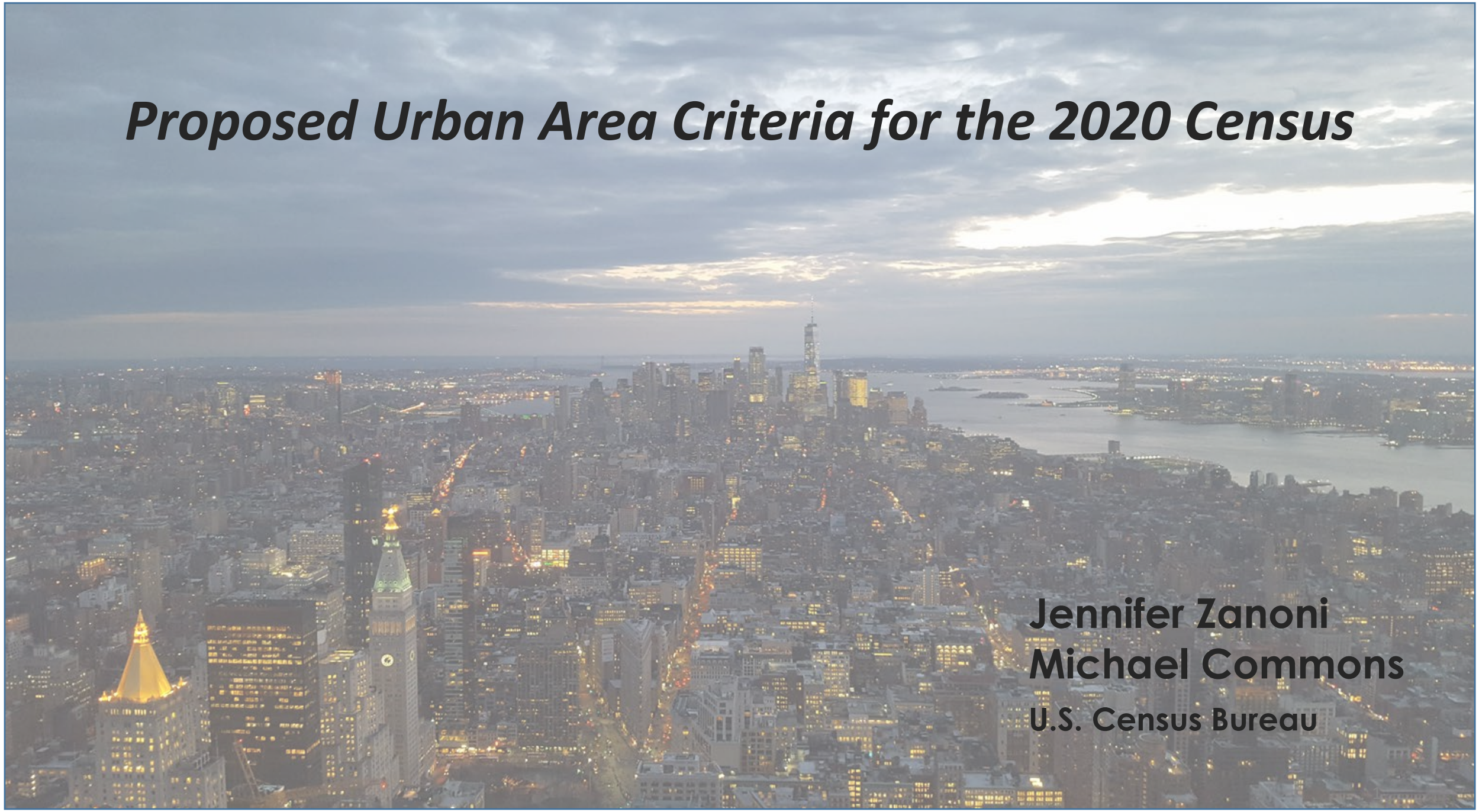
# *Proposed Urban Area Criteria for the 2020 Census*



**Jennifer Zanoni**
**Michael Commons**
**U.S. Census Bureau**

# Proposed Urban Area Criteria for the 2020 Census

1. Increase the Minimum Threshold to Qualify as an Urban Area
   *Total housing units or population*
2. Cease Distinguishing Different Types of Urban Areas
3. Reduce the Maximum Distance of Jumps
4. No Longer Include Low Density Hop or Jump "Corridor" in the Urban Area
5. Adoption of Housing Unit Density Threshold for Qualification of Census Blocks
6. Use of LEHD data for Splitting Agglomerations

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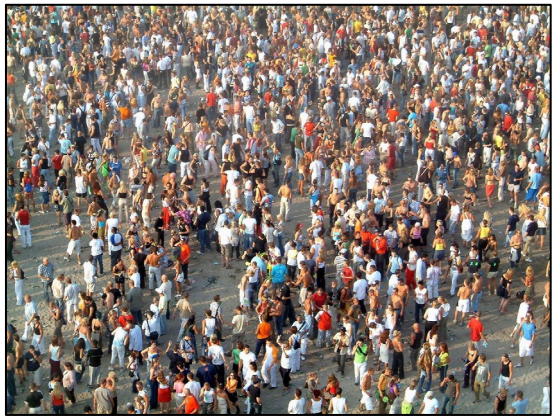
# Proposed Urban Area Criteria for the 2020 Census

## 1 Increase the Minimum Threshold to Qualify as an Urban Area



Population: 10,000

OR

Housing Units: 4,000

## 2 Cease Distinguishing Different Types of Urban Areas

**Urban Clusters**: Urban Areas with population of 2,500 to 49,999

**Urbanized Areas**: Urban Areas with population of 50,000 or more

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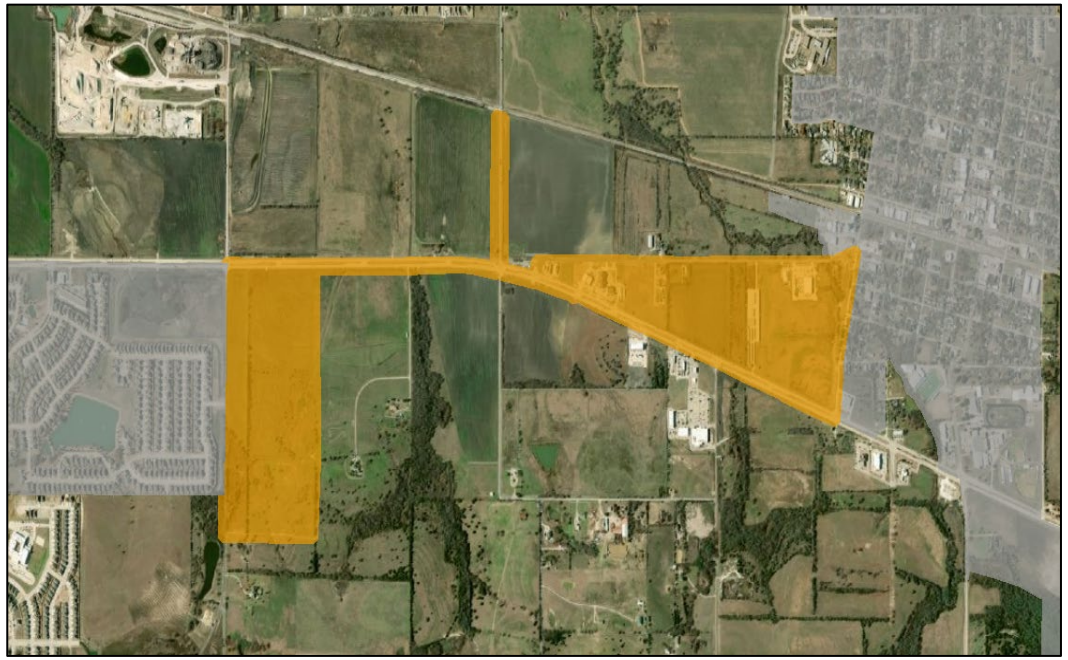
# Proposed Urban Area Criteria for the 2020 Census

## 3 Reduce the Maximum Distance of Jumps

- From 2.5 miles back down to **1.5 miles**
  - Extended to 2.5 miles in 2000
  - Impervious surface added in 2010
    - Combination led to overbounding in 2010

- Excluded territory still extends hops and jumps to maximum of 5 miles
  - Water and wetlands

## 4 No Longer Include Low Density Hop or Jump "Corridor" blocks in the Urban Area



2010 Jump Blocks

2010 Qualified Urban Blocks

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# Proposed Urban Area Criteria for the 2020 Census

**5** **Adoption of Housing Unit Density Threshold for Qualification of Census Blocks**

385 housing units (occupied or vacant) per square mile

- Equivalent to 1 housing unit per 1.6 acres
- Equivalent to approximately 1,000 persons per square mile

**More direct measure of developed landscape**

**Ability to update extent of Urban Areas between censuses**

**Census block-level housing unit counts are invariant**

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# Possible Criteria Changes: NLCD

**New National Land Cover Database (2019) released since Proposed Urban Area Criteria was published**

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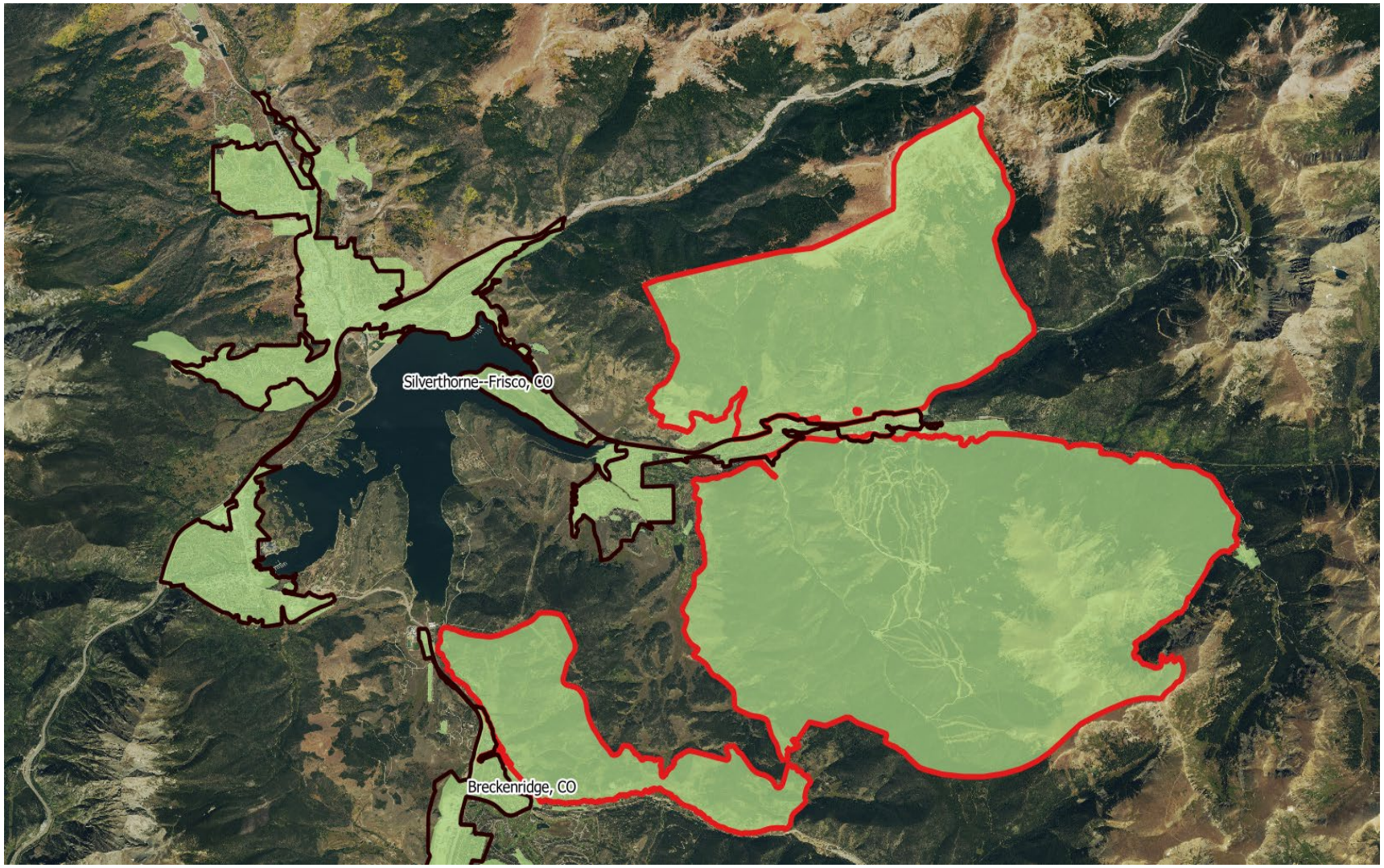
# Possible Criteria Changes: Group Quarters




The proposed criteria specified automatically qualifying blocks with Group Quarters as urban if they were adjacent to already qualified urban area. During criteria testing, this led to large blocks with low housing and population expanding the urban areas, sometimes by miles. Further testing is continuing.

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Preliminary Findings. For demonstrative purposes only.

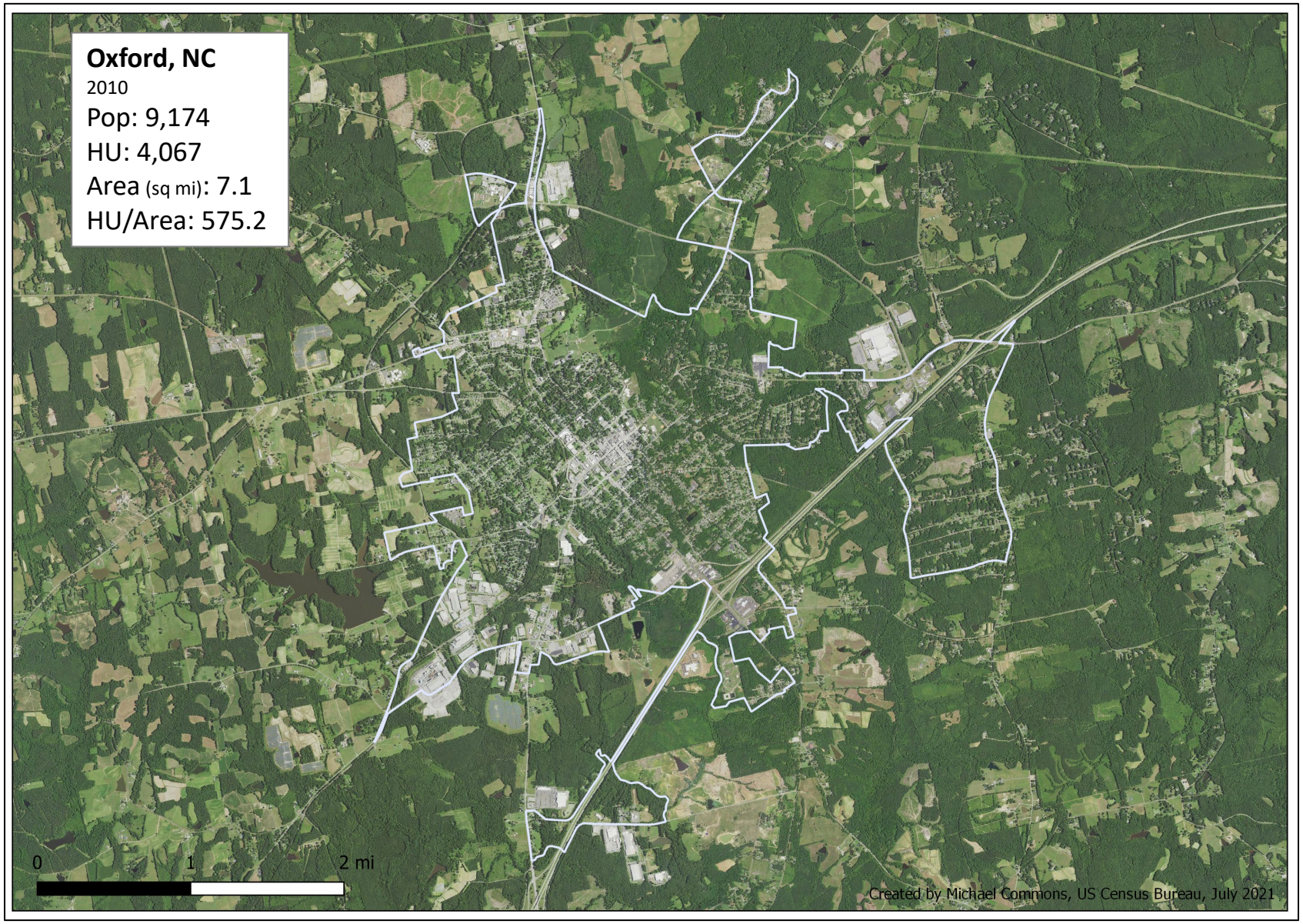
# Possible Criteria Changes: Minimum Threshold

Minimum Urban Area Qualification:

5,000 Persons
*or*
2,000 Housing Units

**Oxford, NC**
Dense “downtown” core surrounded by lower density development

Avg. HU/Area 2010 UA = 725

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# Possible Criteria Changes: High Density Cores

Minimum Urban Area Qualification:

5,000 Persons
*or*
2,000 Housing Units

**Archer Lodge – Clayton, NC**
No dense core. Suburb of Raleigh, mostly made up of subdivisions

Avg. HU/Area 2010 UA = 725


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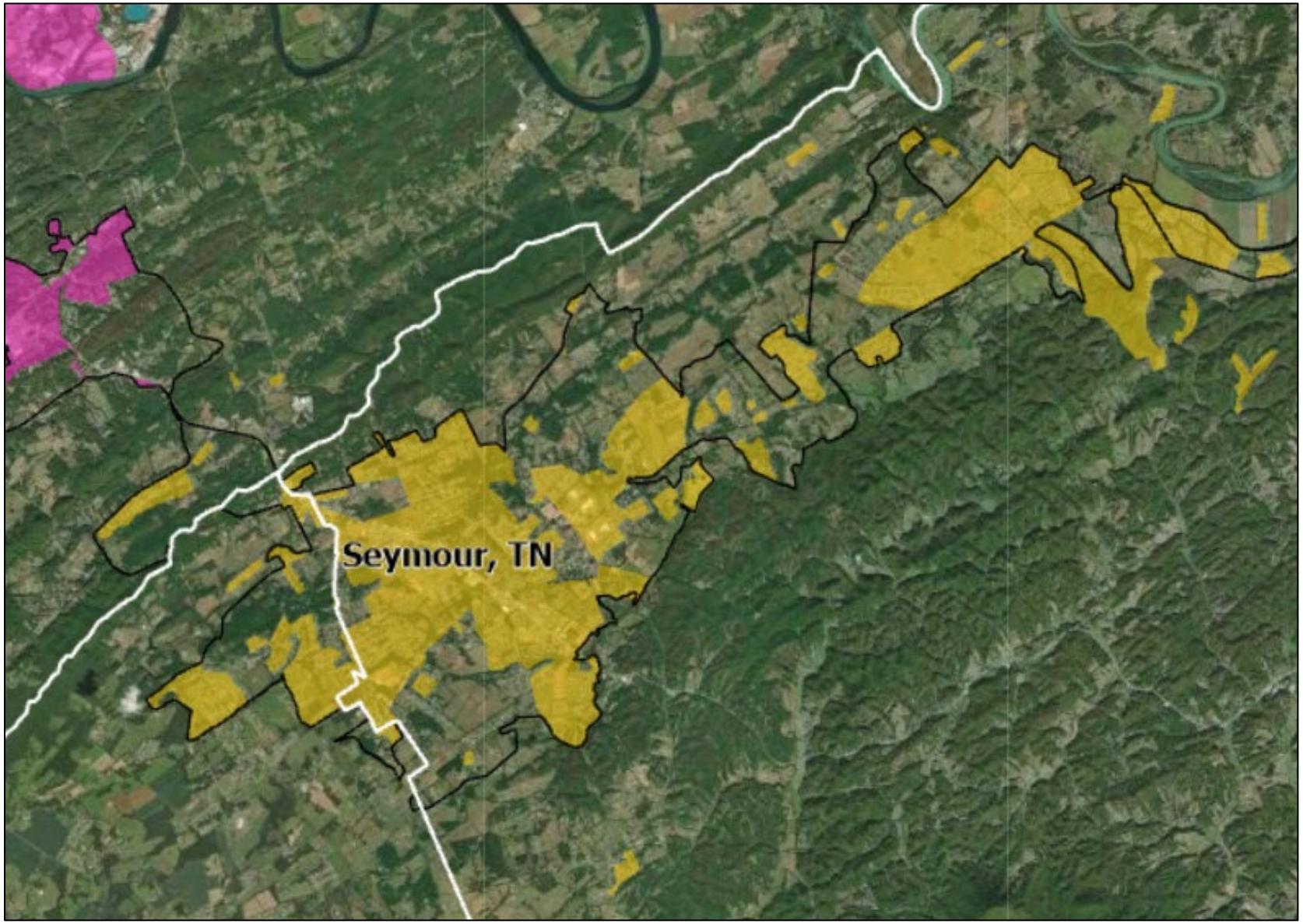
# Possible Criteria Changes: Housing Unit Density

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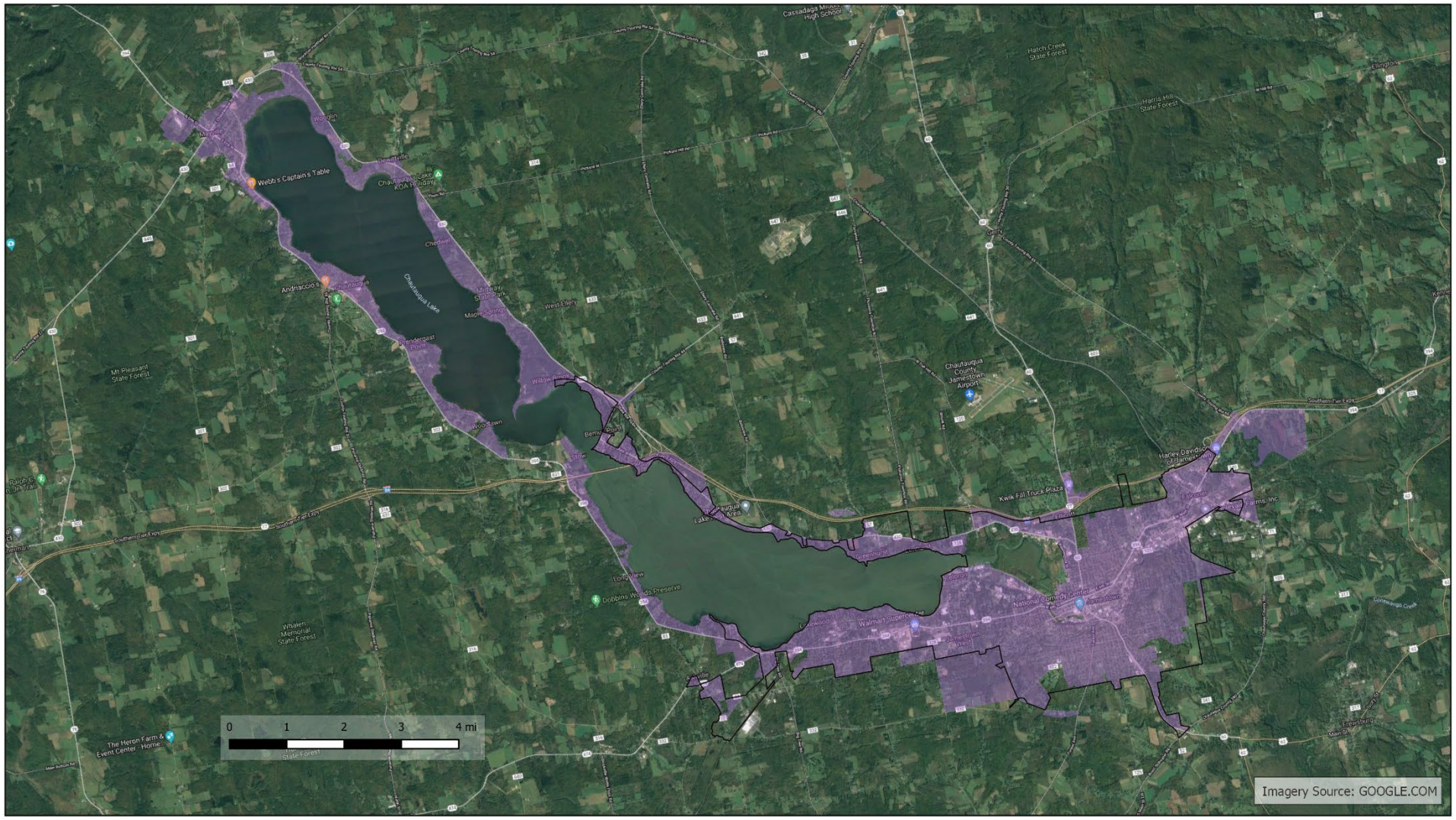


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# Possible Criteria Changes: Housing Unit Density

**Density Classes**

| HU/Acre | Acres/HU | HU/Sq mi | Pop/Sq mi | Acres/Pop | Pop/Acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.00 | 0.5 | 1,280 | 3,328 | 0.19 | 5.20 |
| 1.00 | 1.0 | 640 | 1,664 | 0.38 | 2.60 |
| 0.67 | 1.5 | 427 | 1,109 | 0.58 | 1.73 |
| **0.60** | **1.7** | **385** | **1,001** | **0.64** | **1.56** |
| 0.50 | 2.0 | 320 | 832 | 0.77 | 1.30 |
| 0.40 | 2.5 | 256 | 666 | 0.96 | 1.04 |
| 0.33 | 3.0 | 213 | 555 | 1.15 | 0.87 |

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# Possible Criteria Changes: Housing Unit Density

**Density Classes**

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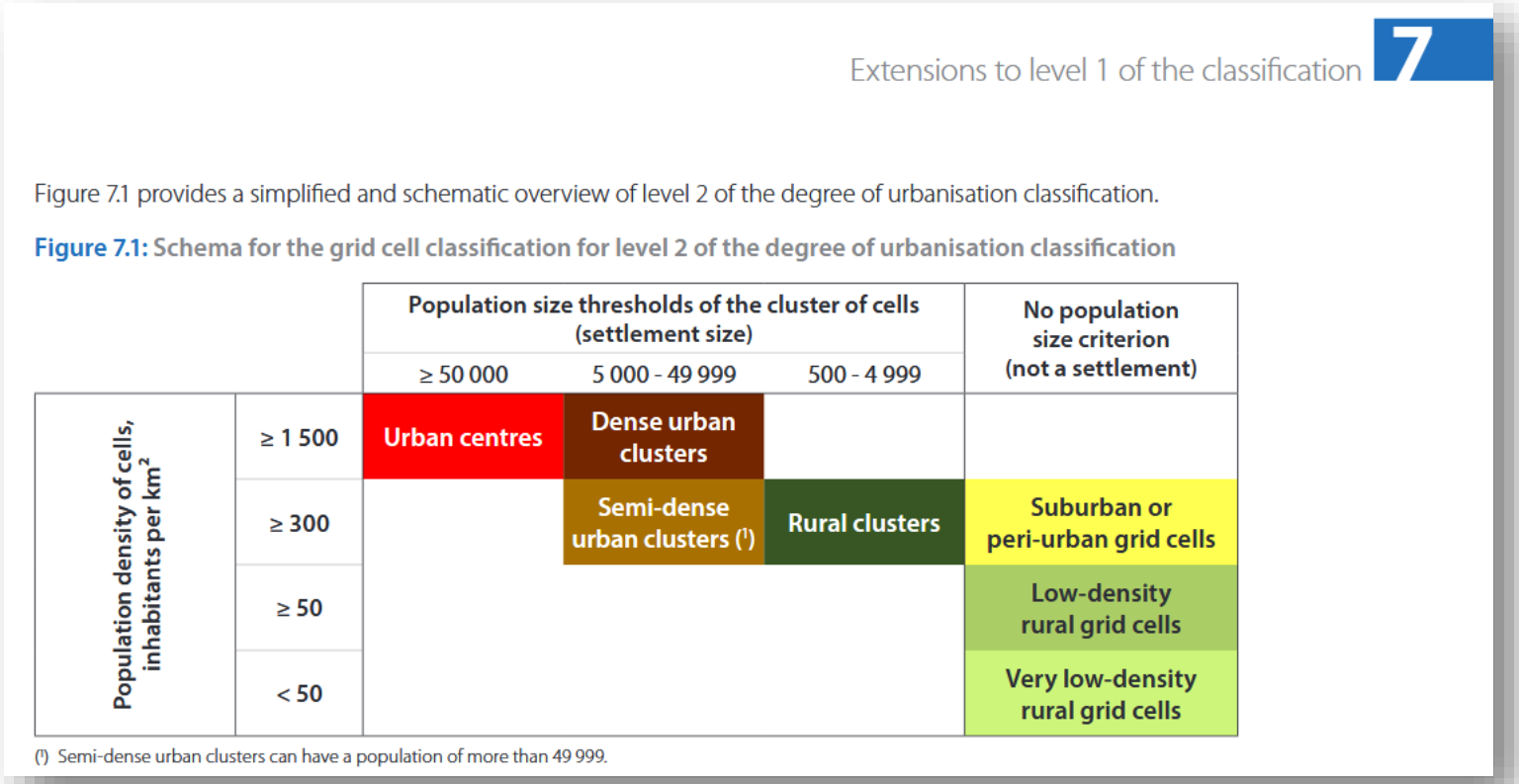
# Degrees of Urbanisation



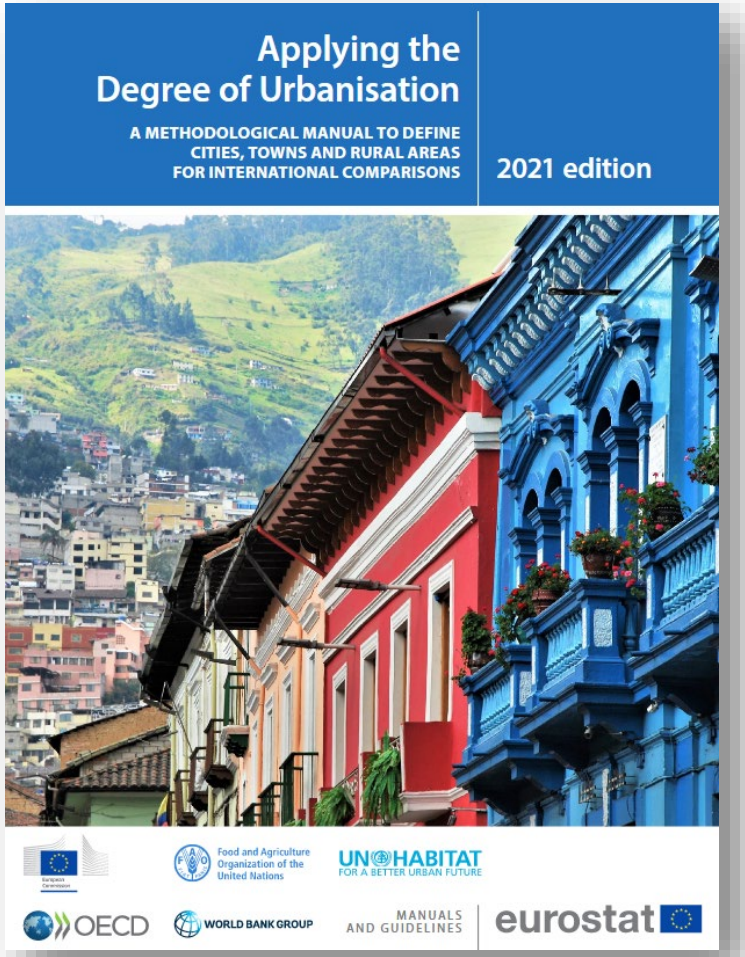
Extensions to level 1 of the classification **7**

Figure 7.1 provides a simplified and schematic overview of level 2 of the degree of urbanisation classification.

**Figure 7.1:** Schema for the grid cell classification for level 2 of the degree of urbanisation classification

| | | Population size thresholds of the cluster of cells (settlement size) | | | No population size criterion (not a settlement) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ≥ 50 000 | 5 000 - 49 999 | 500 - 4 999 | |
| Population density of cells, inhabitants per km² | ≥ 1 500 | Urban centres | Dense urban clusters | | |
| | ≥ 300 | | Semi-dense urban clusters (1) | Rural clusters | Suburban or peri-urban grid cells |
| | ≥ 50 | | | | Low-density rural grid cells |
| | < 50 | | | | Very low-density rural grid cells |

(1) Semi-dense urban clusters can have a population of more than 49 999.




| | Pop/KM^2 | Min Pop | PPSM | HPSM* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban Centre | 1,500 | 50,000 | 3,885.0 | 1,494.2 |
| Urban Cluster | 300 | 5,000 | 777.0 | 298.8 |

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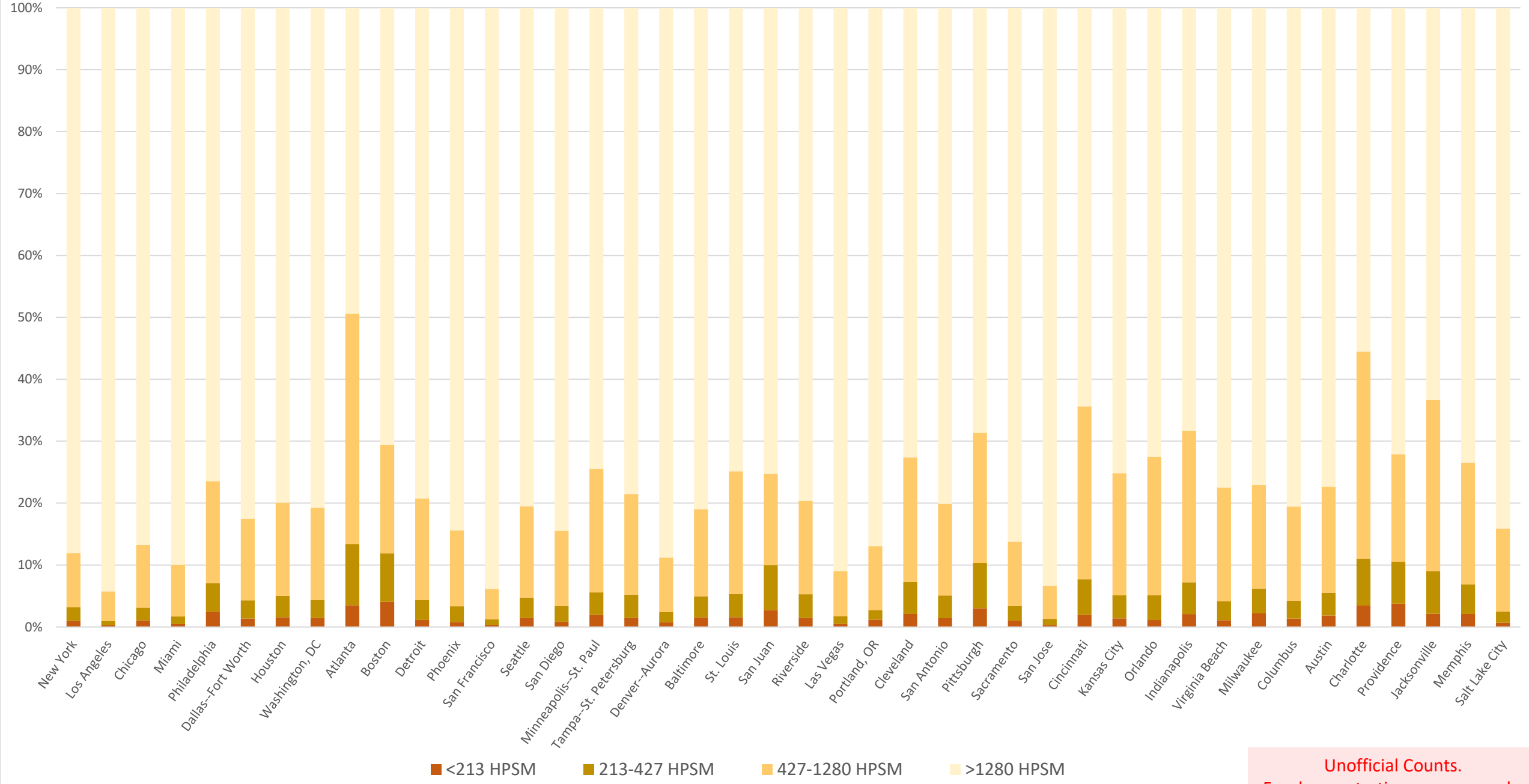
*HPSM=PPSM/2.6

# 2010 Urban Areas: Proportion of Housing by Block-level HPSM Class

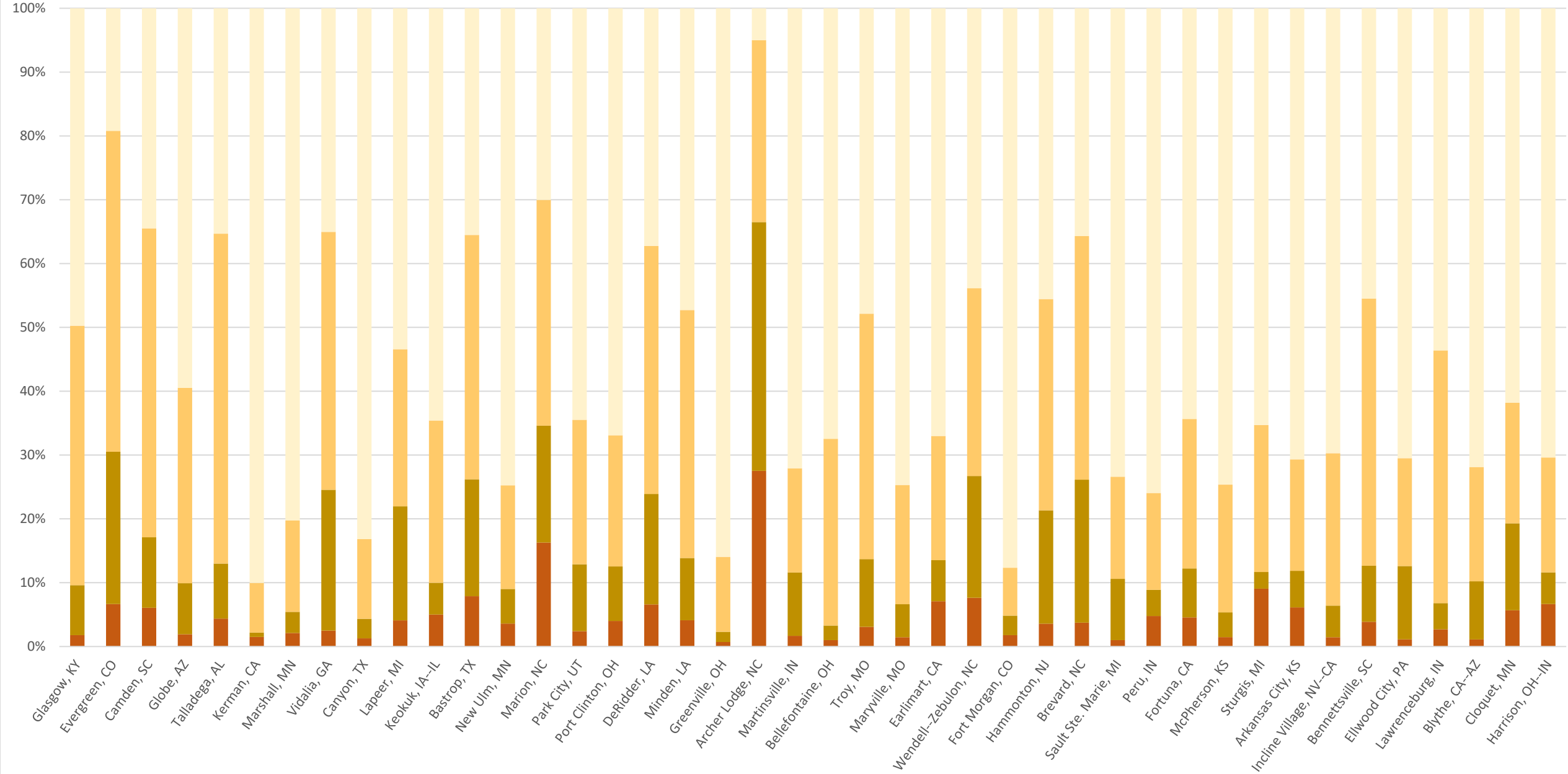
## Top 42 most populous (1 million+)




Unofficial Counts.
For demonstrative purposes only.

# 2010 Urban Areas: Proportion of Housing by Block-level HPSM Class

## Median 42




Unofficial Counts.
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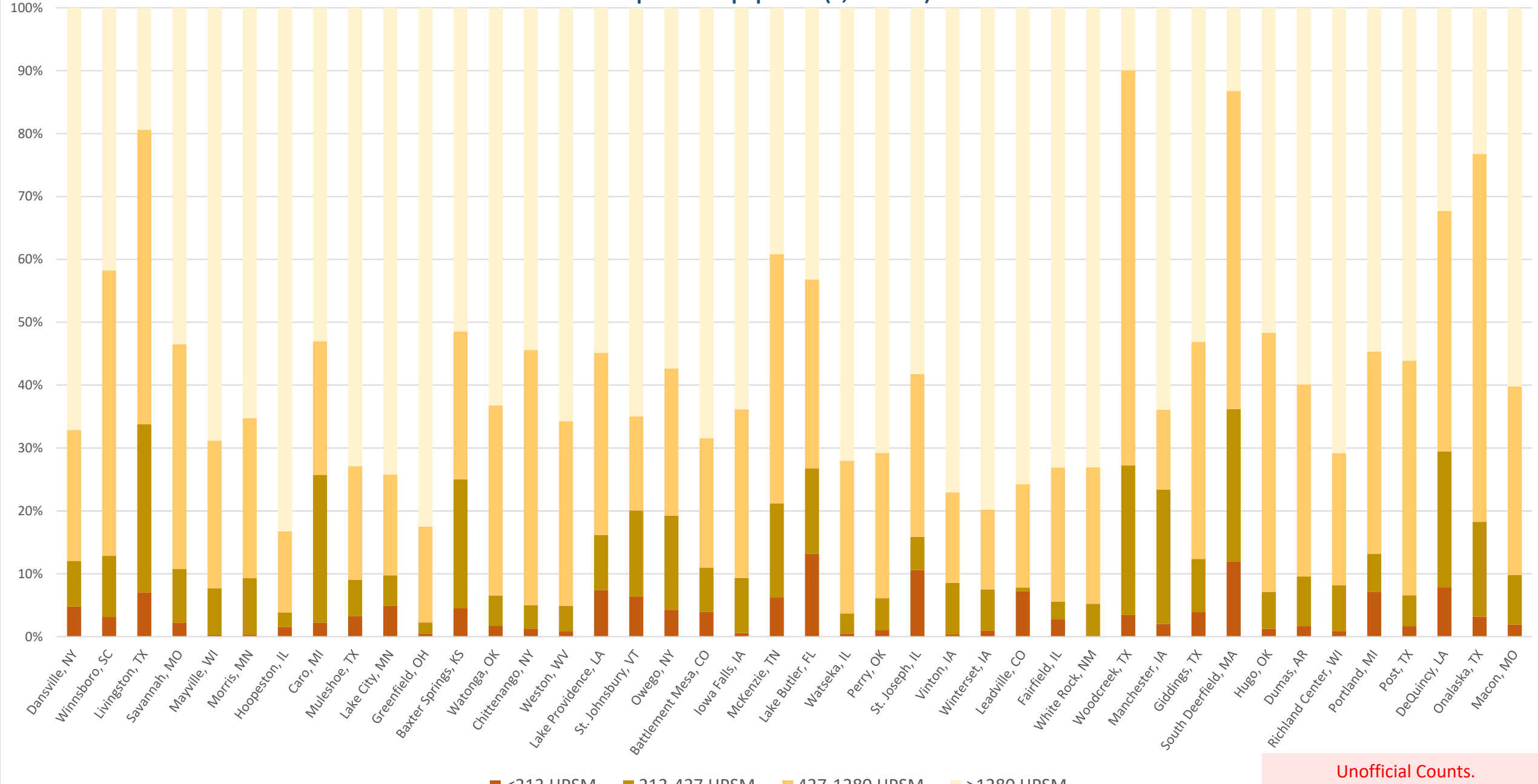
# 2010 Urban Areas: Proportion of Housing by Block-level HPSM Class

## Top 42 least populous (5,000 min)




Unofficial Counts.
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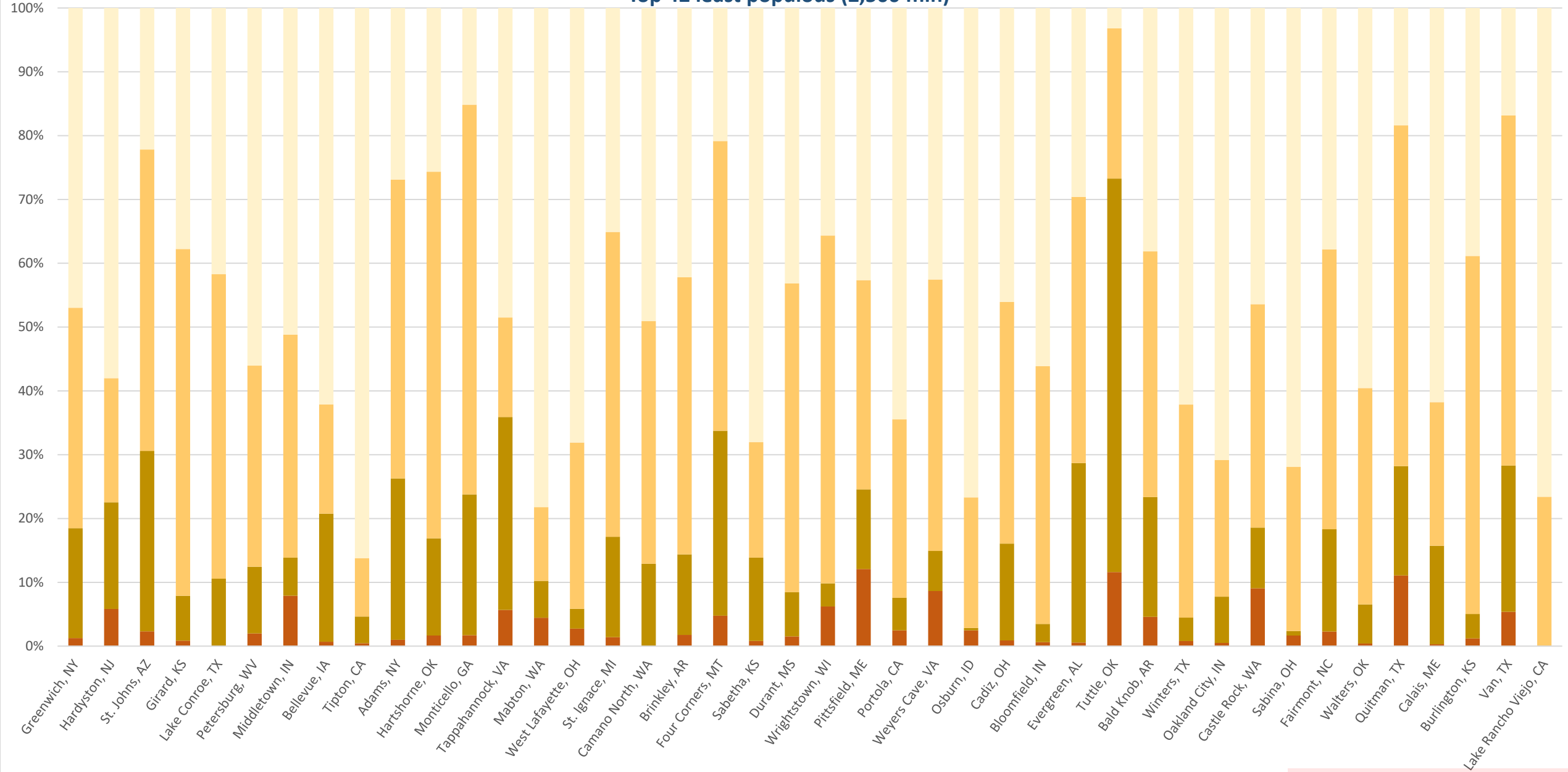
# 2010 Urban Areas: Proportion of Housing by Block-level HPSM Class

## Top 42 least populous (2,500 min)

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# Possible Criteria Changes: Housing Unit Density


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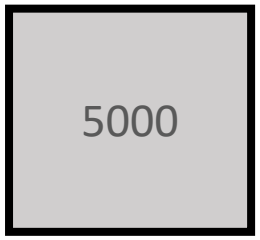
# Primary Cores

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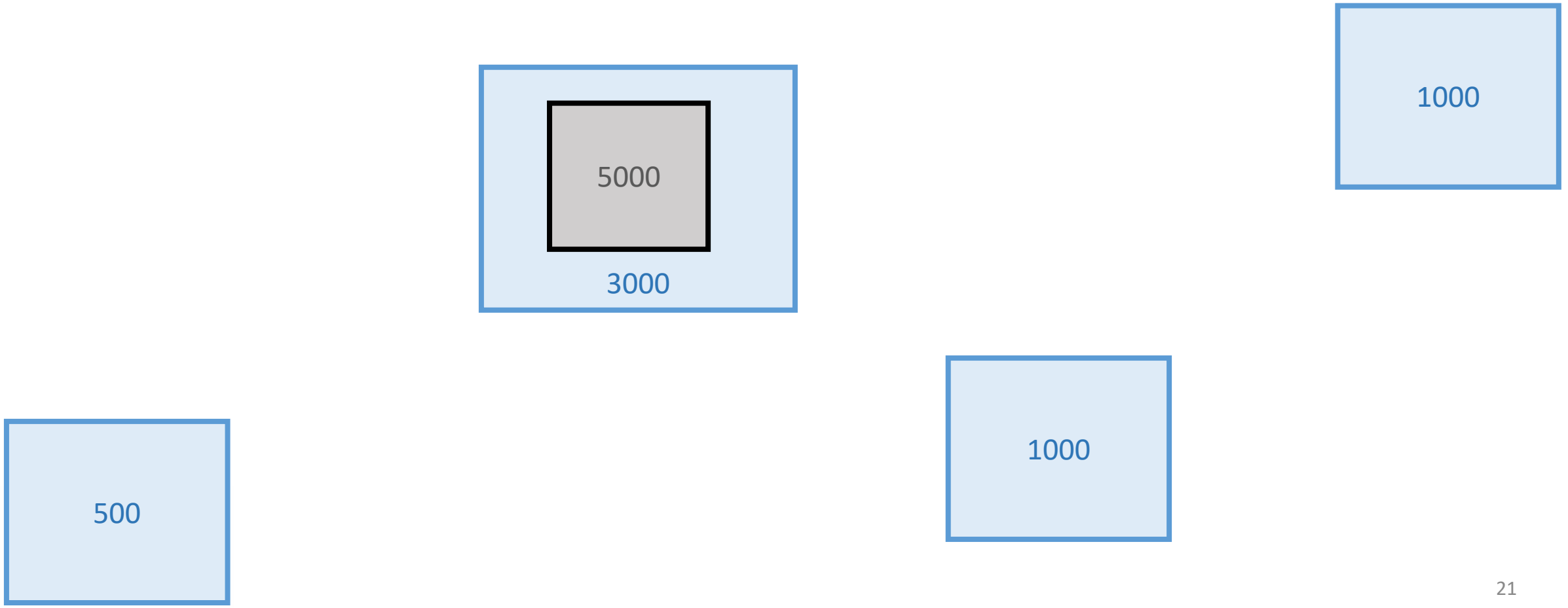
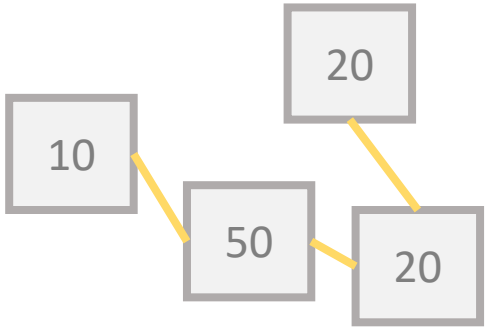
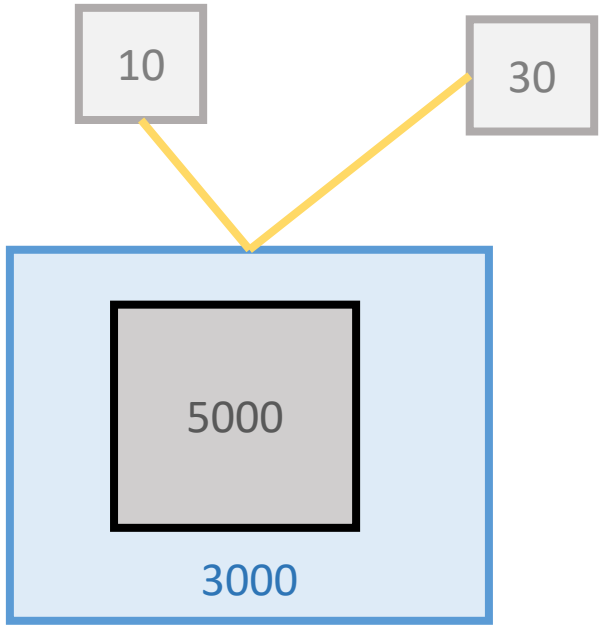
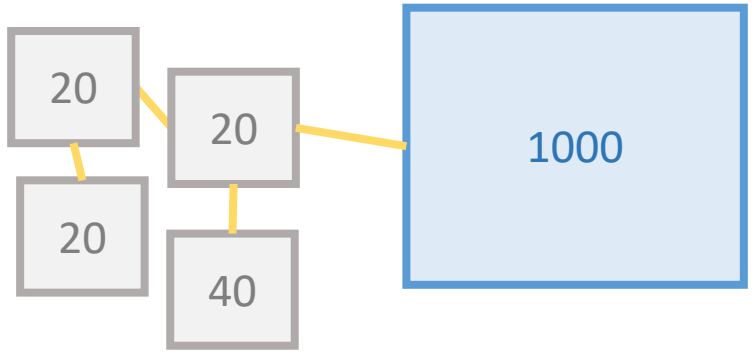
# Secondary Cores

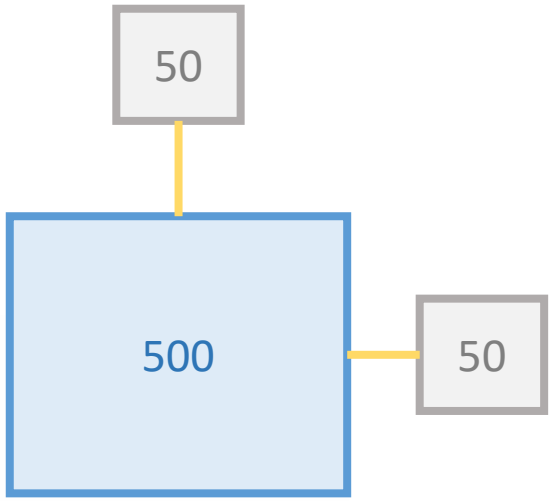


# Hop Cores and Connections

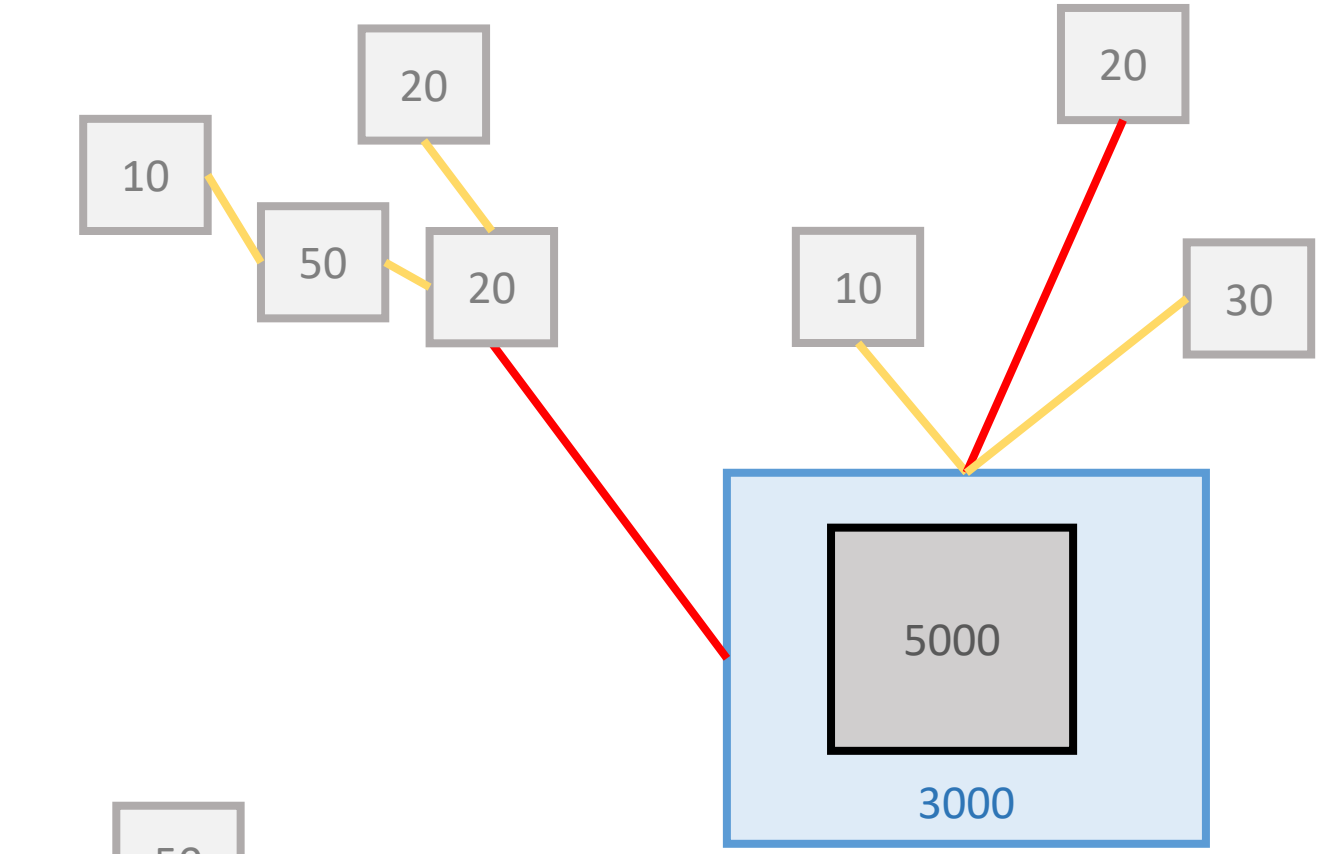


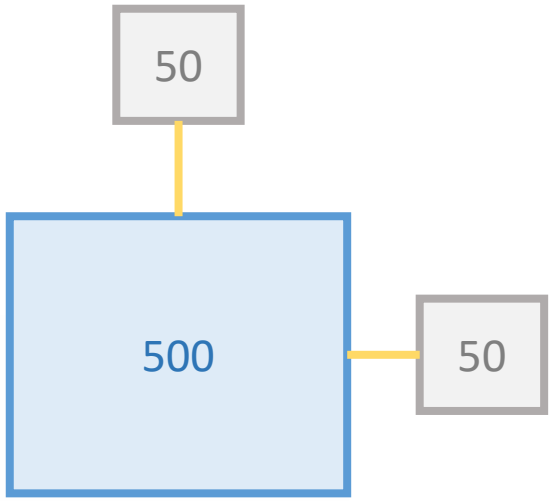



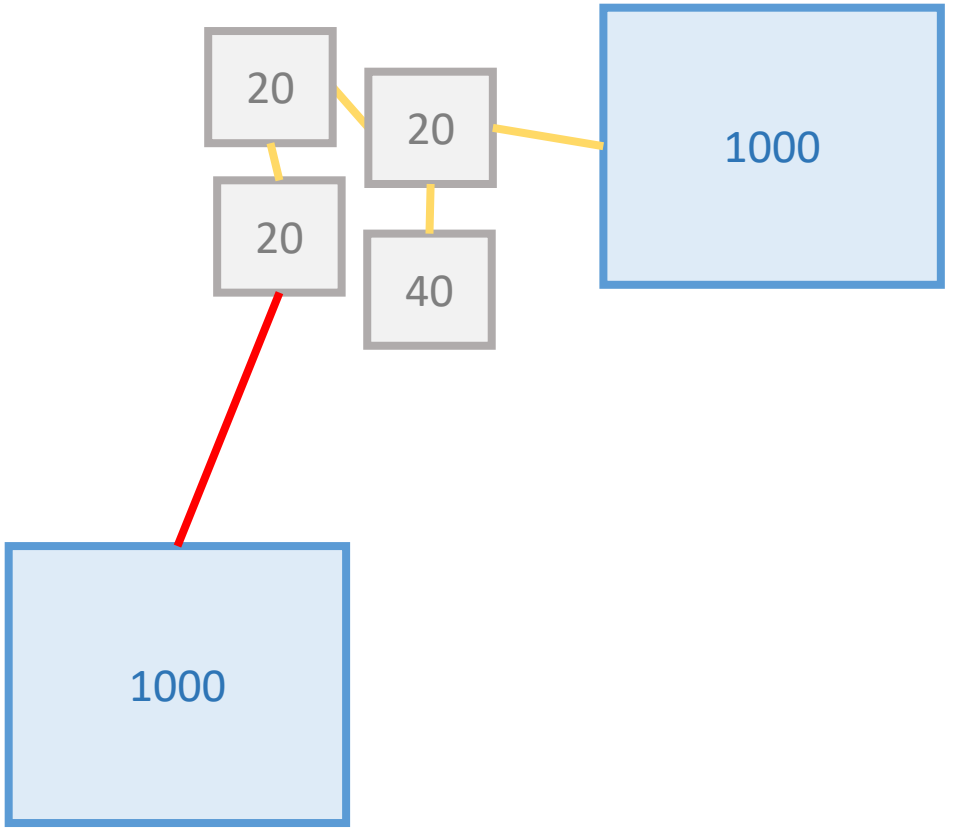



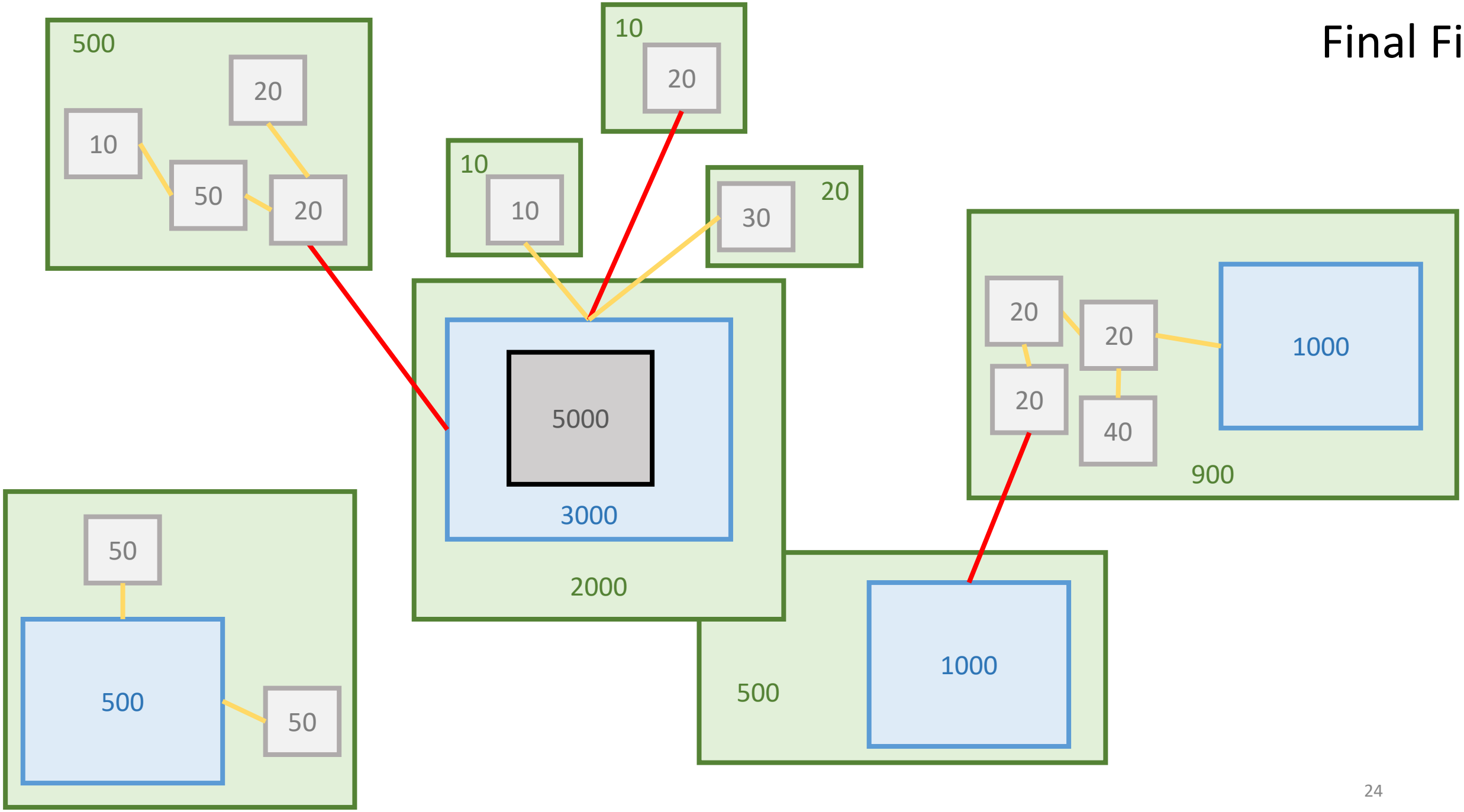

# Jump Cores and Connections



# Final Fill


500
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1000
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500
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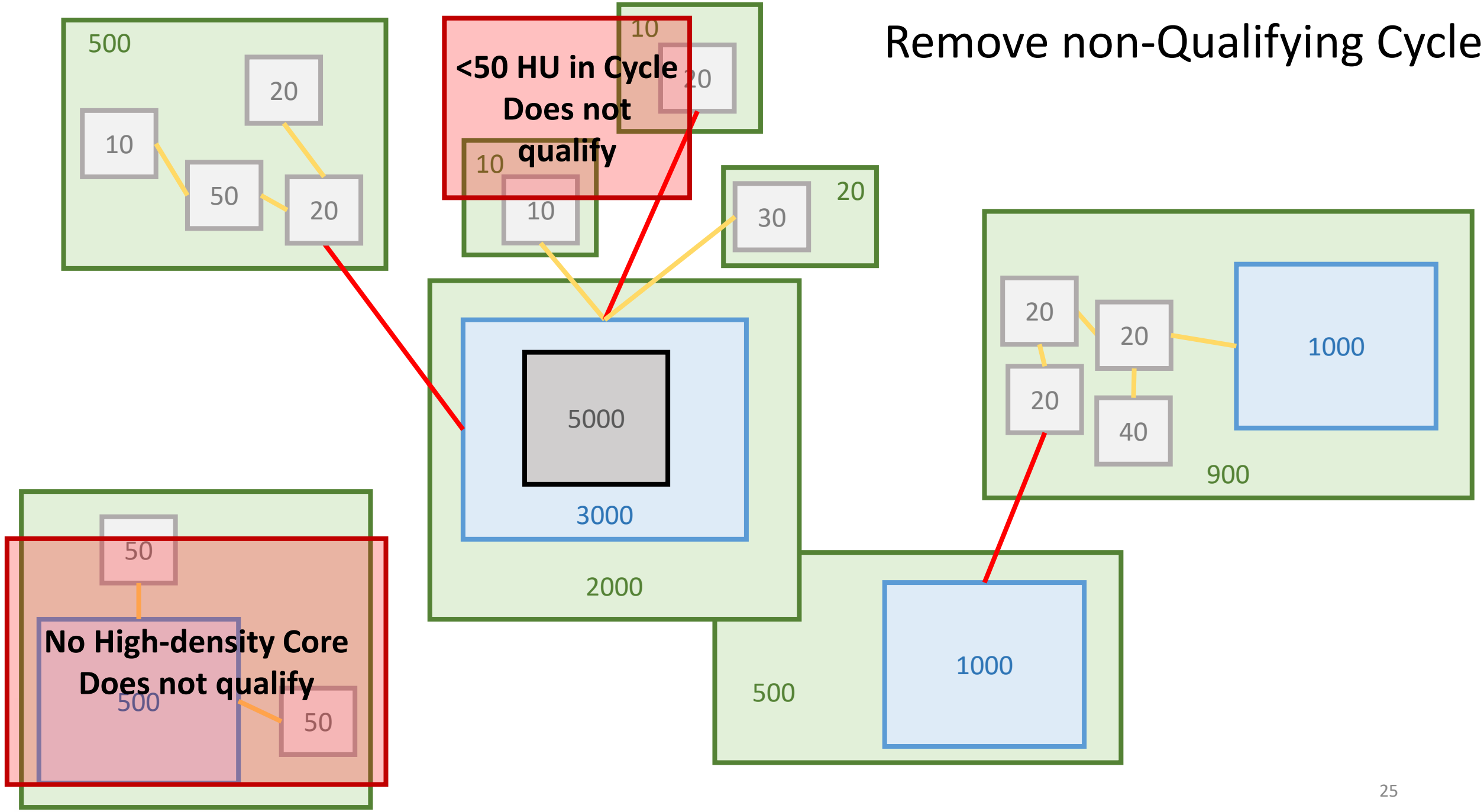
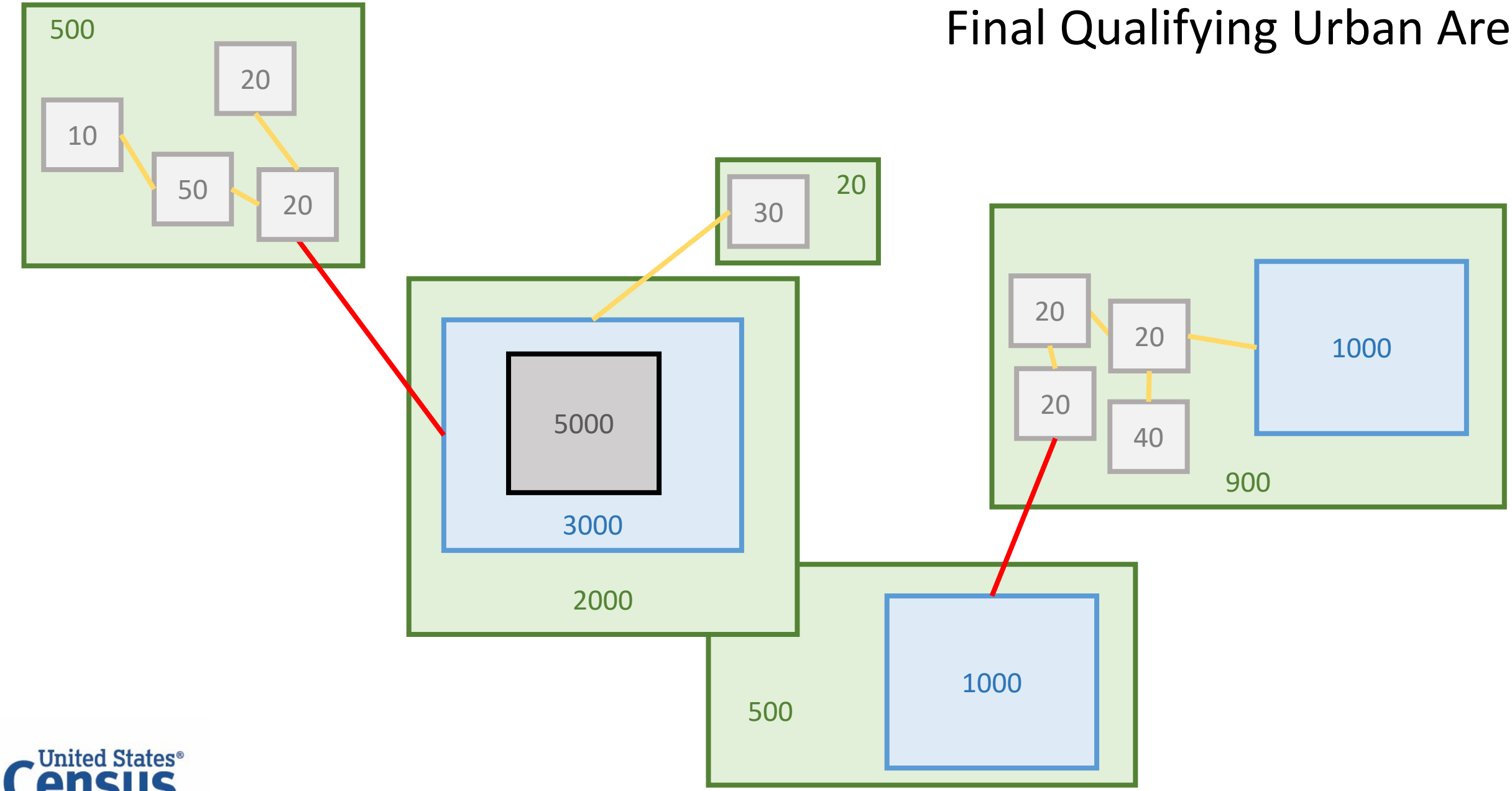
# Remove non-Qualifying Cycles



# Final Qualifying Urban Area

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# Parameterized Urban Area Criteria

| Criteria | 2010 Final | 2020 FRN-*Proposed* | 2020 Testing |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minimum Threshold for UA Qualification | 2,500 persons | 10,000 persons OR 4,000 HU | 5,000 persons OR 2,000 HU |
| Minimum Threshold for Block Qualification* | 1,000 PPSM and 500 PPSM | 385 HPSM | 1280 HPSM, 487 HPSM, 213 HPSM |
| Minimum Threshold for Core to be Hopped from | 1,000 persons | 385 HU | 500 HU |
| Minimum Threshold for Core to be Jumped from | 1,500 persons | 577 HU | 500 HU |
| Maximum Jump Distance | 2.5 Miles | 1.5 Miles | 1.5 Miles |
| Hop and Jump "Corridors" | Included | Not included | Not included |
| Minimum Threshold for Final Cycle Inclusion | n/a | 1 HU | 50 HU |

* Impervious surface qualification is consistent for all criteria

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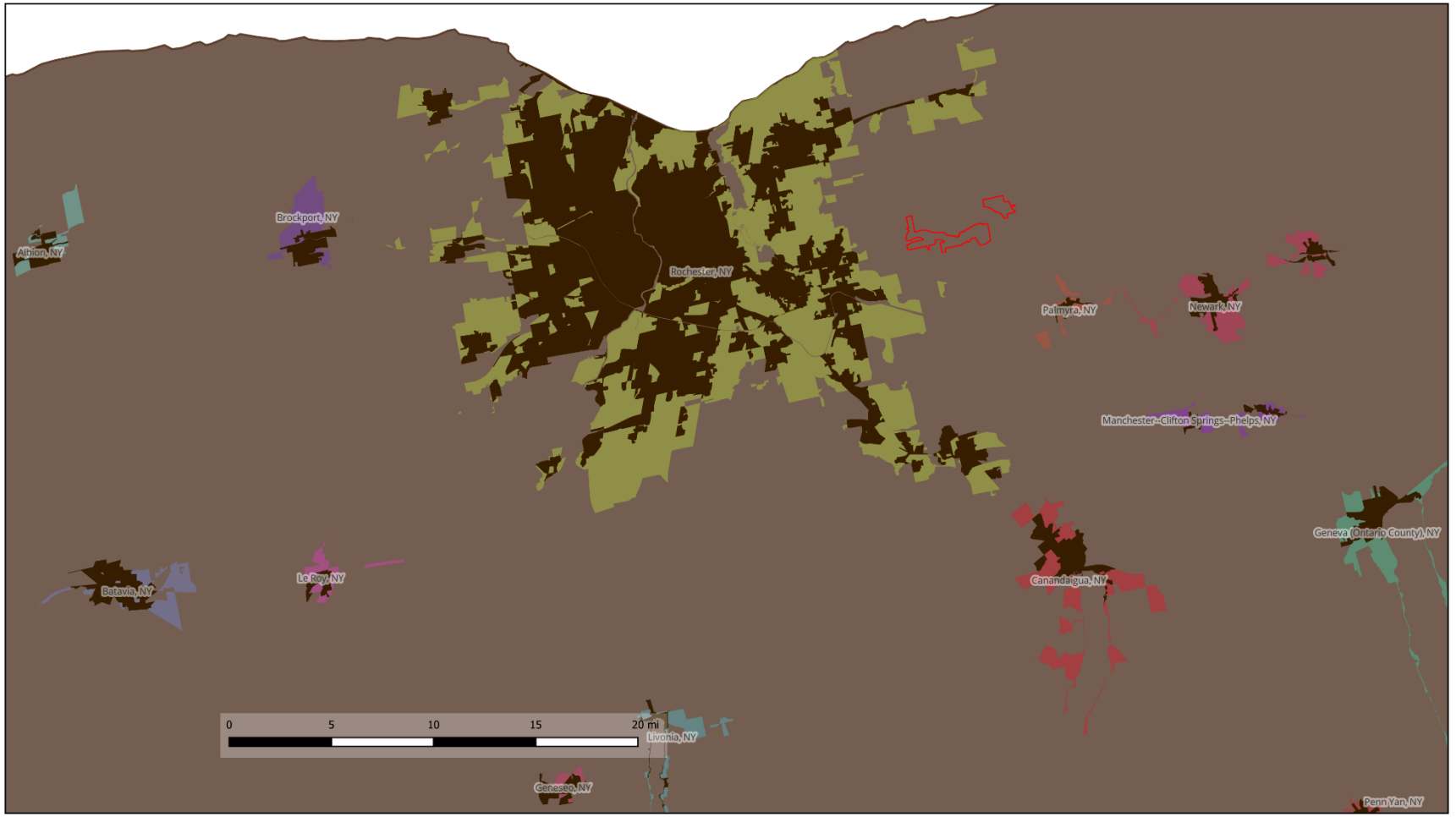
Preliminary Testing. For demonstrative purposes only.

# Possible Criteria Changes

- Minimum Urban Area Qualification
  - 5,000 Persons or 2,000 Housing Units
- High Density Cores
  - 1,280 HPSM (0.5 acres per HU)
  - 500 Persons
- Secondary Cores
  - 427 HPSM (3 acres per HU)
- Final Fill
  - 213 HPSM (3 acres per HU)
- Minimum Cycle Size
  - 50 Housing Units

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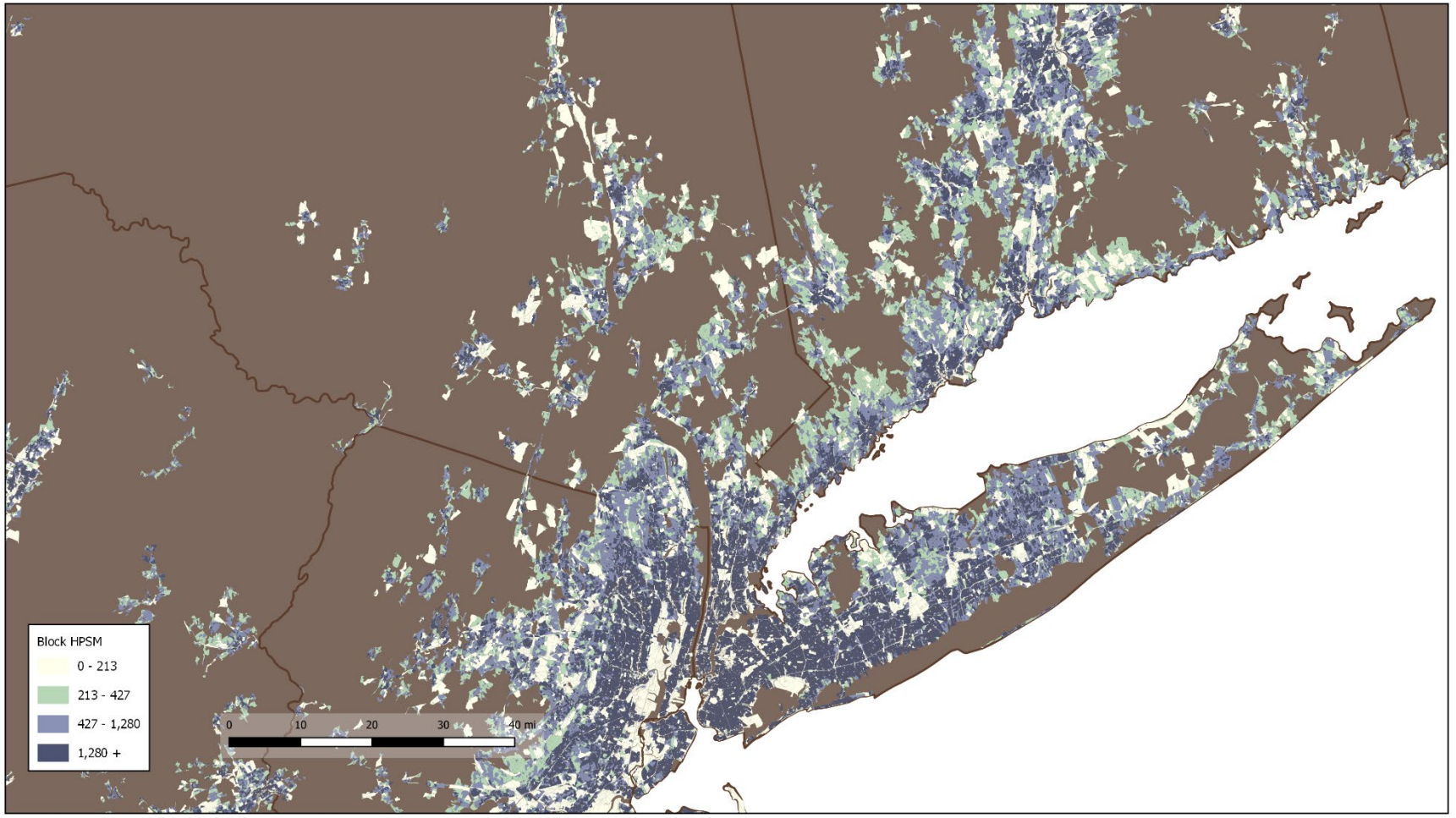


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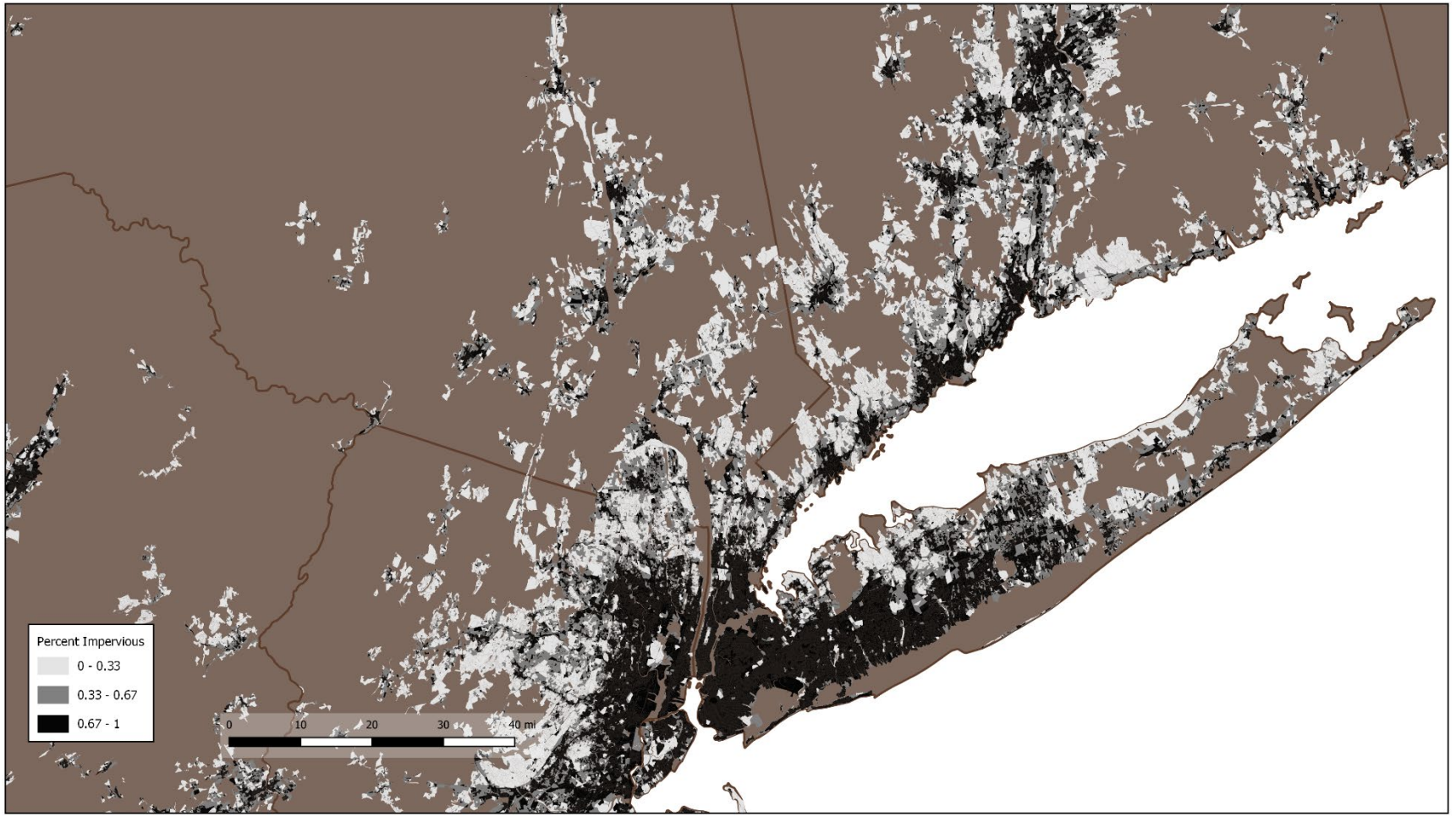


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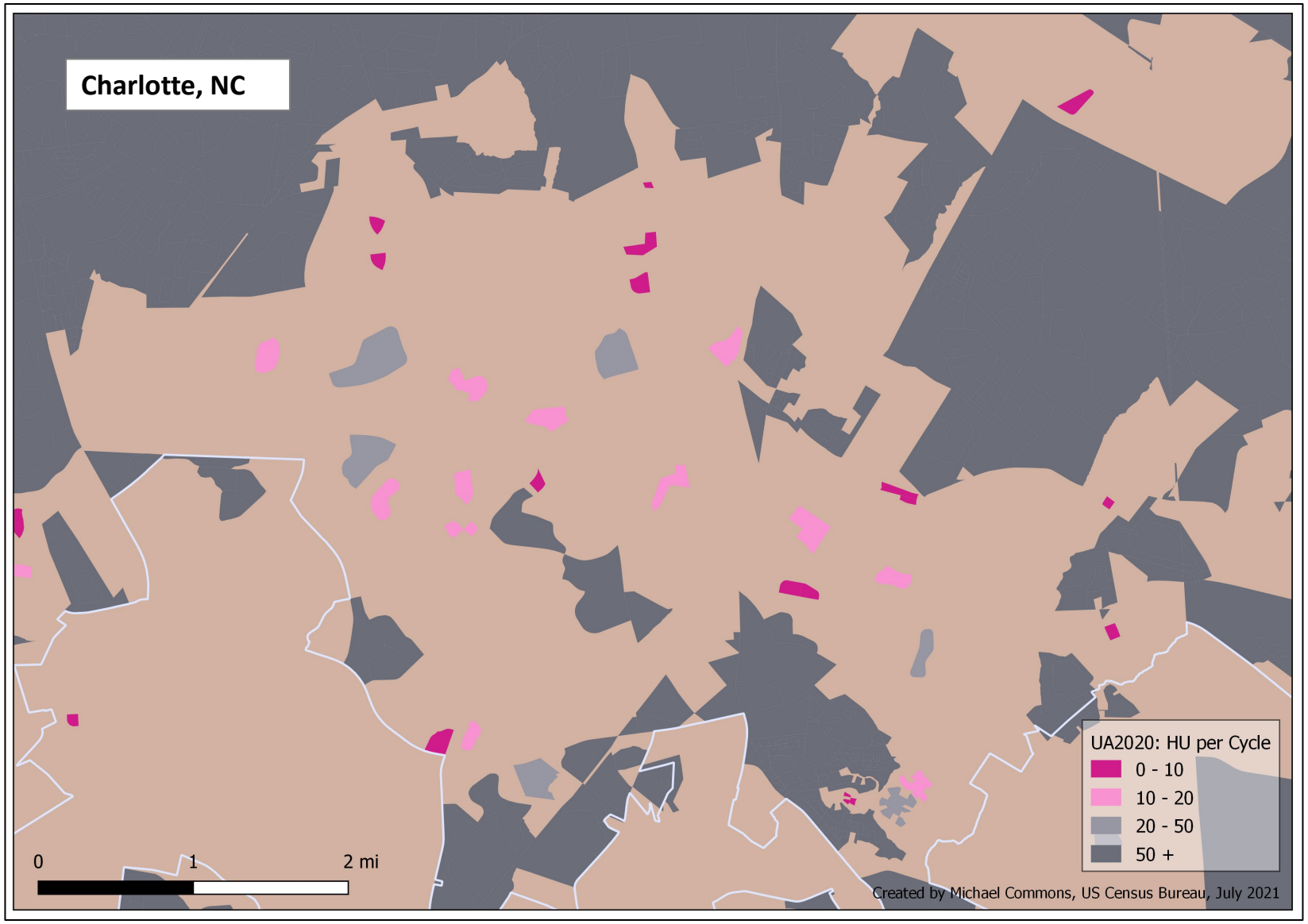


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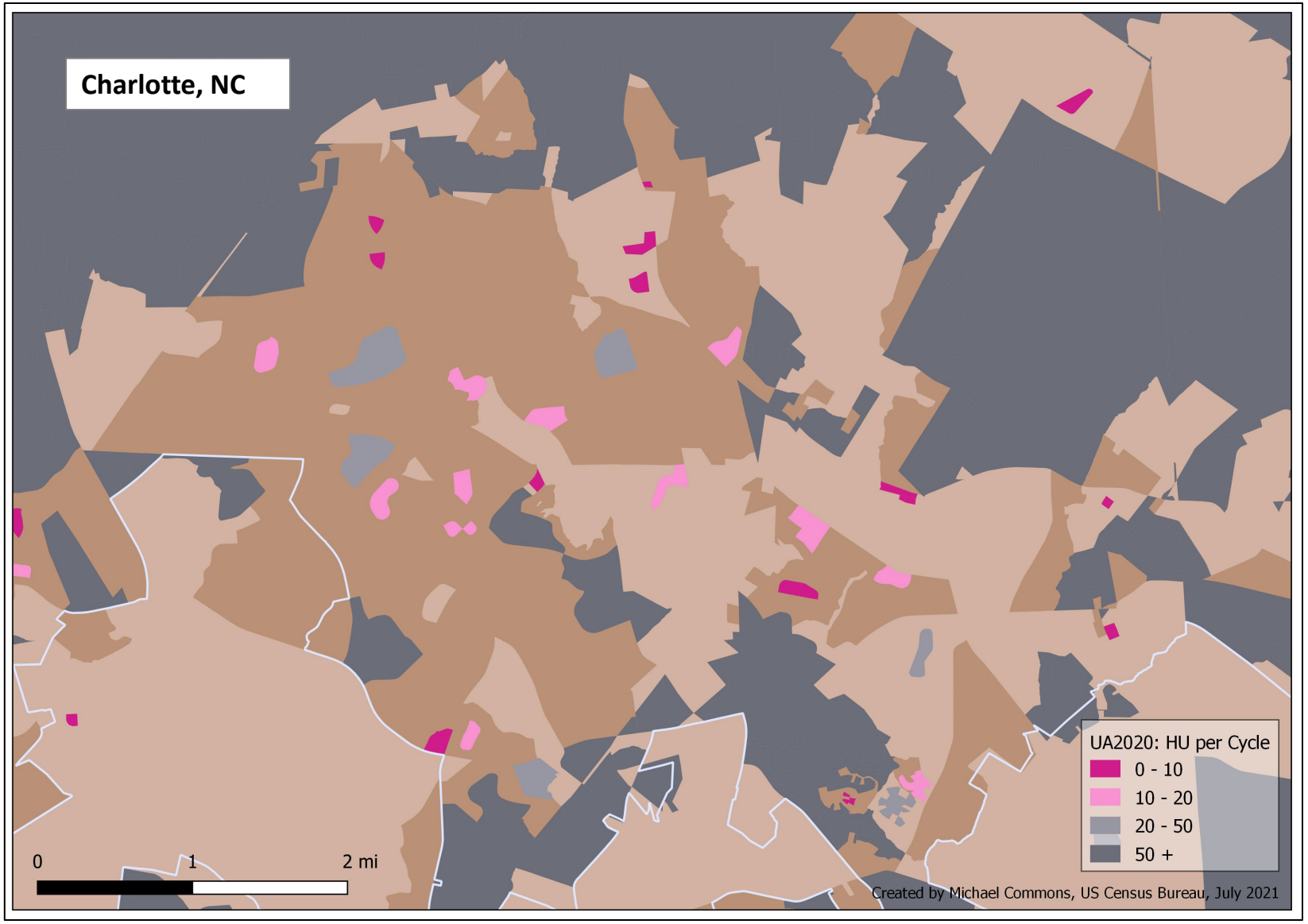


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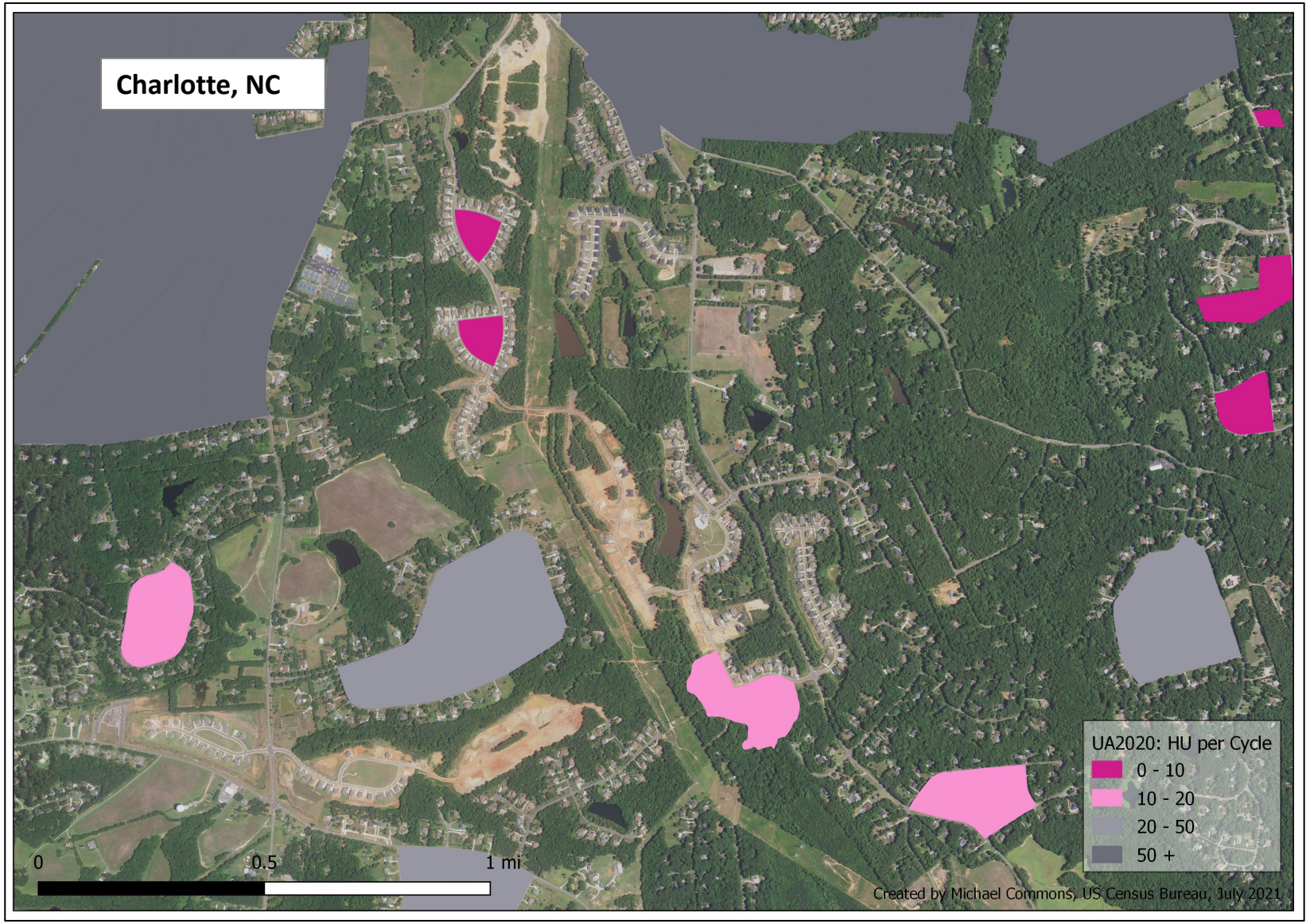


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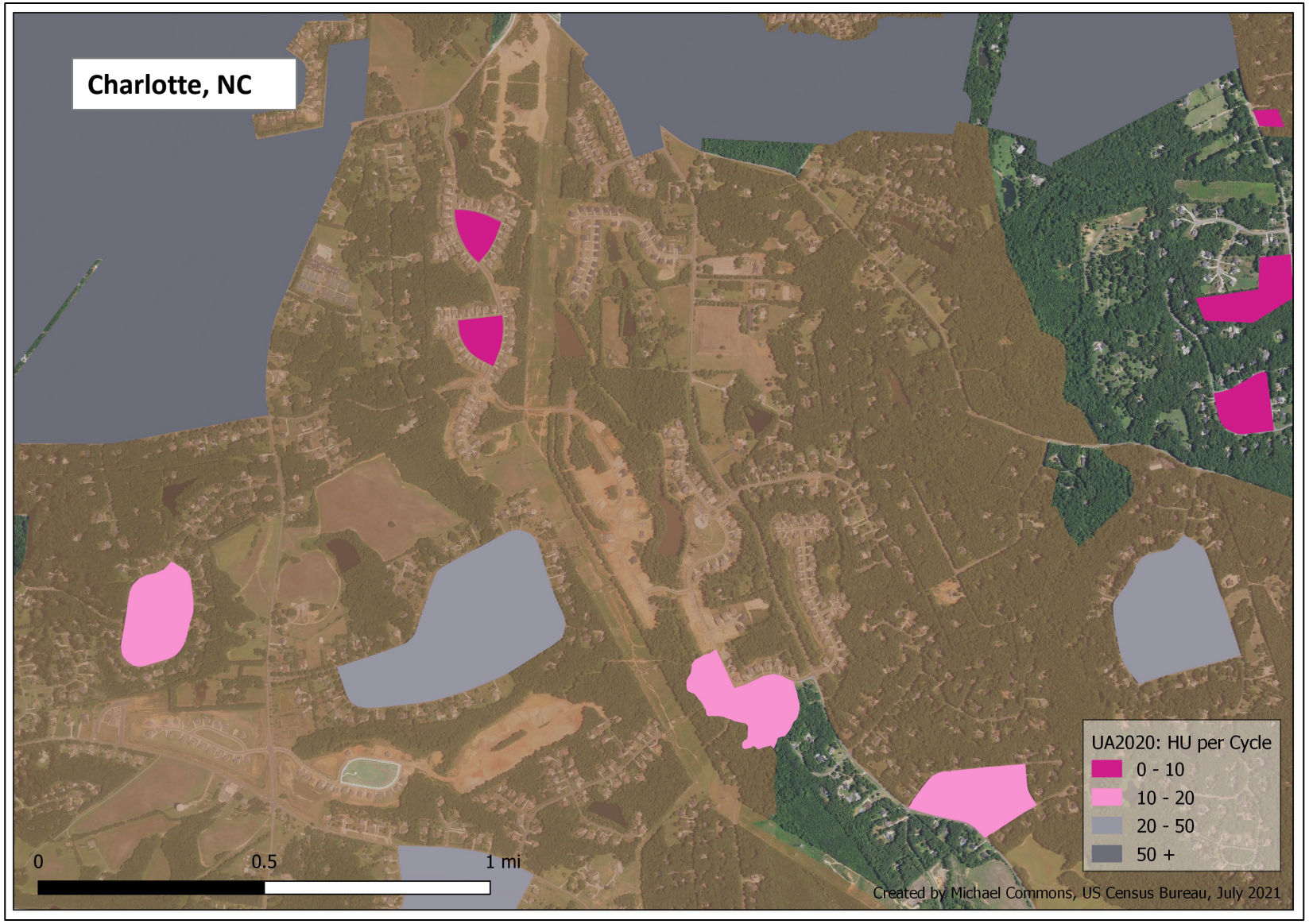


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Preliminary Findings. For demonstrative purposes only.

# Reduce the Number of Cycles per Urban Area

| 2020 FRN Proposed Criteria | | | | | Updated Test Criteria | | | | | Impact of Update | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA | POP | HU | AREA | CYCLES | UA | POP | HU | AREA | CYCLES | POP | HU | AREA | CYCLES |
| Charlotte, NC | 1,455,923 | 770,820 | 781.2 | 515 | Charlotte, NC | 1,478,343 | 782,530 | 855.0 | 62 | 1.5% | 1.5% | 9.4% | -88.0% |
| Raleigh (Wake County)--Durham (Durham County)--Cary (Wake County), NC | 1,108,168 | 623,186 | 520.8 | 292 | Raleigh (Wake County)--Durham (Durham County)--Cary (Wake County), NC | 1,157,114 | 647,009 | 605.3 | 53 | 4.4% | 3.8% | 16.2% | -81.8% |
| Nashville-Davidson metropolitan government (balance), TN | 1,048,952 | 587,129 | 530.4 | 255 | Nashville-Davidson metropolitan government (balance), TN | 1,096,300 | 610,114 | 602.6 | 35 | 4.5% | 3.9% | 13.6% | -86.3% |
| Memphis, TN | 856,995 | 397,778 | 314.5 | 41 | Memphis, TN | 879,429 | 407,161 | 338.5 | 11 | 2.6% | 2.4% | 7.6% | -73.2% |
| Greensboro--Winston-Salem, NC | 776,147 | 392,002 | 420.1 | 329 | Greensboro--Winston-Salem, NC | 792,989 | 400,021 | 469.0 | 43 | 2.2% | 2.0% | 11.6% | -86.9% |
| Knoxville, TN | 465,361 | 241,612 | 289.0 | 142 | Knoxville, TN | 504,429 | 260,418 | 343.9 | 32 | 8.4% | 7.8% | 19.0% | -77.5% |
| Chattanooga, TN | 275,434 | 142,697 | 174.6 | 96 | Chattanooga, TN | 289,172 | 149,013 | 193.6 | 8 | 5.0% | 4.4% | 10.9% | -91.7% |
| Asheville, NC | 218,891 | 131,715 | 218.7 | 196 | Asheville, NC | 242,593 | 144,456 | 264.5 | 17 | 10.8% | 9.7% | 20.9% | -91.3% |
| Fayetteville, NC | 278,189 | 131,192 | 151.8 | 65 | Fayetteville, NC | 298,974 | 141,112 | 177.3 | 12 | 7.5% | 7.6% | 16.8% | -81.5% |
| Wilmington, NC | 195,198 | 116,768 | 105.7 | 28 | Wilmington, NC | 199,367 | 118,938 | 112.2 | 8 | 2.1% | 1.9% | 6.2% | -71.4% |
| Johnson City (Washington County)--Kingsport (Sullivan County)--Elizabethton, TN | 187,037 | 99,134 | 137.5 | 205 | Johnson City (Washington County)--Kingsport (Sullivan County)--Bristol, TN | 239,922 | 126,103 | 196.8 | 37 | 28.3% | 27.2% | 43.1% | -82.0% |
| Hickory (Catawba County)--Lenoir--Morganton, NC | 153,897 | 73,891 | 135.3 | 193 | Hickory (Catawba County)--Lenoir--Morganton, NC | 183,635 | 87,144 | 180.5 | 24 | 19.3% | 17.9% | 33.5% | -87.6% |
| Clarksville, TN | 130,777 | 70,008 | 157.9 | 54 | Clarksville, TN | 137,497 | 73,546 | 171.5 | 16 | 5.1% | 5.1% | 8.6% | -70.4% |
| Burlington (Alamance County)--Graham--Mebane (Alamance County), NC | 113,952 | 63,443 | 77.1 | 61 | Burlington (Alamance County)--Graham--Mebane (Alamance County), NC | 116,775 | 64,798 | 79.6 | 13 | 2.5% | 2.1% | 3.2% | -78.7% |
| Greenville, NC | 110,391 | 58,875 | 52.5 | 42 | Greenville, NC | 113,688 | 60,429 | 58.0 | 14 | 3.0% | 2.6% | 10.5% | -66.7% |

*Population derived from 2010 Census; Housing derived from Master Address File – NOT ENUMERATED 2020 CENSUS COUNTS

United States® Census Bureau

**Values shown here are estimates. These are not the official counts from the 2020 Census and do not reflect the final Urban Area delineation for the 2020 Census.**

# Density Composition

| <213 | | | | 213 to 427 | | | | 427 to 1280 | | | | 1280+ | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BLOCKS | **POP** | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | UA_NAME |
| 32.8% | **61.4%** | 3.2% | 95.8% | 3.1% | 2.1% | 7.7% | 1.6% | 5.5% | 3.2% | 7.3% | 0.5% | 58.6% | 33.3% | 81.8% | 2.1% | Kinross, MI |
| 70.1% | **55.1%** | 0.3% | 70.9% | 3.0% | 5.7% | 12.8% | 11.0% | 6.0% | 14.9% | 32.2% | 12.8% | 20.9% | 24.2% | 54.8% | 5.4% | Twentynine Palms North, CA |
| 16.7% | **51.5%** | 0.2% | 39.0% | 5.5% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 1.9% | 25.8% | 25.7% | 17.8% | 24.2% | 52.0% | 21.9% | 81.4% | 34.9% | Florence East, AZ |
| 23.6% | **47.0%** | 2.4% | 46.6% | 7.9% | 5.3% | 8.3% | 16.7% | 24.9% | 12.8% | 22.5% | 17.5% | 43.7% | 35.0% | 66.8% | 19.2% | Ionia, MI |
| 21.9% | **46.6%** | 2.1% | 41.0% | 12.3% | 10.0% | 17.4% | 30.0% | 26.2% | 14.4% | 25.9% | 17.1% | 39.6% | 29.0% | 54.6% | 11.9% | Gatesville, TX |
| 37.9% | **46.2%** | 0.3% | 79.3% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 21.8% | 8.5% | 16.6% | 7.0% | 39.5% | 45.3% | 83.1% | 13.6% | Grissom AFB (Miami County), IN |
| 39.8% | **45.0%** | 1.1% | 24.3% | 16.7% | 13.0% | 25.5% | 39.1% | 26.9% | 35.6% | 51.4% | 31.4% | 16.7% | 6.4% | 21.9% | 5.2% | Dahlonega, GA |
| 31.5% | **44.7%** | 15.5% | 77.6% | 10.2% | 14.5% | 19.0% | 11.4% | 29.6% | 27.3% | 37.6% | 9.1% | 28.7% | 13.4% | 27.9% | 1.9% | Farmville (Prince Edward County), VA |
| 17.2% | **44.5%** | 4.2% | 45.0% | 3.9% | 3.1% | 3.4% | 11.2% | 15.6% | 12.2% | 18.4% | 22.2% | 63.3% | 40.2% | 74.0% | 21.6% | Kutztown--Kutztown University, PA |
| 33.3% | **43.7%** | 21.5% | 73.7% | 12.7% | 17.4% | 21.9% | 17.3% | 19.8% | 13.8% | 18.5% | 5.4% | 34.1% | 25.1% | 38.1% | 3.6% | Morehead, KY |
| 27.5% | **43.4%** | 2.7% | 36.5% | 10.1% | 9.8% | 15.9% | 23.4% | 29.0% | 28.4% | 51.8% | 33.5% | 33.3% | 18.3% | 29.6% | 6.7% | Coxsackie, NY |
| 27.5% | **42.8%** | 5.9% | 78.5% | 5.3% | 9.8% | 17.3% | 9.3% | 32.2% | 22.1% | 34.3% | 7.9% | 35.1% | 25.4% | 42.5% | 4.3% | Kenedy, TX |
| 27.2% | **42.0%** | 9.5% | 54.9% | 3.3% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 1.8% | 27.2% | 27.3% | 31.1% | 25.3% | 42.4% | 30.0% | 58.6% | 18.0% | Canton, NY |
| 13.8% | **39.8%** | 0.8% | 16.7% | 16.3% | 11.5% | 13.6% | 33.0% | 33.8% | 19.0% | 31.9% | 31.0% | 36.3% | 29.8% | 53.7% | 19.3% | Collins, NY |
| 14.1% | **39.3%** | 3.1% | 35.0% | 5.1% | 7.7% | 11.0% | 30.3% | 20.4% | 12.6% | 17.1% | 20.2% | 60.4% | 40.4% | 68.9% | 14.5% | Huntingdon, PA |
| 24.6% | **39.1%** | 1.9% | 33.6% | 10.0% | 6.6% | 9.3% | 24.3% | 25.7% | 14.7% | 20.7% | 16.4% | 39.6% | 39.7% | 68.1% | 25.8% | Colorado City, TX |
| 42.7% | **38.3%** | 3.7% | 23.1% | 14.5% | 18.5% | 27.9% | 45.4% | 26.4% | 22.4% | 33.3% | 24.9% | 16.4% | 20.8% | 35.2% | 6.5% | Pembroke, NC |
| 32.3% | **37.3%** | 7.7% | 35.9% | 24.2% | 22.5% | 29.3% | 38.0% | 29.0% | 15.6% | 31.3% | 20.5% | 14.5% | 24.6% | 31.6% | 5.6% | Storrs, CT |
| 23.2% | **36.5%** | 0.8% | 22.9% | 8.1% | 14.0% | 21.0% | 33.7% | 22.7% | 24.0% | 37.7% | 33.7% | 45.9% | 25.5% | 40.4% | 9.6% | Chester, IL |
| 42.9% | **35.5%** | 1.9% | 40.1% | 9.8% | 14.6% | 21.4% | 29.0% | 24.3% | 27.3% | 37.8% | 23.9% | 23.0% | 22.6% | 39.0% | 7.0% | Fort Leonard Wood, MO |

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Preliminary Findings. For demonstrative purposes only.

# Density Composition

| <213 | | | | 213 to 427 | | | | 427 to 1280 | | | | 1280+ | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | **POP** | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | UA_NAME |
| 14.5% | 2.6% | 2.1% | 6.3% | 54.5% | **64.6%** | 64.5% | 71.7% | 26.8% | 27.3% | 28.7% | 21.2% | 4.1% | 5.5% | 4.7% | 0.7% | Middleburg, FL |
| 13.4% | 3.6% | 2.9% | 9.2% | 42.9% | **55.3%** | 50.0% | 69.6% | 30.4% | 28.0% | 29.2% | 18.4% | 13.4% | 13.1% | 17.9% | 2.9% | Ridgefield, CT |
| 12.5% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 7.2% | 48.8% | **52.9%** | 50.7% | 61.9% | 37.5% | 45.3% | 47.2% | 30.7% | 1.3% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 0.2% | Wales, WI |
| 10.6% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 7.8% | 33.3% | **50.1%** | 55.5% | 73.9% | 42.3% | 40.7% | 34.8% | 16.5% | 13.8% | 7.5% | 8.2% | 1.8% | North Windham, ME |
| 39.0% | 10.0% | 6.4% | 40.0% | 27.2% | **47.8%** | 52.9% | 46.5% | 22.8% | 30.7% | 28.6% | 12.2% | 11.0% | 11.5% | 12.2% | 1.3% | Ellijay, GA |
| 17.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 12.0% | 19.6% | **47.1%** | 46.2% | 65.0% | 35.3% | 29.5% | 29.4% | 17.4% | 27.5% | 23.4% | 24.3% | 5.6% | Altavista, VA |
| 11.2% | 2.9% | 3.1% | 17.1% | 23.5% | **46.3%** | 46.0% | 61.7% | 43.9% | 34.3% | 32.6% | 18.3% | 21.4% | 16.6% | 18.3% | 3.0% | Antwerp, MI |
| 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 33.3% | **45.4%** | 45.6% | 66.6% | 37.0% | 44.0% | 43.5% | 31.2% | 29.6% | 10.6% | 10.9% | 2.2% | , GA |
| 10.7% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 5.7% | 28.0% | **44.9%** | 45.3% | 66.5% | 25.3% | 33.7% | 31.6% | 22.4% | 36.0% | 19.3% | 21.2% | 5.5% | Richland, MI |
| 27.6% | 8.1% | 6.7% | 24.1% | 25.3% | **43.7%** | 40.8% | 55.0% | 34.5% | 40.2% | 40.8% | 20.0% | 12.6% | 8.0% | 11.6% | 0.9% | Deerfield--South Deerfield, MA |
| 10.6% | 0.9% | 0.3% | 3.7% | 28.2% | **42.7%** | 41.6% | 72.1% | 24.7% | 16.6% | 16.8% | 14.3% | 36.5% | 39.8% | 41.3% | 9.8% | Stafford Springs, CT |
| 42.2% | 17.4% | 12.7% | 40.3% | 16.4% | **41.8%** | 44.0% | 45.2% | 26.9% | 28.1% | 27.5% | 12.8% | 14.5% | 12.6% | 15.8% | 1.7% | North Wilkesboro--Wilkesboro, NC |
| 32.7% | 2.8% | 0.7% | 13.2% | 18.6% | **41.4%** | 42.0% | 53.8% | 40.4% | 48.0% | 48.4% | 31.0% | 8.3% | 7.7% | 8.9% | 2.0% | Jefferson, GA |
| 23.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 14.0% | **40.9%** | 40.0% | 76.5% | 16.3% | 25.9% | 22.6% | 16.5% | 46.5% | 33.2% | 37.4% | 4.9% | Carrollton, VA |
| 26.7% | 10.4% | 9.5% | 29.8% | 11.7% | **40.8%** | 41.2% | 46.6% | 25.8% | 29.9% | 31.7% | 19.9% | 35.8% | 18.8% | 17.6% | 3.7% | Mont Belvieu (Chambers County), TX |
| 16.1% | 8.7% | 6.2% | 27.3% | 24.7% | **40.6%** | 39.8% | 50.0% | 30.1% | 30.3% | 35.5% | 19.6% | 29.0% | 20.4% | 18.5% | 3.2% | Boothbay Harbor, ME |
| 23.7% | 6.3% | 4.4% | 16.0% | 15.8% | **39.8%** | 38.7% | 58.0% | 41.7% | 38.1% | 37.7% | 22.0% | 18.7% | 15.8% | 19.2% | 4.0% | Ozark, AL |
| 23.7% | 15.6% | 10.9% | 37.9% | 8.6% | **39.8%** | 37.7% | 49.8% | 18.3% | 17.9% | 17.9% | 8.4% | 49.5% | 26.7% | 33.5% | 3.9% | Leonardtown, MD |
| 24.0% | 5.9% | 4.8% | 23.0% | 17.7% | **38.9%** | 37.2% | 51.7% | 29.9% | 32.0% | 32.9% | 20.4% | 28.4% | 23.2% | 25.0% | 4.9% | Breaux Bridge, LA |
| 16.8% | 2.6% | 1.7% | 28.2% | 12.8% | **38.7%** | 27.0% | 37.9% | 29.6% | 45.8% | 45.3% | 27.7% | 40.7% | 12.9% | 26.0% | 6.2% | Hampstead, NC |

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Preliminary Findings. For demonstrative purposes only.

# Density Composition

| <213 | | | | 213 to 427 | | | | 427 to 1280 | | | | 1280+ | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | **POP** | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | UA_NAME |
| 2.0% | 0.7% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 2.0% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 87.8% | **90.6%** | 88.3% | 91.9% | 8.2% | 8.2% | 11.1% | 5.7% | San Diego Country Estates, CA |
| 5.8% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 4.8% | 10.3% | 7.0% | 9.0% | 20.6% | 72.0% | **76.6%** | 74.3% | 66.7% | 11.9% | 15.9% | 16.3% | 7.9% | Ocean Shores, WA |
| 2.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.8% | 13.1% | 16.7% | 16.6% | 28.5% | 75.0% | **76.6%** | 76.5% | 66.4% | 9.5% | 6.7% | 6.8% | 2.4% | Johnson Lane, NV |
| 8.6% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 2.5% | 12.1% | 14.3% | 14.8% | 26.9% | 63.8% | **75.8%** | 74.4% | 67.2% | 15.5% | 9.8% | 10.7% | 3.3% | Tellico Village, TN |
| 4.4% | 0.8% | 0.2% | 2.1% | 11.1% | 9.3% | 10.9% | 20.9% | 56.7% | **75.5%** | 72.8% | 71.0% | 27.8% | 14.4% | 16.0% | 6.0% | Rio Verde, AZ |
| 5.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 1.7% | 4.1% | 3.9% | 9.1% | 57.9% | **74.4%** | 76.9% | 78.4% | 34.7% | 21.5% | 19.2% | 12.1% | Lake Monticello, VA |
| 7.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 24.1% | 16.9% | 17.0% | 37.1% | 54.2% | **70.9%** | 69.9% | 58.0% | 14.5% | 12.0% | 13.0% | 4.0% | Milton, VT |
| 31.7% | 6.0% | 1.8% | 24.5% | 12.8% | 9.7% | 9.3% | 17.7% | 41.5% | **70.4%** | 71.9% | 54.6% | 14.0% | 14.0% | 17.0% | 3.2% | Jackson, GA |
| 38.6% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 8.1% | 9.9% | 18.9% | 18.6% | 31.6% | 42.6% | **70.0%** | 71.1% | 56.3% | 8.9% | 10.1% | 9.6% | 4.0% | Wind Lake, WI |
| 15.4% | 2.7% | 2.1% | 30.8% | 15.4% | 17.2% | 16.5% | 24.5% | 56.0% | **66.0%** | 65.8% | 41.3% | 13.1% | 14.1% | 15.6% | 3.4% | Fairfield Glade, TN |
| 23.7% | 2.4% | 1.6% | 28.2% | 13.2% | 15.7% | 14.9% | 22.5% | 43.2% | **64.6%** | 65.7% | 44.5% | 20.0% | 17.3% | 17.9% | 4.8% | Portland (Sumner County), TN--KY |
| 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 26.3% | 14.9% | 8.1% | 26.0% | 47.4% | **64.3%** | 63.6% | 70.0% | 26.3% | 20.7% | 28.3% | 4.0% | , CA |
| 25.9% | 4.9% | 3.2% | 19.6% | 17.7% | 18.1% | 17.5% | 29.4% | 52.4% | **63.7%** | 59.9% | 46.3% | 4.1% | 13.2% | 19.4% | 4.7% | Lago Vista (Travis County), TX |
| 16.7% | 1.2% | 0.2% | 4.1% | 11.1% | 7.4% | 4.5% | 11.1% | 38.9% | **63.3%** | 61.7% | 78.8% | 33.3% | 28.1% | 33.5% | 6.0% | Snowmass Village, CO |
| 8.7% | 6.2% | 2.2% | 21.3% | 8.7% | 10.0% | 9.3% | 17.8% | 67.4% | **62.8%** | 66.7% | 53.8% | 15.2% | 21.1% | 21.8% | 7.0% | Hayes--Harrison, MI |
| 20.5% | 3.4% | 2.6% | 20.1% | 14.8% | 15.7% | 17.0% | 28.7% | 51.6% | **61.5%** | 63.1% | 45.3% | 13.2% | 19.4% | 17.3% | 5.8% | Gun Barrel City, TX |
| 28.0% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 6.9% | 9.8% | 20.2% | 14.0% | 30.5% | 36.6% | **61.0%** | 59.0% | 52.0% | 25.6% | 17.8% | 26.0% | 10.6% | Seabrook Island--Kiawah Island, SC |
| 7.4% | 1.3% | 0.5% | 2.7% | 11.7% | 15.9% | 12.5% | 25.4% | 55.3% | **60.8%** | 60.7% | 61.7% | 25.5% | 22.0% | 26.4% | 10.1% | Blowing Rock (Watauga County), NC |
| 29.4% | 3.4% | 2.1% | 21.4% | 10.9% | 14.7% | 10.2% | 20.7% | 32.3% | **60.3%** | 55.6% | 49.0% | 27.4% | 21.5% | 32.1% | 8.8% | Elkton, VA |
| 11.2% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 25.0% | 5.6% | 11.4% | 11.4% | 20.1% | 47.7% | **60.3%** | 60.2% | 47.3% | 35.5% | 27.0% | 27.4% | 7.6% | Smithfield, VA |

United States® Census Bureau

Preliminary Findings. For demonstrative purposes only.

# Density Composition

| <213 | | | | 213 to 427 | | | | 427 to 1280 | | | | 1280+ | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | POP | HU | LAND | BLOCKS | **POP** | HU | LAND | UA_NAME |
| 5.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 92.7% | **99.8%** | 99.9% | 96.0% | Riviera Beach, FL |
| 16.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 13.8% | 2.4% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.9% | 4.8% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 3.7% | 76.2% | **98.4%** | 98.3% | 81.7% | Mecca, CA |
| 12.6% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 35.1% | 2.3% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 5.4% | 6.9% | 3.7% | 2.6% | 10.4% | 78.2% | **95.7%** | 96.9% | 49.0% | Key Biscayne, FL |
| 16.6% | 0.9% | 0.5% | 41.4% | 3.6% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 5.0% | 5.8% | 3.8% | 3.7% | 5.7% | 74.0% | **94.1%** | 94.7% | 47.8% | Patterson, CA |
| 5.4% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 13.9% | 1.4% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 11.3% | 8.2% | 5.3% | 3.2% | 21.7% | 85.0% | **93.7%** | 96.1% | 53.1% | Mahanoy City, PA |
| 9.0% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 3.5% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 3.1% | 6.2% | 6.3% | 14.4% | 87.2% | **93.5%** | 93.6% | 81.9% | Long Beach--North Beach Haven, NJ |
| 20.9% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 23.2% | 1.5% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 4.7% | 9.7% | 4.9% | 4.5% | 10.2% | 67.9% | **93.5%** | 94.0% | 62.0% | Orange Cove, CA |
| 16.5% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 20.2% | 1.6% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 3.6% | 6.0% | 5.4% | 5.0% | 12.9% | 75.9% | **93.4%** | 94.3% | 63.3% | Wasco, CA |
| 12.8% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 16.2% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.0% | 7.3% | 6.2% | 6.8% | 16.1% | 79.3% | **93.1%** | 93.0% | 66.8% | Arvin, CA |
| 15.0% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 16.7% | 1.9% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 1.0% | 3.8% | 5.9% | 5.8% | 11.0% | 79.4% | **93.1%** | 93.7% | 71.2% | Newman, CA |
| 8.3% | 1.7% | 1.5% | 37.9% | 2.9% | 3.2% | 2.9% | 21.6% | 3.6% | 2.1% | 1.5% | 4.2% | 85.2% | **93.0%** | 94.1% | 36.3% | Tamaqua, PA |
| 8.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 8.5% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 1.7% | 6.5% | 6.9% | 6.2% | 20.7% | 84.7% | **92.8%** | 93.5% | 69.1% | Parlier, CA |
| 8.7% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 18.9% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 3.9% | 8.7% | 6.0% | 5.9% | 16.8% | 81.3% | **92.7%** | 93.1% | 60.3% | Soledad, CA |
| 16.3% | 1.2% | 0.4% | 41.3% | 1.7% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 1.5% | 6.6% | 6.2% | 6.0% | 11.2% | 75.4% | **92.2%** | 93.3% | 46.0% | Woodland, CA |
| 17.6% | 2.2% | 0.3% | 34.5% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 4.5% | 5.3% | 4.9% | 4.7% | 10.2% | 75.8% | **91.9%** | 94.0% | 50.8% | Delano, CA |
| 43.2% | 2.0% | 1.3% | 41.9% | 1.1% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 4.2% | 6.0% | 5.8% | 9.8% | 51.6% | **91.8%** | 92.9% | 48.1% | Buellton, CA |
| 15.0% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 17.0% | 4.1% | 1.5% | 1.2% | 8.0% | 7.1% | 6.6% | 7.9% | 21.0% | 73.8% | **91.3%** | 90.6% | 54.0% | Santa Paula, CA |
| 12.1% | 0.7% | 0.3% | 22.0% | 1.8% | 2.3% | 2.6% | 12.0% | 7.2% | 6.1% | 5.5% | 9.7% | 78.9% | **90.9%** | 91.7% | 56.3% | Reedley--Dinuba, CA |
| 26.1% | 1.3% | 0.3% | 30.4% | 3.3% | 2.4% | 1.2% | 9.4% | 8.9% | 5.5% | 3.5% | 9.7% | 61.7% | **90.8%** | 95.1% | 50.5% | Mammoth Lakes, CA |
| 17.1% | 1.1% | 0.5% | 30.3% | 2.1% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 8.2% | 7.0% | 6.5% | 6.2% | 12.0% | 73.8% | **90.7%** | 91.7% | 49.5% | Modesto, CA |

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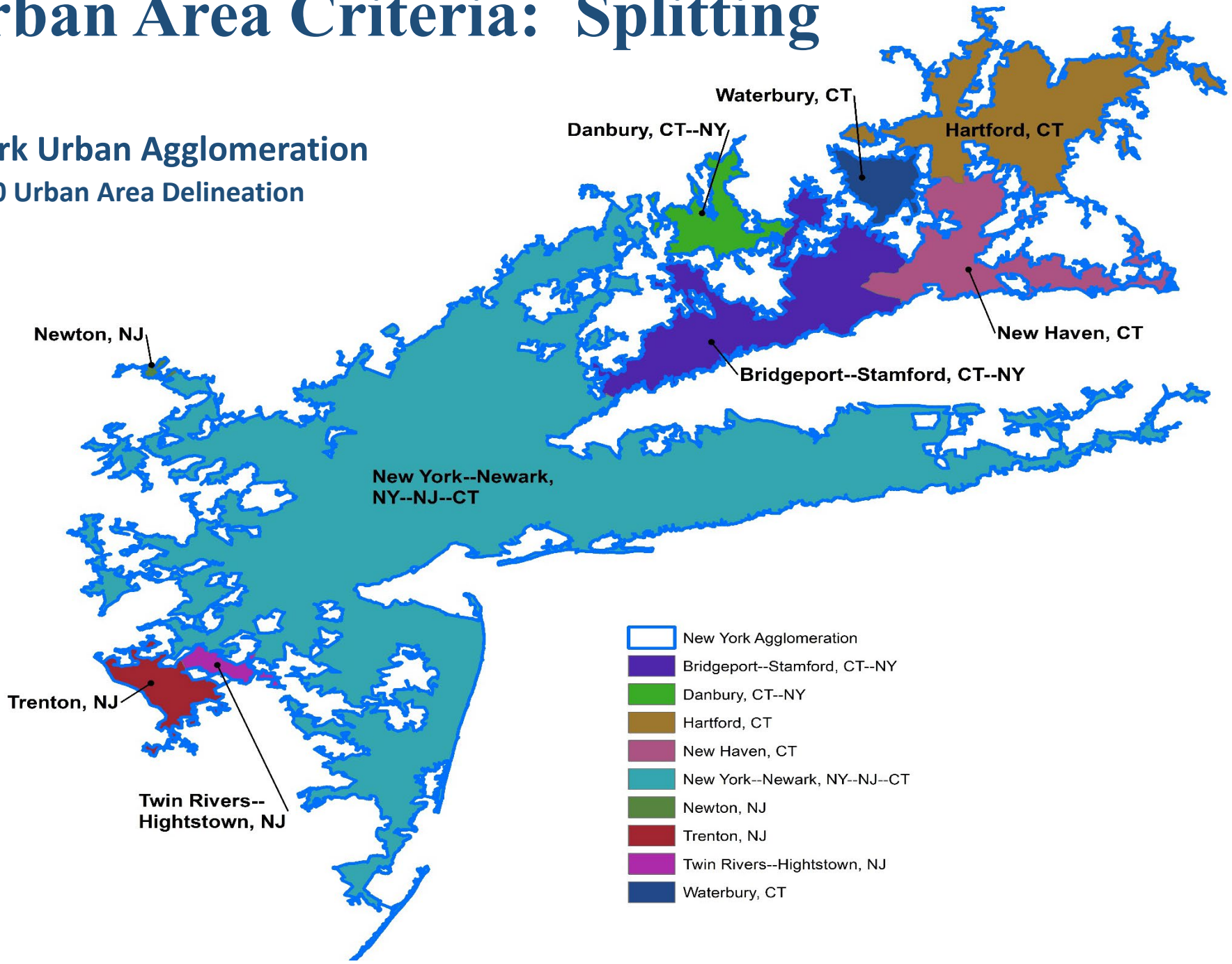
Preliminary Findings. For demonstrative purposes only.

# Proposed Urban Area Criteria: Splitting

## New York Urban Agglomeration

### 2010 Urban Area Delineation

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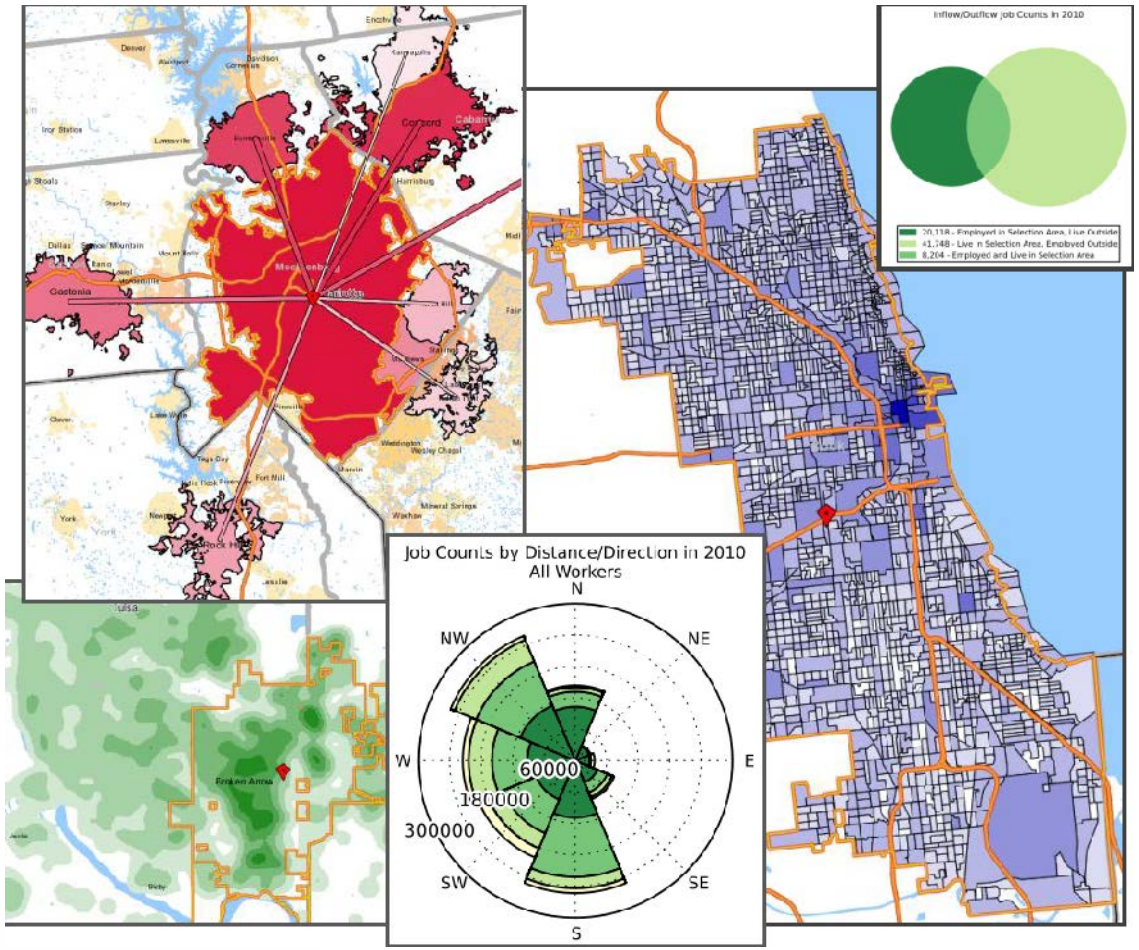
# Proposed Urban Area Criteria: Splitting

## Utilization of Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data




**OD**

Filename of the OD datasets are described by the following templates
[ST]_od_[PART]_[TYPE]_[YEAR].csv.gz where

[ST] = lowercase, 2-letter postal code for a chosen state
[PART] = Part of the state file, can have a value of either "main" or "aux". Complimentary parts of the state file, the main part includes jobs with both workplace and residence in the state and the aux part includes jobs with the workplace in the state and the residence outside of the state.
[TYPE] = Job Type, can have a value of "JT00" for All Jobs, "JT01" for Primary Jobs, "JT02" for All Private Jobs, "JT03" for Private Primary Jobs, "JT04" for All Federal Jobs, or "JT05" for Federal Primary Jobs.
[YEAR] = Year of job data. Can have the value of 2002-2018 for most states.

As an example the main OD file of Primary Jobs in 2007 for California would be the file:
ca_od_main_JT01_2007.csv.gz

The structure of the OD files is as follows:

**Origin-Destination (OD) File Structure**

| Pos | Variable | Type | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | w_geocode | Char15 | Workplace Census Block Code |
| 2 | h_geocode | Char15 | Residence Census Block Code |
| 3 | S000 | Num | Total number of jobs |
| 4 | SA01 | Num | Number of jobs of workers age 29 or younger[17] |
| 5 | SA02 | Num | Number of jobs for workers age 30 to 54[17] |
| 6 | SA03 | Num | Number of jobs for workers age 55 or older[17] |
| 7 | SE01 | Num | Number of jobs with earnings $1250/month or less |
| 8 | SE02 | Num | Number of jobs with earnings $1251/month to $3333/month |
| 9 | SE03 | Num | Number of jobs with earnings greater than $3333/month |
| 10 | SI01 | Num | Number of jobs in Goods Producing industry sectors |
| 11 | SI02 | Num | Number of jobs in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities industry sectors |
| 12 | SI03 | Num | Number of jobs in All Other Services industry sectors |
| 13 | createdate | Char | Date on which data was created, formatted as YYYYMMDD |

LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) Dataset Structure (V 7.5)
https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/

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# Proposed Urban Area Criteria: Splitting

## Two-step process for accepting or adjusting 2010 split boundaries

**Step One:**

**Conduct analysis of the new 2020 UAs using the 2010 UA splits**

- Measure aggregate commuter flows into and out of each UA
- Upon qualification, the UA split boundaries are further analyzed in *Step Two*

**Step Two:**

**Conduct block-level analysis of the commuter flows**

- Using the LEHD data, apply the *Leiden Community Detection Algorithm* to identify natural partitions, or communities
- Split boundaries are then adjusted to match the nearest *LEHD Origin-Destination Community*

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# Proposed Urban Area Criteria: Splitting

**Step One. Conduct analysis of the new 2020 UAs using the 2010 UA splits**

| Where do Avondale Residents work? | Flows | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **Phoenix--Mesa, AZ** | **80,034** | **83.5%** |
| Avondale--Goodyear, AZ | 11,110 | 11.6% |
| Tucson, AZ | 1,473 | 1.5% |
| Buckeye, AZ | 1,404 | 1.5% |

| Where do Washington Residents work? | Flows | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **Washington, DC--VA--MD** | **1,854,172** | **88.1%** |
| Baltimore, MD | 120,178 | 5.7% |
| Richmond, VA | 26,252 | 1.2% |
| Virginia Beach, VA | 16,304 | 0.8% |

| Where do Avondale Workers live? | Flows | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **Phoenix--Mesa, AZ** | **20,124** | **57.0%** |
| Avondale--Goodyear, AZ | 11,110 | 31.4% |
| Buckeye, AZ | 856 | 2.4% |
| Tucson, AZ | 712 | 2.0% |

| Where do Washington Workers live? | Flows | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **Washington, DC--VA--MD** | **1,854,172** | **81.6%** |
| Baltimore, MD | 149,564 | 6.6% |
| Waldorf, MD | 28,690 | 1.3% |
| Virginia Beach, VA | 25,987 | 1.1% |

2018 LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) data

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Preliminary Findings. For demonstrative purposes only.

# Proposed Urban Area Criteria: Splitting

**Step Two. Conduct block-level analysis of the commuter flows**

- Using the LEHD data, apply the *Leiden Community Detection Algorithm* to identify natural partitions, or communities
- Split boundaries are then adjusted to match the nearest *LEHD Origin-Destination Community*

**Literature related to *Leiden Community Detection Algorithm*:**


Thomas, I., A. Adam, and A. Verhetsel. "Migration and commuting interactions fields: a new geography with community detection algorithm?" *Belgeo*, **4**, 2017, pp. 1-17.

Traag, V., L. Waltman and N.J. van Eck. "From Louvain to Leiden: guaranteeing well connected communities." *Scientific Reports*, **9**, pp. 1-12.

Stefanouli, M. and S. Polyzos. "Analysis of commuting in Attica: The Attica commuting network." *Journal of Land Use, Mobility and Environment*, **Vol. 13, n. 1**, 2020, pp. 21-40.


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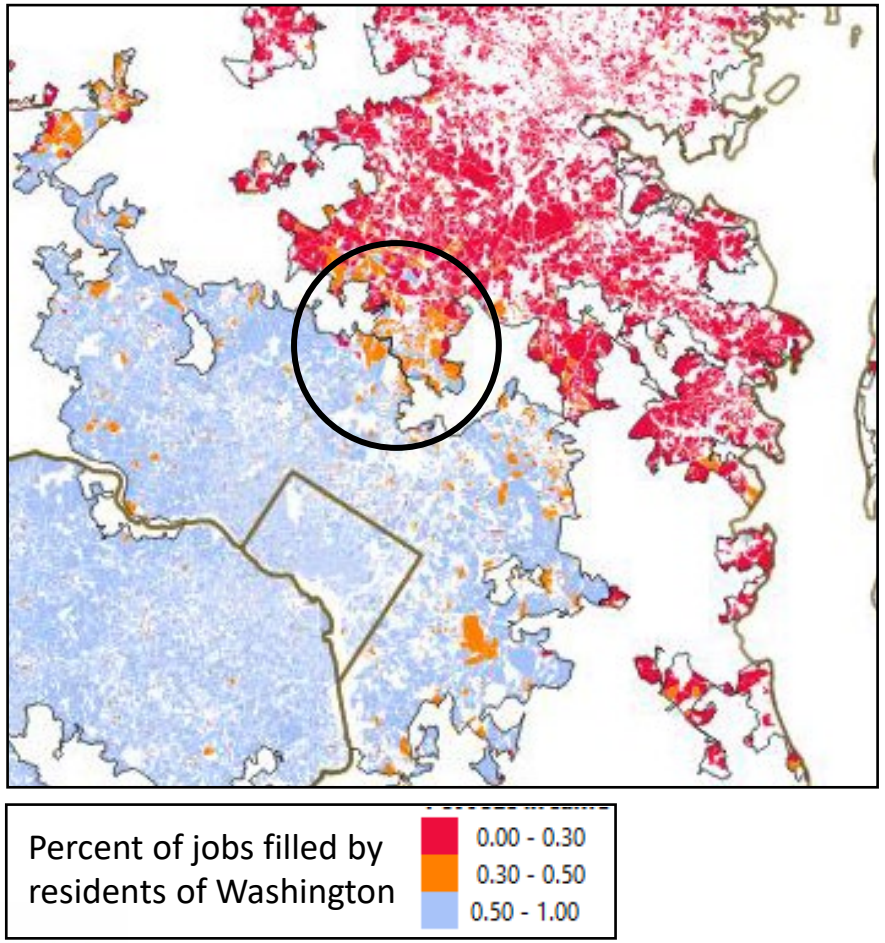
# Proposed Urban Area Criteria: Splitting

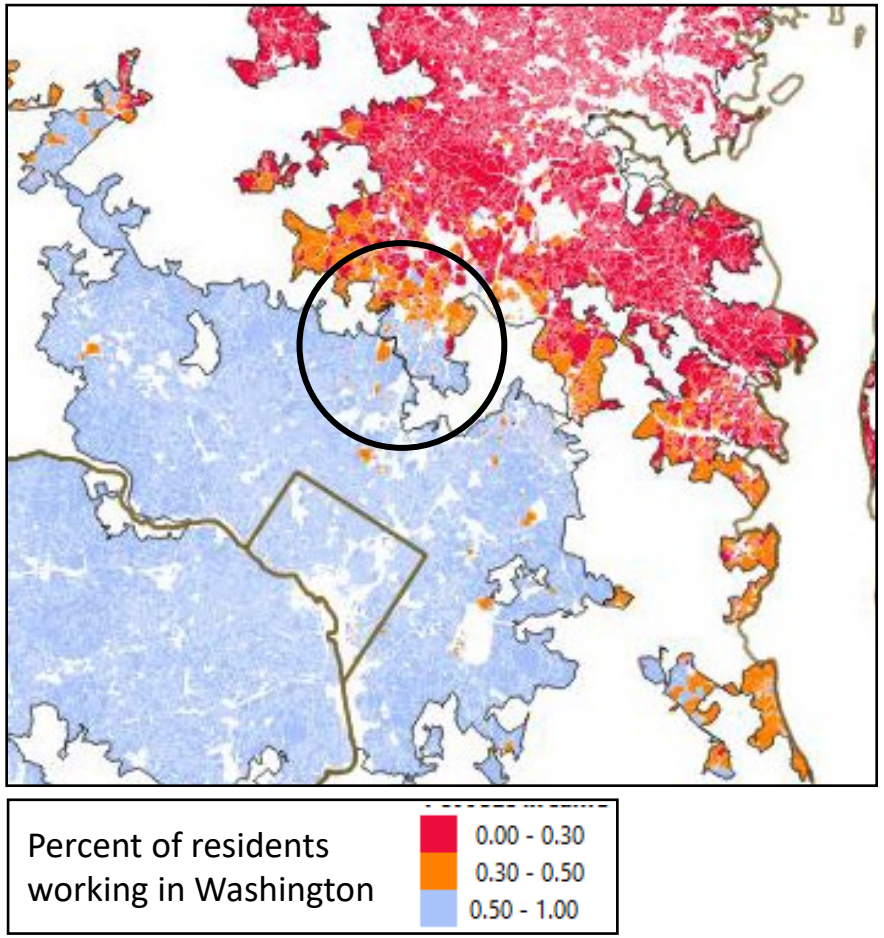
Where do Washington Residents work?



Percent of jobs filled by residents of Washington

- 0.00 - 0.30
- 0.30 - 0.50
- 0.50 - 1.00

Where do Washington Workers live?



Percent of residents working in Washington

- 0.00 - 0.30
- 0.30 - 0.50
- 0.50 - 1.00

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2018 LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) data

Preliminary Findings. For demonstrative purposes only.

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

**From Louvain to Leiden: guaranteeing well-connected communities**

V. A. Traag, L. Waltman & N. J. van Eck

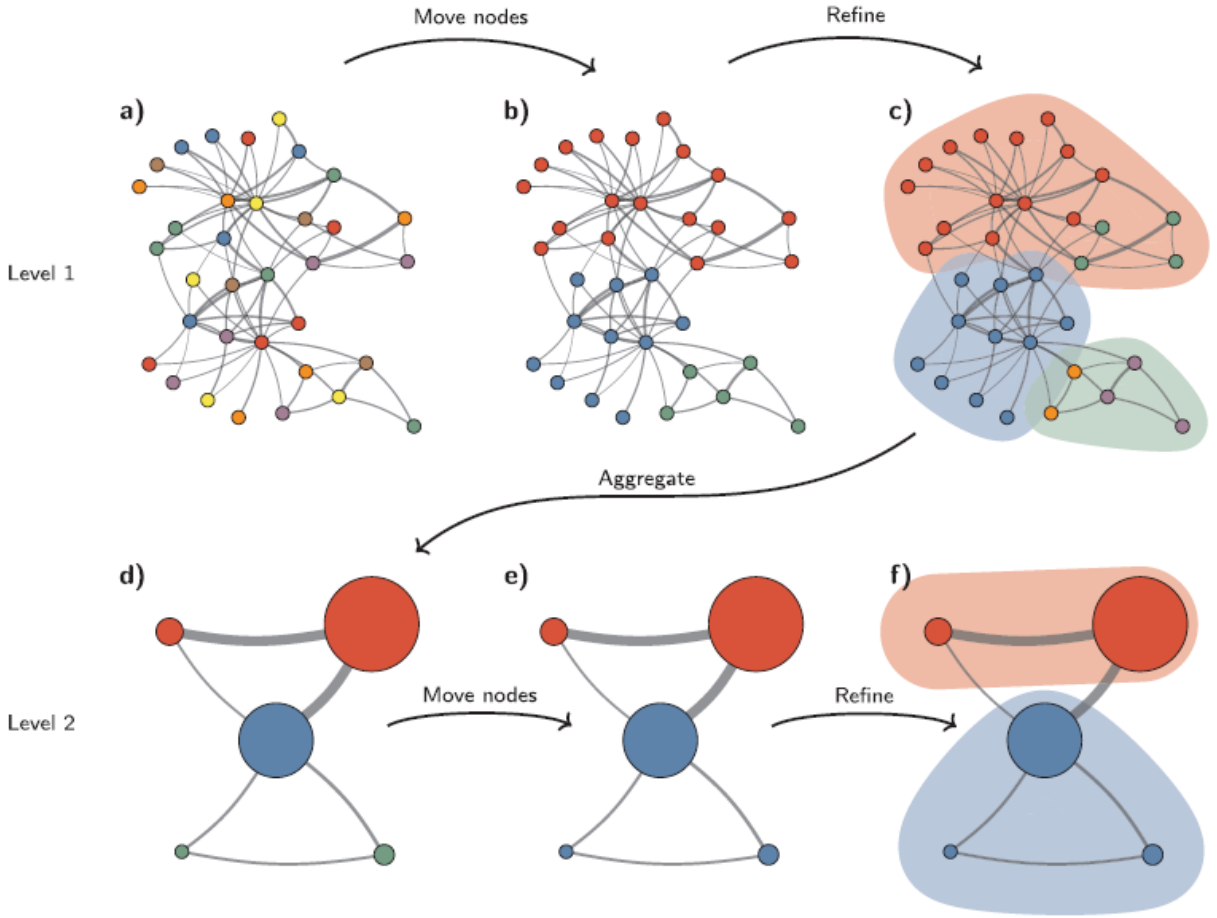


**Figure 3.** Leiden algorithm. The Leiden algorithm starts from a singleton partition (**a**). The algorithm moves individual nodes from one community to another to find a partition (**b**), which is then refined (**c**). An aggregate network (**d**) is created based on the refined partition, using the non-refined partition to create an initial partition for the aggregate network. For example, the red community in (**b**) is refined into two subcommunities in (**c**), which after aggregation become two separate nodes in (**d**), both belonging to the same community. The algorithm then moves individual nodes in the aggregate network (**e**). In this case, refinement does not change the partition (**f**). These steps are repeated until no further improvements can be made.

Traag, V., L. Waltman and N.J. van Eck. "From Louvain to Leiden: guaranteeing well connected communities." *Scientific Reports*, **9**, pp. 1-12.

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-019-41695-z

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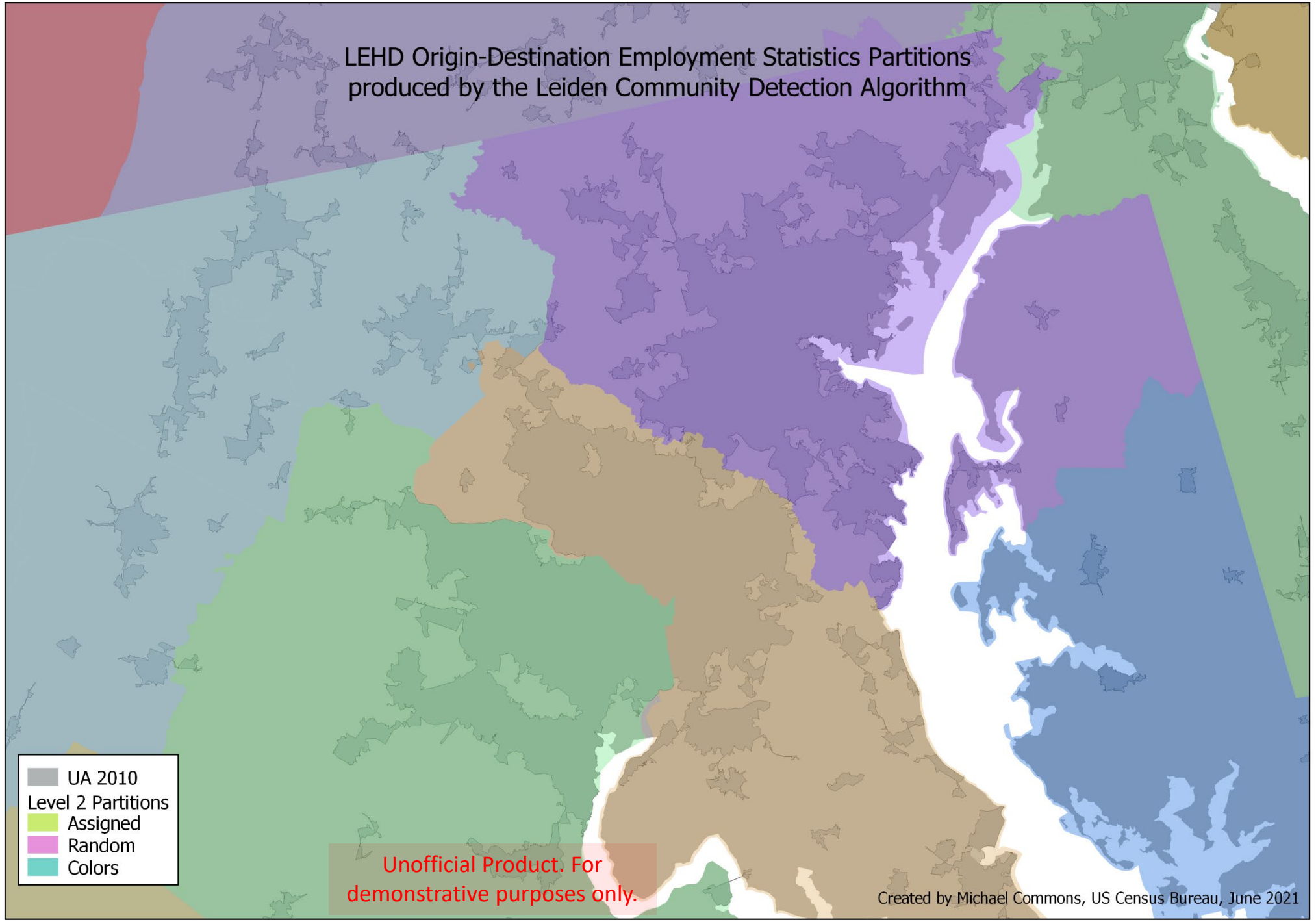


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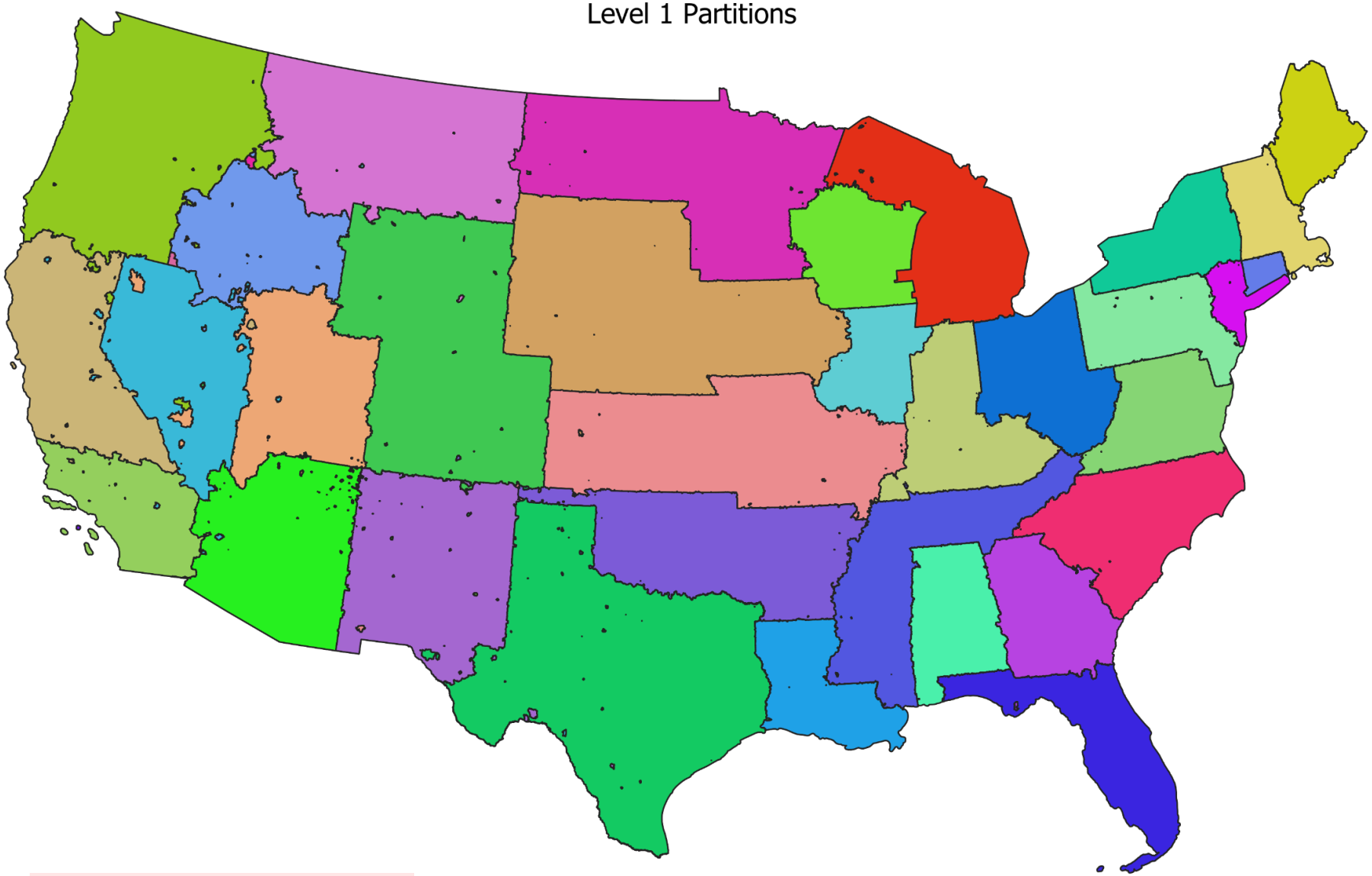
LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics Partitions
produced by the Leiden Community Detection Algorithm
Level 1 Partitions



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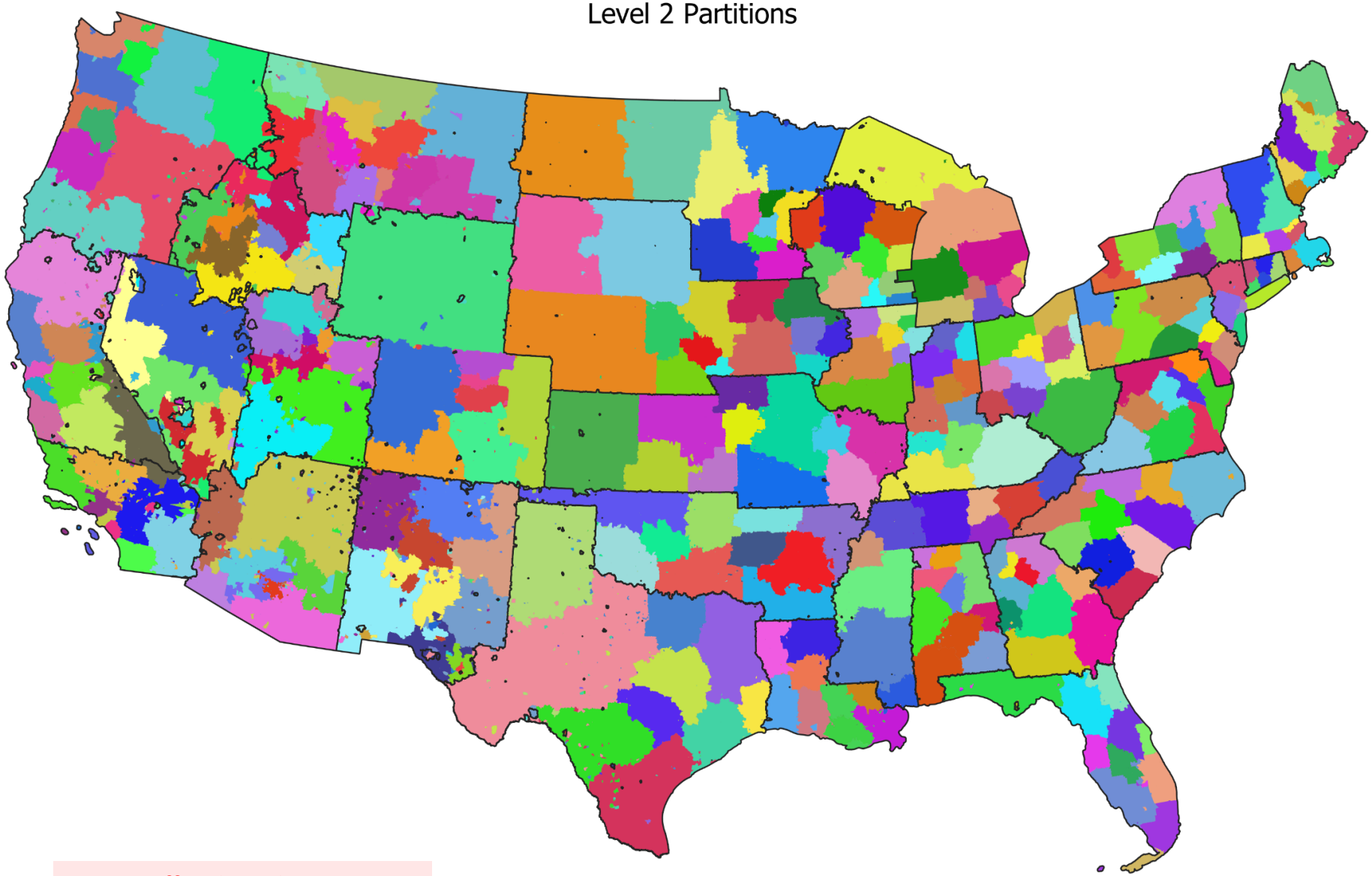
LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics Partitions
produced by the Leiden Community Detection Algorithm
Level 2 Partitions



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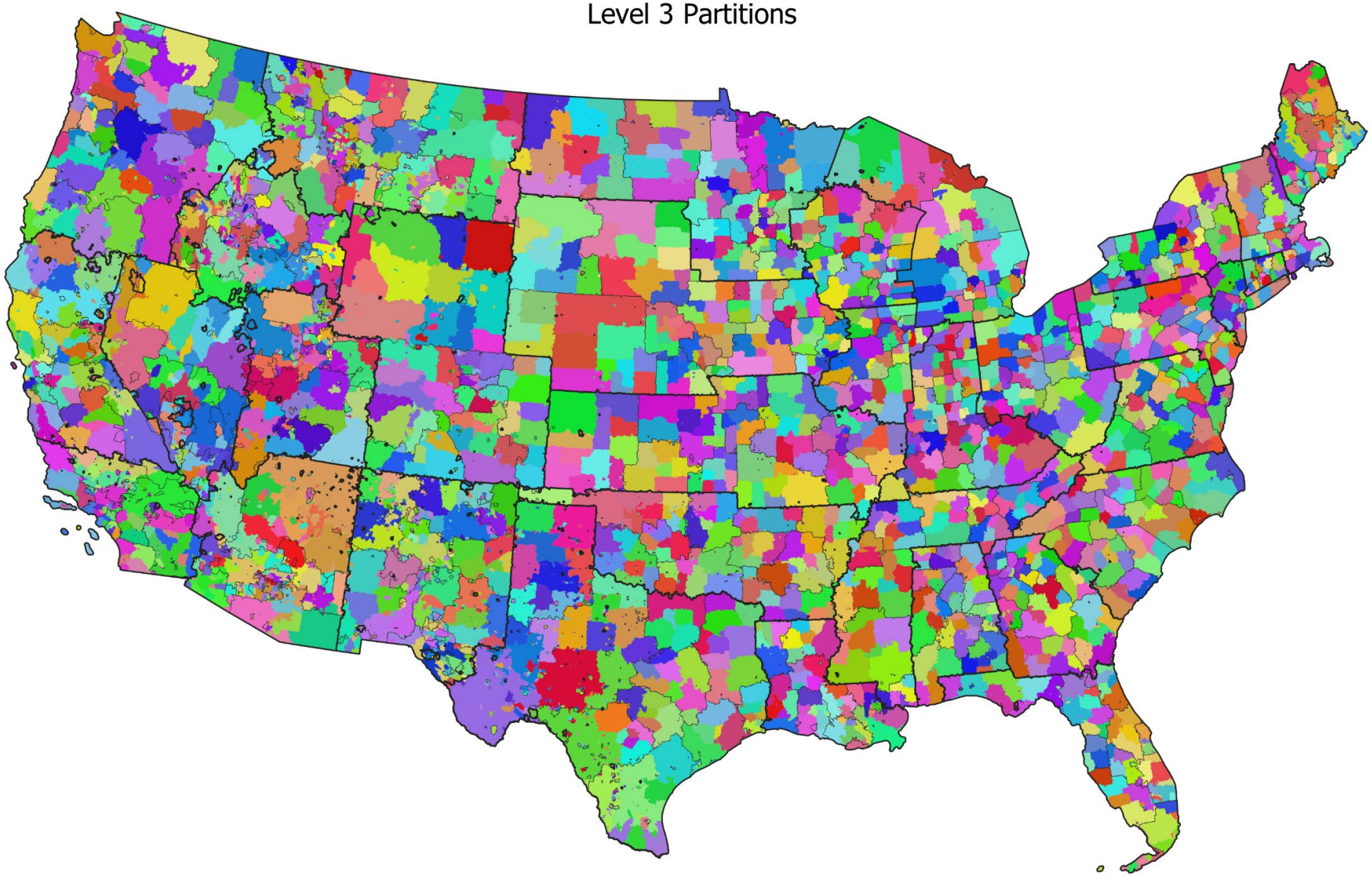
LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics Partitions
produced by the Leiden Community Detection Algorithm
Level 3 Partitions



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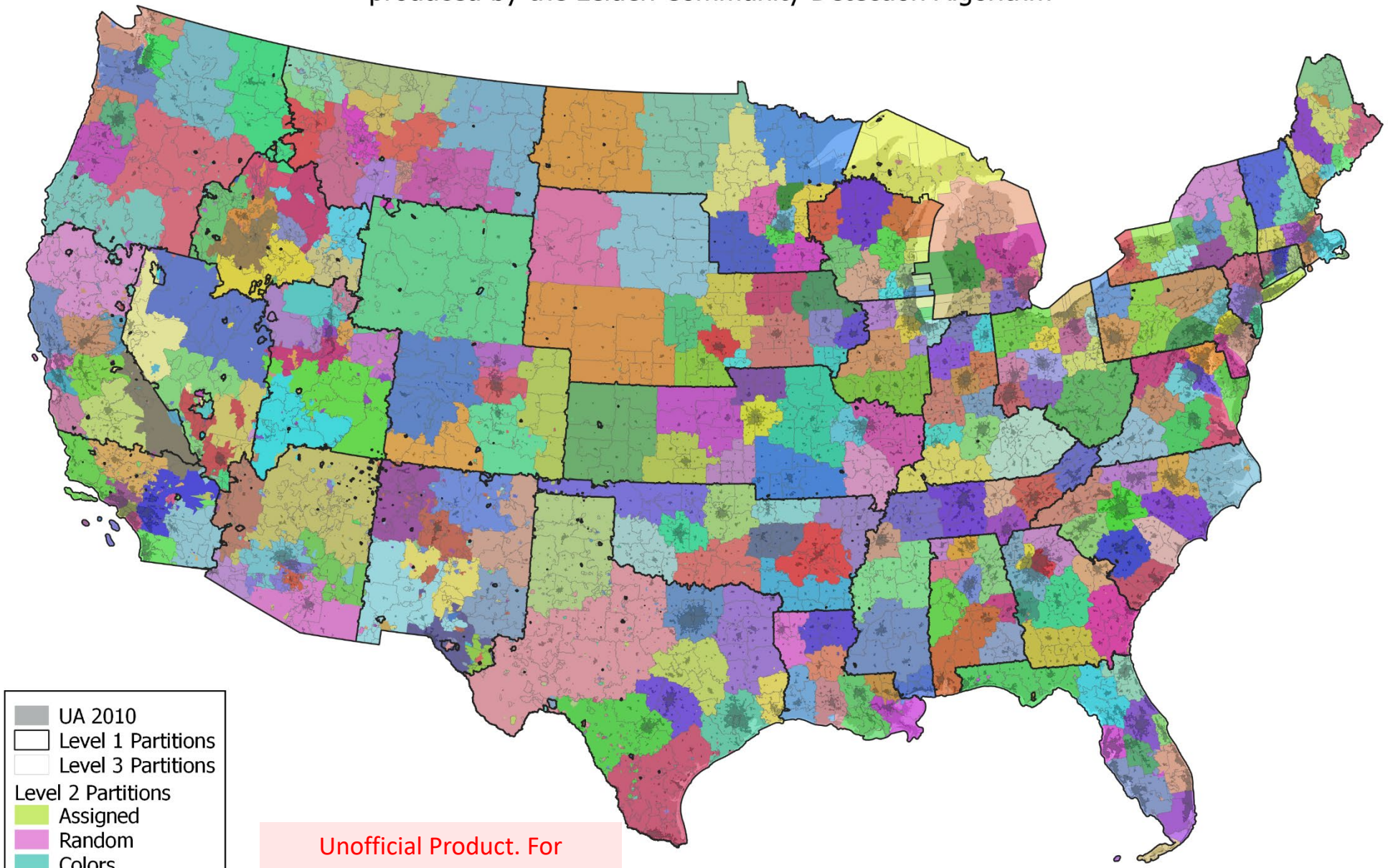
# LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics Partitions produced by the Leiden Community Detection Algorithm

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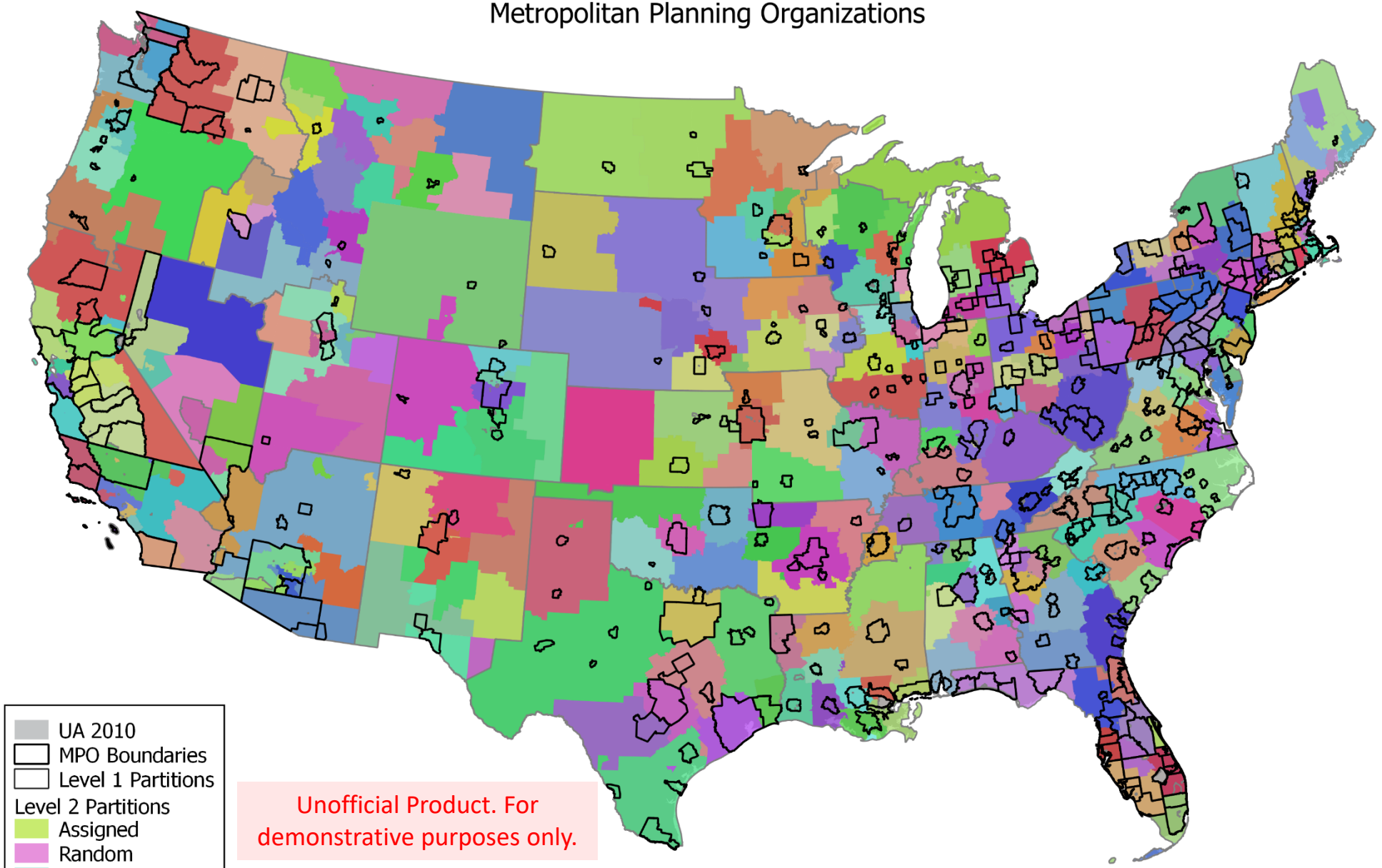
# LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics Partitions produced by the Leiden Community Detection Algorithm Metropolitan Planning Organizations



UA 2010
MPO Boundaries
Level 1 Partitions
Level 2 Partitions
Assigned
Random
Colors

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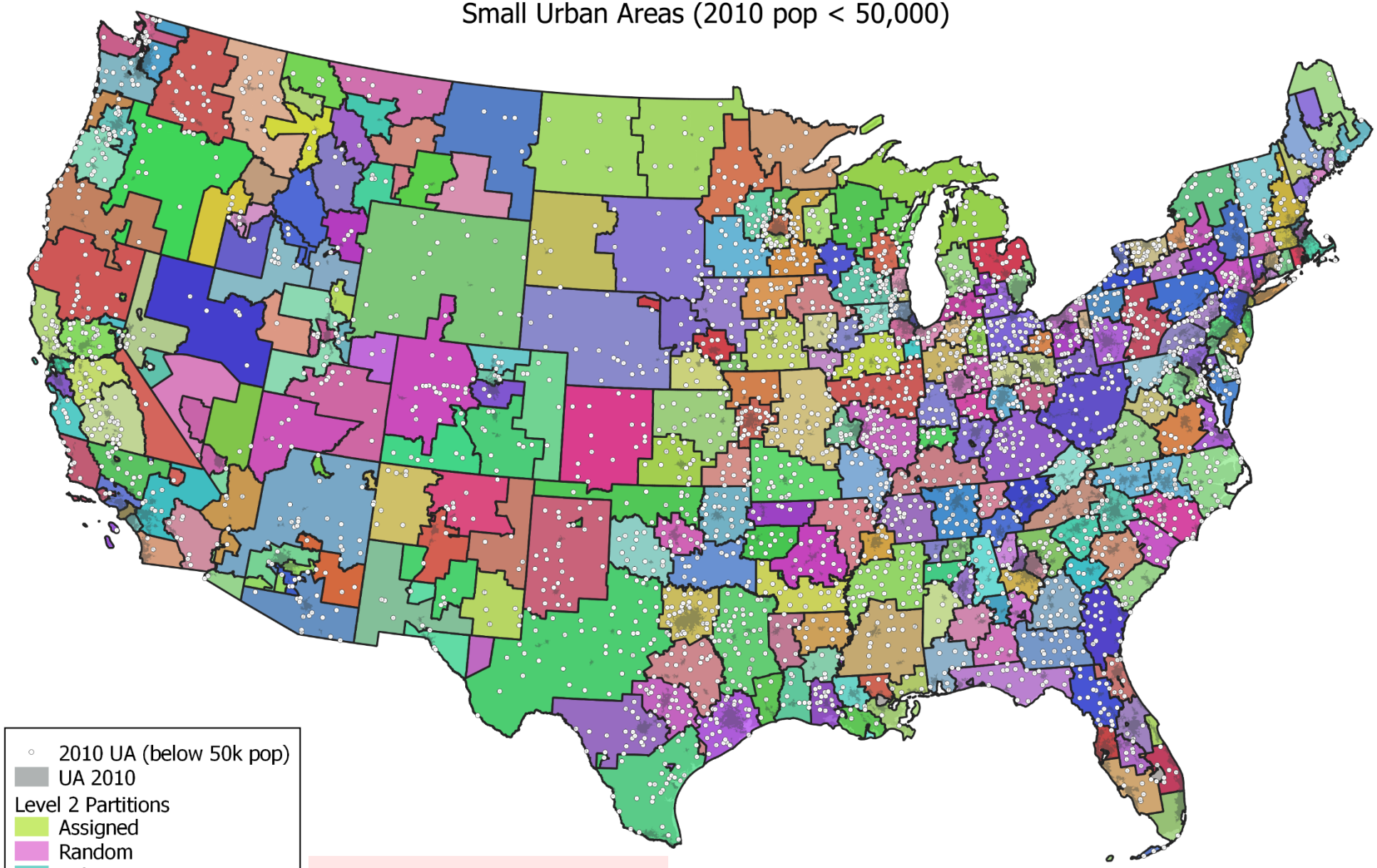
MPO Boundary Source: hepgis.fhwa.dot.gov

Created by Michael Commons, US Census Bureau, June 2021

# LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics Partitions produced by the Leiden Community Detection Algorithm Small Urban Areas (2010 pop < 50,000)

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# Schedule

| | |
|---|---|
| Spring 2021 | Publish Proposed Urban/Rural Criteria in the Federal Register Notice |
| Summer 2021 | Review comments on Proposed Urban/Rural Criteria published in the Federal Register Notice |
| Winter 2021-2 | Publish Final Urban/Rural Criteria in the Federal Register Notice |
| Summer 2022 | Publish Federal Register Notice announcing qualifying Urban Areas |

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# Contact Us

Send questions and comments to us at

geo.urban@census.gov

**Proposed Criteria Federal Register Notice:**
https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/02/19/2021-03412/urban-areas-for-the-2020-census-proposed-criteria

**Census Bureau Urban and Rural page with link to *2020 Proposed Urban Area Criteria Viewer*:**
https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html

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