GLOSSARY

~ (tilde symbol)
This symbol is used to note multiyear year ranges associated with American Community Survey (ACS) data. This symbol will be shown in conjunction with a range of years (2006~2010) and indicates that the data is an average for that range of years. Instances where a range of years is shown as 2006-2010, data is shown for each year, 2006 through 2010. See ACS for more information about multiyear data estimates.

Alaska Native
Self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. These are the five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories used in displaying data from Census 2010: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and all other tribes.

American Community Survey (ACS)
The American Community Survey is an ongoing survey coordinated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The survey provides demographic, social, economic, and housing data at regular intervals for geographies based on size of population. As a sample survey, the ACS has error associated with the estimates which are reported as the Margin of Error (MOE). See the MOE entry for more information. Additionally, the ACS reports statistics in single year and mulityear intervals. Multiyear intervals provide increased statistical reliability of data for less populated areas or population subgroups. Comparison of multiyear estimates should avoid overlapping years.

American Indian
Self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census 2010 data are available in American FactFinder for 36 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Chocktaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Latin American (Aztec, Inca, Mayan, etc.), Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohomo O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other. These tribes were selected based on a 1990 population threshold of 7,500.

Asian
Self-identification among people of Asian descent. These are the 17 detailed Asian race and ethnic categories used in displaying data from Census 2010: Asian Indian, Bangladeshi, Cambodian, Chinese except Taiwanese, Filipino, Hmong, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, Thai, Vietnamese, and Other Asian.

Assessed Value
The value placed on property tax purposes and the basis for determining what portion of the overall tax burden each property owner will bear.

Attendance Rate
Student attendance rate is the aggregate days of student attendance divided by the sum of the aggregate days of student attendance and aggregate days of student absence multiplied by 100. (Illinois State Board of Education)

Block
A subdivision of a census tract (or, prior to 2000, a block numbering area), a block is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates 100-percent data. Many blocks correspond to individual city blocks bounded by streets, but blocks -- especially in rural areas -- include many square miles and potentially have boundaries that are not streets. The Census Bureau established blocks covering the entire nation for the first time in 1990. Previous censuses dating back to 1940 had blocks established only for part of the nation. Champaign County contained 7,268 blocks for Census 2010 and 5,838 blocks for Census 2000.

Block Group (BG)
A subdivision of a census tract (or, prior to 2000, a block numbering area), a block group is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates sample data. A block group consists of all the blocks within a census tract with the same beginning number. Example: block group 3 consists of all blocks within a Census Tract numbering from 3000 to 3999. In 1990, block group 3 consisted of all blocks numbered from 301 to 399. Champaign County contained 150 block groups for Census 2010 and 166 block groups for Census 2000.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

CDP is the abbreviation for Census Designated Place, a statistical entity defined for each decennial census according to U.S. Census Bureau guidelines, comprising a densely settled concentration of population that is not within an incorporated place, but is locally identified by a name. CDPs are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and the Census Bureau, following U.S. Census Bureau guidelines. Beginning with Census 2000, there are no size limits.

Chronic Truancy Rate

The number of chronic truants divided by the average daily enrollment multiplied by 100. Chronic truants include students subject to compulsory attendance who have been absent without valid cause from such attendance for 18 or more of the previous 180 regular attendance days. (Illinois State Board of Education)

Confidence Interval (CI)

This is a statistical measure describing the uncertainty associated with a sample estimate. The interval is determined by taking the estimate and adding and subtracting the Margin of Error. The reported Confidence Level for ACS data is 90%. This means that we can expect 90% of the estimate confidence interval to include the population parameter. We expect that 10% of estimate confidence intervals will fall outside of the population parameter.   Estimates can be adjusted to achieve higher confidence levels (95%, 99% are common) however this increases the confidence interval.

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)

A geographic entity defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies. An area becomes a CMSA if it meets the requirements to qualify as a metropolitan statistical area, has a population of 1,000,000 or more, if component parts are recognized as primary metropolitan statistical areas, and local opinion favors the designation.

Consumer Price Index

A Consumer Price Index measures a price change for a constant market basket of goods and services from one period to the next within the same city (or in the nation). The consumer price index is not a true cost of living index and should not be used for place-to-place comparisons.

Cooling Degree Days

See Heating Degree Days.

Dropout Rate

The number of dropouts divided by the fall enrollment less post-graduates multiplied by 100. Dropouts include students in grades 9-12 whose names have been removed from the district-housed roster for any reason other than death, extended illness, graduation/completion of a program of studies, transfer to anther public/private school, or expulsion. (Illinois State Board of Education)

Employed

Employed includes all civilians 16 years old and over were either (1) "at work" -- those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work" -- those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces. The reference week is the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed. This week may not be the same for all respondents.

Enterprise Zone Property Tax Abatement

Enterprise zone property tax abatement provides that any taxing district may order the county clerk to abate (that is, give up) any portion of its taxes on real property, or on any particular class thereof, located within a zone and upon which new improvements have been constructed or upon which existing improvements have been renovated or rehabilitated.

Equalized Assessed Value (EAV)

The equalized assessed value, or EAV, is the result or applying the state equalization factor to the assessed value of a parcel of property. Tax bills are calculated by multiplying the EAV (after any deductions for homesteads) by the tax rate.

Family

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

Family Household

A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householders, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Gross Rent

The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials that result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment.

Group Quarters (GQ)

The Census Bureau classifies all people not living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters: institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and non-institutional (for example, college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters).

Heating Degree Days

Heating and cooling degree days measure the extent to which temperatures fall below or above 18.3 degrees C. or 65 degrees F. respectively. Each day a number of heating or cooling degree days is calculated based on the difference between the average temperature for the day and 65 degrees F. For example, if the average temperature on a given day was 47 degrees F. it would represent 65 minus 47, or 18 heating degree days. An average temperature of 82 degrees F. would represent 17 cooling degree days. These daily figures are summed for the month and year and give an indication of the need for artificial heating or air-conditioning.

Hispanic or Latino origin

For Census 2000 and 2010: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census or ACS questionnaire- "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"--as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before the arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.
For the 1990 Census of Population and Housing: A self-designated classification for people whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Caribbean, or those identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, etc. Origin can be viewed as ancestry, nationality, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors prior to their arrival in the United States.

Household

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. A household can be classified as a family household or a non family household. A family household consists of two or more people living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non family household consists of a person living alone or persons living together who are not related.

Housing Opportunity Index (HOI)

The Housing Opportunity Index is an index calculated quarterly by the National Association of Home Builders that compares the median income in a locality with the median home price. The index is stated as the percent of population with the median income in the area that would be able to afford the median-price house.

Housing Unit

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

Incorporated place
A type of governmental unit incorporated under state law as a city, town (except the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village and having legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions.

Institutionalized population
People under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Generally, restricted to the institution, under the care or supervision of trained staff, and classified as "patients" or "inmates."

Intercensal Estimates
These estimates have been developed by applying a mathematical formula to estimate annual population change. These are updated annually.

Limited-English-proficient students
This category includes those students who have been found to be eligible for bilingual education. The percent of limited-English-proficient students is the count of limited-English-proficient students divided by the total fall enrollment multiplied by 100. (Illinois State Board of Education)

Low-income students
Low-income students are pupils aged 3 to 17, inclusive, from families receiving public aid, living in institutions for neglected or delinquent children, being supported in foster homes with public funds, or eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches. The percent of low-income students is the count of low-income students divided by the total fall enrollment multiplied by 100. (Illinois State Board of Education)

Margin of Error (MOE)
The margin of error represents the level of uncertainty due to sampling error. Sampling error occurs when data are based on a sample of the population instead of the entire population. This statistic is written as a single value and establish a range above and below the estimate. For example the data point is written as 750 (+/-62) meaning the range for that data point extends from 688 to 812. Margin of error is reported by the Census Bureau using a 90 percent confidence interval.

Median
This measure represents the middle value (if *n* is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if *n* is even) in an ordered list of data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median.

Median income
The median income divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and other having incomes below the median.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
A geographic entity defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies, based on the concept of a core area with a large population nucleus, plus adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Qualification of an MSA requires the presence of a city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or the presence of an Urbanized Area (UA) and a total population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). The county or counties containing the largest city and surrounding densely settled territory are central counties of the MSA by meeting certain other criteria of metropolitan character, such as a specified minimum population density or percentage of the population that is urban. MSAs in New England are defined in terms of minor civil divisions, following rules concerning commuting and population density.

Mobility Rate
Student mobility (turnover) reflects any enrollment change between the first school day in October and the last day of the school year. It is the sum of the students who transferred out and the student who transferred in, divided by the average daily enrollment multiplied by 100. Students are counted each time they transfer out or in during the reporting year. Thus, individual students may be counted more than once.

Multi-Family Units
Multi-Family Units include 1-unit attached, 2 or more units.

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI)
Self-identification among people of the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander descent. These are the detailed Native Hawaiian and Pacific Island race and ethnic categories used in displaying data from Census 2010.
- Polynesian: Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan, Other Polynesian
- Micronesian: Guamanian or Chamorro, Other Micronesian
- Melanesian: Fijian, Other Melanesian
- Other Pacific Islander

Non institutionalized population
Includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Examples include college dormitories, rooming housing, religious group homes, communes, and halfway houses.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)
The NAICS is a framework for collecting and publishing industry information related to measuring productivity, unit labor costs, and the capital intensity of production, estimating employment-output relationships, constructing input-output tables, and other uses that imply the analysis of production relationships in the economy. NAICS divides the economy into twenty sectors. Industries within these sectors are grouped according to the production criterion. NAICS provides enhanced industry comparability among the three NAFTA trading partners, while also increasing compatibility with the two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of the United Nations. The NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

Occupied housing unit
A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration.

Own children
A child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married; therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations.

Poverty
Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)
A geographic entity defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies. If an area meets the requirements to qualify as a metropolitan statistical area and has a population of one million or more, two or more PMSAs may be defined within it if statistical criteria are met and local opinion is in favor. A PMSA consists of one or more counties (county subdivisions in New England) that have substantial commuting interchange. When two or more PMSAs have been recognized, the larger area of which they are components then is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Race
Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. In 1997, after a lengthy analysis and public comment period, the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the Federal government would collect and present data on race and ethnicity. The new guidelines reflect "the increasing diversity of our Nation's population, stemming from growth in interracial marriages and immigrations." Thus for the Census 2000 and Census 2010, respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities, whereas in prior censuses only one racial category could be selected by the respondent. Due to this change, Census 2000 and Census 2010 race data are not directly comparable with data from 1990 and previous censuses.

Relative Reliability

This is a measure of relative error that is used to compare estimates with different scales. When comparing absolute error, larger estimates have larger errors and may lead to inappropriate conclusions. Relative reliability is the same as the statistical coefficient of variation. In this statistical abstract, relative reliability is noted as symbols next to estimates.

- ▲ = Good relative reliability (0-20%)
- ● = Fair relative reliability (21-50%)
- ▼ = Poor relative reliability (50-100%)

Rural

Territory, population and housing units not classified as urban. "Rural" classification cuts across other hierarchies and can be in metropolitan or non-metropolitan areas.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

Industry classification system that was used in Economic Censuses prior to 1997. This system identifies establishments by the principal activity in which they are engaged. SIC has been replaced by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Single-Family Unit

A single-family unit includes detached homes and attached houses such as row houses and townhouses.

Tax Increment Financing

Tax increment financing is a financing technique that cities may use to pay for public improvements such as land assemblage, building demolition, utilities, streets, and sidewalks. Property owners in the project area pay their full share of taxes. However, taxes paid above the established base year goes into a special allocation fund used to finance public improvement costs.

Tenure

Refers to the distinction between owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units.

Unemployed

All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last four weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness.

Urban

All territory, population and housing units in urbanized areas and in place of more than 2,500 persons outside of urbanized areas. "Urban" classification cuts across other hierarchies and can be in metropolitan or non-metropolitan areas.