available intermediaries, including the nearly 1,800 data centers and affiliates, the 1,400 Federal Depository libraries and other libraries, universities, and private organizations. It also allows users to create customized products, such as tables, charts, graphs, and maps for census geographic areas of their choice, and access metadata that provide documentation and explanatory information for data subjects and geographic areas.

## **16. Evaluation and Preparation for 2010**

After the completion of Census 2000, the Census Bureau plans to conduct a variety of post census evaluation studies, as it has after all the previous censuses. These studies will help data users, both within and outside the Census Bureau, to assess the data and plan for the 2010 Census. The evaluation studies generally rely on demographic analysis, statistical methods, and ethnographic analyses.

## **GLOSSARY**

### **100-Percent Data**

Information based on a limited number of basic population and housing questions collected from both the short form and the long form for every inhabitant and housing unit in the United States.

### **100-Percent Edited Detail File (HEDF)**

Files composed of individual records of information on people and housing units for the 100-percent census data items from the census questionnaires. Estimation is included in these files. These files are used for tabulation purposes and are not released to the public.

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### **Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.)**

The Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.) is a survey designed to measure the undercount/overcount of the census. The A.C.E. was designed to assess the size and characteristics of the population missed or double-counted in Census 2000, similar to the originally planned Integrated Coverage Measurement (ICM) Survey.

### **Advance Notice Letter/Reminder Card (ANL/RC)**

These are part of the questionnaire mailing strategy. In every area except list/enumerate, the Census Bureau sends an advance notice letter to every mailout address to alert households that the census form will be sent to them soon. Reminder Card is a postcard that is sent to addresses on the decennial Master Address File (see definition below) to remind respondents to return their census questionnaires or to thank them if they already have. All addresses in mailout/mailback areas receive a postcard. The Census Bureau also mails these postcards to postal patrons in update/leave areas.

### **American FactFinder® (AFF)**

An electronic system for access and dissemination of Census Bureau data. The system is available through the Internet and offers prepackaged data products and the ability to build custom products. The system serves as the vehicle for accessing and disseminating data from Census 2000 (as well as economic censuses and the American Community Survey). The system was formerly known as the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS).

### **Apportionment**

Apportionment is the process of dividing up the 435 memberships, or seats, in the House of Representatives among the 50 states. The Census Bureau has a dual responsibility in this connection. It conducts the census at 10-year intervals. At the conclusion of each census, the Census Bureau uses the results for calculating the number of House memberships each state is entitled to have. The latter process is the initial use of the basic results of each census.

### **Be Counted Enumeration and Be Counted Form**

The Be Counted enumeration procedure targets areas that are traditionally undercounted. Unaddressed census questionnaires (Be Counted forms) are placed at selected sites where people who believe they were not counted can pick them up, complete them, and mail them to the Census Bureau. The sites are in targeted areas that local governments and community groups, in conjunction with the Census Bureau, identify as traditionally undercounted.

### **Census 2000 Publicity Office (C2PO)**

An office at the Census Bureau which developed, implemented, and coordinated an integrated marketing program for Census 2000, including paid advertising, direct mail, public relations, partnerships, and local outreach.

### **Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994**

See Program for Address List Supplementation (PALS) below.

### **Census Edited File (CEF)**

This file contains the 100-percent edited characteristics/records for all households and people in the census. The edits include consistency edits and imputation for items or persons where the data are insufficient. See descriptions for 100-percent data and census unedited file.

### **Census Information Center (CIC)**

The Census Information Center Program (CIC) is the community-based component of the Census Bureau's data dissemination network. While census data are readily available on CD-ROM, the Census Bureau's Web site on the Internet, in its 12 Regional Offices, 1,400 Federal Depository Libraries, and 1,800 state and local government agencies participating in the State Data Center Program, the CICs provide access to local communities that might not have access through these traditional channels. CIC's goal is to provide efficient access to Census Bureau data and data products to organizations representing populations that have been traditionally undercounted in censuses and surveys.

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### **Census Unedited File (CUF)**

A file created by merging the control file for the decennial master address file with the decennial response file of unedited data after the primary selection algorithm has been applied. This file contains the final housing unit and person counts. It is used to generate apportionment data as well as related “raw” or unedited census data.

### **Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)**

A method of data collection consisting of the interviewer asking questions displayed on a laptop computer screen and entering the answers directly into the computer.

### **Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)**

A method of data collection using telephone interviews in which the questions to be asked are displayed on a computer screen and responses are entered directly into the computer.

### **Confidentiality**

The guarantee made by law (Title 13, United States Code) to individuals who provide census information regarding nondisclosure of that information to others.

### **Confidentiality Edit**

The name for the Census 2000 disclosure avoidance procedure.

### **Coverage Edit/Coverage Edit Follow-Up (CEFU)**

An edit performed on the mailback census response universe. Census staff make telephone calls to resolve forms that are incomplete or have other coverage discrepancies, such as a difference between the number of people reported in that household and the number of people for whom census information was provided on the form. This edit includes the large household follow-up.

### **Coverage Improvement Adjustment**

This phrase was included in the table outlines and the technical documentation before the review, analysis, and recommendation on whether to adjust Census 2000 data for coverage improvement was completed. As the data are not adjusted, a zero (0) will appear. This phrase does not refer to any other outreach or collection operations which were introduced to improve coverage in Census 2000.

### **Coverage Improvement Follow-Up (CIFU)**

A procedure for the traditional census in which housing units with conflicting status information are followed up.

### **Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS)**

The system is now known as the American FactFinder (AFF).

### **Data Capture Center (DCC)**

A decentralized facility that checks in questionnaires returned by mail, creates images of all questionnaire pages, and converts data to computer readable format. The DCCs also perform other computer processing activities, including automated questionnaire edits, work flow management, and data storage. There is one permanent DCC, the National Processing Center in Jeffersonville, Indiana. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau set up three temporary DCCs. The temporary facilities were provided and operated by a private contractor through the Data Capture Services contract.

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## **Data Capture System 2000 (DCS 2000)**

The DCS 2000 is a data capture system that is used to capture information from census forms. For Census 2000, this system processed more than 150 million incoming forms, digitally captured and processed billions of bits of information on the forms, converted automatically the image of the form to text-based data, and edited/repairs data that the system was unable to decipher automatically.

## **Decennial Census**

The census of population and housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in 0 (zero). Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every 10 years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

## **Decennial Master Address File (DMAF)**

The decennial version of the Master Address File has features for controlling and tracking the long- and short-term operations and programs of the Census 2000. The DMAF contains the processing status information to support document mailouts; data capture progress control, tracking, and reporting; and field enumeration processes (notably follow-ups). The DMAF is limited to addresses that the Census Bureau has successfully linked to the TIGER® database. See Master Address File.

## **Decennial Response File (DRF)**

Contains every response to the census from all sources. The primary selection algorithm is applied to this file to unduplicate people between multiple returns for a housing unit and to determine the housing unit record and the people to include at the housing unit. The DRF is then combined with the Decennial Master Address File to create the census unedited file (CUF).

## **Delivery Sequence File (DSF)**

A computerized file containing all delivery point addresses serviced by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). The USPS updates the DSF continuously as its letter carriers identify addresses for new delivery points or changes in the status of existing addresses.

## **Demographic Analysis (DA)**

A method the Census Bureau uses to measure coverage at the national level. It differs from survey coverage estimates, such as Post-Enumeration Survey, Integrated Coverage Measurement, or Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation, in that it does not rely on case-by-case matching of census records. To produce an estimate of the total population, DA relies on administrative records to provide estimates of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration. DA provides estimates on the national level only.

## **Derived Measures**

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are normally indicated as 0.

## **Disclosure Avoidance (DA)**

Statistical methods used in the tabulation of data prior to releasing data products to ensure the confidentiality of responses.

## **Dual-System Estimation (DSE)**

The estimation methodology used for the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.). This operation uses a geographic sample of block clusters to find people missed by the census or A.C.E. and any errors from the census. The information is then processed using computer matching, clerical matching, and field follow-up to resolve discrepancies.

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## **Family**

A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

## **Geocoding**

A code assigned to identify a geographic entity; to assign an address (such as housing unit, business, industry, farm) to the full set of geographic code(s) applicable to the location of that address on the surface of Earth.

## **Group Quarters**

A facility where people live that is not a typical household-type living arrangement. The Census Bureau classifies all individuals not living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and noninstitutional (for example, college dormitories, military bases and ships, hotels, motels, rooming houses, group homes, missions, shelters, and flophouses).

## **Heterogeneity**

Heterogeneity occurs when blocks of housing units assigned to sampling strata or groupings are not similar in terms of the likelihood of being included or missed by the census. Heterogeneity creates difficulty for the small area estimation process because the correction factor gets applied to all people with the specified characteristic in that sampling poststratum, even though some of them do not actually have the coverage characteristics.

## **Homogeneity**

The assumption of homogeneity expects that all people in a particular sampling stratum or grouping will be very much alike in terms of their likelihood of being included or missed by the census. The grouping of people in a particular stratum is called poststratum, such as all White, non-Hispanic male renters ages 18-22 in a rural area. A lack of homogeneity in a particular sample block is not an error, but it does create difficulty for the small area estimation process. This happens because the correction factor gets applied to all people with the specified characteristic in that poststratum, even though some of them do not exhibit the same coverage characteristics.

## **Household**

Household refers to all of the people who occupy a housing unit.

## **Housing Unit**

A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as a separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

## **Imputation**

When information is missing or inconsistent, the Census Bureau uses a method called imputation to assign values. Imputation relies on the statistical principle of “homogeneity,” or the tendency of households within a small geographic area to be similar in most characteristics. For example, the value of “rented” is likely to be imputed for a housing unit not reporting on owner/renter status in a neighborhood with multiunits or apartments where other respondents reported “rented” on the census questionnaire. In past censuses, when the occupancy status or the number of residents was not known for a housing unit, this information was imputed.

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### **Internet Questionnaire Assistance (IQA)**

An operation which allows respondents to use the Census Bureau's Internet site to (1) ask questions and receive answers about the census form, job opportunities, or the purpose of the census and (2) provide responses to the short form.

### **Interpolation**

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. Pareto interpolation is an alternative to linear interpolation. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500.

### **List/Enumerate**

A method of data collection in which temporary field staff, called enumerators, list each residential address, spot the location of each on a census map, and interview the residents of the household during a single visit. This completes the census address list for these areas and provides the information needed to update the TIGER® database and Master Address File (see definitions below).

### **Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)**

A Census 2000 program, established in response to requirements of P. L. 103-430. It provided an opportunity for state, local, and tribal governments to review and update individual address information in the Master Address File and associated geographic information in the TIGER® database before using the addresses for questionnaire delivery. This improved the completeness and accuracy of both computer files and the census.

### **Long Form**

The decennial census questionnaire, sent to approximately one in six households, contains all questions on the short form, as well as additional detailed questions relating to the social, economic, and housing characteristics of each individual and household. Information derived from the long form is referred to as sample data and is tabulated for geographic entities as small as the block group level.

### **Mailout/Mailback (MO/MB)**

A method of data collection in which the U.S. Postal Service delivers addressed questionnaires to residents who are asked to complete and mail back the questionnaire to the appropriate Census Bureau office. This method is used for more than 80 percent of all households (usually with city-style addresses).

### **Master Address File (MAF)**

A computer file based on a combination of the addresses in the 1990 census address file and current versions, supplemented by address information provided by state, local, and tribal governments. The MAF is continually updated to provide a basis for creating the Census 2000 address list, the address list for the American Community Survey, and the address list for the Census Bureau's other demographic surveys.

### **Metadata**

Information about the content, quality, condition, and other characteristics of data.

### **Microdata**

Nonaggregated data about the units sampled. For surveys of individuals, microdata contain records for each individual interviewed; for surveys of organizations, the microdata contain records for each organization.

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### **Nongovernment Organization**

The partnerships developed during Census 2000 planning include national and local organizations and community groups that are not governmental entities.

### **Nonresponse Follow-up**

A census follow-up operation in which temporary field staff, known as enumerators, visit addresses from which no response was received.

### **Nonsampling Error**

Errors that occur during the measuring or data collection process. Nonsampling errors can be the most serious types of errors because they yield biased results when most of the errors distort the results in the same direction. Unfortunately, the full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Decennial censuses traditionally have experienced nonsampling errors, most notably undercount, resulting from people being missed in the enumeration processes.

### **Optical Character Recognition (OCR)**

Technology that uses an optical scanner and computer software to “read” human handwriting.

### **Optical Mark Recognition (OMR)**

Technology that uses an optical scanner and computer software to scan a page, recognize the presence of marks in predesignated areas, and assign a value to the mark depending on its specific location and intensity on a page.

### **Poststratum**

Information about the current occupants of each housing unit in the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.) survey found during the A.C.E. interview is used to form groupings called “poststrata.” This information, including the age of respondent, current owner/renter status, etc., is used to form homogeneous groupings and improve the estimation process. By contrast, the initial A.C.E. strata are formed using aggregate information about each block as of the 1990 census.

### **Primary Selection Algorithm (PSA)**

Computer program applied to the decennial response file (DRF) to eliminate duplicate responses and to determine the housing unit record and the people to include at the housing unit. After this procedure, the DRF is merged with the Decennial Master Address File to create the census unedited file.

### **Program for Address List Supplementation (PALS)**

A program providing all governmental units and regional and metropolitan agencies the opportunity to submit lists of individual addresses for their community to the Census Bureau for use in building the MAF. Ongoing submissions and feedback between the Census Bureau and local governments on this program, enabled by the Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-430) help ensure the completeness and accuracy of the Master Address File and the TIGER® database.

### **Public Law (P.L.) 94-171**

Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, enacted in 1975, directs the Census Bureau to make special preparations to provide redistricting data needed by the 50 states. Within a year following Census Day, the Census Bureau must send the data agreed upon to redraw districts for the state legislature to each state’s governor and majority and minority legislative leaders.

To meet this legal requirement, the Census Bureau set up a voluntary program that enables participating states to receive data for voting districts (e.g., election precincts, wards, state house, and senate districts) in addition to standard census geographic areas, such as counties, cities, census tracts, and blocks.



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### **Public Law (P.L.) 103-430**

Public Law (P.L.) 103-430, enacted in 1994, amends Title 13, United States Code, to allow designated local and tribal officials access to the address information in the Master Address File to verify its accuracy and completeness. This law also requires the U.S. Postal Service to provide its address information to the Census Bureau to improve the Master Address File.

### **Public Law (P.L.) 105-119**

Public Law (P.L.) 105-119, enacted in 1997, directs the Census Bureau to make publicly available a second version of Census 2000 data that does not include the corrections for overcounts and undercounts measured in the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.). The format, timing, geographic levels, and price of the P.L. 94-171 and these data are identical.

### **Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA)**

An area that defines the extent of territory for which the Census Bureau tabulates public use microdata sample (PUMS) data.

### **Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)**

Hierarchical files containing small samples (5% and 1%) of individual records from the census long form showing characteristics of the housing units and people included on those forms.

### **Quality Assurance (QA)**

Quality assurance represents a broad philosophy and specific procedures that are designed to build quality into the system, constantly improve the system, and integrate responsibility for quality with production.

### **Questionnaire Mailing Strategy**

For Census 2000, an advance notice letter, a questionnaire, and a reminder/thank you postcard were sent to every mailout address.

### **Reapportionment**

The redistribution of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among several states on the basis of the most recent decennial census as required by Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution. See apportionment and redistricting.

### **Redistricting**

The process of revising the geographic boundaries of areas from which people elect representatives to the U.S. Congress, a state legislature, a county or city council, a school board, and the like to meet the legal requirement that such areas be as equal in population as possible following a census. See apportionment and reapportionment.

### **Sample Census Edited File (SCEF)**

A file containing 100-percent and sample characteristics for housing units and people in the long form sample. Processing for the SCEF includes merging the results of industry and occupation coding and place of work and migration coding, coding several other items, and weighting the long forms.

### **Sample Edited Detail File (SEDF)**

A file containing 100-percent and sample characteristics for housing units and people in the long form sample. The file is used for tabulation purposes only and is not released to the public.



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## **Sampling Error**

Errors that occur because only a part of the population is being contacted directly. With any sample, differences are likely to exist between the characteristics of the sampled population and the larger group from which the sample was chosen. However, sampling error, unlike nonsampling error, is readily measured.

## **Sampling Stratum**

A sampling stratum, as used in the A.C.E., is a grouping or classification that has a similar set of characteristics, based on the 1990 census. For example, one might define a stratum as all blocks in large central cities with a 1990 census population that was 30 percent or more Black renters.

## **Scanner**

Equipment used to capture images from documents for the purpose of entering the information into an electronic format. For Census 2000, scanners replaced some keying operations.

## **Seasonal/Recreational/Occasional Use**

A housing unit held for occupancy only during limited portions of the year, such as a beach cottage, ski cabin, or time-share condominium.

## **Separate Living Quarters**

Those living quarters in which the occupants live separately from any other individual in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

## **Service-Based Enumeration (SBE)**

An operation designed to enumerate people at facilities where they might receive services, such as shelters, soup kitchens, healthcare facilities, and other selected locations. This operation targets the types of services that primarily serve people who have no usual residence.

## **Service Locations**

Locations where clients are enumerated during the service-based enumeration operation, such as emergency or transitional shelters, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations.

## **Short Form**

The decennial census questionnaire, sent to approximately 5 of 6 households, that contains population questions related to household relationship, age, sex, relationship, race, Hispanic origin, and tenure (i.e., whether home is owned or rented). The questions contained on the short form also are asked, along with additional questions, on the long form.

## **Simplified Enumerator Questionnaire (SEQ)**

A questionnaire that enumerators use for transient, or T-night, enumeration and when conducting the nonresponse follow-up after the decennial census.

## **Soup Kitchens**

Includes soup kitchens, food lines, and programs distributing prepared breakfasts, lunches, or dinners. These programs may be organized as food service lines, bag or box lunches, or tables where people are seated, then served by program personnel. These programs may or may not have a place for clients to sit and eat the meal. These are service locations.

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## **Special Place**

An institution that includes facilities where people live or stay other than the usual house, apartment, or mobile home. Examples are colleges and universities, nursing homes, hospitals, and prisons. Often the facilities that house people are group quarters, but they may include standard houses or apartments as well.

## **Special Place Facility Questionnaire (SPFQ)**

A questionnaire used to interview an official at a special place for the purpose of collecting/updating address information for the special place and any associated group quarters and housing units, determining the type of special place/group quarters, and collecting additional administrative information about each group quarters at the special place.

## **State Data Center (SDC)**

A state agency or university facility identified by the governor of each state and state equivalent to participate in the Census Bureau's cooperative network for the dissemination of census data. SDCs also provide demographic data to local agencies participating in the Census Bureau's statistical areas programs and assist the Census Bureau in the delineation and identification of statistical areas.

## **Summary File (SF)**

A series of census summary tabulations of 100-percent and sample population and housing data available for public use on CD-ROM and the Internet. In 1990, these files were available on computer tapes and, as a result, were known as summary tape files (STF).

## **Summary Table**

A collection of one or more data elements that are classified into some logical structure either as dimensions or data points.

## **Tabulation Block**

A physical block that does not have any legal or statistical boundaries passing through it; or each portion of a physical block after the Census Bureau recognizes any legal or statistical boundaries that pass through it.

## **Targeted Nonsheltered Outdoor Location (TNSOL)**

A geographically identifiable outdoor location open to the elements where there is evidence that people might be living without paying and who also do not usually receive services at soup kitchens, shelters, and mobile food vans. These sites must have a specific location description that allows a census enumeration team to physically locate the site and excludes pay-for-use campgrounds, drop-in centers, post offices, hospital emergency rooms, and commercial sites (including all-night theaters and all-night diners).

## **Telephone Questionnaire Assistance (TQA)**

A toll-free service that was provided by a commercial phone center to answer questions about Census 2000 and the Census 2000 questionnaire and to take interviews from people who prefer to be interviewed over the telephone.

## **Thematic Map**

A map that reveals the geographic patterns in statistical data.

## **Title 13 (United States Code)**

The law under which the Census Bureau operates and that guarantees the confidentiality of census information and establishes penalties for disclosing this information.

---

### **Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER®)**

A computer database that contains a digital representation of all census-required map features (streets, roads, rivers, railroads, lakes, and so forth), the related attributes for each (street names, address ranges, etc.), and the geographic identification codes for all entities used by the Census Bureau to tabulate data for the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The TIGER® database records the interrelationships among these features, attributes, and geographic codes and provides a resource for the production of maps, entity headers for data tabulations, and automated assignment of addresses to a geographic location in a process known as “geocoding.”

### **Transient Night (T-Night)/T-Night Enumeration (TNE)**

A method of enumeration in which Census Bureau staff enumerate people at transient locations, such as campgrounds at race tracks, recreational vehicle campgrounds or parks, commercial or public campgrounds, fairs and carnivals, and marinas. Enumerators conduct a personal interview using Simplified Enumerator Questionnaire. No vacant units are generated by this operation.

### **Type of Enumeration Area (TEA)**

A classification identifying how the Census Bureau takes the decennial census of a geographic area. Examples of TEAs include (1) the area inside the “blue line” - this is the mailout/mailback and urban update/leave operations area, (2) address listing areas, (3) list/enumerate areas, and (4) remote areas of Alaska.

### **Urban Update/Leave (UU/L)**

Update/leave procedures are used in targeted urban areas where mail delivery may be a problem, such as an apartment building where the mail carrier may leave the forms in a common area. Enumerators deliver census questionnaires for residents to complete and mail back, update the address register, and update the census maps.

### **Usual Home Elsewhere (UHE)**

A housing unit that is temporarily occupied by a person(s) who has a usual home elsewhere.

### **Usual Residence**

The living quarters where a person spends more nights during a year than any other place.

### **Voting District (VTD)**

Any of a variety of areas, such as election districts, precincts, legislative districts, or wards, established by states and local governments for voting purposes.

### **Whole Household Usual Home Elsewhere (WHUHE)**

See Usual Home Elsewhere.

# Appendix D. Questionnaire

## United States Census 2000

U.S. Department of Commerce • Bureau of the Census

**This is the official form for all the people at this address. It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law. Complete the Census and help your community get what it needs — today and in the future!**

### Start Here

Please use a black or blue pen.

**1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2000?**

Number of people

**INCLUDE** in this number:

- foster children, roomers, or housemates
- people staying here on April 1, 2000 who have no other permanent place to stay
- people living here most of the time while working, even if they have another place to live

**DO NOT INCLUDE** in this number:

- college students living away while attending college
- people in a correctional facility, nursing home, or mental hospital on April 1, 2000
- Armed Forces personnel living somewhere else
- people who live or stay at another place most of the time

**2. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home —**  
Mark  **ONE** box.

- Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- Rented for cash rent?
- Occupied without payment of cash rent?

**3. Please answer the following questions for each person living in this house, apartment, or mobile home. Start with the name of one of the people living here who owns, is buying, or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If there is no such person, start with any adult living or staying here. We will refer to this person as Person 1.**

**What is this person's name?** *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

**4. What is Person 1's telephone number?** *We may call this person if we don't understand an answer.*

Area Code + Number

-   -

**5. What is Person 1's sex?** Mark  **ONE** box.

- Male  Female

**6. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?**

Age on April 1, 2000

*Print numbers in boxes.*

Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 7 and 8.**

**7. Is Person 1 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?** Mark  the **"No"** box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No**, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino  Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano  Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↴

**8. What is Person 1's race?** Mark  **one or more races** to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

- Asian Indian  Japanese  Native Hawaiian
- Chinese  Korean  Guamanian or Chamorro
- Filipino  Vietnamese  Samoan
- Other Asian — *Print race.* ↴  Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

→ **If more people live here, continue with Person 2.**

OMB No. 0607-0856: Approval Expires 12/31/2000

Form **D-1**

## Person 2

Your answers are important!  
Every person in the Census counts.



1. What is Person 2's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark  ONE box.

- Husband/wife  
 Natural-born son/daughter  
 Adopted son/daughter  
 Stepson/stepdaughter  
 Brother/sister  
 Father/mother  
 Grandchild  
 Parent-in-law  
 Son-in-law/daughter-in-law  
 Other relative — *Print exact relationship.* →
- If NOT RELATED to Person 1:  
 Roomer, boarder  
 Housemate, roommate  
 Unmarried partner  
 Foster child  
 Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? Mark  ONE box.

- Male  Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino  Yes, Puerto Rican  
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano  Yes, Cuban  
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↴

6. What is this person's race? Mark  one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White  
 Black, African Am., or Negro  
 American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

- Asian Indian  Japanese  Native Hawaiian  
 Chinese  Korean  Guamanian or Chamorro  
 Filipino  Vietnamese  Samoan  
 Other Asian — *Print race.* ↴   Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 3.

## Person 3

Census information helps your  
community get financial  
assistance for roads, hospitals,  
schools, and more.



1. What is Person 3's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark  ONE box.

- Husband/wife  
 Natural-born son/daughter  
 Adopted son/daughter  
 Stepson/stepdaughter  
 Brother/sister  
 Father/mother  
 Grandchild  
 Parent-in-law  
 Son-in-law/daughter-in-law  
 Other relative — *Print exact relationship.* →
- If NOT RELATED to Person 1:  
 Roomer, boarder  
 Housemate, roommate  
 Unmarried partner  
 Foster child  
 Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? Mark  ONE box.

- Male  Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino  Yes, Puerto Rican  
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano  Yes, Cuban  
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↴

6. What is this person's race? Mark  one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White  
 Black, African Am., or Negro  
 American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

- Asian Indian  Japanese  Native Hawaiian  
 Chinese  Korean  Guamanian or Chamorro  
 Filipino  Vietnamese  Samoan  
 Other Asian — *Print race.* ↴   Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 4.

# Person 4

Information about children helps your community plan for child care, education, and recreation.



1. What is Person 4's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_

First Name

MI

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark  ONE box.

- Husband/wife
  - Natural-born son/daughter
  - Adopted son/daughter
  - Stepson/stepdaughter
  - Brother/sister
  - Father/mother
  - Grandchild
  - Parent-in-law
  - Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
  - Other relative — *Print exact relationship.* → \_\_\_\_\_
- If NOT RELATED to Person 1:
- Roomer, boarder
  - Housemate, roommate
  - Unmarried partner
  - Foster child
  - Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? Mark  ONE box.

- Male
- Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000      Month      Day      Year of birth

\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ |

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
  - Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
  - Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

6. What is this person's race? Mark  one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
  - Black, African Am., or Negro
  - American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Asian Indian
  - Chinese
  - Filipino
  - Other Asian — *Print race.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- Japanese
  - Korean
  - Vietnamese
  - Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Native Hawaiian
  - Guamanian or Chamorro
  - Samoan
  - Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 5.

# Person 5

Knowing about age, race, and sex helps your community better meet the needs of everyone.



1. What is Person 5's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_

First Name

MI

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark  ONE box.

- Husband/wife
  - Natural-born son/daughter
  - Adopted son/daughter
  - Stepson/stepdaughter
  - Brother/sister
  - Father/mother
  - Grandchild
  - Parent-in-law
  - Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
  - Other relative — *Print exact relationship.* → \_\_\_\_\_
- If NOT RELATED to Person 1:
- Roomer, boarder
  - Housemate, roommate
  - Unmarried partner
  - Foster child
  - Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? Mark  ONE box.

- Male
- Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000      Month      Day      Year of birth

\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ |

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
  - Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
  - Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

6. What is this person's race? Mark  one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
  - Black, African Am., or Negro
  - American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Asian Indian
  - Chinese
  - Filipino
  - Other Asian — *Print race.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- Japanese
  - Korean
  - Vietnamese
  - Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Native Hawaiian
  - Guamanian or Chamorro
  - Samoan
  - Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 6.



# Person 6

Your answers help  
your community plan  
for the future.



1. What is Person 6's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark  ONE box.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife  | If NOT RELATED to Person 1:                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born son/daughter                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son/daughter                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster child        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law                                       |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law/daughter-in-law                          |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — <i>Print exact relationship.</i> → | <input type="text"/>                         |

3. What is this person's sex? Mark  ONE box.

- Male       Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth





→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — <i>Print group.</i> ↘ |  |

6. What is this person's race? Mark  one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↘

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean  | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — <i>Print race.</i> ↘ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — <i>Print race.</i> ↘ |  |

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↘

→ If more people live here, list their names on the back of this page in the spaces provided.

**Please turn  
to go to last  
page.**

Form D-1

## Persons 7 – 12

If you didn't have room to list everyone who lives in this house or apartment, please list the others below. You may be contacted by the Census Bureau for the same information about these people.

**Person 7** — Last Name

First Name MI

**Person 8** — Last Name

First Name MI

**Person 9** — Last Name

First Name MI

**Person 10** — Last Name

First Name MI

**Person 11** — Last Name

First Name MI

**Person 12** — Last Name

First Name MI

The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take about 10 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Comments about the estimate should be directed to the Associate Director for Finance and Administration, Attn: Paperwork Reduction Project 0607-0856, Room 3104, Federal Building 3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Respondents are not required to respond to any information collection unless it displays a valid approval number from the Office of Management and Budget.

**Thank you for  
completing your official  
U.S. Census 2000 form.**

### FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

**A. JIC1**

**B. JIC2**

**C. JIC3**

**D. JIC4**





**If you need help completing this form, call 1-800-471-9424 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.**

**TDD — Telephone display device for the hearing impaired. Call 1-800-582-8330 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.**

**¿NECESITA AYUDA?** *Si usted necesita ayuda para completar este cuestionario llame al 1-800-471-8642 entre las 8:00 a.m. y las 9:00 p.m., 7 días a la semana. La llamada telefónica es gratis.*



# Appendix E.

## Data Products and User Assistance

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### CENSUS 2000 DATA PRODUCTS

The decennial census yields a wealth of data, which have virtually unlimited applications. A comprehensive data program offers census information on the Internet, in electronic media (CD-ROM/DVD), and in print. A complete list of Census 2000 data products, with their release status, is available at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/c2kproducts.html>.

Detailed results of Census 2000 are contained in a series of five summary files. These are available on the Internet and on CD-ROM or DVD. In addition, three series of reports derived from these files are available in print and in Portable Document Format (PDF) on the Internet.

#### Internet and CD-ROM/DVD Products

Census 2000 data are available at several locations on the Census Bureau's Web site. The Census 2000 Gateway page provides links to Census 2000 data, information, and reference materials. It is accessed from the Census Bureau's home page ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)) or at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>. Links from the Gateway page include American FactFinder®; State and County QuickFacts; other prepared Census 2000 tables, including rankings and comparisons; reference materials; user updates; and Census in the Schools.

American Factfinder ([factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov)) is the most comprehensive source of Census 2000 data, providing all summary file tables for all levels of census geography. Quick tables (single geography tables) and geographic comparison tables (data for more than one geographic area) are also available on American FactFinder.

Most Census 2000 tabulations are also available on CD-ROM and/or DVD. Software is included on the DVDs and most CDs. These may be ordered by phone through the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center on 301-763-4636, or via e-commerce by selecting Catalog from the Census Bureau's home page. For more information on the products and ordering options, access the Census Catalog's product order form at <https://catalog.mso.census.gov>.

**Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File.** The first Census 2000 data files released provide the data required for local redistricting. The data include tabulations of 63 race categories, cross-tabulated by Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic or Latino for the total population and the population 18 years old and over. These tabulations are presented for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts. They are available through the Internet (American FactFinder) and as a CD-ROM series (state files). In American FactFinder ([factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov)), all redistricting data tables are available by selecting Data Sets on the FactFinder main page. FactFinder also has one quick table and one geographic comparison table based on this file.

**Summary File 1 (SF 1).** This file presents counts and basic cross-tabulations of information collected from all people and housing units. This information includes age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and whether the residence is owned or rented. Data are available down to the block level for many tabulations, but only to the census-tract level for others. Summaries are included for other geographic areas, such as ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas

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(ZCTAs™) and Congressional Districts (106th Congress). There are individual state files and two national files in this series. The final national file provides the first available urban and rural data. The complete Summary File 1 is available on the Internet (American FactFinder) and on CD-ROM/DVD.

Additional tables derived from this summary file are also available on the Census Bureau's Internet site. These can be located through the Census 2000 Gateway page at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>. Related products include a demographic profile that provides a snapshot of the geographic area, quick tables, geographic comparison tables, and two printed report series, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics* (PHC-1) and *Population and Housing Unit Counts* (PHC-3).

**Summary File 2 (SF 2).** This file presents data similar to the information included in Summary File 1, but the tables in this file are iterated for a selected list of race and Hispanic or Latino categories and for American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. These data are shown down to the census tract level for up to 250 race and ethnic categories that meet a specified minimum population size threshold of 100 in a geographic area. The complete SF 2 is available on the Internet (American FactFinder) and on CD-ROM/DVD. American FactFinder also offers various quick tables and geographic comparison tables derived from SF 2.

**Summary File 3 (SF 3).** This file is the first release of the information collected on a sample basis. It includes data on income, educational attainment, poverty status, home value, and population totals for foreign born and ancestry groups. Data are provided down to the block group level for many tabulations but only to the census tract level for others. SF 3 also includes data by ZCTAs and Congressional Districts (106th Congress).

Data for each state and a national file are available on the American Factfinder and on CD-ROM/DVD. Related products include a three-page demographic profile available on the Internet, various quick tables and geographic comparison tables available through American Factfinder, and a printed report series, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics* (PHC-2).

**Summary File 4 (SF 4).** This file includes tabulations of the population and housing data collected from a sample of the population. Just as in Summary File 2, the tables in SF 4 are iterated for a selected list of race and Hispanic or Latino origin groups and for American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. Tables are also iterated for 86 ancestry groups. The file is available on the Internet (American FactFinder) and on CD-ROM/DVD. American FactFinder also offers various quick tables and geographic comparison tables derived from Summary File 4.

**Microdata.** Microdata products allow users to prepare their own customized tabulations and cross tabulations of most population and housing subjects, using specially prepared microdata files. These files are the actual responses to census questionnaires, but with names or addresses removed and the geography sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality. Microdata are available on CD-ROM/DVD and may be available for query via the Internet.

*Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files.* There are two PUMS files: a 1-percent sample for developing tabulations for metropolitan areas and a 5-percent sample that provides tabulations for state and substate areas. Both files are available on CD-ROM/DVD.

*Advanced Query Function.* Tabulations can be prepared online using the full database of individual responses, subject to restrictions and filters required to protect the confidentiality of individual responses. The Internet availability of this function is subject to policy decisions on access and confidentiality.

### **Printed Reports and Profiles**

There are three series of printed reports with one report per state and a national summary volume. These reports are sold through the U.S. Government Printing Office. Much of the information in these series is available earlier in other data products. For release and ordering information, see the Census Catalog (<https://catalog.mso.census.gov/>).

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Profiles and other data tables are generally available on the Internet. Printed copies of the profiles are offered as a print-on-demand product. Contact the Customer Services Center (301-763-4636) for pricing and availability.

**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics (PHC-1).** This publication series includes information on the 100-percent population and housing subjects. The data are available for the United States, regions, divisions, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands. This series is comparable to the 1990 CPH-1 report series, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics. The series is also available in PDF format on the Internet.

**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics (PHC-2).** This publication series includes information on the sample population and housing subjects. Data are shown for the same geographic areas as Summary Population and Housing Characteristics (PHC-1) described above. This series is comparable to the 1990 CPH-5 report series, Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics. The series is available in PDF format on the Internet.

**Population and Housing Unit Counts (PHC-3).** This publication series includes population and housing unit counts for Census 2000 as well as the 1990 and earlier censuses. Information on area measurements and population density is included. There is one printed report for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico plus a national report. The series is available in PDF format on the Internet.

**Profiles and Other Data Tables.** Demographic profiles, quick tables, and geographic comparison tables include predefined sets of data to meet the needs of the majority of data users. They are convenient and readily available sources when moderate subject and geographic detail is needed. Demographic profiles (PDF) are available on the Census Bureau's Web site. Demographic profiles as well as quick tables and geographic comparison tables are available through American FactFinder.

## **CENSUS 2000 MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS**

A variety of maps, boundary files, and other geographic products are available to help users locate and identify geographic areas. These products are available in various media, such as the Internet, CD-ROM, DVD, and, for maps, as print-on-demand products. A complete description of Census 2000 geographic products and resources is available at [www.census.gov/geo/www/](http://www.census.gov/geo/www/).

**TIGER/Line Files.** These files contain geographic boundaries and codes, streets, address ranges, and coordinates for use with commercially available geographic information systems (GIS) for mapping and other applications.

**Census Block Maps.** These maps show the boundaries, names, and codes for American Indian and Alaska Native areas and Hawaiian home lands, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, and census blocks. This map series is also produced by specified governmental units (e.g., American Indian/Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands, counties, incorporated places, and functioning minor civil divisions).

**Census Tract Outline Maps.** These county maps provide the boundaries and numbers of census tracts and names of features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries, names, and codes for American Indian/Alaska Native areas, counties, county subdivisions, and places.

**Reference Maps.** This series shows the boundaries for tabulation areas including states, counties, American Indian reservations, county subdivisions (minor civil divisions (MCDs)/census county divisions (CCDs)), incorporated places, and census designated places. This series includes the state and county subdivision outline maps, urbanized area maps, and metropolitan area maps. These maps vary from page size to wall size.

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**Generalized Boundary Files.** These files are designed for use in a geographic information system (GIS) or similar computer mapping software. Boundary files are available for most levels of census geography.

**Thematic Maps.** These colorful maps display Census 2000 data on such topics as population density and population distribution.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The reference materials for Census 2000 are available at the Census Bureau's Internet site ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)) or, in the case of CD-ROMs/DVD, on the product itself.

**Census 2000 Gateway.** This page provides descriptions and links to Internet tables and reference materials relating to Census 2000. It is available at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html> or by selecting the Census 2000 logo on the Census Bureau's home page ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)).

**Census Online Catalog.** Census 2000 data products, their availability, and their prices are described in the Catalog portion of the Web site. The catalog can be reached from the Census Bureau home page by selecting Catalog from the side bar or at <https://catalog.mso.census.gov>.

**American FactFinder®.** American FactFinder (AFF) is the system that presents, via the Internet, comprehensive data from Census 2000 and other Census Bureau data programs. Reference materials about the data, including subject and geographic glossaries, are included. In addition, AFF presents reference maps, which provide boundaries and features for the requested geography, and thematic maps, which offer data in a map presentation.

All data and all geography available in the Census 2000 Summary Files are accessible through AFF. FactFinder is available through the Census Bureau's home page ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)) or from [factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov).

**Technical Documentation.** Technical documentation includes an abstract, a how-to-use chapter, the table layouts, the summary level sequence chart, the subject and geographic glossaries, accuracy of the data, and the data dictionary. CD-ROM and DVD products include the relevant technical documentation file on the disc. Technical documentation for files released on CD-ROM/DVD is also available on the Web site at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/>.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

**U.S. Census Bureau.** Census 2000 CD-ROM and DVD products are available through the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center. These can be ordered via e-commerce from the Census Catalog at <https://catalog.mso.census.gov/> or by telephoning Customer Services at 301-763-4636.

The Census Bureau also has an active customer information program in each of its 12 regions. This program, called the Partnership and Data Services (PDS) program, provides information about Census Bureau statistics and offers training and assistance to data users. The Partnership and Data Services specialists in the Census Bureau's 12 Regional Offices answer thousands of questions each year. State coverage for each region as well as contact information is available at <http://www.census.gov/contacts/www/c-reqoff.html>.

**Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO).** The GPO ([www.gpo.gov](http://www.gpo.gov)) handles the sale of most of the federal government's publications, including Census 2000 reports. For the current information on ordering publications from GPO, see <http://bookstore.gpo.gov/prf/ordinfo.html>.

**State Data Centers.** The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. State Data Centers (SDCs) offer publications for reference, specially prepared reports, maps, other

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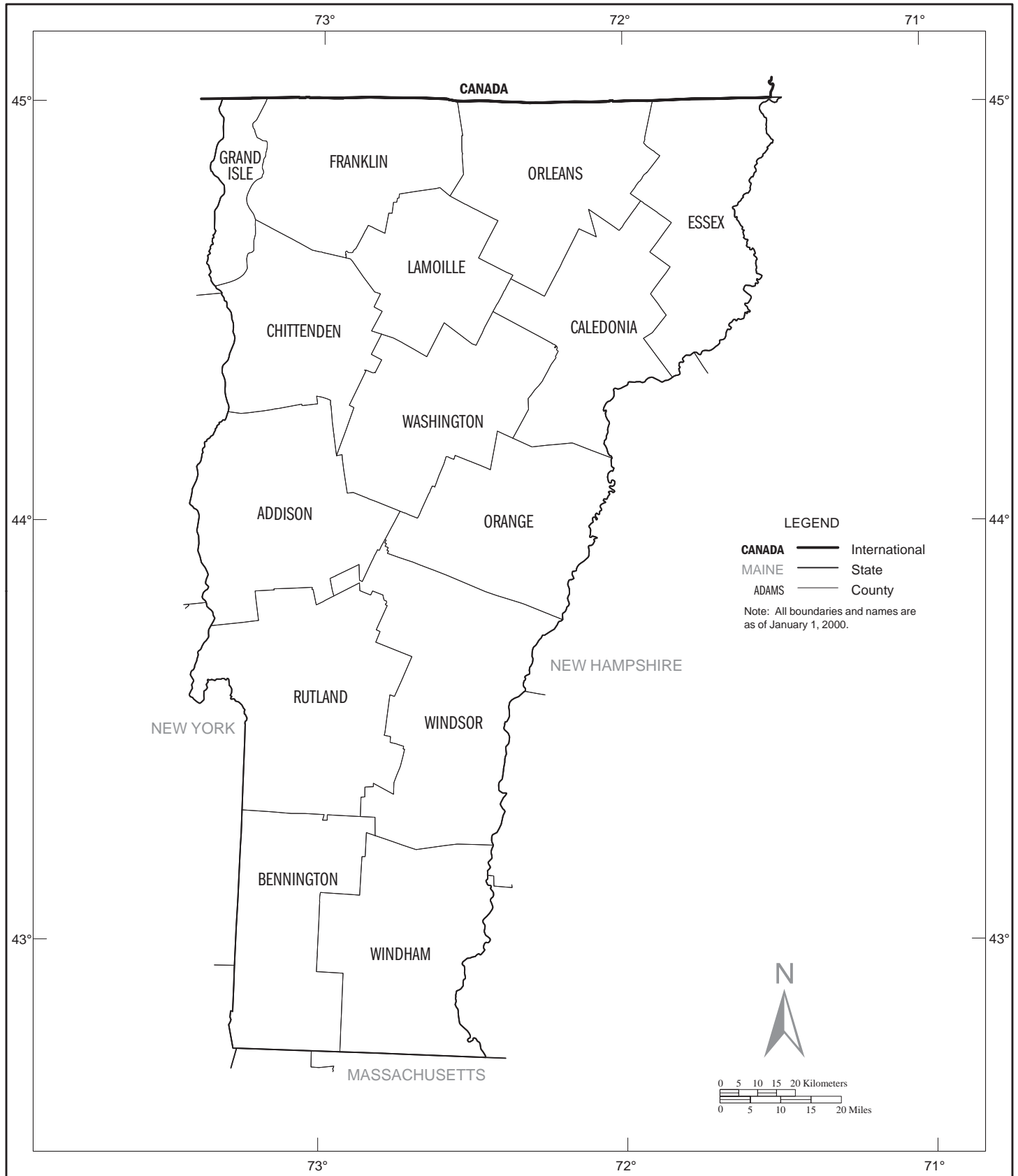
products, and assistance to data users. A component of the program is the Business and Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program, which supports the business community by expanding SDC services to government, academic, and nonprofit organizations that directly serve businesses. For a list of SDC/BIDCs, including their services and their Web sites, access <http://www.census.gov/sdc/www/>.

**Census Information Centers.** The Census Information Center (CIC) program is a cooperative activity between the Census Bureau and national nonprofit organizations representing interests of racial and ethnic communities. The program objective is to make census information and data available to the participating organizations for analysis, policy planning, and for further dissemination through a network of regional and local affiliates. For a listing of the organizations and the contacts, access <http://www.census.gov/clo/www/cic.html>.

The Census Bureau's Customer Liaison Office administers both the SDC and CIC programs. For more information on programs of that office, access <http://www.census.gov/clo/www/clo.html>.

# Appendix F. Maps

## Counties

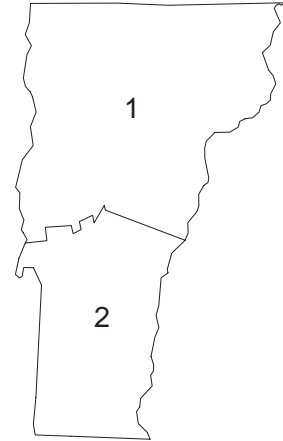


# County Subdivision Outline Map Legend and County Location Index

## Map Legend

.....	International
-----	State
<b>ERIE</b>	County
————	YORK
————	County Subdivision <sup>1</sup>
-----	ROME
-----	Incorporated Place <sup>1</sup>
-----	Zena
-----	Census Designated Place
————	Lake Erie
————	Large River, Lake, Water Body, or Shoreline
↔	A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity

## Map Sections



<sup>1</sup> A '°' following a place name indicates that the place is an independent place or independent city. An independent place is not part of any legal county subdivision and thus serves as the statistical equivalent of a legal county subdivision. An independent city is not part of any county or legal county subdivision and thus serves as both the statistical equivalent of a county and a legal county subdivision. The name for the county subdivision is always the same as that of the place and never shown separately on the map.

Note: All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2000. Where international, state, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for the highest level of these geographic entities. The county boundary is always shown. Where a county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol. Any geographic entity name may include '(pt.)' if some portion of the entity extends beyond the limits of the map area displayed on the page, or if multiple discontinuous pieces of the entity have been discretely labeled on the page. A geographic entity name may include '(pts.)' if many discontinuous pieces exist for that entity that cannot be discretely labeled. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

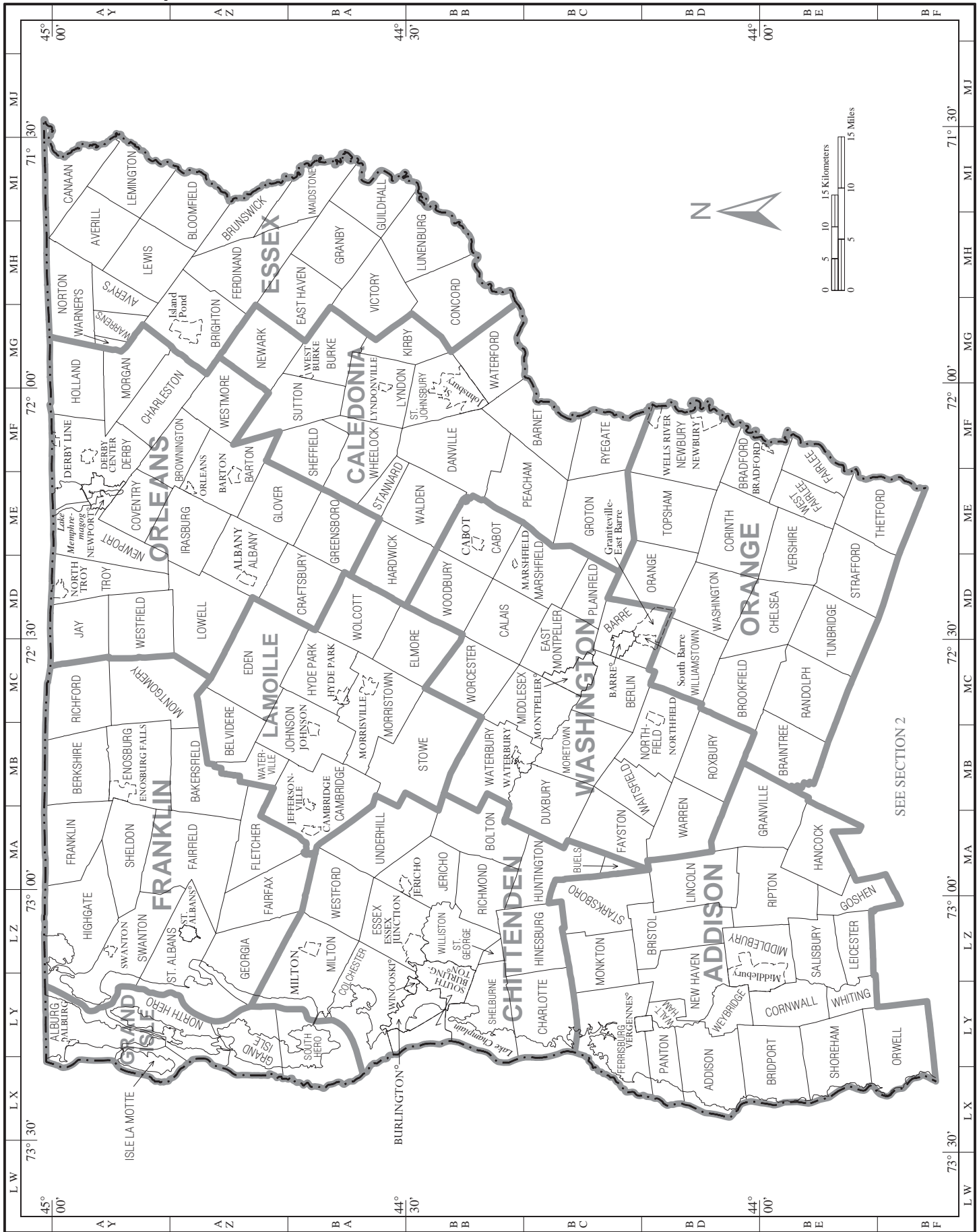
## County Location Index

This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the county subdivision outline map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision outline maps only.

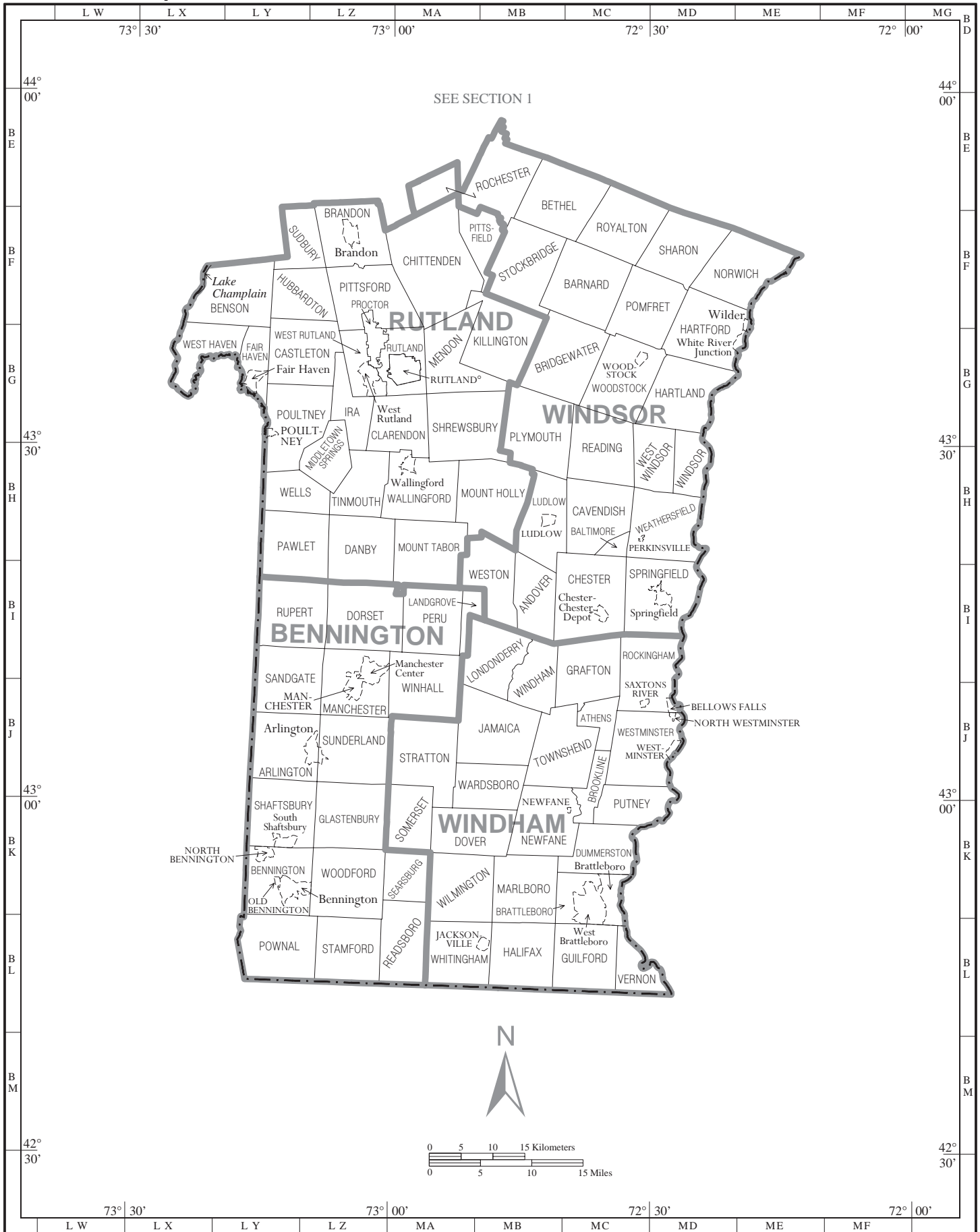
COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF
Addison.....	1	LZ-BD
Bennington.....	2	LZ-BJ
Caledonia.....	1	MF-BB
Chittenden.....	1	LZ-BB
Essex.....	1	MH-AZ
Franklin.....	1	MA-AY
Grand Isle.....	1	LY-AZ
Lamoille.....	1	MC-BA
Orange.....	1	MD-BD
Orleans.....	1	ME-AZ
Rutland.....	2	LZ-BG
Washington.....	1	MC-BC
Windham.....	2	MB-BK
Windsor.....	2	MC-BG



# Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places – Section 1



# Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places – Section 2



# Appendix G.

## Accuracy of the Data

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### **MASTER ADDRESS FILE AND ENUMERATION PROCEDURES**

The majority of addresses in the United States are in what is known for census purposes as the mailout/mailback area, which in general consists of areas with predominantly city-style mailing addresses. The original source of addresses on the Master Address File (MAF) for the mailout/mailback areas was the 1990 Census address file, the Address Control File (ACF). The first update to the ACF addresses is a U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Delivery Sequence File (DSF) of addresses. The November 1997, September 1998, November 1999, and April 2000 DSFs were incorporated into the MAF.

Until shortly before the census, the ACF addresses and the November 1997 and September 1998 residential DSF addresses constituted the MAF. These addresses were tested against Census Bureau geographic information to determine their location at the census block level. The geographic information is maintained in the Census Bureau's Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding Referencing (TIGER®) system. When an address on the MAF can be uniquely matched to the address range in TIGER® for a street segment that forms one of the boundaries of a particular block, the address is said to be geocoded to that block. Valid and geocoded addresses appeared on each address list used for a field operation.

The Block Canvass operation was the next major address list operation in the mailout/mailback areas for Census 2000, taking place in January through May 1999. There was a 100-percent canvass of every block. Every geocoded address was printed in a block-by-block address register, and Block Canvassing listers identified the addresses as verified as a housing unit (with possible corrections to the address); a delete (no such address); a duplicate, implying the unit exists elsewhere on the list with a different, unmatchable designation, such as a different street name or building name; uninhabitable; or nonresidential.

Occurring in approximately the same time frame as Block Canvassing was a cooperative address list check with local governmental units throughout the country, called Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) 98. In LUCA 98, the participating governmental units received an address list and were asked for input mostly on added units but also on deleted units and corrected street names or directionals. The outcome of this operation was similar to that of Block Canvassing; units were added to and deleted from blocks, and address corrections were made.

The Decennial Master Address File (DMAF) was created in July 1999. This was the file used for printing most of the Census 2000 questionnaires. In the mailout/mailback areas, the operations that had yielded housing units and their status before this initial printing stage were the ACF, the November 1997 DSF, the September 1998 DSF, LUCA 98, and Block Canvassing.

Following the creation of the initial DMAF, there were updates to the DMAF. Addresses were added by the November 1999, February 2000, and April 2000 DSFs. Address update operations that occurred subsequent to the creation of the initial DMAF were the LUCA 98 field verification and appeal processes. Units receiving a conflicting status from the Block Canvassing and the LUCA 98 operation were sent for field verification by the Census Bureau; the results of the field verification were sent to the governmental units. At this stage the governmental unit could appeal the Census Bureau's findings for particular units. At an appeal, the Census Bureau and the governmental unit submitted their evidence of the status of a housing unit for independent review, and a ruling was issued. Both the field verification and the appeal process had the potential to change the status of a housing unit.

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A final operation in mailout/mailback areas that added addresses before Census Day was the New Construction operation, another cooperative effort with participating governmental units. This operation used governmental units' local knowledge to identify new housing units in February and March of 2000.

After mailout/mailback, the second most common method of questionnaire delivery was update/leave. The address list for update/leave areas was constructed during a Census Bureau field operation called Address Listing rather than from the ACF and DSF, because the addresses are primarily noncity-style. Census employees were sent to the field with maps of their assignment areas and were instructed to record the city-style address, noncity-style address or location description, or possibly some combination of the above, for every housing unit. In addition, the location of the unit was noted on the census map with what is known as a map spot. This operation took place in the fall of 1998.

At the completion of the processing of the address listing data, it was possible to tabulate the number of housing units in each block. Because the housing units in these areas may have non-standard mailing addresses and may be recorded in census files solely with a location description, the governmental units participating in the local review operation in these areas were sent lists of housing unit counts by block. This operation was called LUCA 99. When the LUCA 99 participant disagreed with a Census block count, that block was sent out for LUCA 99 recanvassing, in which census employees were redeployed to make updates to the address list. There was also a LUCA 99 appeal process for settling housing unit status discrepancies, which has the potential to add units to the address list. The LUCA 99 recanvassing and LUCA 99 appeal process took place at various times during the updating of the DMAF. Most of the LUCA 99 entities had their recanvassing results processed before creation of the initial DMAF, but many did not. There were DMAF updates designed specifically for getting late recanvassing and appeal results added into the census files in time for USPS delivery of a questionnaire.

The last address list-building operation in the update/leave areas was the Update/Leave operation itself. This operation was responsible for having a census questionnaire hand-delivered at every housing unit. In the process the MAF and the maps were updated.

In the most remote areas of the United States, the housing units were listed at the time of Census 2000 as the persons within them were enumerated. These operations were called List/Enumerate and Remote Alaska enumeration. This was the only source of addresses in these areas. All housing units were map spotted at the time of enumeration.

For some other regions of the country, where the address list had already been created, it was thought that an enumeration of the population would be more successful than mailback of the forms. Here an update/enumerate operation was instituted. There are two types of update/enumerate areas. The urban areas had passed through all the mailout/mailback operations up through the point of the creation of the initial DMAF, and the rural areas had passed through Address Listing, and sometimes LUCA 99, by the time of the creation of the initial DMAF. Because of these separate paths taken, it was necessary to distinguish between the urban and rural update/enumerate areas.

Another special enumeration is urban update/leave, which took place in areas where mail delivery was considered to be problematic. The addresses had passed through all the operations of the mailout/mailback areas up through the creation of the initial DMAF, but the area was visited by enumerators during the census, and, therefore, additions, deletions, and corrections to the address list were made.

People who did not receive a questionnaire at their house could submit a Be Counted Form, or they could call Telephone Questionnaire Assistance and have their information collected over the phone. Addresses from these operations that did not match those already on the DMAF were visited in a Field Verification operation to determine if they exist. Verified addresses were added to the address list.

One more source of information about housing units listed on the DMAF is the Nonresponse Follow-up (NRFU) operation. During NRFU, enumerators follow up on units that had not returned a

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preaddressed census form. Units in NRFU can possibly be deleted or deemed vacant. At the same time, units that do not appear on the address list or maps could be added and enumerated concurrently. This operation occurs in mailout/mailback, update/leave, and urban update/leave areas.

### **SERVICE-BASED ENUMERATION**

Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) was designed to account for persons without usual residence that use service facilities (i.e., shelters, soup kitchens, and mobile food vans). Only people using the service facility on the interview day were enumerated. In addition, people enumerated in targeted nonshelter outdoor locations and persons without usual residence that filed Be-Counted Forms (BCF) augmented the SBE count. The final total was included in the total population. This component of the enumeration should *not* be interpreted as a complete count of the homeless population.

### **CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA**

The Census Bureau has modified some data in this data release to protect confidentiality. Title 13, United States Code, Section 9, prohibits the Census Bureau from publishing results in which an individual's data can be identified.

The Census Bureau's internal Disclosure Review Board sets the confidentiality rules for all data releases. A checklist approach is used to ensure that all potential risks to the confidentiality of the data are considered and addressed. Questions about confidentiality may be addressed to: [webmaster@census.gov](mailto:webmaster@census.gov) Attention Policy.

### **Title 13, United States Code**

Title 13 of the United States Code authorizes the Census Bureau to conduct censuses and surveys. Section 9 of the same Title requires that any information collected from the public under the authority of Title 13 be maintained as confidential. Section 214 of Title 13 and Sections 3559 and 3571 of Title 18 of the United States Code provide for the imposition of penalties of up to 5 years in prison and up to \$250,000 in fines for wrongful disclosure of confidential census information.

### **Disclosure Limitation**

Disclosure limitation is the process for protecting the confidentiality of data. A disclosure of data occurs when someone can use published statistical information to identify an individual that has provided information under a pledge of confidentiality. Using disclosure limitation procedures, the Census Bureau modifies or removes the characteristics that put confidential information at risk for disclosure. Although it may appear that a table shows information about a specific individual, the Census Bureau has taken steps to disguise the original data while making sure the results are still useful.

### **Data Swapping**

Data swapping is a method of disclosure limitation designed to protect confidentiality in tables of frequency data (the number or percentage of the population with certain characteristics). Data swapping is done by editing the source data or exchanging records for a sample of cases when creating a table. A sample of households is selected and matched on a set of selected key variables with households in neighboring geographic areas that have similar characteristics (such as the same number of adults and same number of children). Because the swap often occurs within a neighboring area, there is no effect on the marginal totals for the area or for totals that include data from multiple areas. Because of data swapping, users should not assume that tables with cells having a value of one or two reveal information about specific individuals.

### **NONSAMPLING ERROR**

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as Census 2000, human- and computer-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

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While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted to control this error in Census 2000. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the Census 2000 evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

### **Types of Nonsampling Error**

**Nonresponse.** Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire or the failure to obtain any information for a housing unit allows for the introduction of bias into the data because the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect these differences either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. Characteristics for the nonresponses were imputed by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

**Respondent and enumerator error.** The person answering the mail questionnaire for a household or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error. Although the question wording was extensively tested in several experimental studies prior to the census, the mail respondent may overlook or misunderstand a question, or answer a question in a way that cannot be interpreted correctly by the data capture system. The enumerator may also misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent, may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household, or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control problems such as these with the field enumeration, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by each enumerator was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of fabricated data being submitted by an enumerator.

**Processing error.** The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires completed by enumerators included field review by the crew leader, check-in, and transmittal of completed questionnaires. No field reviews were done on the mail return questionnaires for this census. Error may also be introduced by the misinterpretation of data by the data capture system or the failure to capture all the information that the respondents or enumerators provided on the forms. Write-in entries go through coding operations, which may also be a source of processing error in the data. Many of the various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality assurance and quality control checks to help ensure their accurate application.

### **Reduction of Nonsampling Error**

To reduce various types of nonsampling errors, a number of techniques were implemented during the planning, development of the mailing address list, data collection, and data processing activities. Quality assurance methods were used throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data. A reinterview program was implemented to minimize the errors in the data collection phase for enumerator-filled questionnaires.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1990 census and results from the Census 2000 testing cycle.

- Be Counted questionnaires, unaddressed forms requesting all short form items, plus a few additional items were available in public locations for people who believed they were not otherwise counted.



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- An introductory letter was sent to all mailout/mailback addresses and many addresses in update/leave areas prior to the mailing of the census form. A reminder postcard was also sent to these addresses.
  - Forms in Spanish or other languages were mailed to those who requested them by returning the introductory letter.
  - A well-publicized, toll-free telephone number was available to answer questions about the forms. Also, responses of households who had received a short form could be taken over the phone.
  - Under the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program, many local governments had the opportunity to address specific concerns about the accuracy and completeness of the Master Address File before mailings began.

### **Resolving Multiple Responses**

With multiple ways for people to initiate their enumeration, as well as the field follow-up operations, it was very likely that some people would be enumerated more than once. A special computer process was implemented to control the extent of this type of nonsampling error by resolving situations where more than one form was received from an address. The process consisted of several steps. Addresses that had more than one viable return were analyzed. Housing data from one form were chosen as the housing data to use in subsequent census processing. Within each of these addresses, comparisons of the person records on each return were made against the person records on the other returns at the same address. People found to have been included on two or more different returns were marked as such, and only one of the person records was used in subsequent processing.

### **IMPUTING HOUSING UNIT STATUS AND POPULATION COUNTS**

Following the completion of all data collection activities for Census 2000, a computer file of census housing units was created. For some housing units, information about whether the housing unit was occupied, vacant, or nonexistent was not available. These housing units were defined as “unclassified.” Unclassified housing units were assigned a housing unit status of occupied, vacant, or nonexistent by assigning the status of a nearby housing unit to the unclassified unit. Additionally, the number of persons living in some housing units known to be occupied was unknown. Housing units with unknown population were assigned the population count of a nearby occupied housing unit. All other data for these housing units was assigned via substitution or allocation during the editing of unacceptable data described in the next section.

### **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation was to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. In a major change from past practice, the information on Census 2000 questionnaires generally was not edited during field data collection nor during data capture operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Enumerator-filled questionnaires were reviewed by census crew leaders and local office clerks for adherence to specified procedures. No clerical review of mail return questionnaires was done to ensure that the information on the form could be data captured, nor were households contacted as in previous censuses to collect data that were missing from census returns.

Most census questionnaires received by mail from respondents as well as those filled by enumerators were processed through a new contractor-built image scanning system that used optical mark and character recognition to convert the responses into computer files. The optical character recognition, or OCR, process used several pattern and context checks to estimate accuracy thresholds for each write-in field. The system also used “soft edits” on most interpreted numeric write-in responses to decide whether the field values read by the machine interpretation were acceptable. If the value read had a lower than acceptable accuracy threshold or was outside of the soft edit range, the image of the item was displayed to a keyer, who then entered the response.

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To control the creation of possibly erroneous people from questionnaires completed incorrectly or containing stray marks, an edit on the number of people indicated on each mail return and enumerator-filled questionnaire was implemented as part of the data capture system. Failure of this edit resulted in the review of the questionnaire image at a workstation by an operator, that identified erroneous person records and corrected OCR interpretation errors in the population count field.

At Census Bureau headquarters, the mail response data records were subjected to a computer edit that identified households exhibiting a possible coverage problem and those with more than six household members—the maximum number of persons who could be enumerated on a mail questionnaire. Attempts were made to contact these households on the telephone to correct the count inconsistency and to collect the census data for those people for whom there was no room on the questionnaire.

Incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaire data records was assigned acceptable values using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item is inconsistent with other information for that person. This process is known as allocation. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for persons with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data. Allocation rates for census items are made available with the published census data.

Another way corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for people in a household. When there was an indication that a household was occupied by a specified number of people, but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household of the same size was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. Housing characteristics are not substituted. Table H18 in Summary File 1, Occupied Housing Units Substituted, represents a count of occupied housing units into which all persons have been substituted.



# Appendix H.

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Vermont: 2000 **2000 Census of Population and Housing**  
*Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*