

User Documentation for the  
County  
Area Health Resources File (AHRF)  
2020-2021 Release

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## AHRF USER DOCUMENTATION

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## I. DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTIONS AND REFERENCES

### A. CODES AND CLASSIFICATIONS

#### A-1) Header for AHRF

The 45-character header for the AHRF (previously known as the Area Resource File, or ARF) was placed at the beginning of each record to enhance the use of the county file. The header includes the State and County Code, Date of the File, Date of Creation, and File Length. The file length equals the length of the file without the 45-byte header. Therefore the actual record length is the file length plus 45 bytes.

Note that beginning with the February 2001 version of the AHRF, data are broken out for all Virginia independent cities and Alaska boroughs/census areas for all data from 1992 through the current. The modified FIPS code is carried as the secondary entity field (positions 12-16) of the header. This field should be used when matching with earlier versions of the file.

Additionally, beginning with the February 2001 updates to the AHRF, to the extent data were available for the U.S. possessions and territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands, they are included on the file. Any sources having territory data available are noted in applicable User Documentation references.

#### A-2) State and County Codes

##### *FIPS State Code:*

This code was established by National Bureau of Standards (now known as the National Institute of Standards and Technology), U.S. Department of Commerce in 1968. It is standard throughout the Federal government and published in *Federal Information Processing Standards Publication June 15, 1970*. The basic structure is a sequential ascending two-digit number, with spaces for all possible new states.

*Note:* The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) has taken over the management of geographic codes to ensure uniform identification of geographic entities through all federal government agencies. ANSI now issues the FIPS geographic codes which are equivalent to ANSI codes that may be referenced on other files.

The following table lists the FIPS State Code, the two-character State Name Abbreviation used on AHRF and the State Name:

<b>FIPS CODE</b>	<b>ABBREVIATION</b>	<b>STATE</b>
01	AL	Alabama
02	AK	Alaska
04	AZ	Arizona
05	AR	Arkansas
06	CA	California
08	CO	Colorado
09	CT	Connecticut
10	DE	Delaware
11	DC	District of Columbia
12	FL	Florida
13	GA	Georgia
15	HI	Hawaii
16	ID	Idaho
17	IL	Illinois
18	IN	Indiana
19	IA	Iowa
20	KS	Kansas
21	KY	Kentucky
22	LA	Louisiana
23	ME	Maine
24	MD	Maryland
25	MA	Massachusetts
26	MI	Michigan
27	MN	Minnesota
28	MS	Mississippi
29	MO	Missouri
30	MT	Montana
31	NE	Nebraska
32	NV	Nevada
33	NH	New Hampshire
34	NJ	New Jersey
35	NM	New Mexico
36	NY	New York
37	NC	North Carolina
38	ND	North Dakota
39	OH	Ohio
40	OK	Oklahoma
41	OR	Oregon
42	PA	Pennsylvania
44	RI	Rhode Island
45	SC	South Carolina

46	SD	South Dakota
47	TN	Tennessee
48	TX	Texas
49	UT	Utah
50	VT	Vermont
51	VA	Virginia
53	WA	Washington
54	WV	West Virginia
55	WI	Wisconsin
56	WY	Wyoming

Additionally, for data variables added to the February 2001 and later versions of the AHRF, the following codes are included for sources where available:

66	GU	Guam
72	PR	Puerto Rico
78	VI	US Virgin Islands

*Modified FIPS County Codes:*

The **FIPS County Codes** were established by the National Bureau of Standards (now known as the National Institute of Standards and Technology), U.S. Department of Commerce in 1968, and are published in *Federal Information Processing Standards Publication - Counties and County Equivalents of the United States and the District of Columbia*. The current version of this publication is No. 6-4 dated August 31, 1990 with all revisions through 2021. The basic structure of the codes is sequential, ascending, three-digit odd numbers. This document also provides the designated names for all counties and equivalent entities of the United States, its possessions and associated areas.

*Note:* The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) has taken over the management of geographic codes to ensure uniform identification of geographic entities through all federal government agencies. ANSI now issues the FIPS geographic codes which are equivalent to ANSI codes that may be referenced on other files.

Effective with the February 2001 release, the County Codes used in the Area Health Resource File are those published in FIPS, including all Alaska boroughs and census areas and Virginia independent cities. Unless otherwise noted in this document, data are broken out for all data years of 1992 and later. Earlier years of data are combined for the Virginia independent cities and Alaska areas as noted below:

- 1) The County Code of 001 has been entered for Alaska and includes data for the entire state of Alaska for data prior to 1992. Except where noted, data for 1992 and

later are reported as missing on this record since the detailed records are broken out on the file.

- 2) Most independent cities were included in their original counties because much of the data on the file previously was only available for counties and could not be separated into county and independent city segments.

On earlier versions of the AHRF, the following were carried as independent cities but were recorded in the AHRF modified FIPS as noted (therefore when merging data from the new release and old versions, the Secondary Entity field should be used to match records):

COUNTY	STATE	AHRF MODIFIED	
		FIPS	FIPS
Baltimore City	Maryland	007	510
St. Louis City	Missouri	191	510
Carson City	Nevada	025	510

The following cities were previously combined into their original counties. Therefore, all the data for the city on earlier versions of the AHRF and for data prior to 1992 are included in the original county (e.g., the independent city of Bristol, Va., is added into Washington county.)

CITY	STATE	ORIGINAL COUNTIES	AHRF MODIFIED	
			FIPS	FIPS
Kalawao County	Hawaii	Maui	009	005
Bedford*	Virginia	Bedford	019	515
Bristol	Virginia	Washington	191	520
Buena Vista	Virginia	Rockbridge	163	530
Charlottesville	Virginia	Albemarle	003	540
Clifton Forge**	Virginia	Alleghany	005	560
Colonial Heights	Virginia	Chesterfield	041	570
Covington	Virginia	Alleghany	005	580
Danville	Virginia	Pittsylvania	143	590
Emporia	Virginia	Greensville	081	595
Fairfax	Virginia	Fairfax	059	600
Falls Church	Virginia	Fairfax	059	610
Franklin	Virginia	Southampton	175	620
Fredericksburg	Virginia	Spotsylvania	177	630
Galax	Virginia	Grayson	077	640
Harrisonburg	Virginia	Rockingham	165	660



Hopewell	Virginia	Prince George	149	670
Lexington	Virginia	Rockbridge	163	678
Lynchburg	Virginia	Campbell	031	680
Manassas	Virginia	Prince William	153	683
Manassas Park	Virginia	Prince William	153	685
Martinsville	Virginia	Henry	089	690
Norfolk	Virginia	Norfolk	129***	710
Norton	Virginia	Wise	195	720
Petersburg	Virginia	Dinwiddie	053	730
Poquoson	Virginia	York	199	735
Portsmouth	Virginia	Norfolk	129***	740
Radford	Virginia	Montgomery	121	750
Richmond	Virginia	Henrico	087	760
Roanoke	Virginia	Roanoke	161	770
Salem	Virginia	Roanoke	161	775
South Boston****	Virginia	Halifax	083	780
Staunton	Virginia	Augusta	015	790
Suffolk	Virginia	Suffolk City	123*****	800
Waynesboro	Virginia	Augusta	015	820
Williamsburg	Virginia	James City	095	830
Winchester	Virginia	Frederick	069	840

*Note:* \* Bedford is no longer an independent city as of July 2013.

\*\* Clifton Forge is no longer an independent city as of July 2001.

\*\*\* FIPS does not have a code for Norfolk since it is no longer a county. The AHRF designation of Norfolk city (FIPS Code 51710) includes the independent cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia for data prior to 1992. 1992 and later data are contained in the independent cities of Norfolk (51710) and Portsmouth (51740).

\*\*\*\* South Boston is no longer an independent city as of June 1995.

\*\*\*\*\* Nansemond county became Nansemond city December 15, 1973. Nansemond city became a part of the city of Suffolk December 15, 1979. On AHRF versions prior to the 2001 release, Suffolk independent city was recoded into AHRF modified FIPS 51123. Beginning with the 2001 AHRF, the Suffolk independent city code is now the standard FIPS code of 51800.

The following Virginia independent cities have been carried as separate entities on the AHRF since November 1984:

<b>CITY (NEW MOD FIPS CODE)</b>	<b>FORMER COUNTY ALLOCATION (OLD MOD FIPS CODE)</b>
Alexandria (51510)	Arlington (51013)
Chesapeake (51550)	Norfolk (51129)
Hampton (51650)	Hampton/Newport News City (51084)

Newport News (51700)  
Virginia Beach (51810)

Hampton/Newport News City (51084)  
Norfolk (51129)

To the extent possible, historical data on AHRF at the time of the change were modified to separate data for these independent cities from data for their former counties. Where independent city data could not be broken out from county data, this fact has been noted in the sections of this User Documentation which describe the individual data elements and/or sources. Where this has occurred, the data are reported on AHRF in the original county (or for Hampton/Newport News Cities, in Newport News – 51650) and the city is reported as missing.

American National Standards Institute codes (ANSI), and *FIPS Publication Change Notices*, issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) state:

- 1) Effective July 1, 2015, Wade Hampton Census Area, Alaska (02270) was changed to Kusilvak Census Area, Alaska (02158). This change was made with the 2015-2016 release of the AHRF.
- 2) Effective May 1, 2015, Shannon County, South Dakota (46113) was changed to Oglala Lakota County, South Dakota (46102). This change was made with the 2015-2016 release of the AHRF.
- 3) Effective July 1, 2013, the independent city of Bedford, VA (51515) reverted to town status. Bedford City, Virginia became an incorporated place within Bedford County (51019). On the AHRF, Bedford City, Virginia data are included in Bedford County for any 2014 or later source data. This change was made with the 2015-2016 release of the AHRF.
- 4) Effective January 3, 2013, Petersburg Borough, Alaska (02195) was created from part of the former Petersburg Census Area (02195) and part of Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, Alaska (02105). Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, Alaska (02198) added part of the former Petersburg Census Area. This change was made with the 2015-2016 release of the AHRF.
- 5) Effective June 1, 2008, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area, AK (02280) split to create part of Wrangell City and Borough, AK (02275) and all of Petersburg Census Area, AK (02195). Wrangell City and Borough also includes the Meyers Chuck area of the defunct Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area, AK (02201), see note below. These codes were added with the 2011-2012 release of the AHRF, and to the extent source data report data for Wrangell City and Borough and Petersburg Census Area, they are reported on the AHRF.

- 6) Effective May 19, 2008, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area, AK (02201) dissolved. Part (Outer Ketchikan area) was annexed by the existing Ketchikan Gateway Borough, AK (02130), the Meyers Chuck area was included in the new Wrangell City and Borough, AK (02275), see note above; and the remainder was renamed Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, AK (02198). These codes were added with the 2011-2012 release of the AHRF, and to the extent source data report data for Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area and Wrangell City and Borough, they are reported on the AHRF.
- 7) Effective June 20, 2007, Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02232) split to create Skagway Municipality, AK (02230) and Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02105). These codes were added effective with the 2011-2012 release of the AHRF, and to the extent source data report data for Skagway Municipality and Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, they are reported on the AHRF.
- 8) In November 2001, Broomfield, Colorado (08014) was formed from parts of Adams (08001), Boulder (08013), Jefferson (08059) and Weld (08123) counties. The boundaries of Broomfield County reflect the boundaries of Broomfield city legally in effect on November 15, 2001. This code was added to the 2003 release of the AHRF, and to the extent source data report data for Broomfield, they are reported on the AHRF. This change should be taken into consideration when comparing with historic data.
- 9) Effective July 2001, the independent city of Clifton Forge, Virginia (51560) reverted to town status. Clifton Forge, Virginia became an incorporated place within Alleghany County (51005). On the AHRF, Clifton Forge, Virginia will be included in Alleghany County for any 2002 or later source data.
- 10) Effective July 1999, Yellowstone National Park (30113) is legally part of Gallatin County and Park County in Montana. Source data on the AHRF either report Yellowstone National Park separately or as a part of Park County. Therefore, as of the February 2000 AHRF release, Yellowstone National Park data are combined with Park County (30067) Montana. Any exceptions are noted in this User Documentation.
- 11) Effective July 1999, NIST revised the Dade County, Florida FIPS code from 12025 to 12086 to keep the new official name Miami-Dade County in alphanumeric sequence. This code has been revised on the February 2000 AHRF and should be taken into consideration when comparing with historic files.
- 12) In January 1983, LaPaz County, Arizona (04012) was formed from the northern portion of Yuma County, Arizona (04027), which still exists with reduced

boundaries. As of February 1995, LaPaz County and Yuma County are carried as separate records on the AHRF. The new LaPaz County (04012) record should be combined with Yuma County (04027) when comparing data with historic files for consistency.

- 13) In June 1981, Cibola County, New Mexico (35006) was formed from portions of Valencia County, New Mexico (35061), which still exists with reduced boundaries. As of February 1995, Cibola County and Valencia County are carried as separate records on the AHRF. The new Cibola County (35006) record should be combined with Valencia County (35061) when comparing data with historic files for consistency.
- 14) In September 1979, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri (29193) was renumbered so that the county falls in alphabetical order. The FIPS State and County Code is now 29186.
- 15) In September 1979, Washabaugh County, South Dakota (46131) merged with Jackson County, South Dakota (46071). The merged entity retains the name of Jackson and the code of 46071. On AHRF, historical data for Washabaugh County have been combined with Jackson County.
- 16) Yellowstone National Park (Part), Wyoming (56047) was dropped as an entity. The county was dropped from AHRF, and all non-zero fields were weighted by population and split between Park County, Wyoming (56029), and Teton County, Wyoming (56039).
- 17) In June 1970, Ormsby County was incorporated as the independent city of Carson City, Nevada. Carson City is carried as 32510 on the AHRF.

*Note:* Effective with the February 2001 release of the AHRF, boroughs and census areas of Alaska are broken out rather than aggregated to the state level. Some historic source data were not reported in the currently defined FIPS areas. These areas have been separated into multiple areas. In these instances they are reported on the AHRF in the area of greater population and noted in the appropriate reference in this user documentation. These differences are as follows:

- 1) In 6/86, Kobuk, AK (02140) became Northwest Arctic (02188); data on the AHRF are included in Northwest Arctic.
- 2) In 1/90, Aleutians, AK (02010) separated into Aleutians West, AK (02016) and Aleutians East (02013); data on the AHRF are included in Aleutians West.
- 3) In 2/92, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon, AK (02231) separated into Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon (02232) and Yakutat (02282); data on the AHRF are included in Skagway- Hoonah-Angoon.

### A-3) County Typology Codes

The **2015 County Typology Codes** are from Economic Research Service (ERS), U.S. Department of Agriculture, [www.ers.usda.gov](http://www.ers.usda.gov). An area's economic and social characteristics have significant effects on its development and need for various types of public programs. To provide policy-relevant information about diverse county conditions to policymakers, public officials, and researchers. ERS has developed a set of county-level typology codes that captures a range of economic and social characteristics. Although ERS coded the typologies for all U.S. counties, the thresholds for determining the economic dependence types were set using nonmetro counties only. Most thresholds were roughly set at the nonmetro mean plus one standard deviation. ERS used counties that met the 2013 definition of nonmetro (micropolitan and noncore combined) in analyzing the means. The codes are primarily meant to be useful in the analysis of rural conditions, trends, and program needs. ERS coded metro counties to facilitate comparisons across the country.

The County typology classifies all U.S. counties according to six mutually exclusive (non-overlapping) categories of economic dependence and six overlapping categories of policy-relevant themes.

Codes for the field Economic-Dependent Typology are defined as follows:

- 0 = Nonspecialized
- 1 = Farming-dependent county
- 2 = Mining-dependent county
- 3 = Manufacturing-dependent county
- 4 = Federal/State government-dependent county
- 5 = Recreation
- Blank = Missing Value

Codes for all other Typology fields are defined as follows:

- 0 = No
- 1 = Yes
- Blank = Missing Value

#### ***Economic Types:***

*Farming-dependent:* 25 percent or more of the county's average annual labor and proprietor's earnings were derived from farming, or 16 percent or more of jobs were in farming, as measured by 2010-2012 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income and Employment data.

*Mining-dependent:* 13 percent or more of the county's average annual labor and

proprietors' earnings were derived from mining, or 8 percent or more of jobs were in mining, as measured by 2010-2012 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income and Employment data.

*Manufacturing-dependent:* 23 percent or more of the county's average annual average annual labor and proprietors' earnings were derived from manufacturing, or 16 percent or more of jobs were in manufacturing, as measured by the 2010-2012 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income and Employment data.

*Federal/State Government-dependent:* 14 percent or more of the county's average annual labor and proprietors' earnings were derived from Federal/State government during or 9 percent or more jobs were in Federal/State government as measured by 2010-2012 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income and Employment data.

*Recreation:* Computed using three data sources: 1) Percentage of wage and salary employment in entertainment and recreation, accommodations, eating and drinking places, and real estate as a percentage of all employment reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis; 2) Percentage of total personal income reported for these same categories by the Bureau of Economic Analysis; and 3) Percentage of vacant housing units intended for seasonal or occasional use reported in the 2010 Census.

*Nonspecialized:* County did not meet the economic dependence threshold for any one of the other above types, as measured by the 2010-2012 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income and Employment and Employment data.

***Policy Types*** (these indicators are not mutually exclusive, a county may be none, one or more policy type):

*Low-education:* 20 percent or more of county residents age 25-64 did not have a high school diploma or equivalent, determined by the American Community Survey 5-year average data for 2008-12.

*Low-employment:* Less than 65 percent of county residents age 25-64 were employed, determined by the American Community Survey 5-year average data for 2008-12.

*Persistent poverty:* 20 percent or more of county residents were poor, measured by the 1980, 1990, 2000 censuses, and the American Community Survey 5-year average data for 2007-11. This code was released in April 2014 by ERS and has been carried on the Area Health Resource File since the 2013-14 release.

*Persistent Child poverty:* 20 percent or more of county related children under 18 were poor, measured in the 1980, 1990, 2000 censuses, and the American Community Survey 5-year average data for 2007-11.

*Population loss:* Number of county residents declined between the 1990 and 2000 censuses and also between the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

*Retirement destination:* Number of residents age 60 and older grew by 15 percent or more between 2000 and 2010 censuses due to net migration.

*Note:*

- 1) Labor and proprietors' earnings by place of work are the basis for the economic dependence categories. Each industry's earnings and employment were calculated separately as a percent of total labor and proprietors' earnings or total employment in the county in 2010, 2011, and 2012. These percentages were summed, and divided by 3 to obtain annual average percentages. This averaging was done to minimize the effects of any one-year anomaly in an industry's earnings or employment.
- 2) County-level estimates of earnings and employment by place of work used to measure economic dependence come from the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) Regional Local Area Personal Income & Employment data. The BEA income and employment data used were released in November 2014. The BEA industry data use the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Publicly available data (with some industry suppression at the county level) were used for Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Wyoming. For all other States, unsuppressed data, not publically available, were used to develop the economic classifications.
- 3) If a county qualified for more than one economic type, it was classified in the industry which accounted for the largest percentage of total earnings.
- 4) Data are reported for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02105), Petersburg Census Area, AK (02195), Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, AK (02198), Skagway Municipality, AK (02230) and Wrangell City and Borough, AK (02275).
- 5) Maui, Hawaii (15009) and Kalawao, Hawaii (15005) were analyzed as combined units on the source file and then each component was assigned the combined unit's typology codes.
- 6) The following Virginia independent cities and counties were analyzed as combined units on the source file and then each component was assigned the combined unit's typology codes:

**SOURCE FILE AREA**

**COMBINED WITH**

Bedford City	(51515)	Bedford	(51019)
Bristol	(51520)	Washington	(51191)
Buena Vista	(51530)	Rockbridge	(51163)
Charlottesville	(51540)	Albemarle	(51003)
Colonial Heights	(51570)	Dinwiddie	(51053)
Covington	(51580)	Alleghany	(51005)
Danville	(51590)	Pittsylvania	(51143)

Emporia	(51595)	Greenville	(51081)
Fairfax City	(51600)	Fairfax	(51059)
Falls Church	(51610)	Fairfax	(51059)
Franklin	(51620)	Southampton	(51175)
Fredericksburg	(51630)	Spotsylvania	(51177)
Galax	(51640)	Carroll	(51035)
Harrisonburg	(51660)	Rockingham	(51165)
Hopewell	(51670)	Prince George	(51149)
Lexington	(51678)	Rockbridge	(51163)
Lynchburg	(51680)	Campbell	(51031)
Manassas	(51683)	Prince William	(51153)
Manassas Park	(51685)	Prince William	(51153)
Martinsville	(51690)	Henry	(51089)
Norton	(51720)	Wise	(51195)
Petersburg	(51730)	Dinwiddie	(51053)
Poquoson	(51735)	York	(51199)
Radford	(51750)	Montgomery	(51121)
Salem	(51775)	Roanoke	(51161)
Staunton	(51790)	Augusta	(51015)
Waynesboro	(51820)	Augusta	(51015)
Williamsburg	(51830)	James City	(51095)
Winchester	(51840)	Frederick	(51069)

The **2014 Persistent Poverty and High Poverty County Typology Codes** are from The Atlas of Rural and Small-Town America, release 10.0 April 2014, Economic Research Service (ERS), U.S. Department of Agriculture, [www.ers.usda.gov](http://www.ers.usda.gov).

The typology codes are defined as follows:

0 = No  
1 = Yes  
Blank = Missing Value

*Note:*

- 1) Persistent Poverty is a classification of counties by level of poverty over four decades, where 1 is a persistent poverty county and 0 is all other counties. A county was classified as persistent poverty if 20 percent or more of its resident were poor as measured by the 1980, 1990, and 2000 decennial censuses and the American Community Survey 5-year estimates for 2007-2011.
- 2) High Poverty is a classification of county, where 1 is a high poverty county and 0 is all other counties. A county was classified as high poverty if 20 percent or more of its residents were poor as measured by the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2008-2012.
- 3) Data are reported for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (02105), Petersburg Census Area (02195), Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area (02198), Skagway Municipality (02230), and Wrangell City and Borough (02275).



- 4) Data are carried on the AHRF for Puerto Rico for the High Poverty Typology Code only. The source file did not report Puerto Rico for the Persistent Poverty Typology Code.

#### A-4) Metropolitan/Micropolitan and Combined Statistical Areas

The **2020 Statistical Areas: Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Divisions, Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas** were announced by the Office of Management and Budget in *OMB Bulletin No. 20-01* to be effective March 6, 2020. The delineations of statistical areas reflect the Standards for Delineating Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas that the Office of Management and Budget published on June 28, 2010, in the *Federal Register* (75 FR 37246-37252) and the application of those standards to Census Bureau population and journey-to-work data. The 2020 updates are based on the applications of the 2010 Standards for Delineating the Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas to Census population estimates for July 1, 2017 and July 1, 2018. The term **“Core Based Statistical Area”** (CBSA), which became effective in 2000, refers collectively to Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

**Metropolitan Statistical Areas** have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. **Micropolitan Statistical Areas** have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are defined in terms of whole counties (or equivalent entities), including in the six New England States.

The term **Metropolitan Division** is used to refer to a county or group of counties within a Metropolitan Statistical Area that has a single core of population of at least 2.5 million. While a Metropolitan Division is a subdivision of a larger Metropolitan Statistical Area, it often functions as a distinct social, economic and cultural area within the larger region. Metropolitan Divisions can be directly compared with each other, but comparison of them with entire Metropolitan Statistical Areas would be inappropriate.

If specified criteria are met, adjacent Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, in various combinations, may become the components of a set of complementary areas called **Combined Statistical Areas**. For instance, a Combined Statistical Area may comprise two or more Metropolitan Statistical Areas, a Metropolitan Statistical Area and a Micropolitan Statistical Area, two or more Micropolitan Statistical Areas, or multiple Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas that have social and economic ties as measured by commuting, but at lower levels than are found among counties with Metropolitan and Micropolitan Areas.

Combined Statistical Areas can be characterized as representing larger regions that reflect weekend recreation activities, are likely to be of considerable interest to regional authorities and the private sector. Because Combined Statistical Areas represent groupings of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas (in any combination), they should not be ranked or combined with the individual Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

OMB's standards provide for the identification of one or more principal cities within each Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area. Principal cities encompass both incorporated places and census designated places (CDPs). In addition to identifying the more significant places in each Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area in terms of population and employment, principal cities also are used in titling Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Divisions and Combined Statistical Areas. A principal city may be only a part of a place if a portion of that place is outside of the Metropolitan Statistical Area or Micropolitan Statistical Area for which the place is principal.

OMB establishes and maintains the delineations of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Divisions, Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas solely for statistical purposes. This classification is intended to provide nationally consistent delineations for collecting, tabulating and publishing Federal statistics for a set of geographic areas. The Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Standards do not equate to an urban-rural classification; many counties included in Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, and many other counties, contain both urban and rural territory and populations.

The geographic components of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Metropolitan Divisions are counties and equivalent entities (boroughs and a municipality in Alaska, parishes in Louisiana, municipios in Puerto Rico, and independent cities in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada and Virginia).

On the AHRF, the fields for Metropolitan code and Micropolitan code were combined into one field, Core Based Statistical Area Code, as were Metropolitan name and Micropolitan name combined to form Core Based Statistical Area Name. The **CBSA Indicator Code** field defines the county's type. It is defined as follows:

- 0 = Not a Statistical Area
- 1 = Metropolitan Statistical Area
- 2 = Micropolitan Statistical Area

**CBSA County Status** field identifies a county of a Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area as either central or outlying. Under the standards, the county (or counties) in which at least 50 percent of the population resides within urban areas of 10,000 or more population, or contain at least 5,000 people residing within a single urban area of 10,000 or more population, is identified as a "central county" (counties). Additional "outlying counties" are included in the CBSA if they meet specified requirement of commuting to or from the central counties. County or equivalent entities form geographic "building blocks" for Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Areas throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

*Note:*

- 1) Part of Sullivan City in Crawford County MO (FIPS 29055) was added to St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area (Metropolitan Code 41180) effective December 22,

1987. On the AHRF, Crawford County is included in St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area.
- 2) Bedford City, VA (FIPS 51515), a component of the Lynchburg, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA 31340), changed to town status and was added to Bedford County, VA (FIPS 51009) with the 2015 updates.
  - 3) Data are carried on the AHRF for Puerto Rico.

## **A-5) Rural/Urban Continuum Codes**

The **2013 Rural/Urban Continuum Codes** are from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (ERS) website: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>. The codes form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan (metro) counties by the population size of their metro area and nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) counties by degree of urbanization and adjacency to a metro area. The official Office of Management and Budget (OMB) metro and nonmetro categories have been subdivided into three metro and six nonmetro categories. Each county in the U.S. is assigned one of 9 codes. This scheme allow researchers to break county data into finer residential groups, beyond metro and nonmetro, particularly for analysis of trends in nonmetro areas that are related to population density and metro influence.

The 2013 Rural/Urban Continuum Code scheme classifies all counties in the United States, including 1,167 metro counties and 1,972 nonmetro counties. Also included are 69 metro municipios and 9 nonmetro municipios in Puerto Rico. Several nonmetro independent cities in Virginia have been combined with the counties of origin by ERS. See note below for cities and counties.

To create the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes, all U.S. counties and county equivalents were first grouped according to their official metro-nonmetro status, defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of February, 2013. OMB determined current metropolitan status by applying population and worker commuting criteria to the results of the 2010 Census and the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Metro counties are divided into three categories according to the total population size of the metro area of which they are a part: 1 million people or more, 250,000 to 1 million people, and below 250,000. Nonmetro counties are classified along two dimensions. First, they are divided into three urban-size categories (an urban population of 19,999 or more, 2,500 to 20,000, and less than 2,500) based on the total population in the county. Second, nonmetro counties in the three urban-sized categories are sub-divided by whether or not the county is adjacent to one or more metro areas. A nonmetro county is defined as adjacent if it physically adjoins one more metro areas, and has at least 2% of its employed labor force commuting to central metro counties. Nonmetro counties that do not meet these criteria are classified as nonadjacent.

In concept, the 2013 version of the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes is comparable with that of earlier decades. However, in 2000, OMB made major changes in its metro-area delineation procedures, and the Census Bureau changed the way in which rural and urban are measured. Therefore, the 2013 and 2003 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes are not fully comparable to those of earlier years. OMB's changes added some additional metro areas by no longer requiring that a metro area must have at least 100,000 population if its urbanized area includes no place of at least 50,000 people. More importantly, simplifying the worker commuting criteria that determine outlying metro counties had the effect of adding numerous new outlying counties to metro areas while deleting a smaller number that were previously defined as metro.

No major changes were made in either the metro-nonmetro or urban-rural criteria between 2000 and 2010. However, the decennial census long form was eliminated in 2010 and OMB used 5-year average commuting flow data from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) rather than a point in time estimate to delineate metropolitan and micropolitan areas. The 2006-2010 ACS commuting flow data was also used to compute adjacency for the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. This scheme allows researchers to break county data into finer residential groups, beyond metro and nonmetro, particularly for analysis of trends in nonmetro areas that are related to population density and metro influence.

The 2013 Rural/Urban Continuum Codes are defined as follows:

**CODE                      METROPOLITAN COUNTIES (1-3)**

- 01      Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more
- 02      Counties in metro areas of 250,000 – 1,000,000 population
- 03      Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population

**NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES (4-9)**

- 04      Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area
- 05      Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area
- 06      Urban population of 2,500-19,999, adjacent to a metro area
- 07      Urban population of 2,500-19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
- 08      Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area
- 09      Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area

Blank    Missing Value

*Note:*

- 1) The following Virginia nonmetro independent cities were combined on the source data with their counties of origin when computing the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes:

- | <b>FIPS Code and City</b> | <b>FIPS Code and County</b> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 51580 Covington City      | 51005 Alleghany County      |
| 51640 Galax City          | 51035 Carroll County        |
| 51595 Emporia City        | 51081 Greenville County     |
| 51690 Martinsville City   | 51089 Henry County          |
| 51590 Danville City       | 51143 Pittsylvania County   |
| 51530 Buena Vista City    | 51163 Rockbridge County     |
| 51678 Lexington City      | 51163 Rockbridge County     |
| 51620 Franklin City       | 51175 Southampton County    |
- 2) Data are reported for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (02105), Petersburg Census Area (02195), Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area (02198), Skagway Municipality (02230), and Wrangell City and Borough (02275).
  - 3) Data are carried on the AHRF for Puerto Rico.

### **A-6) Urban Influence Codes**

The **2013 Urban Influence Codes** are from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service (ERS) website: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/urban-influence-codes.aspx>. The 2013 Urban Influence Codes form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan (metro) counties by population size of their metro area, and nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) counties by size of the largest city or town and proximity to metropolitan and micropolitan areas. The standard Office of Management and Budget (OMB) metro and nonmetro categories have been subdivided into two metro and 10 nonmetro categories, resulting in a 12-part county classification.

The 2013 Urban Influence Codes classify all counties and county equivalents in the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. These include 1,167 metro counties as well as 641 micro and 1,335 noncore nonmetro counties. In Puerto Rico, the Urban Influence Codes comprised 69 metro, 4 micro, and 4 noncore municipios. Several nonmetro independent cities in Virginia have been combined with their counties of origin by ERS.

The 2013 Urban Influence Codes divide 3,143 counties, county equivalents, and independent cities in the United States into 12 groups. Metro counties are divided into two groups according to the population size of the metro area--those in “large” areas have at least 1 million residents and those “small” areas have fewer than 1 million residents. Nonmetro counties include all counties outside metro areas and are delineated as Micropolitan or noncore using OMB’s classification. Nonmetro micropolitan counties are divided into three groups distinguished by metro size and adjacency: adjacent to a large metro area, adjacent to a small metro area, and not adjacent to a metro area. Nonmetro noncore counties are divided into seven groups distinguished by their adjacency to metro or micro areas and whether or not they contain a town of at least 2,500 residents. A town refers to an incorporated city or town, or a Census Designated Place, which is an entity that has no legal definition. Nonmetro independent cities of Virginia have been combined with their counties of origin. See note below for cities

and counties.

The 2013 Urban Influence Codes are based on the OMB metropolitan classification announced in February 2013, which in turn are based on population data from the 2010 Census of Population and commuting data from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS). Nonmetro counties are defined as adjacent if they abut a metro area (or if nonmetro noncore counties abut a micro area) and have at least 2% of employed persons commuting to work in the core of the metro area (or in the micro area). When a nonmetro county meets the adjacency criterion for more than one metro (or micro) area, it is designated as adjacent to the area to which the largest percentage of its workers commuted.

In concept, the 2013 version of the Urban Influence Codes is comparable with the previous version released in 2003. However, OMB's release of the 2013 Metropolitan Areas used 5-year average commuting data from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey rather than from the decennial Census, since commuting data are no longer collected as part of the decennial census. The codes released in 2003 were based on a point-in-time commuting measure from the 2000 Census of Population.

Comparisons with versions prior to the 2003 release are more problematic. OMB made major changes in its metro area delineation procedures for the 2000 Census. These changes added additional metro areas by no longer requiring that a metro area must have at least 100,000 population if its urbanized area has no place of at least 50,000 people. More importantly, the changes simplified the worker commuting criteria that determine outlying metro counties and added numerous new outlying counties to metro areas while removing the metro status of a smaller number of counties that were previously metro.

The Census Bureau also changed its method for defining rural and urban areas by liberalizing the procedures for delineating urbanized areas of 50,000 or more people, and dropping place boundary requirements in measuring urban or rural population. The procedures used in defining urbanized areas were extended down to clusters of 2,500 or more people, based solely on population density per square mile. In this manner, lightly settled sections of municipalities were treated as rural, and densely settled areas adjoining urban cores were treated as urban, regardless of whether they were incorporated or not. Thus "urban clusters" need not include an incorporated or unincorporated place of 2,500 population, and not all incorporated or unincorporated places of 2,500 population constitute urban clusters. It is therefore not possible to redefine Urban Influence Codes for prior censuses in a manner fully consistent with those of 2003.

<b>CODE</b>	<b>METROPOLITAN</b>
1	In a large metro area of 1 million residents or more
2	In a small metro area of less than 1 million residents

### NONMETROPOLITAN

- 3 Micropolitan area adjacent to a large metro area
- 4 Noncore adjacent to a large metro area
- 5 Micropolitan area adjacent to a small metro area
- 6 Noncore adjacent to a small metro area with a town of at least 2,500
- 7 Noncore adjacent to a small metro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents
- 8 Micropolitan area not adjacent to a metro area
- 9 Noncore adjacent to a micro area and contains a town of at least 2,500 residents
- 10 Noncore adjacent to micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents
- 11 Noncore not adjacent to a metro or micro area and contains a town of at least 2,500 or more residents
- 12 Noncore not adjacent to a metro or micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents

Blank Missing Value

*Note:*

- 1) Adjacent counties have at least 2% of employed residents commuting to the central counties of the physically adjacent metro or micro area.
- 2) The following Virginia nonmetro independent cities were combined on the source data with their counties of origin when computing the Urban Influence Codes:

<b>FIPS Code and City</b>	<b>FIPS Code and County</b>
51580 Covington City	51005 Alleghany County
51640 Galax City	51035 Carroll County
51595 Emporia City	51081 Greensville County
51690 Martinsville City	51089 Henry County
51590 Danville City	51143 Pittsylvania County
51530 Buena Vista City	51163 Rockbridge County
51678 Lexington City	51163 Rockbridge County

- 3) Data are reported for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (02105), Petersburg Census Area (02195), Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area (02198), Skagway Municipality (02230), and Wrangell City and Borough (02275).
- 4) Data are carried on the AHRF for Puerto Rico.

### **A-7) BEA Economic Area Codes and Names and Component Economic Area Codes and Names**

The **2004 BEA Economic Area (EA) Codes and Names and Component Economic Area (CEA) Codes and Names** were released November 17, 2004 by the Bureau of Economic



Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. The redefinitions of the BEA economic areas are based on commuting data from the 2000 decennial population census, on redefined statistical areas from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in February 2004, and on newspaper circulation data from the Audit Bureau of Circulations for 2001.

BEA's economic areas define the relevant regional markets surrounding metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas. They consist of one or more economic nodes – metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas that serve as regional centers for economic activity – and the surrounding counties that are economically related to the nodes. For additional information regarding BEA codes, refer to the BEA website: [www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov).

There are 344 CEAs. The CEA code was assigned based on the alphabetic ordering of CEA names, beginning with 601 and ending with 944. The CEA name is the same as the name of the core based statistical area (metropolitan or micropolitan area) or combined statistical area for that county.

There are 179 EAs. The EA code was assigned based on the alphabetic ordering of the EA names, beginning with 1 and ending with 179. The EA name is the same as the name of the EA's primary CEA. Each EA is constructed from one or more CEAs. The primary CEA is the single CEA that best approximates the labor market characteristic of the economic area as a whole. This usually is the largest CEA in the area but in a few cases the name of a smaller CEA with low commuting is used instead of that of a larger CEA with very high commuting.

#### **A-8) Federal Region Code and Census Region and Division Codes and Names**

These are the codes for the ten Federal Regional Offices from the Department of Health and Human Services. The **Federal Region Codes**, Regional Office names and the states within each region are as follows:

<b>CODE</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
01	Boston R.O. (Maine, Vermont, Mass., Conn., R.I., N.H.)
02	New York R.O. (N.Y., N.J., Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands)
03	Philadelphia R.O. (Penn., Del., D.C., Maryland, Va., W. Va.)
04	Atlanta R.O. (Ala., Fla., Georgia, Ky., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn.)
05	Chicago R.O. (Ill., Indiana, Minn., Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin)
06	Dallas R.O. (Arkansas, N.M., Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana)
07	Kansas City R.O. (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)
08	Denver R.O. (Colo., Montana, N.D., S.D., Utah, Wyoming)
09	San Francisco R.O. (Ariz., Calif., Hawaii, Nev., Guam)
10	Seattle R.O. (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

The **Census Region Codes and Names** and **Census Division Codes and Names** were

taken from the NCHWA HSA ACCESS System. The codes and names are as follows:

ACCESS SYSTEM CODES		NAME	STATES INCLUDED
Region	Division		
1		Northeast	
	1	New England	Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island
	2	Middle Atlantic	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
2		Midwest	
	3	East North Central	Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin
	4	West North Central	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota
3		South	
	5	South Atlantic	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
	6	East South Central	Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama
	7	West South Central	Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma
4		West	
	8	Mountain	Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada
	9	Pacific	Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

## A-9) Contiguous Counties

**Contiguous Counties** were taken from the *United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Map of Boundaries of Counties and County Equivalents as of January 1, 1970, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971, Stock Number 0-424-798*. Revisions made to reflect Alaska boroughs and census areas and Virginia independent cities were coded from the *U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States County Outline (base map) Counties and Equivalent Areas of the United States of America* as of the year 2000. These fourteen fields contain, for a given county, the FIPS State and County Codes for all counties contiguous to that county. There can be a maximum of fourteen counties contiguous to a given county. Unused fields are blank. Thus, if a county has three counties contiguous to it, the fields for Contiguous Counties # 4-14 will be blank.

Counties are considered contiguous by water rights to other counties when they both border the same body of water. Islands and peninsulas are considered contiguous to neighboring counties by either water rights or accessibility.

The following Hawaiian counties are considered contiguous by water rights:

COUNTY	CONTIGUOUS TO:
Hawaii (15001)	Maui (15009)
Honolulu (15003)	Kauai (15007) Maui (15009)
Kauai (15007)	Honolulu (15003)
Maui (15009)	Hawaii (15001) Honolulu (15003)

The following New York City counties are considered contiguous even though some are separated by water:

COUNTY	CONTIGUOUS TO:
Bronx, N.Y. (36005)	Bergen, N.J. (34003) New York, N.Y. (36061) Queens, N.Y. (36081) Westchester, N.Y. (36119)
Kings, N.Y. (36047)	New York, N.Y. (36061) Queens, N.Y. (36081) Richmond, N.Y. (36085)

New York, N.Y. (36061)	Bronx, N.Y. (36005) Kings, N.Y. (36047) Queens, N.Y. (36081) Richmond, N.Y. (36085)
Queens, N.Y. (36081)	Bronx, N.Y. (36005) Kings, N.Y. (36047) Nassau, N.Y. (36059) New York, N.Y. (36061)
Richmond, N.Y. (36085)	Essex, N.J. (34013) Hudson, N.J. (34017) Middlesex, N.J. (34023) Union, N.J. (34039) Kings, N.Y. (36047) New York, N.Y. (36061)

#### **A-10) HPSA Codes**

The **2010 and 2015 through 2021 Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) codes** for Primary Medical Care, Dentists and Mental Health Professionals are from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Data Warehouse. HPSA county codes on the AHRF were downloaded from the Data Warehouse on the following dates and reflect designation status as of those dates.

<b>Year of Data</b>	<b>Date Downloaded</b>
2021	05/05/2021
2020	05/06/2020
2019	05/05/2019
2018	05/07/2018
2017	05/03/2017
2016	05/02/2016
2015	06/03/2015
2010	12/13/2010

Designation status is updated on an ongoing basis. For more details regarding specific types of shortage areas with a county and the most current county designation status, refer to the HRSA website: <http://hpsafind.hrsa.gov/>.

HPSA data for Primary Care, Dentists, and Mental Health Professionals are defined as follows:

- 1) **Primary Care Practitioners** include non-Federal doctors of medicine (M.D.) and doctors of osteopathy (D.O.) providing direct patient care who practice principally in one of the four primary care specialties-general or family practice, general internal medicine, pediatrics, and obstetrics and gynecology. Those physicians engaged solely in administration, research and teaching will be excluded. A geographic area will be designated as having a shortage of primary medical care professionals if the following three criteria are met:
  - A. The area is a rational area for the delivery of primary medical care services.
  - B. One of the following conditions prevails within the area:
    1. The area has a population to full-time-equivalent primary care physician ratio of at least 3,500:1.
    2. The area has a population to full-time-equivalent primary care physician ratio of less than 3,500:1 but greater than 3,000:1 and has unusually high needs for primary care services or insufficient capacity of existing primary care providers.
  - C. Primary medical care professionals in contiguous areas are overutilized, excessively distant or inaccessible to the population of the area under consideration.

For additional information regarding HPSA Primary Care Designation Criteria, refer to the HRSA website:

<https://data.hrsa.gov/topics/health-workforce/shortage-areas>

- 2) **Dental Practitioners** include non-Federal dentists providing patient care. Dentists not in general practice or pedodontics will be excluded. A geographic area will be designated as having a shortage of dental professionals if the following three criteria are met:
  - A. The area is a rational area for the delivery of dental services.
  - B. One of the following conditions prevails in the area:
    1. The area has a population to full-time-equivalent dentist ratio of at least 5,000:1.
    2. The area has a population to full-time-equivalent dentist ratio of less than 5,000:1 but greater than 4,000:1 and has unusually high needs for dental services or insufficient capacity of existing dental providers.
  - C. Dental professionals in contiguous areas are overutilized, excessively distant or inaccessible to the population of the area under consideration.

For additional information regarding HPSA Dental Care Designation Criteria, refer to the HRSA website:

<https://data.hrsa.gov/topics/health-workforce/shortage-areas>

- 3) The criteria for psychiatric HPSAs were expanded to **Mental Health HPSAs** in 1992 as published in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 57, No. 14; Wednesday, January 22, 1992. Professionals include those psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, clinical social workers, psychiatric nurse specialists, and marriage and family therapists who meet the definitions set forth in the ruling. To be designated as having a shortage of mental health professionals, a geographic area must meet the following three criteria where non-Federal core mental health professionals provide mental health patient care (direct or other, including consultation and supervisory) in ambulatory or other short-term care settings to residents of the area:
  - A. The area is a rational area for the delivery of mental health services.
  - B. One of the following conditions prevails within the area:
    1. The area has:
      - a) population-to-core-mental-health-professional ratio greater than or equal to 6,000:1 and a population-to-psychiatrist ratio greater than or equal to 20,000:1 or
      - b) a population-to-core-professional ratio greater than or equal to 9,000:1 or
      - c) a population-to-psychiatrist ratio greater than or equal to 30,000:1;
    2. The area has unusually high needs for mental services, and has:
      - a) population-to-core-mental-health-professional ratio greater than or equal to 4,500:1 and a population-to-psychiatrist ratio greater than or equal to 15,000:1 or
      - b) a population-to-core-professional ratio greater than or equal to 6,000:1, or
      - c) a population-to-psychiatrist ratio greater than or equal to 20,000:1;
  - C. Mental health professionals in contiguous areas are overutilized, excessively distant or inaccessible to residents of the area under consideration.

For additional information regarding HPSA Mental Health Primary Care Designation Criteria, refer to the HRSA website:

<https://data.hrsa.gov/topics/health-workforce/shortage-areas>

- 4) When the criteria described above are met for a geographic area, the county is

designated as a whole county shortage area on the AHRF if the HPSA type description is defined as Geographic or Geographic High Needs for the entire county. Where an entire county does not meet the shortage criteria, but a population group within the area has access barriers, a population group within the county may be designated. Parts of a county (e.g., Minor Civil Divisions or Census Tracts) may be also designated as Geographic or Geographic High Needs. In some cases, facilities may be designated as HPSAs. This applies to correctional facilities and to State mental hospitals. In addition, public and non-profit private facilities located outside designated HPSAs may receive facility HPSA designation if they are shown to be accessible to and serving a designated geographic area or population group HPSA. When a county meets the criteria for only a population group, a partial geographic area and/or facility HPSA, the county is designated as a partial HPSA on the AHRF.

- 5) HPSA Codes are defined as follows:
- 0 = None of the county designated as a shortage area;
  - 1 = The whole county designated as a shortage area;
  - 2 = One or more parts of the county designated as a shortage area.

*Note:*

- 1) Beginning with the 2013 data, the following Alaska counties are reported: Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (02105), Petersburg Census Area (02195), Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area (02198), Skagway Municipality (02230), and Wrangell City and Borough (02275).
- 2) HPSAs are provided on the AHRF for US territories of Guam, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

#### **A-11) SSA Beneficiary State and County Codes**

The **SSA Beneficiary State and County Codes** were updated using the most current Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) *SSA to Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) State and County Crosswalk File*, supplemented with data for Guam and the US Virgin Islands from the CMS 2021 *Medicare Advantage Ratebook File*. The SSA code consists of a two-byte state and three-byte county code.

*Note:*

- 1) These codes were originally updated using data from the Social Security Administration's (SSA) Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics (ORES). Therefore, this data will differ somewhat from the AHRF releases prior to July 2021.
- 2) There are two SSA beneficiary codes used to identify Los Angeles County, California (05200 and 05210). However, since FIPS has only one code for Los Angeles, only 05200 is assigned to this county.



- 3) Data are included for Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

## B. HEALTH PROFESSIONS

### B-1) Physicians

#### *Primary Care Physicians:*

The **2010-2019 Non-Federal Primary Care Physician data** are from the 2010-2019 *American Medical Association Physician Masterfiles* (Copyright). Data are carried for Total Physicians, for M.D.'s and for D.O.'s. The reporting period is as of December 31.

#### *Note:*

- 1) Primary Care includes General Family Medicine, General Practice, General Internal Medicine and General Pediatrics. Subspecialties within these specialties are excluded.
- 2) Fields are carried for Patient Care and Hospital Residents. Patient Care includes Office Based and Hospital Based (FT) Staff.
- 3) Physicians age 75 and over are excluded.
- 4) Data are carried for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02105) and Skagway Municipality, AK (02230) which were formed from Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (02232), effective June 20, 2007.
- 5) Data are carried for Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area (02198). This census area was formed from a part of Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area (02201) which was dissolved May 19, 2008. The Outer Ketchikan area of Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area was annexed by the existing Ketchikan Gateway Borough (02130); the Meyers Chuck area was included in the new Wrangell City and Borough (02275), (see note below), and the remainder was renamed Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area.
- 6) Data are carried for Petersburg Census Area (02195) and Wrangell City and Borough (02275). Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area (02280) split June 1, 2008 to create part of Wrangell City and Borough and all of Petersburg Census Area. Wrangell City and Borough also includes the Meyers Chuck area of the defunct Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (see above note).
- 7) Data are included for Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

#### *Physicians by Country of Graduation:*

The **2010-2019 Non-Federal Physician Graduate data** are from the 2010-2019 *American Medical Association Physician Masterfiles* (Copyright). Data are carried for Total Physicians, for M.D.'s and for D.O.'s by country of graduation. The reporting period is as of December 31.