Glossary

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 2000: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and all other tribes.

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 2000 data are available in American FactFinder for 36 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Iroquois, Kiowa, Latin American (Aztec, Inca, Mayan, etc.), Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono 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 2000: 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 for 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 – may include many square miles and may have some boundaries that are not streets. The Census Bureau established blocks covering the entire nation for the first time in 1990. Over 8 million blocks are identified for Census 2000. Champaign County is composed of 5,838 blocks.

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 2000 census tract numbering from 3000 to 3999. In 1990, block group 3 consisted of all blocks numbered from 301 to 399Z.

Census Designated Place (CDP)
CDP is the abbreviation for Census designated place, a statistical entity defined for each decennial census according to 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 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)

Cooling Degree Days
See Heating Degree Days.

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.

Dropout Rate
The number of dropouts divided by the fall enrollment less postgraduates 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 another public/private school, or expulsion. (Illinois State Board of Education)

Employed
Employed includes all civilians 16 years old and over who 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, to 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 of 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 householder, 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. So, 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: 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 2000 or ACS questionnaires—"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 their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

For 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 nonfamily household. A family household consists of two or more people living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A nonfamily 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-priced 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 take into account differences between the postcensal time series estimates for the 1990 and Census 2000 results.

**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.
Other Pacific Islander
Melanesian: Fijian, Other Melanesian
Micronesian: Guamanian or Chamorro, Other Micronesian
Polynesian: Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan, Other Polynesian

Islander race and ethnic categories used in displaying data from Cen-
der descent. These are the detailed Native Hawaiian and Pacific
self-identification among people of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Is-

Multi-Family Units include 1-unit attached, 2 or more units, mobile
homes and boats, RVs, Vans, etc.

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI)
Self-identification among people of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Is-
lander descent. These are the detailed Native Hawaiian and Pacific
islander race and ethnic categories used in displaying data from Cen-
sus 2000:
Polynesian: Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan, Other Polynesian
Micronesian: Guamanian or Chamorro, Other Micronesian
Melanesian: Fijian, Other Melanesian
Other Pacific Islander

Noninstitutionalized population
Includes all people who live in group quarters other than institu-
tions.
Examples: college dormitories, rooming houses, 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 Classifi-
cation (ISIC) of the United Nations. The NAICS replaces the Stan-
dard 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, mar-
riage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own
children consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are un-
der 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consist of 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) Direc-
tive 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
declared within it if statistical criteria are met and local opinion is in
favor. A PMSA consists of one or more counties (county subdivi-
sions in New England) that have substantial commuting inter-
change. When two or more PMSAs have been recognized, the lar-
ger area of which they are components then is designated a consoli-
dated metropolitan statistical area.

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 stan-
dards for how the Federal government would collect and present
data on race and ethnicity. The new guidelines reflect "the increas-
ing diversity of our Nation’s population, stemming from growth in

(2004 Champaign County Statistical Abstract)
interracial marriages and immigration. Thus for the Census 2000, 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 race data are not directly comparable with data from 1990 and previous censuses.

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 is classified as 1-unit detached.

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 do pay their full share of taxes. Taxes generated by the increase in assessed valuation -- the tax increment -- go into a special allocation fund used to pay the bonds which financed the public improvement costs. This financing method is not a tool to speculatively prepare for development -- tax increment financing requires an advance commitment by a developer to a project.

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 4 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 places 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.

Census Boundaries for Champaign-Urbana and Rantoul