2014 SCHOOL DISTRICT GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE FILES:

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

**1.0 Abstract**

The 2014 School District Geographic Reference Files (GRFs) are SAS-formatted tables that identify complete geographic associations between school districts and other types of geographic areas. The files were developed by the U.S. Census Bureau’s Education Demographic and Geographic Estimates (EDGE) program on behalf of the U.S. Department of Education’s National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The GRFs were constructed from the Census Bureau’s 2014 TIGER/Line files and include associations between school districts and counties, Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA), Consolidated Statistical Areas (CSA), New England City and Town Areas (NECTA), Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Urban Areas, Congressional Districts (CD), places, Census tracts, and Census block groups.

**2.0 Census Bureau TIGER/Line Shapefiles**

Content, Vintage, and Scope

The 2014 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain 2010 Census geography and current geography for the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas. Current geography is defined as the latest version of the geographic extent of legally defined geographic areas as reported, generally reflecting the boundaries of governmental units in effect as of January 1, 2014, or legal and statistical area boundaries that have been adjusted and/or corrected since the 2010 Census. This vintage enables users to see the most current boundaries of governmental units that match the data from the surveys that use 2014 geography, such as the 2014 American Community Survey. The features in this release reflect updates that were made in the MAF/TIGER database through May 2014.

Boundary Changes

The 2014 TIGER/Line boundaries for Elementary, Secondary, and Unified school districts are collected through a biennial survey of state education officials under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Education’s National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and are current as of the 2013-2014 school year.

Spatial Accuracy

The Census Bureau uses various internal and external processes to update the MAF/TIGER database and to maintain the currency of TIGER/Line boundaries. While it has made a reasonable and systematic attempt to gather the most recent information available about the features in this file, the Census Bureau cautions users that the files are no more complete than the source documents used in their compilation, the vintage of those source documents, and the translation of the information on those source documents.

Sources of Geographic Data

The Census Bureau obtains data from numerous sources to update the MAF/TIGER database.

Initially, the Census Bureau used the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000-scale Digital Line Graph (DLG), USGS 1:24,000-scale quadrangles, the Census Bureau’s 1980 geographic base files (GBF/DIME Files), and a variety of miscellaneous maps for selected areas outside the contiguous 48 states to create the TIGER database (predecessor to the current MAF/TIGER database).

The Census Bureau makes additions and corrections to its database mainly through partner supplied data (federal, state, local, and private partners), the use of aerial imagery, and fieldwork. The Census Bureau has numerous partner programs where federal, state, and local government partners supply updates to boundaries, features, and addresses. The Census Bureau underwent a major realignment of the TIGER database in the 2000’s to improve the spatial accuracy of the road network. Since this realignment, the Census Bureau has added quality standards for data sources used to update the MAF/TIGER database.

**3.0 Structure and Format**

The 2014 School District Geographic Reference File collection includes the following files. Each type of geographic reference file consists of one file for the whole United States.

* grf14\_lea\_blkgrp.sas7bdat
* grf14\_lea\_cbsa.sas7bdat
* grf14\_lea\_cd.sas7bdat
* grf14\_lea\_county.sas7bdat
* grf14\_lea\_csa.sas7bdat
* grf14\_lea\_necta.sas7bdat
* grf14\_lea\_place.sas7bdat
* grf14\_lea\_uace10.sas7bdat
* grf14\_lea\_tract.sas7bdat
* grf14\_lea\_zcta5ce10.sas7bdat

Where:

GRF Geographic Reference File

14 TIGER/Line data release year

LEA Local Education Agency (school district)

BLKGRP Block group

CBSA Micropolitan and Metropolitan Statistical Area

CD Congressional District

COUNTY County

CSA Combined Statistical Area

NECTA New England City and Town Area

PLACE Place (incorporated place and Census designated place)

TRACT Census tract

UACE10 Urbanized area

ZCTA5CE10 Zip Code Tabulation Area

**4.0 Record Layouts**

2014 LEA Block Group Geographic Reference File Record Layout

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Length** | **Type** | **Description** |
| LEAID | 7 | String | Local educational agency ID |
| NAME\_LEA14 | 100 | String | Local educational agency name |
| BLKGRP | 12 | String | Block group ID (state|county|tract|block group) |
| COUNT | 8 | Number | Total number of block groups in LEA |
| LANDAREA | 8 | Number | Land area – square miles |

2014 LEA CBSA Geographic Reference File Record Layout

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Length** | **Type** | **Description** |
| LEAID | 7 | String | Local educational agency ID |
| NAME\_LEA14 | 100 | String | Local educational agency name |
| CBSA | 5 | String | CBSA ID |
| NAME\_CBSA14 | 100 | String | CBSA name |
| COUNT | 8 | Number | Total number of CBSAs in LEA |
| LANDAREA | 8 | Number | Land area – square miles |

2014 LEA CD Geographic Reference File Record Layout

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Length** | **Type** | **Description** |
| LEAID | 7 | String | Local educational agency ID |
| NAME\_LEA14 | 100 | String | Local educational agency name |
| STCD114 | 4 | String | Congressional district ID |
| COUNT | 8 | Number | Total number of congressional districts in LEA |
| LANDAREA | 8 | Number | Land area – square miles |

2014 LEA County Geographic Reference File Record Layout

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Length** | **Type** | **Description** |
| LEAID | 7 | String | Local educational agency ID |
| NAME\_LEA14 | 100 | String | Local educational agency name |
| STCOUNTY | 5 | String | County ID |
| NAME\_COUNTY14 | 100 | String | County name |
| COUNT | 8 | Number | Total number of counties in LEA |
| LANDAREA | 8 | Number | Land area – square miles |

2014 LEA CSA Geographic Reference File Record Layout

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Length** | **Type** | **Description** |
| LEAID | 7 | String | Local educational agency ID |
| NAME\_LEA14 | 100 | String | Local educational agency name |
| CSA | 3 | String | CSA ID |
| NAME\_CSA14 | 100 | String | CSA name |
| COUNT | 8 | Number | Total number of CSAs in LEA |
| LANDAREA | 8 | Number | Land area – square miles |

2014 LEA NECTA Geographic Reference File Record Layout

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Length** | **Type** | **Description** |
| LEAID | 7 | String | Local educational agency ID |
| NAME\_LEA14 | 100 | String | Local educational agency name |
| NECTA | 5 | String | NECTA ID |
| NAME\_NECTA14 | 100 | String | NECTA name |
| COUNT | 8 | Number | Total number of NECTAs in LEA |
| LANDAREA | 8 | Number | Land area – square miles |

2014 LEA Place Geographic Reference File Record Layout

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Length** | **Type** | **Description** |
| LEAID | 7 | String | Local educational agency ID |
| NAME\_LEA14 | 100 | String | Local educational agency name |
| PLACE | 7 | String | Place ID |
| NAME\_PLACE14 | 100 | String | Place name |
| COUNT | 8 | Number | Total number of places in LEA |
| LANDAREA | 8 | Number | Land area – square miles |

2014 LEA Tract Geographic Reference File Record Layout

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Length** | **Type** | **Description** |
| LEAID | 7 | String | Local educational agency ID |
| NAME\_LEA14 | 100 | String | Local educational agency name |
| TRACT | 11 | String | Tract ID (state|county|tract) |
| COUNT | 8 | Number | Total number of tracts in LEA |
| LANDAREA | 8 | Number | Land area – square miles |

2014 LEA UACE10 Geographic Reference File Record Layout

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Length** | **Type** | **Description** |
| LEAID | 7 | String | Local educational agency ID |
| NAME\_LEA14 | 100 | String | Local educational agency name |
| UACE10 | 5 | String | Urban area ID |
| NAME\_UACE1014 | 100 | String | Urban area name |
| COUNT | 8 | Number | Total number of urban areas in LEA |
| LANDAREA | 8 | Number | Land area – square miles |

2014 LEA ZCTA5CE10 Geographic Reference File Record Layout

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Length** | **Type** | **Description** |
| LEAID | 7 | String | Local educational agency ID |
| NAME\_LEA14 | 100 | String | Local educational agency name |
| ZCTA5CE10 | 5 | String | ZCTA ID |
| COUNT | 8 | Number | Total number of ZCTAs in LEA |
| LANDAREA | 8 | Number | Land area – square miles |

**5.0 Geographic Areas Overview**

School Districts

School districts are geographic entities and single purpose governmental units that operate schools and provide public educational services at the local level. The Census Bureau collects school district boundaries to develop annual estimates of children in poverty to help the U.S. Department of Education determine the annual allocation of Title I funding to states and school districts. NCES also uses school district boundaries to develop a broad collection of district-level demographic estimates from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. The Census Bureau updates school district boundaries, names, local education agency codes, grade ranges, and school district levels biennially based on information provided by state education officials.

*Universe*

The U.S. has more than 13,000 geographically defined public school districts. These include districts that are administratively and fiscally independent of any other government, as well as public school systems that lack sufficient autonomy to be counted as separate governments and are classified as a dependent agency of some other government—a county, municipality, township, or state. Most public school systems are Unified districts that operate regular, special, and/or vocational programs for children in Pre-Kindergarten/Kindergarten (PK/KG) through 12th grade.

The Census Bureau’s school district universe is a subset of the larger NCES Common Core of Data (CCD) Local Education Agency (LEA) universe. The Census collection is limited to regular districts that are geographically defined, and it excludes “non-operating” districts and “educational service agencies” that are part of the CCD LEA universe. These districts primarily exist to collect and transfer tax revenue to other school systems that actually provide the education services, or to provide regional special education services, vocational education programs, or financial services for member districts.

*Structure*

The Census Bureau assigns all territory in the U.S. and Puerto Rico to one or more Unified, Elementary, or Secondary school districts based on the general grade range of the schools operated by the district. For example, a district that operates a complete grade range (PK-12th or K-12th) is assigned as Unified, while a district that operates schools for children only in grades KG-8th is classified as Elementary. Elementary and Secondary districts may serve the same territory and have overlapping boundaries, but they are not permitted to overlap the boundaries for Unified districts.

The structure of school district geography varies by state and region, and districts that share the name of a county, city, or town or operate schools for these areas may or may not be coterminous with the governmental unit. Districts in the Mid-Atlantic and New England states tend to follow county, township, or city boundaries, while districts in the Midwest, Great Plains, and Western states are generally independent of other municipal boundaries. Likewise, district boundaries may also cross boundaries for other statistical geographies like Urban Areas, Metropolitan Areas, Zip Code Tabulation Areas, Census Tracts, and Block Groups.

*Grade Range and Fiscal Responsibility*

Although school district classifications (Elementary, Secondary, or Unified) generally reflect the grade range of schools operated by district, Census school district classifications are based on the grade range for which the school district is financially responsible, which may or may not be the grade range that a school district operates. For example, Elementary districts typically share territory with one or more Secondary districts that are responsible for operating schools for children in the upper grades. However, some Elementary districts are financially responsible for providing education for all grades, even though the district only operates schools that serve the elementary grades. In these cases, the Elementary district typically contracts with one or more nearby Secondary districts to provide educational services for children in the upper grades. A typical case would be a school district that operates schools for children in grades K-8th, and pays for a neighboring school district to educate children in grades 9th–12th. The Elementary district is operationally responsible for grades K-8th, and is therefore classified as an Elementary district. However, because the district is financially responsible for all grades, the Census Bureau would define the grade range for the district as KG-12th.

*Spatial Data Format*

The Census Bureau distributes school district boundaries formatted as shapefiles, a common industry standard for representing spatial data in points, lines, and polygons. Separate files are provided for Unified, Elementary, and Secondary districts. These data are released annually as geographic layers in the Census Bureau’s TIGER/Line database. The district boundary files rely on the five-digit NCES LEAID code as a unique district identifier within states, and in most cases the code sequence generally corresponds to the alphabetical order of district names within a state. However, changes over time from the biennial district review program have introduced some exceptions. The code value 99997 represents non-assigned water territory where no operating district has been identified by the state.

*Pseudo Districts*

In addition to regular functioning school districts, the TIGER/Line shapefiles also contain a small set of records for pseudo-school districts. These additional cases occur infrequently and are used to address situations where a district may operate different grade spans in different parts of the district. For example, a county may operate schools to serve grades K-12th throughout the county, except in a portion of the county where a city operates a separate K-8th district. Within the territory overlapping the city, the county only operates schools that serve 9th-12th. District boundary files are not designed to reflect multiple grade spans, so in these cases a separate pseudo-Secondary district would be created to account for the territory in the County coterminous with the city that only functions for grades 9th-12th. Although pseudo-districts are not functioning districts, they are administratively necessary to help the Census Bureau allocate children for Title I purposes. Pseudo-districts occur in California, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont, and their names reflect the functional associations between the two interacting districts. A list of these pseudo-secondary school districts and their codes appears in Appendix A below.

Block Groups

Standard block groups are clusters of blocks within the same census tract that have the same first digit of their 4-character census block number. For example, blocks 3001, 3002, 3003, …, 3999 in census tract 1210.02 belong to Block Group 3. Due to boundary and feature changes that occur throughout the decade, current block groups do not always maintain these same block number to block group relationships. For example, block 3001 might move due to a census tract boundary change but the block number will not change, even if it does not still fall in block group 3. However, the GEOID for that block, identifying block group 3, would remain the same in the attribute information in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles because block GEOIDs are always built using the decennial geographic codes.

Block groups delineated for the 2010 Census generally contain between 600 and 3000 people. Most block groups were delineated by local participants in the Census Bureau’s Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP). The Census Bureau delineated block groups only where a local or tribal government declined to participate or where the Census Bureau could not identify a potential local participant.

A block group usually covers a contiguous area. Each census tract contains at least one block group, and block groups are uniquely numbered within census tracts. Within the standard census geographic hierarchy, block groups never cross county or census tract boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, urban areas, voting districts, congressional districts, and school districts.

Block groups have a valid range of 0 through 9. Block groups beginning with a zero generally are in coastal and Great Lakes water and territorial seas. Rather than extending a census tract boundary into the Great Lakes or out to the three-mile territorial sea limit, the Census Bureau delineated some census tract boundaries along the shoreline or just offshore. The Census Bureau assigned a default census tract number of zero and a block group of zero to the offshore areas not included in regularly numbered census tract areas.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA)

On February 28, 2013, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas based on the official standards that were published in the Federal Register on June 28, 2010. These standards were developed by the interagency Metropolitan Area Standards Review Committee to provide a nationally consistent set of geographic entities for the United States and Puerto Rico. No metropolitan or micropolitan areas are defined in the Island areas.

The general concept of a metropolitan statistical area or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. The term “core based statistical area” (CBSA) became effective in 2000 and refers collectively to metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas.

Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 inhabitants. The categorization of CBSAs as either a metropolitan statistical area or micropolitan statistical area is based on the population in the most populous (or dominant) core, not the total CBSA population or the total population of all (multiple) cores within the CBSA.

Counties or equivalent entities form the building blocks for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. Under the standards, the counties or equivalent entities in which at least 50 percent of the population resides within urban areas of 10,000 or more population, or that contain at least 5,000 people residing within a single urban area of 10,000 or more population, are identified as central counties. Additional outlying counties are included in the CBSA if they meet specified requirements of commuting to or from the central counties.

The metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area boundaries, names, and codes appearing in the 2014 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are those defined as of February 2013 by the OMB. Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are identified using a 5-digit numeric code. The codes are assigned in alphabetical order by area title and fall within the 10000 to 59999 range.

Congressional Districts (CD)

Congressional districts are the 435 areas from which people are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and the five areas with nonvoting delegates from state equivalents. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the states based on decennial census population counts, each state is responsible for establishing the boundaries of the congressional districts for the purpose of electing representatives. Each congressional district is to be as equal in population to all other congressional districts in a state as practicable.

The 2014 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain the 114th Congressional Districts. All congressional districts appearing in the 2014 TIGER/Line Shapefiles reflect the information provided to the Census Bureau by the states by May 1, 2014. The 114th Congressional District shapefile contains the areas in effect January 2015 to 2017. The following state had changes for the 114th Congress:

* Minnesota

Each state has a minimum of one representative in the U.S. House of Representatives. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have a non-voting delegate in the Congress.

Congressional districts are identified by a 2-character numeric FIPS code. Congressional districts are numbered uniquely within state. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas have the code of 98, which identifies their status with respect to representation in Congress:

01 to 53—Congressional district codes

00—At large (single district for states)

98—Nonvoting delegate

Counties (and Equivalent Entities)

Counties and equivalent entities are primary legal divisions of states. In most states, these entities are termed “counties.” In Louisiana, these divisions are known as “parishes.” In Alaska, the equivalent entities are the organized boroughs, city and boroughs, and municipalities, and for the unorganized areas, census areas. The census areas are delineated cooperatively for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the 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 county equivalent entities for purposes of data presentation. The District of Columbia and Guam have no primary divisions and each area is considered a county equivalent entity for purposes of data presentation. The Census Bureau treats the following entities as equivalents of counties for purposes of data presentation: municipios in Puerto Rico, districts and islands in American Samoa, municipalities in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and islands in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each county or statistically equivalent entity is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within a state.

The 2014 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are based on available governmental unit boundaries of the counties and equivalent entities as of January 1, 2013 rather than January 1, 2014 due to a suspension of the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) in 2014. A few exceptions are based on boundaries as of January 1, 2014:

* Bedford (independent) city, Virginia changed to a town and became dependent within Bedford County, Virginia
* Petersburg Borough, Alaska was formed from the predominant part of Petersburg Census Area and part of Hoonah-Angoon Census Area

Consolidated Statistical Areas (CSA)

Combined Statistical Areas consist of two or more adjacent CBSAs that have significant employment interchanges. CBSAs that combine to create a CSA retain separate identities within the larger CSAs. Because CSAs represent groupings of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, they should not be ranked or compared with individual metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. CSAs are identified using a 3-digit numeric code, and fall within the 100 to 599 range.

New England City and Town Areas (NECTA)

In New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont), the OMB has defined an alternative county subdivision (generally city and town) based definition of CBSAs known as New England city and town areas (NECTA). NECTAs are defined using the same criteria as metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas and are identified as either metropolitan or micropolitan, based, respectively, on the presence of either an urban area of 50,000 or more inhabitants or an urban cluster of at least 10,000 and less than 50,000 inhabitants. NECTAs are identified using 5-digit numeric codes, which fall within the 70000 to 79999 range and are assigned in alphabetical order by area title.

Places

The TIGER/Line Shapefiles include both incorporated places (legal entities) and census designated places (statistical entities). Incorporated Places are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence as of January 1, 2013, under the laws of their respective states. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people as opposed to a minor civil division (MCD), which generally is created to provide services or administer an area without regard, necessarily, to population. Places may extend across county and county subdivision boundaries, as well as school district boundaries, but never across state boundaries. An incorporated place is usually a city, town, village, or borough, but can have other legal descriptions. For census purposes, incorporated places exclude:

* The boroughs in Alaska (treated as county equivalents)
* Towns in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin (treated as MCDs)
* The boroughs in New York (treated as MCDs)

Changes made for 2014 include:

* Deleted Entities
  + Petersburg city, Alaska
  + Pinhook village, Missouri
  + Rayville village, Missouri
  + Shamrock town, Oklahoma
* New Entity
  + Harrison village, Wisconsin

Census Designated Places (CDP) are the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDPs are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located. The boundaries are usually defined in cooperation with local partners as part of the Census Bureau’s Participant Statistical Areas Program, or in cooperation with tribal officials as part of the Tribal Statistical Areas Program. The boundaries of CDPs, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or another 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. There are no population size requirements for CDPs. In the nine states of the Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont) as well as Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, a CDP may represent a densely settled concentration of population within a town or township; in other instances, an entire town or township may be defined as a CDP.

Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the Census Bureau. All places shown in data products for Hawaii are CDPs. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County. In Puerto Rico, which also does not have incorporated places, the Census Bureau recognizes only CDPs. The CDPs in Puerto Rico are called comunidades or zonas urbanas. Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands also have only CDPs.

The FIPS place code uniquely identifies a place within a 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 the primary county in which each place is located, or, if both places are in the same county, alphabetically by their legal descriptions (for example, “city” before “village”).

Census Tracts

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity, and are reviewed and updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau’s Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP). The Census Bureau updates census tracts in situations where no local participant exists or where local or tribal governments declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of decennial census data.

Census tracts generally have a population size between 1200 and 8000 people with an optimum size of 4000 people. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tracts are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, and so forth, may require boundary revisions. In addition, census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or combined as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow legal boundaries such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries in some states to allow for census tract-to-governmental unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries are always made up of census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy. In a few rare instances, a census tract may consist of discontiguous areas. These discontiguous areas may occur where the census tracts are coextensive with all or parts of legal entities that are themselves discontiguous.

Census tract numbers have up to a 4-character basic number and may have an optional 2-character suffix; for example, 1457.02. The census tract numbers (used as names) eliminate any leading zeroes and append a suffix only if required. The 6-character numeric census tract codes, however, include leading zeroes and have an implied decimal point for the suffix. Census tract codes range from 000100 to 998999 and are unique within a county of equivalent area. The Census Bureau assigns a census tract code of 9900 to represent census tracts delineated to cover large bodies of water. In addition, census tract codes in the 9400s represent American Indian Areas and codes in the 9800s represent special land use areas.

The Census Bureau uses suffixes to help identify census tract changes for comparison purposes. Local participants have an opportunity to review the existing census tracts before each census. If local participants split a census tract, the split parts usually retain the basic number, but receive different suffixes. In a few counties, local participants request major changes to, and renumbering of, the census tracts. Changes to individual census tract boundaries usually do not result in census tract numbering changes.

Within the standard census geographic hierarchy, census tracts never cross state or county boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, urban areas, voting districts, congressional districts, and school districts.

Census Tract Numbers and Codes

* 000100 to 989900—Basic number range for census tracts
* 990000 to 990099—Basic number for census tracts in water areas
* 990100 to 998900—Basic number range for census tracts

Urban Areas

For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau classified all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UA) and urban clusters (UC) as urban. The Census Bureau delineates UA and UC boundaries to represent densely developed territory, encompassing residential, commercial, and other non-residential urban land uses. In general, this territory consists of areas of high population density and urban land use resulting in a representation of the “urban footprint.” Territory, population, and housing units located outside of UAs and UCs are considered rural.

For the 2010 Census, the urban and rural classification was applied to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Per agreements with the island areas, minor modifications to the classification were implemented when applied to American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

*Urbanized Areas (UA)*

An urbanized area consists of densely developed territory that contains 50,000 or more people. The Census Bureau delineates UAs to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. The Census Bureau first introduced the urbanized area concept for the 1950 Census.

*Urban Clusters (UC)*

An urban cluster consists of densely developed territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. The Census Bureau first introduced the UC concept for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of urban population, housing, and territory throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. Based on agreements with Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, all qualifying urban areas on these islands are identified as urban clusters regardless of their final population counts. Thus, urban clusters may exceed 50,000 people in these areas.

*Urban Area Titles and Codes*

The title of each UA and UC may contain up to three incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) names, and will include the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state or statistically equivalent entity into which the UA or UC extends. However, if the UA or UC does not contain an incorporated place or CDP, the urban area title will include the single name of a minor civil division or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey’s Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). Each UA and UC is assigned a 5-character numeric code, based on a national alphabetical sequence of all urban area names. A separate flag is included in data tabulation files to differentiate between UAs and UCs.

Urban Areas are delineated at the block level. Urban Areas may cross the boundaries of all other geographic areas for which the Census Bureau presents data, which means that all areas, other than blocks, may include both urban and rural areas.

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA)

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA) are approximate area representations of 2010 U.S. Postal Service (USPS) 5-digit ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau creates using census blocks to present statistical data from censuses and surveys. The Census Bureau defines ZCTAs by allocating each block that contains addresses to a single ZIP Code Tabulation Area, usually to the ZCTA that reflects the most frequently occurring ZIP Code for the addresses within that block. Blocks that do not contain addresses but are completely surrounded by a single ZIP Code Tabulation Area (enclaves) are assigned to the surrounding ZCTA; those surrounded by multiple ZCTAs will be added to a single ZCTA based on the longest shared border. The Census Bureau identifies 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Areas using a 5-character numeric code that represents the most frequently occurring USPS ZIP Code within that ZCTA and this code may contain leading zeroes.

Data users should not use ZCTAs to identify the official USPS ZIP Code for mail delivery. The USPS makes periodic changes to ZIP Codes to support more efficient mail delivery. The ZCTA delineation process used primarily residential addresses and was biased towards ZIP Codes used for city-style mail delivery, thus there may be ZIP Codes that cover primarily nonresidential or post office box addresses that may not have a corresponding ZCTA.

**Appendix A – Pseudo-School Districts (stored as secondary school districts)**

2013-2014 School District Review Program Pseudo-School Districts (stored as Secondary School Districts)

Column headers:

STATEFP14 2014 ACS state FIPS code

SDLEA14 2014 ACS secondary school district local education agency code

NAME14 2014 ACS secondary school district name

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **STATEFP14** | **SDLEA14** | **NAME14** |
| 06 | 06001 | Yosemite Unified School District in Bass Lake |
| 06 | 06002 | Yosemite Unified School District in Raymond-Knowles |
| 06 | 06003 | Twin Rivers Unified School District in Elverta |
| 06 | 06004 | Twin Rivers Unified School District in Robla |
| 06 | 06005 | Scott Valley Unified School District in Forks of Salmon |
| 06 | 06006 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Burnt Ranch |
| 06 | 06007 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Coffee Creek |
| 06 | 06008 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Cox Bar |
| 06 | 06009 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Douglas City |
| 06 | 06010 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Junction City |
| 06 | 06011 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Lewiston |
| 06 | 06012 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Trinity Center |
| 06 | 06013 | Turlock Unified School District in Chatom Union |
| 06 | 06014 | Turlock Unified School District in Keyes Union |
| 06 | 06015 | Santa Cruz City High School District (9-12) in Soquel |
| 06 | 06016 | Dinuba Unified (9-12) in Kings River Union |
| 06 | 06017 | Dinuba Unified (9-12) in Monson-Sultana Joint Union |
| 06 | 06018 | Washington Unified School District (9-12) |
| 06 | 06019 | Santa Barbara Unified School District (7-12) |
| 06 | 06020 | Lammersville Joint Unified School District (9-12) |
| 06 | 06021 | Bishop Unified School District in Round Valley (9-12) |
| 06 | 06022 | Santa Paula Unified (9-12) in Briggs |
| 06 | 06023 | Santa Paula Unified (9-12) in Mupu |
| 06 | 06024 | Santa Paula Unified (9-12) in Santa Clara |
| 06 | 06025 | Hamilton Unified School District in Capay (9-12) |
| 06 | 06026 | Woodlake Unified School District (9-12) in Stone Corral |
| 06 | 06027 | Woodlake Unified School District (9-12) in Three Rivers Union |
| 06 | 06028 | Exeter Unified School District (9-12) in Sequoia Union |
| 06 | 06029 | Exeter Unified School District (9-12) in Outside Creek |
| 06 | 06031 | Tracy Unified School District (9-12) in Banta |
| 06 | 06032 | Tracy Unified School District (9-12) in Jefferson |
| 06 | 06033 | Tracy Unified School District (9-12) in New Jerusalem |
| 06 | 06037 | Alhambra Unified (9-12) School District |
| 06 | 06053 | Gonzales Unified (9-12) School District |
| 06 | 06107 | Porterville Unified (9-12) School District |
| 13 | 13053 | Chattahoochee County for Fort Benning |
| 13 | 13215 | Muscogee County for Fort Benning |
| 17 | 17901 | Flanagan-Cornell District 74 in Cornell |
| 17 | 17902 | Flanagan-Cornell District 74 in Pontiac |
| 17 | 17903 | Flanagan-Cornell District 74 in Rooks Creek |
| 21 | 21001 | Laurel County School District for East Bernstadt ISD |
| 21 | 21002 | Pulaski County School District for Science Hill ISD |
| 21 | 21003 | Elizabethtown Independent School District for West Point ISD |
| 21 | 21004 | Jefferson County School District in Anchorage ISD |
| 21 | 21005 | Campbell County School District in Southgate ISD |
| 25 | 22222 | Mohawk Trail Regional School District in Hawley and Charlemont towns |
| 25 | 25002 | North Adams School District in Clarksburg (9-12) |
| 25 | 25003 | Gill-Montague School District in Erving (7-12) |
| 25 | 25005 | Swampscott School District in Nahant (7-12) |
| 25 | 25006 | Pittsfield School District in Richmond (9-12) |
| 25 | 25007 | Mohawk Trail School District in Rowe (7-12) |
| 25 | 25008 | Adams-Cheshire School District in Savoy (7-12) |
| 25 | 25009 | North Adams School District in Florida (9-12) |
| 25 | 25010 | Fairhaven/New Bedford School Districts in Acushnet (9-12) |
| 25 | 25012 | Nauset/Provincetown School Districts in Turo (7-12) |
| 25 | 25013 | Mount Greylock/New Lebanon (NY) School Districts in Hancock (7-12) |
| 25 | 25014 | North Adams School District in Monroe (9-12) |
| 25 | 25015 | Lee/Berkshire Hills in Farmington River Regional (7-12) |
| 40 | 40001 | Secondary Coverage Area in White Oak Public Schools (9-12) |
| 45 | 45013 | Beaufort County School District within Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station |
| 45 | 45079 | Richland County School District 2 within Fort Jackson |
| 47 | 47001 | Anderson County School District in Clinton |
| 47 | 47029 | Cocke County School District in Newport |
| 47 | 47031 | Coffee County School District in Manchester |
| 47 | 47033 | Crockett County School District in Alamo |
| 47 | 47034 | Crockett County School District in Bells |
| 47 | 47073 | Hawkins County School District in Rogersville |
| 47 | 47077 | Henderson County School District in Lexington |
| 47 | 47079 | Henry County School District in Paris |
| 47 | 47107 | McMinn County School District in Athens |
| 47 | 47108 | McMinn County School District in Etowah |
| 47 | 47123 | Monroe County School District in Sweetwater |
| 47 | 47143 | Rhea County School District in Dayton |
| 47 | 47149 | Rutherford County School District in Murfreesboro |
| 47 | 47187 | Williamson County School District in Franklin |
| 47 | 47189 | Wilson County School District in Lebanon |
| 48 | 48021 | Elgin/Giddings Independent School Districts (9-12) in McDade |
| 48 | 48143 | Stephenville Independent School District (9-12) in Bluff Dale |
| 48 | 48285 | Hallettsville Independent School District (9-12) in Vysehrad |
| 48 | 48449 | Mount Pleasant Independent School District (9-12) in Winfield |
| 50 | 50001 | Harwood Union High School District 19 (9-12) |
| 50 | 50002 | Mount Anthony Union High School District 14 (7-12) |
| 50 | 50003 | Brattleboro Union High School District 6 (9-12) |