

## American FactFinder Geobucket File Specification - 2005 American Community Survey - Version 2 -

### 1. Introduction

This document provides Geography Division (GEO) with specifications for the creation of a geographic tabular file to be used within American FactFinder (AFF) to support the dissemination of 2005 American Community Survey (ACS) data. Data Access and Dissemination Staff (DADS) commonly refer to this file as an ACS “geobucket”. The geobucket supports such AFF functionality as:

- construction of a hierarchical text tree of geographic names for browsing,
- a gazetteer-like text search on geographic names,
- the linking of ACS summary tables with spatial files to support mapping.

Because American Community Survey Office (ACSO) staff may use AFF as an interface to review ACS tabulations prior to determining the final publication geographic universe, the geobucket is needed several months prior to the actual dissemination of ACS data.

The 2005 data year marks the movement of ACS from its demonstration phase to full implementation, and is accompanied by some significant changes in geographic universe as compared with 2004 ACS, including:

- the addition of several geographic types such as those based on the post-Census 2000 Core Based Statistical Area concepts,
- the addition of geographic components,
- the inclusion of Puerto Rico as part of the geographic coverage,
- the dropping of the ACS Test Site as a geographic type

### 2. File Universe

Within the AFF data warehouse, the 2005 ACS geobucket is conceptually a single file. However, file delivery from GEO will be segmented by state for most state-based geographies, so that problems with one state do not impede delivery for other states. Additionally, unplanned redeliveries are possible for potentially any summary level to correct errors. All redeliveries, whether planned or unplanned, will be segmented by summary level.

See Table 1 for a summary of the file universe, excluding unplanned redeliveries.

#### *A note on Corrective Redeliveries*

In addition to planned deliveries, redeliveries may be needed at any time to correct errors in previously delivered files. DADS allows for redeliveries following two different methods:

- by summary level in which case all records for a given summary level and a given state (if originally a state-based delivery) are redelivered, or
- by errata number in which case only erroneous records for a given summary level are redelivered.

Prior to a redelivery, GEO and DADS will mutually agree on the redelivery method for a given error condition. Factors to be considered in selecting the redelivery method include a) reducing work for both DADS and GEO, b) ease of recovery should DADS need to reload production deliverables from scratch, and c) whether the correction will change the geographic universe. For the errata method, DADS will maintain and assign errata numbers. Please note that any summary level redelivery made subsequent to an errata redelivery for the same summary level should incorporate the corrections from the earlier errata redelivery.

### 3. File Format

The file format is variable record length ASCII, using the following conventions:

- Record delimiter: hard return
- Record sort order: none (any order)
- Data type: character
- Field type: variable length, delimited. See Table 3 for maximum lengths.
- Field delimiter: pipe symbol (|)
- Empty fields: repeat delimiter

Fields should not contain any leading or trailing blanks.

### 4. File Name

The file name convention for the 2005 ACS geobucket is:

GEO\_2005\_B\_ACS\_<state>\_<sumlevel>\_<wave><<errata>>.TXT

where:

- <state> = 2-digit state FIPS code (e.g., "01"). For nation-wide files, use a state code of "00".
- <sumlevel> = 3-digit summary level code (e.g., "010").
- <wave> = 2-character. Use 01 for initial delivery, use "RR" for a redelivery.
- <<errata>> = 7-character, of format "\_SS-NNN". Only used for errata style redeliveries. DADS to provide GEO with the value for "SS-NNN" on a case-by-case basis.

Sample file names for initial delivery:

- GEO\_2005\_B\_ACS\_02\_000\_01.TXT (state-based records for Alaska)
- GEO\_2005\_B\_ACS\_00\_000\_01.TXT (national records)

Sample file names for general redelivery:

- GEO\_2005\_B\_ACS\_02\_050\_RR.TXT (county records for Alaska)
- GEO\_2005\_B\_ACS\_00\_310\_RR.TXT (Metro/Micro Area records for nation)

Sample file names for redelivery by errata number:

- GEO\_2005\_B\_ACS\_02\_050\_RR\_02-001.TXT (selected county records in Alaska)
- GEO\_2005\_B\_ACS\_00\_310\_RR\_00-001.TXT (selected Metro Area records in the US)

See Table 1 for a complete list of file name formats. File names are not case-sensitive.

### 5. File Transfer

A separate document entitled "AFF2000 Data Warehouse Delivery Specifications" provides guidance on the transfer of files via FTP from GEO to DADS. This general-purpose document is written for all AFF data providers, not just for GEO.

### 6. Geographic Coverage

The area of coverage is the United States (the 50 states and the District of Columbia) and Puerto Rico.

### 7. Geographic Vintage

In general, the vintage of the geographies is the year 2005. More specifically:

- Legal entities (e.g., counties, incorporated places, county subdivisions) are as of January 1, 2005 as determined in the Boundary and Annexation Survey. Some geographies may include new incorporations that occurred after January 1 but before TIGER benchmarking for 2005 ACS.
- Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and related statistical areas are as of the November 2004 OMB definition (i.e., current as of January 1, 2005);
- Congressional Districts are as of the 109th Congress (effective 2005-2006);
- School Districts are as of the delineation in support of the 2003-04 School District Review Program;
- 5% Public User Microdata Areas are as of the official delineation in support of Census 2000 with no boundary adjustments made to accommodate related 2005 legal boundary changes;
- All other statistical entities are as of the official delineation in support of Census 2000, with boundary adjustments possible to accommodate related 2005 legal boundary changes. For example, a region is defined as a collection of states. If the precise location of the Illinois-Kentucky boundary changed between 2000 and 2005, this would not effect the definition of the Midwest or South Region, but it would effect the exact placement of the boundary between those two regions.

#### ***A note on Congressional District***

Congressional district boundaries are stored in TIGER using two different representations: one that depicts districts based on whole Census 2000 blocks, and a second that depicts districts splitting Census 2000 blocks (where applicable) to form new current blocks. The geobucket should reflect the current block representation, which parallels the network used by ACSO for its estimates.

### **8. Source**

The primary source is GEO's TIGER database, including any ancillary files within the TIGER System (e.g., GEOCAT). The TIGER benchmark that contains the correct vintage of ACS geographies is GUSSIE05\_BENCH.

### **9. Record Universe**

The geobucket contains a single record for each geographic entity that potentially needs to be "selectable" in the AFF user interface so that a user can, for example:

- access estimates from an ACS summary file
- search for a derived product (e.g., a data profile)
- create a custom map.

Therefore, the universe of records is largely dictated by the geographic content of data products and by the design of the AFF user interface. Records may be sorted in any order within the geobucket file.

All AFF geobuckets are organized using a decennial tabulation concept called the summary level. Within a summary file, a summary level exists for each geography entity type (e.g., county) for which data have been tabulated. Within one summary level, there is no overlap in geographic coverage (e.g., county A can contain no portion of county B).

Within a summary file, a summary level is sometimes iterated on a number of geographic components. Conceptually, these components are sub-portions of a geographic entity based on a geographic characteristic such as "urban" or "in a metropolitan area" (e.g., the metropolitan area within Alabama). But within the summary file, geographic components are treated as full-fledged tabulation entities. Therefore, a geobucket record is needed per geographic entity for each geographic component that is valid for its associated summary level. With the exception of component "00" meaning "Not in any geographic component", geographic components are only applied to a limited number of summary levels, and only certain components are applied to certain summary levels.

See Table 2a and 2b for a complete list of required summary levels and geographic components. Table 2a covers all summary levels, and assumes a geographic component of “00”. Table 2b covers only those summary levels with a geographic component other than “00”. Table 2a and 2b also include a cross-reference to the delivery file name, as listed in Table 1. For reference, Table 2c provides a listing of all geographic components.

Geobucket records may be sorted in any order within a delivery file.

Because the geobucket is delivered after ACSO defines the tabulation summary levels, but before it finalizes the specific publication geographies (i.e., eliminating geographies with population counts below a given threshold), the geobucket may contain records that are never used in the public version of AFF.

***A note on the Record Universe for Summary Level 060***

For summary level 060, the universe of valid entities is limited due to program requirements. That is, a given county subdivision should be included if:

- its functional status equals “A”, “B” or “C”, or
- it is contained within a county with at least one county subdivision with a functional status of “A”, “B” or “C”.

However, the county subdivision should be excluded, even if the above test is met, if:

- its COUSUBFP value is “00000”

This limited universe is identical to that used by the Population Estimates program.

***A note on Region and Division and Puerto Rico***

Regions and Divisions only exist within the 50 states and the District of Columbia; they are absent from Puerto Rico. However, within TIGER, Region and Division are coded with dummy values in Puerto Rico rather than the more typical “blank” value. No Region or Division records should be generated for these dummy values, since they do not represent publication geographies.

***A note on Additional Summary Levels in the Future***

With the 2005 data year, ACS moves from its demonstration phase to full implementation. After five years of full implementation, the survey will have built a sufficient sample for estimates to be produced for many more geographies. Therefore, it is anticipated that beginning with the 2009 ACS, the inventory of records that DADS requests will expand to include additional summary levels, similar to the Census 2000 inventory.

## **10. Record Layout and Field Definitions**

Table 3 specifies the geobucket record layout, and contains a description of its fields. For a given record, only fields that apply to the record’s specific summary level should be populated. Other fields should be left blank. Table 5 indicates which fields are to be populated per summary level, and which fields are never populated for any summary level.

In most all cases, a geobucket field equates to a single geographic code or attribute field in GEO’s TIGER File or its ancillary files (e.g., GEOCAT). These geobucket fields should be filled with whatever value is stored in TIGER. Some fields do not have a single corresponding field in the TIGER System. Following are more detailed instructions on how to fill those fields.

- ***GEO\_ID*** – a field created by DADS for AFF purposes only. Table 4 provides specifications for determining the value of the GEO\_ID based on the summary level code. In general, the GEO\_ID is

formed by appending the following components: summary level code + geographic component code + US + applicable geocodes. Any blanks in the resulting string are replaced with zeros.

- **SUM\_LEVEL** – populate with values from Table 2a.
- **GEO\_COMP** – populate with values from Table 2c. See Table 2b for which non-“00” geographic components are required for which summary levels.
- **VERSION\_CODE** – a field created by DADS for AFF purposes only. GEO should leave this field blank, as DADS will populate it.
- **FIPS\_CLASS** – set to the FIPS Class Code (e.g., C1) of the geography named in the NAME field.
- **LSADC** – set to the Legal Statistical Area Description Code (e.g., 06) of the geography named in the NAME field.
- **GCUNI** – leave blank. To be populated via a separate supplementary file. (See section 12 for details).
- **PARTFLAG** – set to either “W” for whole or “P” for part depending upon whether the final geography specified in the summary level’s name is wholly or partially contained by the specific instance of the summary level. For example, for summary level 312, PARTFLAG is set to “W” if the entire place is contained by one 312 record. If the place is split by two or more 312 records, or if the place is only partially contained by one 312 record, the PARTFLAG is set to “P” for each record. Table 5 indicates with a P designation which fields should be tested against per summary level to determine the PARTFLAG setting. Note that the existence of any geographic components has no bearing on the PARTFLAG value.
- **NAME** – the name in TIGER associated with the final geography specified in the summary level’s name, without any LSAD or part indicator. For example, for summary level 160 named “State-Place”, the place name is stored (e.g., Sacramento). However, a few special cases exist. See Table 6 for name rules for special cases. Note that the value of the geographic component has no bearing on the NAME value. For example, for a geobucket record with summary level 040 (State) and geographic component 01 (Urban), a state name is still stored (e.g., Maine).
- **LAND\_SQM** – land area in square miles, calculated from area measure of land 2-cells in TIGER. Note that the value of the geographic component has no bearing on the LAND\_SQM value. For example, for a geobucket record with summary level 040 (State) and geographic component 01 (Urban), the land area of the entire state is still stored.

#### ***The special case of summary level 010 and LAND\_SQM***

Summary level 010 has only one valid record, that is, the United States. The definition of the United States for the purposes of this record is the 50 States plus the District of Columbia. Therefore, the land area value stored in LAND\_SQM should not include any area from Puerto Rico.

### **11. Supplementary File in Support of Geographic Entity Names**

The presentation of 2005 ACS data in AFF may call for a variety of name formats for a single geographic entity, depending upon the context in which the name appears. Consequently, DADS does not request a single formatted name, but rather the basic naming components from which various names can be built by the AFF application. Most of the basic components are already accounted for by the geobucket record (e.g., NAME, PARTFLAG, LSADC). However, one additional component is needed; that is, text translations for the Legal Statistical Area Description Codes. DADS requests that GEO provide this information in an ASCII file according to the following specifications:

**File Format:** same conventions as specified in Section 3.

**File Name:** GEO\_2005\_T\_LSAD.TXT

**Record Layout:**

Field	Max Len	Format in AFF DW	Description and Notes
LSADC	2	Char	Legal/Statistical Area Description Code
LSAD_PUB	255	Char	Text translation of LSADC for publication purposes
LSAD_STAND	7	Char	Standard abbreviated text translation of LSADC
LSAD_POSITION	1	Char	The position of the LSAD translation relative to the NAME. "P" = used as prefix, "S" = used as suffix.

If GEO has already provided an LSAD file for another 2005-based program (e.g., 2005 Population Estimates Program), and that file includes all LSADC codes referenced by the 2005 ACS geobucket, GEO does not to redeliver the LSAD file.

## 12. Supplementary File in Support of Geographic Change User Note Indicator

The GCUNI field value indicates whether or not the boundary, name and/or status of a geography has changed since the previous year. Because GEO may not have completed the analysis for the creation of the Geographic Change User Notes, the GCUNI field will probably not be populated as part of the initial geobucket delivery. Instead, once the analysis is complete, GEO will deliver a supplementary file with the GCUNI field values, and DADS will insert these values into the AFF geobucket. DADS requests that GEO provide the GCUNI values in an ASCII file according to the following specifications:

**File Format:** same conventions as specified in Section 3.

**File Name:** GEO\_2005\_T\_GCUNI.TXT

**Record Layout:**

Field	Max Len	Format in AFF DW	Description and Notes
GEO_ID	60	Char	A unique identifier for a geographic entity. See Table 4 for details.
GCUNI	1	Char	Geographic Change User Note Indicator. Y if yes (note exists), N if no (note does not exist).

Summary levels to be included in the file are indicated in Table 5 with an "S" for the GCUNI field. The field is set for the final geography specified in the summary level's name. For example, for summary level 160 named "State-Place", GCUNI is set to "Y" if a note exists for the place and to "N" if no note exists.

## 13. Input Documents

The AFF geobucket content is based on the ACS data products that AFF must support, and so data product specifications are important input documents for the geobucket. For reference purposes, a summary of some key input documents follows.

Document Date	Document	Author
January 26, 2006 (revision 6)	Issues Paper: Determination of Geographic Areas to Publish in the Single-Year and Three-Year Data Products During 2006 Through 2009.	ASCO

## 14. Change Log

	Action	Version
1.	In Section 10, added standard note on treatment of geographic component to bullet on NAME and	2

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	<b>Action</b>	<b>Version</b>
	LAND_SQM. (Notes were unintentionally omitted.)	
2.	In Table 2a, changed sum level 795 from a state-based delivery to a nation-based delivery to avoid “sliver” records due to difference in state vintage for PUMAs (2000) and other 2005 ACS geographies. Change is per GEO feedback.	2
3.	In Table 2b and 2c, removed geo components 44 and 48, and reduced geo component count in Table 1 accordingly. The components are not needed for 2005 ACS, per ACSO feedback.	2
4.	For Table 2c, removed footnote re: pending SLWG decision on geo comp ID assignments. (Decision made.)	2
5.	In Table 5, added “X” for CSA field for sum levels 310, 312, 314, and added “X” for CNECTA field for sum levels 350, 352, 355.	2

**Table 1. File Universe Summary**

	State/ Nation	File Name Format <sup>(*)</sup>	# of Files	# of Sum Level	# of SL with Geo Comp ≠00
A.	State	GEO_2005_B_ACS_ss_000_01.TXT	52	8	10
B.	Nation	GEO_2005_B_ACS_00_000_01.TXT	1	14	0

<sup>(\*)</sup> ss = 2-digit State FIPS Code (e.g., “01” for Alabama)

**# of Files:** the total number of state or national files to be delivered using the indicated file name format.

**# of Sum Level:** the total number of summary levels to be included in the associated delivery file. (Not a count of records.)

Derived by counting up the unique occurrences of summary level codes in Table 2a, for a given file name.

**# of SL with Geo Comp≠00:** the number of summary levels from the previous column that require non “00” geographic components. Derived by counting up the unique occurrences of summary level codes in Table 2b, for a given file name.

**Table 2a. Summary Levels**

Sum Level	Summary Level Name	File Name
010	United States	B
020	Region	B
030	Division	B
040	State	A
050	State-County	A
060	State-County-County Subdivision [limited universe]	A
160	State-Place	A
250	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land	B
310	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area	B
312	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-State-Principal City	B
314	Metropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division	B
330	Combined Statistical Area	B
335	Combined New England City and Town Area	B
350	New England City and Town Area	B
352	New England City and Town Area-State-Principal City	B
355	New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division	B
400	Urban Area	B
500	State-Congressional District (109th)	A
795	State-Public Use Microdata Area (5%)	B
950	State-School District (Elementary)	A
960	State-School District (Secondary)	A
970	State-School District (Unified)	A

**File Name:** a cross-reference to first column of Table 1

**Table 2b. Summary Levels – Geographic Component other than 00**

Sum Level	Geographic Components	Summary Level Name	File Name
010	01, 43, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62	United State	B
020	01, 43, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62	Region	B
030	01, 43, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62	Division	B
040	01, 43, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60,	State	A



Sum Level	Geographic Components	Summary Level Name	File Name
	61, 62		

**File Name:** a cross-reference to first column of Table 1

**Table 2c. Geographic Components**

<b>Geo Comp#</b>	<b>Geographic Component Description</b>
00	Not in any geographic component
01	Urban
43	Rural
52	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
55	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
56	In metropolitan statistical area
57	In metropolitan statistical area—in principal city
58	In metropolitan statistical area—not in principal city
60	In micropolitan statistical area
61	In micropolitan statistical area—in principal city
62	In micropolitan statistical area—not in principal city

**Table 3. 2005 ACS Geobucket Record Layout**

Field	Max Len	Format in AFF DW	Values *	Description and Notes
GEO_ID	60	Char	See Table 4	A unique identifier for a geographic entity. The GEO_ID is formed by: 1) appending the following substrings: Summary Level Code + Geographic Component + US + Applicable Geocodes, 2) replacing any blanks in the resulting string with zeros.
SUM_LEVEL	3	Char	See Table 2a	Summary Level code
GEO_COMP	2	Char	See Table 2c	Geographic Component code
VERSION_CODE	2	Integer	<blank>	Geographic version. DADS will populate this field.
REGION	1	Char	1-4; 9	Census Region
DIVISION	1	Char	0-9	Census Division
STATE	2	Char	01-78	State (FIPS)
COUNTY	3	Char	001-840	County (FIPS)
COUSUBFP	5	Char	00000-98999	County Subdivision (FIPS) 00000 only in cases of water that is not in any county subdivision.
SUBMCDFP	5	Char	01185-85737	Sub-Minor Civil Division (FIPS)
PLACEFP	5	Char	00001-99998	Place (FIPS)
TRACT	6	Char	0000-9989 000101-998999	Census Tract Char 1-4: 0000-9989, Char 5-6: 01-99 (or not present) 0000 only if COUSUBFP is 00000
BLKGROUP	1	Char	0-9	Census Block Group 0 only if TRACT is 0000
BLOCK	4	Char	0001-9999	Census Block. 0001-0999 only if TRACT is 0000
CONCITFP	5	Char	00001-89999	Consolidated City (FIPS)
AIANACE	4	Char	0001-9970	American Indian Reservation (Census). Includes AIR, TJSA, TDSA, ANVSA, SDAISA, Hawaiian Home Lands.
ARTLI	1	Char	H, R, T, M	American Indian Reservation Trust Lands/Hawaiian Home Lands Indicator. H=Hawaiian Home Land, R = reservation, T = trust land (tribal or individual.), M=a mix of reservation and trust land. (M is not valid for summary level 100.)
AIRSUBCE	3	Char	nnn	American Indian Tribal Subdivision (Census)
ANRCFP	5	Char	00001-89999	Alaska Native Regional Corporation (FIPS)
MSACMSA	4	Char	0010-9360	Metropolitan Statistical Area & Consolidated MSA
PMSA	4	Char	0080-9270	Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (occur within CMSAs)
NECMA	4	Char	0733-8003	New England County Metropolitan Area
UA	5	Char	nnnnn	Urban Area (an urbanized area or an urban cluster)
UR	1	Char	U, R	Urban/Rural Flag
CD106	2	Char	00-52; 98	Congressional District(106 <sup>th</sup> ) 00 = "At Large" district, a single district for entire state
CD108	2	Char	00-53; 98	Congressional District(108 <sup>th</sup> ) 00 = "At Large" district, a single district for entire state
SLDU	3	Char	ccc	State Legislative District, Upper Chamber ZZZ = balance of state
SLDL	3	Char	ccc	State Legislative District, Lower Chamber ZZZ = balance of state
VTD	6	Char	cccccc	Voting District ZZZZZZ = balance of co; <blank> if no VTDs defined in co
ZIPCODE3	3	Char	nnn	ZIP Code Tabulation Area (3 digit)

Field	Max Len	Format in AFF DW	Values *	Description and Notes
ZIPCODE	5	Char	nnnnn, nnnHH or nnnXX	ZIP Code Tabulation Area (5 digit)
SD_E	5	Char	00001-98542, 99997, 99998	School District, Elementary 99998=not defined in water; 99997=not defined on land/inland water
SD_U	5	Char	00001-99998	School District, Unified 99998=not defined in water; 99997=not defined on land/inland water
SD_S	5	Char	00002-99965, 99997, 99998	School District, Secondary 99998=not defined in water; 99997=not defined on land/inland water
TAZ	6	Char	aaaaaa	Traffic Analysis Zone
ORUGA	5	Char	00275-84600	Oregon Urban Growth Area
PUMA5	5	Char	nnnnn	Public Use Microdata Area – 5%
PUMA1	5	Char	nnnnn	Public Use Microdata Area – 1%
FIPS_CLASS	2	Char	aa	FIPS Class Code
LSADC	2	Char	aa	Legal/Statistical Area Description Code
GCUNI	1	Char	Y or N	Geographic Change User Note Indicator Y if yes, N if no
PARTFLAG	1	Char	W or P	Part Flag W if whole, P if part
NAME	90	Char	alphanumeric	Geographic Area Name. See Table 6 for special name rules.
LAND_SQM	14	Float	0 – 14 digit #	Land Area in square miles, calculated to thousandths (.001).
SITE	3	Char	See Table 7	3-digit ACS site code provided by ACSO. Valid for 2004 ACS and earlier.
CSA	3	Char	100-599	Combined Statistical Area
CBSA	5	Char	10000-59999	Core Based Statistical Area (Metropolitan or Micropolitan)
METDIV	5	Char	10004-59994	Metropolitan Division
CNECTA	3	Char	700-799	Combined New England City and Town Area
NECTA	5	Char	70000-79999	New England City and Town Area
NECTADIV	5	Char	70004-79994	New England City and Town Area Division
PLACEEC	5	Char	00001-99999	Economic Place. FIPS Place code of Place or County Sub. 99999=balance of county.
COMMREG	1	Char	1-9	Commercial Region.
STATEBL	2	Char	01-78	State (FIPS) required to uniquely identify 2000 Block.
COUNTYBL	3	Char	001-840	County (FIPS) required to uniquely identify 2000 Block.
BLOCKSUF	1	Char	A-Z	Block Suffix. Indicates a split in a 2000 Block to accommodate 2005 legal boundary changes.
CD109	2	Char	00-53; 98	Congressional District (109th) 00 = “At Large” district, a single district for entire state

\* . “n” = a numeric digit, “a” = an alphanumeric character, “c” = an alphanumeric character, a period (.), a slash (/) or a hyphen (-). For geocode fields “owned” by GEO, value information is intended to be descriptive, and is not authoritative.

**Note:** Entry for field is shaded if it is never populated for 2005 ACS.

**Table 4. GEO\_IDs by Summary Level**

Sum Level	Summary Level Name	Applicable Geocodes by Field Name <sup>A</sup>	Sample GEO_ID <sup>B</sup>
010	United States	[none]	010.00.US
020	Region	REGION	020.00.US.2
030	Division	DIVISION	030.00.US.8
040	State	STATE	040.00.US.23 040.01.US.23
050	State-County	STATE, COUNTY	050.00.US.23.001
060	State-County-County subdivision [MCD states only]	STATE, COUNTY, COUSUBFP	060.00.US.23.001.00510
160	State-Place	STATE, PLACEFP	160.00.US.23.00210
250	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land	AIANACE	250.00.US.4989
310	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area	CBSA	310.00.US.19100
312	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-State-Principal City	CBSA, STATE, PLACEFP	312.00.US.19100.48.19000
314	Metropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division	CBSA, METDIV	314.00.US.19100.19124
330	Combined Statistical Area	CSA	330.00.US.206
335	Combined New England City and Town Area	CNECTA	335.00.US.715
350	New England City and Town Area	NECTA	350.00.US.71650 350.97.US.71650
352	New England City and Town Area-State-Principal City	NECTA, STATE, PLACEFP	352.00.US.71650.25.07000
355	New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division	NECTA, NECTADIV	355.00.US.71650.72104
400	Urban Area	UA	400.00.US.02788
500	State-Congressional District (109th)	STATE, 109CD	500.00.US01.01
795	State-Public Use Microdata Area (5%)	STATE, PUMA5	795.00.US.38.00050
950	State-School District (Elementary)	STATE, SD_E	950.00.US.51.56180
960	State-School District (Secondary)	STATE, SD_S	960.00.US.51.05291
970	State-School District (Unified)	STATE, SD_U	970.00.US.51.00012

<sup>(A)</sup> Append geocodes in order specified in this column to create the GEO\_ID.

<sup>(B)</sup> Dots (.) included in sample GEO\_ID for readability only. Dots should not be included in actual values.

**Table 5. Populating Fields based on GEO\_ID Prefix**

Field name	010	020	030	040	050	060	160	250	310	312	314	330	335	350	352	355	400	500	795	950	960	970	
GEO_ID	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SUM_LEVEL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GEO_COMP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VERSION_CODE																							
REGION		X	X	X	X	X	X											X	X	X	X	X	X
DIVISION			X	X	X	X	X											X	X	X	X	X	X
STATE				X	X	X	X			P					P			X	X	X	X	X	X
COUNTY					X	X																	
COUSUBFP						X																	
SUBMCDFP																							
PLACEFP							X			P					P								
TRACT																							
BLKGROUP																							
BLOCK																							
CONCITFP																							
AIANACE								X															
ARTLI																							
AIRSUBCE																							
ANRCFP																							
MSACMSA																							
PMSA																							
NECMA																							
UA																	X						
UR																							
CD106																							
CD108																							
SLDU																							
SLDL																							
VTD																							
ZIPCODE3																							
ZIPCODE																							
SD_E																					X		
SD_U																							X

Field name	010	020	030	040	050	060	160	250	310	312	314	330	335	350	352	355	400	500	795	950	960	970	
SD_S																						X	
TAZ																							
ORUGA																							
PUMA5																			X				
PUMA1																							
FIPS_CLASS					X	X	X			X					X								
LSADC				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GCUNI				S	S	S	S		S					S									
PARTFLAG										X					X								
NAME	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LAND_SQM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SITE																							
CSA									X	X	X	X											
CBSA									X	X	X												
METDIV											X												
CNECTA													X	X	X	X							
NECTA														X	X	X							
NECTADIV																X							
PLACEEC																							
COMMREG																							
STATEBL																							
COUNTYBL																							
BLOCKSUF																							
CD109																		X					

**KEY:**

P = Field to be populated. Also, this field is part of the primary “key” of the summary level and should be tested in setting the PARTFLAG field.

X = Field to be populated.

S = Field typically to be populated by DADS via a separate supplementary file delivered by GEO, and to be left blank by GEO during original geobucket delivery.

**Note:** Entry for field is shaded if it is never populated for 2005 ACS.

**Table 6. Special Name Rules**

Sum Level	Summary Level Name	Rule	Sample Name
010	United States	"United States"	United States
500	State-Congressional District (109th)	<u>Code 00, 98:</u> <blank> <u>Codes 01-97:</u> District Number with leading zeros dropped	1; 10