



**CASE WESTERN RESERVE  
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## Census Population Indicators

### I. Definitions

The **population** data include race, ethnicity (Hispanic), age and gender of the population. The census population data come from the 100-percent or short-form questionnaire. Information from the Census is derived either from questions asked of the entire population or from questions asked of only a sample of the population. Questions asked of every person are called the 100-percent or short-form questions. The questions asked of a sample of the population are called the sample or long-form questions. In 2010, the American Community Survey has replaced the long-form.

**Population density** is reported for the number of people per square mile. It is calculated by dividing the total population by the area of the land.

The **age of the population** is technically based on a person's age at the time of the Census, which is April 1 of the Census year. The wording of the question changed from 2000 to 2010. The 2000 and 2010 Census asked for the entire date of birth: month, day and year

There are 4 **race categories** reported in NEO CANDO in 2000 and 2010: White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other race.

**Hispanic origin** is NOT a race. Those of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

**Hispanic origin by race** (both counts and percents) is provided for the following race groups:

Non-Hispanic white

Non-Hispanic black

Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander

Non-Hispanic other race

**Population by age** (both counts and percents) is provided for the following age groups:

Population aged 0-4  
Population aged 5-17  
Population aged 18-24  
Population aged 25-34  
Population aged 35-59  
Population aged 60-64  
Population aged 65-74  
Population aged 75-84  
Population aged 85+

Population aged 0 -17  
Population aged 18 -64  
Population aged 65+

## **II. Precautions and Information regarding use of data**

The Census occurs every ten years on the decade. However, the actual data are not available for 2-3 years following the Census. NEO CANDO 2010+ contains selected tables from the 2000 and 2010 Census. The Community Survey data are updated annually. All 2000 and 2010 Census and the American Community Survey tables are available at the Census Bureau website (<http://data.census.gov>).

Information from the Census is derived either from questions asked of the entire population or from questions asked of only a sample of the population. Questions asked of every person are called the 100-percent or short-form questions. The short-form questions include basic demographic and housing information. The questions asked of a sample of the population are called sample or long-form questions. Approximately 1 in 6 households received the long-form questionnaire. The long-form questions, in addition to the demographic and housing information, include data about income, employment status and educational attainment. In 2010, the American Community Survey has replaced the long-form.

The Census questionnaire is either mailed to households or delivered by census enumerators (mainly in rural areas). The Census Bureau follows up, either by phone or in person, with those who have not responded to the questionnaire.

The Census Bureau releases a number of files containing different geographic levels and/or different variables. The data in NEO CANDO 2010+ from the 2000 Census are extracted from Summary File 3 (SF3) and Summary File 1 (SF1). The SF3 is a sample file (derived from the long-form questionnaire), which is weighted to represent the entire population, and the SF1 contains the 100-percent count data (short-form questionnaire). The 100% counts may differ from the sample counts for the same variable particularly at the census tract level. The 2010 Census data in NEO CANDO 2010+ are extracted from Summary File 1 (SF1) (100-percent count data). The American Community Survey data in NEO CANDO 2010+ are extracted from the ACS 5-year estimates.

The 2000 data in NEO CANDO 2010+ have been put into the 2010 census tract boundaries to allow for comparisons between the 2000 and 2010 Censuses. Some census tract boundaries and numbers change from Census year to Census year. In order to accurately compare the data over time, the data must be in the same geographic boundaries. For those census tracts that have changed between the 2 Census years, we used GIS techniques to determine the proportion of the 2000 tract population that lived in the corresponding 2010 tract.

### III. Data source and suggested citation

**Source of Census Data:** U.S. Bureau of the Census

**Update Schedule:** Decennial Census - Every 10 years (data are generally available within 2 years of the actual Census); American Community Survey – Annually

**Years Available:** Decennial Census - 2000 and 2010; American Community Survey – 1-year and 5-year estimates, 2010 and onward

**Geographic Coverage:** 8 County Cleveland-Akron Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), which includes Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit Counties, and the following counties: Ashland, Columbiana, Erie, Huron, Mahoning, Richland, Stark, Trumbull and Wayne Counties

**Suggested Citation:** The data in the Neighborhood Data Warehouse come from a variety of data sources. All indicators are processed by the Center on Poverty and Community Development. We suggest the following citation format:

[Name of indicator], [geography of indicator],[time period of indicator]. [Data source of indicator]. Summary statistics processed by the Center on Poverty and Community Development, Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University. Accessed through the NEOCANDO Neighborhood Data Warehouse, [date accessed]. <http://neocando.case.edu>

An example would be:

Children under age 6 tested for lead with elevated blood lead level, 2015, City of Cleveland. Ohio Department of Health. Summary statistics processed by the Center on Poverty and Community Development, Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University. Accessed through the NEOCANDO Neighborhood Data Warehouse, May 24, 2018.  
<http://neocando.case.edu>