

## Data Definitions for Hard to Count Score and CAPCOG's HTC Map Attributes

The "Hard to Count Score" was developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to help identify areas that might be difficult to enumerate for Census 2010. The Hard to Count Score was calculated for every Census tract in the nation based on Census 2000 data using twelve variables that are correlated with high non-response rates.

These variables are:

1. Vacant units
2. Multi-family Housing Units
3. Renter Occupied Units
4. Occupied Units with More Than 1.5 Persons Per Room
5. Households that are Not Husband/Wife Families
6. Occupied Units with No Telephone Service
7. Adults that are Not High School Graduates
8. People Below Poverty
9. Households with Public Assistance Income
10. People Unemployed
11. Linguistically Isolated Households
12. Occupied Units Where Householder Recently Moved Into Unit

Several maps have been developed by the Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG) for the Capital Area region<sup>1</sup> showing the location of Census tracts with high hard to count scores. The maps are available on the CAPCOG Census Coordination blog located at the following site: <http://www.census-capcog.blogspot.com/>. By clicking on a shaded area of the map, the socioeconomic and other demographic data from that tract will be displayed in a box. Below are definitions of each field name that appears in the attribute box.

The KML (keyhole markup language) or KMZ file will also be available on the blog so that users can view the data in Google Earth.

### Definitions

**TRACT\_N**- Census tract number (6 digit number). A census tract is a subdivision of a County consisting of 2,500 to 8,000 people used for statistical comparison.

**HTC\_Score**- Hard to Count Score (range 0 – 132). The hard to count score is derived from Census 2000 demographic, housing & socioeconomic data. Areas with the highest scores (e.g., over 70) are likely to be the areas with relatively high nonreturn rates and undercount rates while areas with the lowest

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<sup>1</sup> The Capital Area region is the CAPCOG service area, which includes Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson Counties.

scores are likely to be areas with low rates.

**County-** Name of the County in which the tract is located. Each tract lies completely within the boundary of that County.

**Tot\_Pop-** Total population of the tract from 2000.

**Tot\_HU-** Total number of Housing units from 2000. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

**Vacant\_HU-** Percentage of housing units that were vacant during the time of enumeration in 2000.

**1Unit\_Str-** Percentage of housing units that were single unit structures in 2000. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof.

**Not1UnitStr-** Percentage of housing units that were not single unit structures in 2000.

**10P\_UnitStr-** Percentage of housing units that were located in structures with 10 or more housing units.

**2P\_UnitStr-** Percentage of housing units that were located in structures with 2 or more housing units.

**MobileHome-** Percentage of housing units that were classified as trailers or mobile homes.

**RenterOccU-** Percentage of occupied housing units that were occupied by renters. 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. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied", including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

**Crowd\_Unit-** Percentage of occupied housing units with more than 1.5 persons per room, it represents an index of overcrowded housing.

**NotMarried-** Percentage of households that are not husband/wife families. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family household consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. A husband/wife family is a family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

**Nophone\_Un-** Percentage of occupied housing units with no telephone service.

**25PNoHSDeg-** Percentage of people over 25 years with no high school degree.

**Poverty-** Percentage of people classified as below the poverty level. People were classified as below poverty level if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

**PublicAsst-** Percentage of households receiving public assistance income. Income data refers to calendar year 1999.

**Mdn\_HH\_inc-** Median household income for the tract, a common statistic for comparing wealth.

**Unemployed-** Percentage of people over 16 years unemployed. Unemployed people are all civilians 16 years old and over who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work and had made specific efforts to find employment. The civilian labor force comprises all civilians 16 years and over classified as employed or unemployed. People in institutions or the military are excluded from the civilian labor force population.

**Lngsticlso-** Percentage of households linguistically isolated. Households were linguistically isolated if a language other than English was spoken in the house and no person over 14 years could speak English "very well."

**LIHH\_Span-** Percentage of households that were Spanish linguistically isolated.

**LIHH\_Euro-** Percentage of households that were Indo-Euro linguistically isolated.

**LIHH\_Asian-** Percentage of households that were Asian or Pacific-Islander linguistically isolated.

**LIHH\_Other-** Percentage of households that were linguistically isolated speaking one of all other languages.

**OccU\_Moved-** Percentage of occupied housing units where the householder moved into the unit in 1999-2000.

**White-** Percentage of people indicating their race was "white alone."

**Black-** Percentage of people indicating their race was "Black or African American alone."

**AIAN-** Percentage of people indicating their race was "American Indian or Alaskan Native alone."

**Asian-** Percentage of people indicating their race was "Asian alone."

**NHawn\_PI-** Percentage of people indicating their race was "Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone."

**Asian\_Pacl-** Composite of Asian and NHawn\_PI or Percentage of people indicating their race was "Asian alone or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone."

**2P\_Race-** Percentage of people indicating their race was two or more races.

**AllotrRace-** Percentage of people indicating their race was one of some other race alone.

**HispOrigin-** Percentage of people indicating their ethnicity was Hispanic or Latino.

**NonHispWht-** Percentage of people indicating their ethnicity was not Hispanic and their race was “white alone.”

**GQ\_Pop-** Percentage of people living in group quarters. A group quarters is a place where people live or stay that is normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, workers’ dormitories, and facilities for people experiencing homelessness. There are two types of group quarters: institutionalized and non-institutionalized.

**Inst\_GQ-** Percentage of people living in institutionalized group quarters. Institutionalized group quarters include people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration (such as correctional institutions, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions).

**Noninst\_GQ-** Percentage of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters. Non-institutionalized group quarters include people who live in group quarters other than institutions (such as college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes).

**Pop\_0to17-** Percentage of people under the age 18 as of April 1, 2000.

**Pop\_65P-** Percentage of people age 65 and older as of April 1, 2000.

**Median\_Age-** Median age for the tract, a common statistic for comparing age.

## Data Sources

All data except median age and median income came from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2010 Planning database. Median age and median income were calculated by the Capital Area Council of Governments using Census 2000 data. All statistical data is from Census 2000.

To download the planning database as a zipped excel file (23 mb):

<http://www.census.gov/procur/www/2010communications/tract-level-planning-database-with-census-2000-data.zip>

To download the database guide:

<http://www.census.gov/procur/www/2010communications/tract%20level%20pdb%20with%20census%202000%20data%2001-19-07.pdf>

Census Glossary

<http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/glossary.html>