Basics of Demography
Population Size
Growth and Change
Processes
  Mortality
  Fertility
    Natural Increase
Migration
  Net Migration
Structure – Age and Sex
Characteristics – Poverty, Income and Education
Why Census Data is Important

Helping Your Community Answer Questions Like …

• How many people live here?
• How has the number of people changed?
• How old or young are the people?
• What race and ethnicity are they?
• How many single parents?
• How many are renters or own their home?
Decennial Census to the American Community Survey.

- 1790 First Census
- 1940 First use of sampling
- 2000 Last “dual form” Census
- 2005 First American Community Survey
- 2010 First “short form” only Census
Censuses, Surveys and Estimates

• Decennial Census—counts people & housing units

• American Community Survey—estimates demographic, social, economic characteristics of people & housing stock

• Population estimates—provides estimates of the number of people by age, sex and race.
American Community Survey: Key Differences from Census 2020

- The 2020 Census will show the *number* of people who live in the U.S.

- The American Community Survey shows *how* people live.
1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?
2. Were there any additional people staying here April 1, 2010 that you did not include in Question 1?
3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home: owned with mortgage, owned without mortgage, rented, occupied without rent?
4. What is your telephone number?
5. Please provide information for each person living here. Start with a person here who owns or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If the owner or renter lives somewhere else, start with any adult living here. This will be Person 1. What is Person 1's name?
6. What is Person 1's sex?
7. What is Person 1's age and Date of Birth?
8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
9. What is Person 1's race?
10. Does Person 1 sometimes live or stay somewhere else?
1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?
2. Were there any additional people staying here April 1, 2010 that you did not include in Question 1?
3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home: owned with mortgage, owned without mortgage, rented, occupied without rent?
4. What is your telephone number?
5. Please provide information for each person living here. Start with a person here who owns or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If the owner or renter lives somewhere else, start with any adult living here. This will be Person 1. What is Person 1's name?
6. What is Person 1's sex?
7. What is Person 1's age and Date of Birth?
8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
9. What is Person 1's race?
10. Does Person 1 sometimes live or stay somewhere else?
Geographic Detail

• Goal of the Decennial Census
  – Count everyone
  – Count them once
  – Count them in the right place.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>1,826,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas County, Nebraska</td>
<td>517,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha city, Nebraska</td>
<td>408,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Tract 47, Douglas County, Nebraska</td>
<td>3,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block 2021, Block Group 2, Census Tract 47,</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.
2010 Census Questionnaire

- Sex
- Age
- Race
- Hispanic Origin
- Household Relationship
- Tenure
Demographic Trends in the 20th Century
Figure 1-1.
Total Population: 1900 to 2000

(Millions)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Demographic Trends in the 20th Century
Figure 1-2.
Population Increase by Decade: 1900 to 2000

Numerical increase in millions

Percent increase

University of Mississippi Center for Population Studies and the State Data Center of Mississippi
Figure 1-10.
Total Population by State: 1900, 1950, and 2000

Total population (in millions)
- 10 or more
- 5 to 10
- 1 to 5
- Less than 1
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and area</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, N.Y.-Northeast New Jersey SMA</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>12,911,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill. SMA</td>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>5,495,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif. SMA</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>4,367,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa. SMA</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>3,671,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, Mich. SMA</td>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>3,016,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Mass. SMA</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>2,369,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. SMA</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>2,240,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh, Pa. SMA</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>2,213,236</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Louis, Mo. SMA</td>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>1,681,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, Ohio SMA</td>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>1,465,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York-Newark-Jersey City, N.Y.-NJ.-Conn. SCSA</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>16,121,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Calif. SCSA</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>11,497,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. SCSA</td>
<td>Midwest</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Northeast</td>
<td>5,547,902</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, Calif. SCSA</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>5,179,784</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detroit-Ann Arbor, Mich. SCSA</td>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>4,618,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston-Galveston, Tex. SCSA</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>3,101,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. SCSA</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>3,060,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex. SCSA</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>2,974,805</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>21,199,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>16,373,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA</td>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>9,157,540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>7,608,070</td>
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<td>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA</td>
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<td>7,039,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>6,188,463</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>5,819,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA</td>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>5,456,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>5,221,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>4,669,571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5-3.
Average Household Size: 1900 and 1930 to 2000
(People per household)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 and 1930 to 2000, and decennial census of housing, 1940.
Figure 4-12.
Homeownership Rate by Household Size:
1940 to 2000
(Percent)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.
Figure 4-11.
Homeownership Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1980 and 2000
(Percent)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1980 and 2000.
Figure 5-9.
Distribution of Households by Type: 1950 to 2000
(Percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Married-couple</th>
<th>Other family</th>
<th>One-person</th>
<th>Other nonfamily</th>
<th>Nonfamily household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of Households by Type 2010

- **United States**
  - Husband-Wife Family: 48.4%
  - Other Family: 18.0%
  - One Person: 26.7%
  - Other Nonfamily: 6.8%

- **Mississippi**
  - Husband-Wife Family: 45.4%
  - Other Family: 23.6%
  - One Person: 26.3%
  - Other Nonfamily: 4.6%

- **Nebraska**
  - Husband-Wife Family: 50.8%
  - Other Family: 14.0%
  - One Person: 28.7%
  - Other Nonfamily: 6.5%
Results of the 2010 Census

• Comparing trends across time.
• Comparing geographies at a specific point in time.
2010 Census: Mississippi Profile

Population Density by Census Tract

State Race Breakdown
- Black or African American (37.9%)
- American Indian and Alaska Native (0.5%)
- Asian (0.6%)
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.5%)
- Some other race (1.3%)
- Two or more races (1.1%)

Hispanic or Latino (of any race) makes up 2.7% of the state population.

Population by Sex and Age

Total Population: 2,967,297

Housing Tenure
- Total Occupied Housing Units: 1,115,768
  - 60.6% Owner Occupied
  - 39.4% Renter Occupied
- Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Units: 2.60 people
- Average Household Size of Renter-Occupied Units: 2.53 people

People per Square Mile by Census Tract
- U.S. density: 88.4 people
- 3,000.0 to 5,648.1 people
- 1,000.0 to 2,999.9 people
- 200.0 to 299.9 people
- 88.4 to 199.9 people
- 30.0 to 88.3 people
- 10.0 to 29.9 people
- Less than 10.0 people

Mississippi Mean Center of Population

United States Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Percent; HOUSING TENURE [3] - Occupied housing units - Owner-occupied housing units

Population

Change
Figure 1-3

U.S. Birth, Death, Natural Increase, Net Migration, and Growth Rates, 1910–2010

Rate per 1,000 Population

Crude Birth Rate

Natural Increase

Crude Death Rate

Trees respond to their environment: in years with lots of precipitation, they grow faster than in years with less precipitation.

Scientists build tree-ring chronologies by starting with living trees and then finding progressively older specimens—including archaeological wood—whose outer rings overlap with the inner rings of more-recent specimens.

Wood Cross Sections

And so on, back to ancient times.
FIGURE 2
The Classic Phases of Demographic Transition

PHASE 1
High Birth Rate, Fluctuating Death Rate
Afghanistan, Uganda, Zambia

PHASE 2
Declining Birth and Death Rates
Ghana, Guatemala, Iraq

PHASE 3
Birth Rate Approaching Replacement (2.1)
India, Gabon, Malaysia

PHASE 4
Low to Very Low Birth Rate, Very Low Death Rate
Brazil, Germany, Japan

Time

Birth Rate
Death Rate
High Youth Dependency Ratio
Ages 0 – 14 / Ages 15-64

Stage 1
High Growth Potential
High percentage of females < 15
Stage 2

Beginning of Demographic Transition
Lower Infant and Child mortality
Stage 2

Guatemala - 2015

Population (in thousands)  Age Group  Population (in thousands)

Male
930 744 558 372 186

Female
Early mortality declines are often confused with a lowering of fertility.
Countries that exhibit the highest growth rates.

Early declines in mortality rates affected infants and children more. As mortality continues to decline older age groups are affected.
Stage four countries can experience a demographic windfall as large number of workers have fewer dependents.

Some stage four countries are on the verge of a population decline.
Funding Allocations of Age Data to States & Localities

- Adult basic education programs
- Transportation services for elderly
- Social services for children under 5 yrs.
- Housing needs for elderly
- Supplemental food programs for children
- Job training programs for working age
- Delinquency prevention programs
7. What is Person 1’s age and what is Person 1’s date of birth?

Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010  Month  Day  Year of birth
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Mississippi</th>
<th>Nebraska</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEX AND AGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>308,745,538</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,967,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 years</td>
<td>20,201,362</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>210,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9 years</td>
<td>20,348,657</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>205,672</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 to 14 years</td>
<td>20,677,194</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>208,248</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 to 19 years</td>
<td>22,040,343</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>224,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>21,585,999</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>210,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29 years</td>
<td>21,101,849</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>199,082</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 to 34 years</td>
<td>19,962,099</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>188,171</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 39 years</td>
<td>20,179,642</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>187,368</td>
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<tr>
<td>40 to 44 years</td>
<td>20,890,964</td>
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<td>187,579</td>
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<td>45 to 49 years</td>
<td>22,708,591</td>
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<td>208,369</td>
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<tr>
<td>50 to 54 years</td>
<td>22,298,125</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>208,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59 years</td>
<td>19,664,805</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>186,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 64 years</td>
<td>16,817,924</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>160,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 69 years</td>
<td>12,435,263</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>120,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 to 74 years</td>
<td>9,278,166</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>93,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 79 years</td>
<td>7,317,795</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>69,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 84 years</td>
<td>5,743,327</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>51,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 years and over</td>
<td>5,493,433</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>44,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (years)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>36 (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 years and over</td>
<td>243,275,505</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>2,299,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years and over</td>
<td>234,564,071</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2,211,742</td>
</tr>
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<td>21 years and over</td>
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<td>71.6</td>
<td>2,072,004</td>
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<td>62 years and over</td>
<td>49,972,181</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>473,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>40,267,984</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>380,407</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Age-Sex Structure 2010

U.S. - Total population

85 years and over
80 to 84 years
75 to 79 years
70 to 74 years
65 to 69 years
60 to 64 years
55 to 59 years
50 to 54 years
45 to 49 years
40 to 44 years
35 to 39 years
30 to 34 years
25 to 29 years
20 to 24 years
15 to 19 years
10 to 14 years
5 to 9 years
Under 5 years

2010 Census Summary File 1

Center of Mississippi
Age-Sex Structure 2010
United States

2010 Census Summary File 2
Figure 2-1.
Total Population by Age and Sex: 1900, 1950, and 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.
Age-Sex Structure 2010

Mississippi-Total population

85 years and over
80 to 84 years
75 to 79 years
70 to 74 years
65 to 69 years
60 to 64 years
55 to 59 years
50 to 54 years
45 to 49 years
40 to 44 years
35 to 39 years
30 to 34 years
25 to 29 years
20 to 24 years
15 to 19 years
10 to 14 years
5 to 9 years
Under 5 years

2010 Census Summary File 1
Age-Sex Structure Comparison 2010

Shaded Area Mississippi-White alone, not Hispanic or Latino

Outlined Area Mississippi-Black or African American alone, not Hispanic or Latino

85 years and over
80 to 84 years
75 to 79 years
70 to 74 years
65 to 69 years
60 to 64 years
55 to 59 years
50 to 54 years
45 to 49 years
40 to 44 years
35 to 39 years
30 to 34 years
25 to 29 years
20 to 24 years
15 to 19 years
10 to 14 years
5 to 9 years
Under 5 years

2010 Census Summary File 1

Center of Mississippi
Age-Sex Structure 2010

Douglas County, Nebraska

Total population

85 years and over
80 to 84 years
75 to 79 years
70 to 74 years
65 to 69 years
60 to 64 years
55 to 59 years
50 to 54 years
45 to 49 years
40 to 44 years
35 to 39 years
30 to 34 years
25 to 29 years
20 to 24 years
15 to 19 years
10 to 14 years
5 to 9 years
Under 5 years

2010 Census Summary File 2

Center of Mississippi
Age-Sex Structure 2010

Total population

85 years and over
80 to 84 years
75 to 79 years
70 to 74 years
65 to 69 years
60 to 64 years
55 to 59 years
50 to 54 years
45 to 49 years
40 to 44 years
35 to 39 years
30 to 34 years
25 to 29 years
20 to 24 years
15 to 19 years
10 to 14 years
5 to 9 years
Under 5 years

Males
Percent
Females

2010 Census Summary File 2

University of Mississippi Center for Population Studies and the State Data Center of Mississippi
Lancaster County, Nebraska

Age-Sex Structure 2010

2010 Census Summary File 2
Population Estimates:
Estimating the Unknown
Demographic Balancing Equation

- \( P_{t2} = P_{t1} + B_{(t1-t2)} - D_{(t1-t2)} + I_{(t1-t2)} - O_{(t1-t2)} \)

  \( P_{t2} = \) population at time 2.
  \( P_{t1} = \) population at time 1.
  \( B_{(t1-t2)} = \) Births between time 1 and time 2.
  \( D_{(t1-t2)} = \) Deaths between time 1 and time 2.
  \( I_{(t1-t2)} = \) In-migration between time 1 and time 2.
  \( O_{(t1-t2)} = \) Out-migration between time 1 and time 2.

- \( \text{Population}_{t2} = \text{Population}_{t1} + \text{Natural Increase}_{(t1-t2)} + \text{Net Migration}_{(t1-t2)} \)
Demographic Balancing Equation

- Population\(_{t2}\) = Population\(_{t1}\) + Births\(_{(t1-t2)}\) − Deaths\(_{(t1-t2)}\) + in-migration\(_{(t1-t2)}\) − out-migration\(_{(t1-t2)}\)

- Population\(_{t2}\) = Population\(_{t1}\) + Natural Increase\(_{(t1-t2)}\) + Net Migration\(_{(t1-t2)}\)
Estimates Methodology

Census + Vital Statistics - Deaths + Migration = Population Estimate

Inclusion of:
- Census
- Vital Statistics (Births and Deaths)
- IRS and Medicare
### PEPPANRES: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016
#### 2016 Population Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>April 1, 2010 Census</th>
<th>Census Estimates Base</th>
<th>Population Estimate (as of July 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>308,745,538</td>
<td>308,758,105</td>
<td>309,348,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>2,967,297</td>
<td>2,968,103</td>
<td>2,970,322</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lafayette County, Mississippi</td>
<td>47,351</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>1,826,334</td>
<td>1,830,051</td>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas County, Nebraska</td>
<td>517,110</td>
<td>517,116</td>
<td>518,675</td>
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</table>

### PEPTCOMP: Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016
#### 2016 Population Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Births</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>14,369,408</td>
<td>8,527,205</td>
<td>24,762,895</td>
<td>16,235,690</td>
<td>5,842,203</td>
<td>5,842,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette County, Mississippi</td>
<td>6,437</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>3,419</td>
<td>2,331</td>
<td>5,073</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>80,782</td>
<td>66,791</td>
<td>163,686</td>
<td>96,895</td>
<td>14,572</td>
<td>24,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas County, Nebraska</td>
<td>37,879</td>
<td>28,789</td>
<td>52,908</td>
<td>24,119</td>
<td>10,067</td>
<td>9,405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested Citation:
Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
Population Change – Deaths = Net-migration

Estimating Net-migration
Censuses, Surveys and Estimates

• Decennial Census—Provides detailed geographic, and demographic data, benchmark data for estimates and projections

• American Community Survey—estimates demographic, social, economic characteristics of people & housing stock

• Population estimates—Combines census figures, vital statistics and administrative data to provide up-to-date estimates of the number of people by age, sex and race.
Questions?