Add Health
The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health

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Structural Racism Database Release 1 User Guide

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Important Note: The above acknowledgement should be included in all presentations and publications using the Structural Racism Database Release 1 data from Wave VI of Add Health.

Citation

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Introduction

The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) is a nationally representative sample of U.S. adolescents who were in grades 7-12 during the 1994-1995 school year. Using a complex, school-based cluster-sampling frame, researchers selected high school and feeder school pairs from 80 communities across the United States and drew a sex- and grade-stratified random sample of 20,745 adolescents for inclusion in the study. This sample has been followed from adolescence into early midlife across six waves of data collection to date, with the most recent wave of data collection (Wave VI) taking place between 2022 and 2025 when respondents were ages 39 to 49.

Over the years, Add Health has collected a wealth of information from respondents and their parents about demographic characteristics, familial structures, social relationships, health behaviors, cognition, physical and mental health status, medication usage, and health care access. Add Health also has collected anthropometric, cardiovascular, metabolic, renal, hepatic, inflammatory/immune, infectious, neurodegenerative, and multi-omic biomarkers from respondents. In addition, Add Health has merged multilevel contextual data about the economic, school, neighborhood, policy, and environmental contexts in which the respondents are embedded to the core survey and biological data at each wave. The Add Health dataset thereby provides researchers with rich opportunities to explore the causes and consequences of health status across multiple contextual domains as individuals age across the life course.

The measures in this database capture manifestations of structural racism across time, place, and domains. Measures of structural racism aim to reflect the interconnection of institutions, laws, practices, and ideologies based on historically rooted relations of domination and subordination that organize racialized groups in a hierarchical structure and distribute valued resources and opportunities based on that structure.[1] This first release consists of a rich set of structural racism indicators across residential, criminal/legal, political, and demographic subjects at varying geographic levels (state, county, census tract, city) and across time. The measures described in this guide were assembled, cleaned, and merged to Add Health respondents' locations of residence by Taylor W. Hargrove, Chantel L. Martin, Savannah Dowden, Brian Frizzelle, Jason Grago, Lixin Qu, and Carmen Gutierrez.

[1] Structural racism refers to the "totality of ways in which societies foster racial discrimination, through mutually reinforcing inequitable systems...that in turn reinforce discriminatory beliefs, values, and distribution of resources, which together affect the risk of adverse health outcomes." Bailey ZD, Feldman JM, Bassett MT. How Structural Racism Works — Racist Policies as a Root Cause of U.S. Racial Health Inequities. N Engl J Med. 2021;384(8):768-773. doi:10.1056/NEJMms2025396.

Data Structure and Form

The data file (**w5srmeasures1**) contains a total of 1,483 variables. The first variable is the respondent identifier (AID), by which these contextual data can be merged with other Add Health data files. The remaining variables include measures across four subjects: criminal/legal, political, residential, and demographic. A list of all variables can be found in the Data Dictionary section.

Source Descriptions

Vera Institute of Justice

Subject: Criminal-Legal

County-level jail and prison population data come from the Vera Institute of Justice (Vera). Researchers at Vera combined data from multiple national-level datasets to report county-level incarceration counts and rates in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. These data are reported from 1970 through 2018, covering Add Health Waves I through V.

Vera converted some of the count measures into rates by dividing them by the corresponding population measure. We converted the remaining measures into rates and reported them alongside rates provided by Vera. When applicable—for all except female- and male-specific rates—we provide two versions of each rate measure. Version 1 follows Vera's methodology of dividing by the total (female and male) population aged 15 to 64. Version 2 divides by the male-only population aged 15 to 64. We provide Version 2 as alternate measures because adult males comprise the vast majority of the total reported incarcerated population (Carson and Kluckow 2024). As such, dividing by the smaller, male-only population aged 15 to 64, provides rates that are less likely to be underestimates. For rates specific to the *adult only* population, we divided by the corresponding population aged 18 to 64 (both total and male-only). Population measures used as the denominators were obtained from the same source as Vera: the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. While these measures have since been updated, we downloaded the population measures as reported in 2018 to remain consistent with Vera's methodology.

We calculated rates using the data exactly as provided by Vera; however, we encourage users to consider the following caveats. First, the jail and prison populations used to create the rates may include both residents and non-residents of a given county. Second, Vera uses multiple underlying data sources that vary in data collection methodologies. The units of analyses for the jail data sources—the Annual Survey of Jails, the Census of Jails, and the Death in Custody Reporting Program, all collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)—are jail jurisdictions, counties, or facilities. The BJS request that jails report their population numbers on one specific day of the year. While the admissions variable is collected for the whole year, the jail population numbers represent a single day snapshot, and may not be representative of the jail population trends throughout the entire year in a given county. The unit of analysis for the prison data—obtained from the National Corrections Reporting Program—is individuals, and Vera uses the individual-level admission and release numbers to compute the total population counts. These numbers are more likely to be representative of all individuals held in prison in a given county and year. Third, some counties in the data have an incarcerated population larger than the county's population, and that discrepancy is reflected in the rates. We did not make adjustments to remove these observations. Users are encouraged to visit Vera's Github repository to view their documentation for more information on their methodology.

See the Data Dictionary for a list of variables from this source.

Citations

Vera Institute of Justice
https://www.vera.org/

Vera Institute of Justice's GitHub repository for the Incarceration Trends data
https://github.com/vera-institute/incarceration-trends

Carson, E. A., & Kluckow, R. (2024). *Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables*. U.S. Department of Justice.
https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/p22st.pdf

Police Scorecard

Subject: Criminal-Legal

The Police Scorecard compiles standardized metrics on police violence, accountability, racial disparities, and related outcomes for over 16,000 U.S. law enforcement agencies, covering nearly the entire population of the United States. Indicators are derived from peer-reviewed research, expert and activist input, and publicly available data from federal, state, and local sources. These include the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, and Mapping Police Violence, among others. Where official data were unavailable, local agency reports and media sources were used. The dataset supports empirical research and policy evaluation aimed at reducing use of force and improving public safety governance.

The Police Scorecard data contains over 300 variables reported for state police agencies, sheriff's departments, and police departments. We only include the five primary score variables and their five associated change variables in this data release: agency's overall score, agency's police violence score, agency's police accountability score, agency's approach to policing score, and agency's police funding score. Three distinct versions of these variables were merged to respondents' place of residence at Wave V: one version for the state, one for the sheriff's department jurisdiction, and one for the police department jurisdiction. More detailed variables will be included in a future release.

Methodology

State agency variables were merged based on a respondent's state of residence.

The assignment of jurisdictions for sheriff's departments and police departments required a more nuanced approach. The Scorecard dataset includes multiple FIPS code variables for each law enforcement jurisdiction — specifically, county-level (cofips), place-level (plfips), and a combined county-place identifier (coplfips). Due to the lack of clear documentation regarding the original source of the place-level FIPS codes, we supplemented this information using spatial data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Incorporated Places and Census Designated Places datasets. Spatial joins were performed in ArcGIS Pro to assign these FIPS codes to the Wave V respondent locations.

Sheriff's departments were assigned based on the respondent's county of residence. Police department jurisdictions were assigned by matching the FIPS codes obtained through spatial joins to the plfips and coplfips variables in the Scorecard dataset.

Approximately half of the respondents were assigned to either a sheriff's department or a police department jurisdiction exclusively, while the remaining half were assigned to both. Respondents assigned only to a sheriff's department typically reside in unincorporated areas or in incorporated areas without a

local police department, where the sheriff's department holds full jurisdiction. Conversely, respondents assigned only to a police department reside in counties without a sheriff's department, where the police department exercises jurisdiction over the entire county.

See the Data Dictionary for a list of variables from this source.

Citations

Police Scorecard
https://policescorecard.org/

Sentencing Project

Subject: Criminal-Legal

Researchers at The Sentencing Project combined data from numerous sources to report various state-level criminal justice statistics in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. We selected variables that were specific to race and ethnicity and aligned with the data collection periods of Add Health waves, which included Youth in Custody rates for multiple racial/ethnic groups. These measures were taken from the 2017 U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention data and merged to Add Health Wave V locations of residence.

The five Youth in Custody variables from the Sentencing Project are rates per 100,000 population aged 10-17 for White, Black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian groups. Additionally, we constructed four ratio measures comparing each of the last four groups to Whites.

See the Data Dictionary for a list of variables from this source.

Citations

The Sentencing Project's U.S. Criminal Justice Data
https://www.sentencingproject.org/research/us-criminal-justice-data

National Conference of State Legislatures

Subject: Political

Data on the composition of state legislatures were sourced from the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). The NCSL represents all state legislators and legislative staff. It provides a variety of resources as it seeks to connect legislatures across the U.S. and facilitate cooperation and the sharing of information. Because every state legislator is a member of the organization, the NCSL maintains comprehensive data on legislator demographics, which it publishes in aggregated form at the state level. Available information includes race and ethnicity, gender, generation (used as a proxy for age), occupation, and education, as well as religion and party affiliation for select years.

We downloaded 2015 data from the NCSL website, which included percentage breakdowns for all racial and ethnic groups. Earlier data were not available through the NCSL website; therefore, we partnered with Dr. Patricia Homan, Associate Professor of Sociology at Florida State University, to acquire data on the percentage of Black legislators in 2000 and 2010.

Measures of structural racism are conceptualized here as political racial representation in state legislatures, operationalized as the ratio of a racial group's representation in the legislature to its proportion of the general population. For example, to capture Black political representation, the percentage of Black legislators in each state was divided by the percentage of the state's population that is Black. We combined race- and ethnicity-specific NCSL data with Census population data to construct these measures. The population data that were used in the denominators were obtained from the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses and the 2013-2017 American Community Survey. Due to data limitations, measures of representativeness are available only for Black legislators in Waves III and IV. Comprehensive measures for all racial and ethnic groups are available in Wave V.

See the Data Dictionary for a list of variables from this source.

Citations

National Conference of State Legislatures
https://www.ncsl.org/

Eviction Lab

Subject: Residential

Data on state- and county-level eviction filing rates come from the Eviction Lab. The Eviction Lab at Princeton University was founded by Dr. Matthew Desmond, with support from the Gates, JPB, and Ford Foundations and the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative. Through a combination of electronic bulk requests to courts, purchasing proprietary individual records, and in-person bulk collection of records, the research team at the Eviction Lab compiled and made available nationwide eviction data for the years 2000 through 2018—covering Add Health Waves III, IV, and V.

The Eviction Lab provides raw county- and tract-level filing, threatened, and judgment rates, as well as modeled filing rates at state- and county-levels. The modeled data provide complete data for all state- and county-years, and these estimates are based on a parametric model that includes covariates (See Citations below for details). Due to the amount of missingness in the raw data, we only merged the modeled data to the Add Health respondent locations. When using modeled estimates as an independent variable, it may be difficult to determine whether the observed association with the outcome is due to variation in filing rates themselves or to variation in the covariates used to impute those rates. Users may want to refer to the paper cited below that describes the imputation process used to create the modeled data.

See the Data Dictionary for a list of variables from this source.

Citations

Eviction Lab
https://evictionlab.org/

Gromis, A., Fellows, I., Hendrickson, J. R., Edmonds, L., Leung, L., Porton, A., & Desmond, M. (2022). Estimating eviction prevalence across the United States. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 119(21), e2116169119.
https://www.pnas.org/doi/full/10.1073/pnas.2116169119

Gromis, Ashley, Ian Fellows, James R. Hendrickson, Lavar Edmonds, Lillian Leung, Adam Porton, and Matthew Desmond. Estimating Eviction Prevalence across the United States. Princeton University Eviction Lab. https://data-downloads.evictionlab.org/#estimating-eviction-prevalance-across-us/. Deposited May 13, 2022.

U.S. Census Bureau

Subjects: Residential, Demographics

The Decennial Census and the American Community Survey are two surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The Decennial Census has been conducted every ten years since 1790 and was expanded in 2005 with the emergence of the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS collects data monthly and releases this data annually, and provides additional information not included in the Decennial Census. The ACS publishes both 1-year and 5-year estimates—the 1-year estimates are only available for geographic areas with populations of at least 65,000, whereas the 5-year estimates are available for all geographic areas including areas as small as block groups. These 5-year estimates have been available since 2010, beginning with the 2005-2009 estimates. We merged data from the 1990 Decennial Census to Waves I and II, the 2000 Decennial Census to Wave III, the 2005-2009 ACS measures to Wave IV, and the 2014-2018 ACS measures to Wave V.

We include key variables from the Decennial Census and American Community Survey that are related to structural racism in this dataset. See the Data Dictionary for a list of these variables.

Residential Segregation

We operationalized residential segregation using Index of Concentration at the Extremes (ICE) measures. ICE measures quantify the extent of spatial social polarization at a given geographic level (Krieger et al., 2016). We used data from the Decennial Census and the ACS to construct two measures of residential segregation: ICE race, or racialized residential segregation, and ICE race-income, or racialized and economic residential segregation. In addition to the ICE measures, we also provide the component variables used in their construction.

Methodology

Racialized residential segregation (ICE race): ICE race quantifies the extent to which a given geographic area is occupied by Black residents (high concentration of Black residents) relative to White residents (high concentration of White). We set the extreme groups as persons who self-identified as White vs. those who self-identified as Black. The calculation for ICE race is as follows:

$$ICE_{race} = \frac{(A_i - P_i)}{T_i}$$

where for a given geographic area i:

A_i = number of persons who self-identified as non-Hispanic White
P_i = number of persons who self-identified as non-Hispanic Black
T_i = total population

The values for ICE race range from -1 (highest concentration of Black residents) to 1 (highest concentration of White residents). A value of 0 indicates that the geographic level is not dominated by extreme concentrations of racialized disadvantage or privilege.

Racialized and economic residential segregation (ICE race-income): ICE race-income estimates the extent to which a given geographic area is occupied by groups at the extremes of racialized and economic deprivation and privilege, specifically for our study, low-income Black households (high socioeconomic deprivation and low-racialized privilege) compared to high-income White households (low socioeconomic deprivation and high-racialized privilege).

To construct these measures, we used household income data which include the income of the householder and all other individuals in the household in the past 12 months who are 15 years old and over (in 2020, inflation-adjusted dollars). Household income data was reported in predefined categories by the U.S. Census Bureau (e.g., less $10,000, $10,000-$14,999, $15,000-$19,999, etc.). Accordingly, the values used in the ICE race-income calculation include the number of households in each category. We defined the household income cut points based on the 20th vs. 80th percentiles of the household income distribution from the 2020 US Census. This corresponded to households earning less than $25,000 (low income) and households earning $100,000 or more (high income). ICE race-income was calculated as:

$$ICE_{race-income} = \frac{(A_i - H_i)}{T_i}$$

where for a given geographic level i:

A_i = number of households with a White householder who self-identified as "non-Hispanic White" or "White alone" with high income (≥ $100,000)
H_i = number of households with a Black householder who self-identified as "Black alone" with low income (<$25,000)
T_i = total number of households with household income data

Similar to ICE race, ICE race-income can range from -1 (highest concentration of low-income Black households) to 1 (highest concentration of high-income White households).

It is important to note that neither the Census nor the ACS provide a "Black alone, not Hispanic or Latino" measure for this income variable. We therefore provide users with two versions of the ICE race-income

measures: one that compares low-income "Black alone" households with high-income "White alone, not Hispanic or Latino" households, and another that compares low-income "Black alone" households with high-income "White alone" households. One exception is for the ICE race-income measures in Waves I and II. The 1990 Census did not provide a "White alone, not Hispanic or Latino" measure—only "Black alone" and "White alone" values were available. Therefore, only one version of the ICE race-income measure is included in Waves I and II.

Click here to see the list of Residential Segregation variables in the Data Dictionary.

Citations

Krieger, N., Waterman, P. D., Spasojevic, J., Li, W., Maduro, G., & Van Wye, G. (2016). Public health monitoring of privilege and deprivation with the index of concentration at the extremes. *American journal of public health*, *106*(2), 256-263.
https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2015.302955

Mortgage Burden

Households spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 2014). Consistent with this definition, for each wave we created measures of the proportion of households who experience mortgage burden. The Decennial Census and the ACS both provide multiple measures of selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income by mortgage status. We dichotomized these measures into owner-occupied housing units spending between 0 and 29% of their household income on monthly owner costs, and owner-occupied housing units spending between 30 and 100% of their household income on monthly owner costs. We repeated this twice, once for owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage and again for total owner-occupied housing units. We then created proportions by dividing the values of each of these four groups by their corresponding totals at the appropriate geographic level. Users should note that these proportions do not always sum to 1 due to our exclusion of "not computed" groups that consist of housing units that are occupied by households reporting zero or negative income.

It is important to note that the that the definition of the universe — that is, the full set of owner-occupied housing units considered — differs between the Decennial Census and the ACS, which limits comparability. The Decennial Census includes a subset of owner-occupied housing units for which they collect information on housing, specifically single-family houses that that do not have a business or medical office, and which sit on less than 10 acres (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, p. B-62). By contrast, the ACS includes all owner-occupied housing units, including mobile homes, multi-unit buildings, single-family homes on properties of 10 or more acres, and properties that have a business or medical office. Furthermore, monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income measures are only available by race and ethnicity in the 2000 Decennial Census. We included these measures as they may be of interest, but they cannot be compared across waves. Users should also note that if a variable is missing for a particular wave and/or geographic level, it is because it was suppressed by the Census Bureau.

See the Data Dictionary for a list of variables from this source.

Citations

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2014). Rental burdens: Rethinking affordability measures. PD&R Edge.
https://archives.huduser.gov/portal/pdredge/pdr_edge_featd_article_092214.html

U.S. Census Bureau. (2002). *2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 3: Technical Documentation*.
https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2000/technical-documentation/complete-tech-docs/summary-files/sf3.pdf

Rental Burden

Similar to the mortgage burden, rental burden is an indicator that is applied to a household that spends more than 30% of the total household income on rent. Rental burden measures were constructed using Decennial Census and ACS data on gross rent as a percentage of household income. We again dichotomized these measures into two categories, renter-occupied housing units spending between 0 and 29% of their household income on rent, and renter-occupied housing units spending between 30 and 100% of their household income on rent. We then divided the number of housing units for each of these two categories by the total number of renter-occupied housing units at that geographic level. This created proportions with values between 0 and 1. Users should note that these two proportions do not always sum exactly to 1 because there is often a "not computed" group that consists of housing units that are either occupied by households reporting zero or negative income, or in which no rent is paid. We excluded this "not computed" group.

As with owner-occupied housing units, the universe of renter-occupied housing units differs between the Decennial Census and the ACS, limiting comparability. The Decennial Census includes a subset of renter-occupied housing units, excluding single-family houses on properties of 10 acres or more (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020, p. 70), whereas the ACS includes all renter-occupied housing units. In both cases, the Census Bureau only includes those units paying cash rent. Furthermore, gross rent as a percentage of household income is only available by race and ethnicity in the 2000 Decennial Census. We included these measures as they may be of interest for some users, but they cannot be compared across waves. Users should also note that if a variable is missing for a particular wave and/or geographic level, it is because it was suppressed by the Census Bureau.

See the Data Dictionary for a list of variables from this source.

Citations

U.S. Census Bureau (2020). *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC.
https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2020/acs/acs_general_handbook_2020.pdf

Bias in Mortgage Lending

Subject: Residential

We provide three measures capturing bias in mortgage lending, which came from the Mortgage Lending Bias Mapper at the Medical College of Wisconsin. Led by Dr. Kirsten Beyer, the research team applied adaptive spatial filtering and logistic regression models to the 2010-2017 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) database to create the following three measures of bias in mortgage lending:

- **Location bias or redlining:** the odds ratio of a mortgage application denial for a property in a local area, compared to properties across the metropolitan statistical area (MSA). (Beyer et al. 2022)
- **Racial bias:** the odds ratio of a mortgage application denial for a Black/African American applicant, compared to a non-Hispanic white applicant, for a property in the local area. (Beyer et al. 2022)
- **Ethnic bias:** the odds ratio of a mortgage application denial for a Hispanic applicant, compared to a non-Hispanic white applicant, for a property in the local area. (Beyer et al. 2022)

These measures, which are only available for Census tracts within Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), were merged onto Add Health Wave V respondent locations. Users are encouraged to visit the Mortgage Lending Bias Mapper webpage and the paper cited below for more information on their methodology.

See the Data Dictionary for a list of variables from this source.

Citations

Beyer, K, Y Zhou, K Matthews, A Bemanian, P Laud, and A B Nattinger. 2016. New Spatially Continuous Indices of Redlining and Racial Bias in Mortgage Lending: Links to Survival after Breast Cancer Diagnosis and Implications for Health Disparities Research. *Health and Place* 40: p. 34-43. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2016.04.014

Kirsten M. M. Beyer, Yuhong Zhou, Shana Terai Lara, Emily McGinley, Sima Namin, Bethany Canales and Purushottam W. Laud. Mortgage Lending Bias Metrics 2010-2017. Mortgage Lending Bias Mapper at the Medical College of Wisconsin. December 2022.
Available at: www.mcw.edu/bcrp.

Variable Naming Convention

First character–Geographic level of the variable

Refers to the geographic area to which the variable corresponds. Geographic levels include:

- **S** State or State Police Jurisdiction
- **C** County
- **T** Census Tract
- **B** Block Group
- **F** Sheriff's Department Jurisdiction
- **P** Police Department Jurisdiction

Second character – Add Health wave

The second character indicates the Add Health wave 1 - 5.

Third character – Structural Racism indicator

The third character, **R**, indicates that these variables are related to Structural Racism.

Next 4-6 Characters – Theme

The next set of characters of variable length refers to one of eight themes:

EVICT	Evictions
HOUAFF	Housing Affordability
INCARC	Incarceration
MGBIAS	Mortgage Bias
POLICE	Policing
PRREPR	Political Racial Representation
POP	Population and Demographics
RESSEG	Residential Segregation

Final 3 Characters – Sequential numbering

Each unique variable merged on to the Add Health respondents is enumerated from 1 to N (left padded with zeroes to three characters) within each subject. If a variable was merged on to more than one wave or at more than one geography, those differences are represented in the first two characters of the variable name.

For example, the "Proportion of Black Individuals Held in Jail per 100K Black Persons Aged 15-64" variable is number 7 in the Incarceration theme. It is merged on at the state and county levels at all five waves, so there are ten versions of this variable in the dataset: S1RINCARC007, S2RINCARC007, S3RINCARC007, S4RINCARC007, S5RINCARC007, C1RINCARC007, C2RINCARC007, C3RINCARC007, C4RINCARC007, C5RINCARC007.

Data Dictionary

The tables below list all the variables in this dataset organized by subject and data source. Refer to the Variable Naming Conventions section for more information on what the different components of the variable names in the tables below indicate.

In the tables below, if the second character in the variable name is **w**, that indicates that the variables exist for multiple waves. In the dataset itself, the **w** will be replaced by the appropriate wave number.

If the second character is a number in the tables below, then that variable only exists for the wave indicated by that number.

Vera Institute of Justice

For more information about this data source, see the Source Description.

Note: All numerators are from the Vera Institute of Justice. For variables marked with * the denominators are also from Vera, and the remaining denominators are from the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/CwRINCARC001*	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN JAIL PER 100,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64	(total_jail_pop / total_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC002	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN JAIL PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	(total_jail_pop / male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC003*	PROPORTION OF FEMALES HELD IN JAIL PER 100,000 FEMALES AGED 15-64	(female_jail_pop / female_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC004	PROPORTION OF ADULT FEMALES HELD IN JAIL PER 100,000 FEMALES AGED 18-64	(female_adult_jail_pop / female county population aged 18-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC005*	PROPORTION OF MALES HELD IN JAIL PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	(male_jail_pop / male_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC006	PROPORTION OF ADULT MALES HELD IN JAIL PER 100,000 MALES AGED 18-64	(male_adult_jail_pop / male county population aged 18-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC007*	PROPORTION OF BLACK INDIVIDUALS HELD IN JAIL PER 100,000 BLACK PERSONS AGED 15-64	(black_jail_pop / black_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC008	PROPORTION OF BLACK INDIVIDUALS HELD IN JAIL PER 100,000 BLACK MALES AGED 15-64	(black_jail_pop / Black male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC009*	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS HELD IN JAIL PER 100,000 WHITE PERSONS AGED 15-64	(white_jail_pop / white_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC010	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS HELD IN JAIL PER 100,000 WHITE MALES AGED 15-64	(white_jail_pop / White male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/CwRINCARC011*	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS ADMITTED TO JAIL PER 100,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64	(total_jail_adm / total_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC012	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS ADMITTED TO JAIL PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	(total_jail_adm / male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC013	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS DISCHARGED FROM JAIL PER 100,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64	(total_jail_dis / total county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC014	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS DISCHARGED FROM JAIL PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	(total_jail_dis / male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC015*	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN PRETRIAL PER 100,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64	(total_jail_pretrial / total_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC016	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN PRETRIAL PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	(total_jail_pretrial / male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC017	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN JAIL FOR STATE PRISON SYSTEM PER 100,000 PERSONS AGE 15-64	(total_jail_from_prison / total county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC018	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN JAIL FOR STATE PRISON SYSTEM PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	(total_jail_from_prison / male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC019	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN JAIL FOR ICE PER 100,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64	(total_jail_from_ice / total county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC020	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN JAIL FOR ICE PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	(total_jail_from_ice / male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC021	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN JAIL AS PERCENTAGE OF THE JAIL'S RATED CAPACITY	(total_jail_pop / jail_rated_capacity)*100
S/CwRINCARC022	NUMBER OF MALES HELD IN JAIL AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE JAIL'S RATED CAPACITY	(male_jail_pop / jail_rated_capacity)*100
S/CwRINCARC023*	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64	(total_prison_pop / total_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC024	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	(total_prison_pop / male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC025*	PROPORTION OF FEMALES HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 FEMALES AGED 15-64	(female_prison_pop / female_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC026*	PROPORTION OF MALES HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	(male_prison_pop / male_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC027*	PROPORTION OF BLACK INDIVIDUALS HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 BLACK PERSONS AGED 15-64	(black_prison_pop / black_pop_15to64) * 100,000

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/CwRINCARC028	PROPORTION OF BLACK INDIVIDUALS HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 BLACK MALES AGED 15-64	(black_prison_pop / Black male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC029*	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 WHITE PERSONS AGED 15-64	(white_prison_pop / white_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC030	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 WHITE MALES AGED 15-64	(white_prison_pop / White male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC031	PROPORTION OF BLACK FEMALES HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 BLACK FEMALES AGED 15-64	(black_female_prison_pop / Black female county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC032	PROPORTION OF BLACK MALES HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 BLACK MALES AGED 15-64	(black_male_prison_pop / Black male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC033	PROPORTION OF WHITE FEMALES HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 WHITE FEMALES AGED 15-64	(white_female_prison_pop / White female county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC034	PROPORTION OF WHITE MALES HELD IN PRISON PER 100,000 WHITE MALES AGED 15-64	(white_male_prison_pop / White male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC035*	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64	(total_prison_adm / total_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC036	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	(total_prison_adm / male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC037*	PROPORTION OF FEMALES ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 FEMALES AGED 15-64	(female_prison_adm / female_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC038*	PROPORTION OF MALES ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	(male_prison_adm / male_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC039*	PROPORTION OF BLACK INDIVIDUALS ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 BLACK PERSONS AGED 15-64	(black_prison_adm / black_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC040	PROPORTION OF BLACK INDIVIDUALS ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 BLACK MALES AGED 15-64	(black_prison_adm / Black male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC041*	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 WHITE PERSONS AGED 15-64	(white_prison_adm / white_pop_15to64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC042	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 WHITE MALES AGED 15-64	(white_prison_adm / White male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/CwRINCARC043	PROPORTION OF BLACK FEMALES ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 BLACK FEMALES AGED 15-64	(black_female_prison_adm / Black female county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC044	PROPORTION OF BLACK MALES ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 BLACK MALES AGED 15-64	(black_male_prison_adm / Black male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC045	PROPORTION OF WHITE FEMALES ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 WHITE FEMALES AGED 15-64	(white_female_prison_adm / White female county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC046	PROPORTION OF WHITE MALES ADMITTED TO PRISON PER 100,000 WHITE MALES AGED 15-64	(white_male_prison_adm / White male county population aged 15-64) * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC047	PROPORTION OF SUM OF INDIVIDUALS IN JAIL AND PRISON PER 100,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64	[(total_jail_pop + total_prison_pop) / total_pop_15to64] * 100,000
S/CwRINCARC048	PROPORTION OF SUM OF INDIVIDUALS IN JAIL AND PRISON PER 100,000 MALES AGED 15-64	[(total_jail_pop + total_prison_pop) / total_male_pop_15to64] * 100,000

Police Scorecard

For more information about this data source, including the methodology for assigning respondents to police and sheriff jurisdictions, see the Source Description.

Name	Description
S/F/P5RPOLICE001	AGENCY'S OVERALL SCORE (SEE USER GUIDE FOR DETAILS)
S/F/P5RPOLICE002	AGENCY'S POLICE VIOLENCE SCORE (SEE USER GUIDE FOR DETAILS)
S/F/P5RPOLICE003	AGENCY'S POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY SCORE (SEE USER GUIDE FOR DETAILS)
S/F/P5RPOLICE004	AGENCY'S APPROACH TO POLICING SCORE (SEE USER GUIDE FOR DETAILS)
S/F/P5RPOLICE005	AGENCY'S POLICE FUNDING SCORE (SEE USER GUIDE FOR DETAILS)
S/F/P5RPOLICE006	PERCENT CHANGE IN OVERALL SCORE BETWEEN 2016 AND 2021
S/F/P5RPOLICE007	PERCENT CHANGE IN POLICE VIOLENCE SCORE BETWEEN 2016 AND 2021
S/F/P5RPOLICE008	PERCENT CHANGE IN POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY SCORE BETWEEN 2016 AND 2021
S/F/P5RPOLICE009	PERCENT CHANGE IN APPROACH TO POLICING SCORE BETWEEN 2016 AND 2021
S/F/P5RPOLICE010	PERCENT CHANGE IN POLICE FUNDING SCORE BETWEEN 2016 AND 2021

Sentencing Project

For more information about this data source, see the Source Description.

Name	Description	Algorithm
C5RINCARC049	WHITE YOUTHS IN CUSTODY PER 100K WHITE YOUTHS AGE 10-17	YouthCustodyRateWhite
C5RINCARC050	BLACK YOUTHS IN CUSTODY PER 100K BLACK YOUTHS AGE 10-17	YouthCustodyRateBlack
C5RINCARC051	HISPANIC YOUTHS IN CUSTODY PER 100K HISPANIC YOUTHS AGE 10-17	YouthCustodyRateLatinx
C5RINCARC052	AI/AN YOUTHS IN CUSTODY PER 100K AI/AN YOUTHS AGE 10-17	YouthCustodyRateAmericanInd
C5RINCARC053	ASIAN YOUTHS IN CUSTODY PER 100K ASIAN YOUTHS AGE 10-17	YouthCustodyRateAsian
C5RINCARC054	BLACK:WHITE RATIO FOR YOUTH IN CUSTODY RATE	YouthCustodyRateBlack / YouthCustodyRateWhite
C5RINCARC055	HISPANIC:WHITE RATIO FOR YOUTH IN CUSTODY RATE	YouthCustodyRateLatinx / YouthCustodyRateWhite
C5RINCARC056	AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE:WHITE RATIO FOR YOUTH IN CUSTODY RATE	YouthCustodyRateAmericanInd / YouthCustodyRateWhite
C5RINCARC057	ASIAN:WHITE RATIO FOR YOUTH IN CUSTODY RATE	YouthCustodyRateAsian / YouthCustodyRateWhite

National Conference of State Legislatures

For more information about this data source, see the Source Description.

Name	Description	Algorithm
S3RPRREPR001	PERCENT LEGISLATORS BLACK IN 2000	bleg2000
S4RPRREPR001	PERCENT LEGISLATORS BLACK IN 2010	bleg2010
S5RPRREPR001	PERCENT LEGISLATORS BLACK IN 2015	pctleg2015_Black
S5RPRREPR002	PERCENT LEGISLATORS WHITE IN 2015	pctleg2015_White
S5RPRREPR003	PERCENT LEGISLATORS HISPANIC IN 2015	pctleg2015_Hispanic
S5RPRREPR004	PERCENT LEGISLATORS ASIAN IN 2015	pctleg2015_Asian
S5RPRREPR005	PERCENT LEGISLATORS NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER IN 2015	pctleg2015_NHPI
S5RPRREPR006	PERCENT LEGISLATORS AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE IN 2015	pctleg2015_AIAN
S5RPRREPR007	PERCENT LEGISLATORS MULTIRACIAL IN 2015	pctleg2015_Multi
S5RPRREPR008	PERCENT LEGISLATORS OTHER RACE IN 2015	pctleg2015_Other
S5RPRREPR009	PERCENT LEGISLATORS UNKNOWN RACE IN 2015	pctleg2015_Unknown
S3RPRREPR010	BLACK POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN 2000	bleg2000 / (P008004 / P008001)
S4RPRREPR010	BLACK POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN 2010	bleg2010 /

Name	Description	Algorithm
		(P0090006 / P0090001)
S5RPRREPR010	BLACK POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN 2015	pctleg2015_Black / (B03002004 / B03002001)
S5RPRREPR011	WHITE POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN 2015	pctleg2015_White / (B03002003 / B03002001)
S5RPRREPR012	HISPANIC POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN 2015	pctleg2015_Hispanic / (B03002012 / B03002001)
S5RPRREPR013	ASIAN POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN 2015	pctleg2015_Asian / (B03002006 / B03002001)
S5RPRREPR014	NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PAC ISLANDER POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN 2015	pctleg2015_NHPI / (B03002007 / B03002001)
S5RPRREPR015	AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN 2015	pctleg2015_AIAN / (B03002005 / B03002001)
S5RPRREPR016	MULTIRACIAL POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN 2015	pctleg2015_Multi / (B03002009 / B03002001)
S5RPRREPR017	OTHER RACE POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN 2015	pctleg2015_Other / (B03002008 / B03002001)

Eviction Lab

For more information about this data source, see the Source Description.

Name	Description
S/CwREVICT001	EVICTION FILING RATE (MODELED NUMBER OF FILINGS PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS)

U.S. Census Bureau

Demographics

For more information about the demographic data from this source, see that section of the Source Description.

Name	Description	Algorithm
C/T/BwRPOP001	TOTAL POPULATION	**1990 (Waves I & II):** P001_001 **2000 (Wave III):** P001001 **2009 (Wave IV):** B01003001 **2018 (Wave V):** B01003001
C/T/BwRPOP002	WHITE ALONE POPULATION	**1990 (Waves I & II):** P006_002 **2000 (Wave III):** P003003 **2009 (Wave IV):** B02001002 **2018 (Wave V):** B02001002
C/T/BwRPOP003	NON-HISPANIC WHITE POPULATION	**1990 (Waves I & II):** P010_003 **2000 (Wave III):** P008003 **2009 (Wave IV):** B03002003 **2018 (Wave V):** B03002003

Name	Description	Algorithm
C/T/BwRPOP004	BLACK ALONE POPULATION	**1990 (Waves I & II):** P006_003 **2000 (Wave III):** P003004 **2009 (Wave IV):** B02001003 **2018 (Wave V):** B02001003
C/T/BwRPOP005	NON-HISPANIC BLACK POPULATION	**1990 (Waves I & II):** P010_004 **2000 (Wave III):** P008004 **2009 (Wave IV):** B03002004 **2018 (Wave V):** B03002004
C/T/BwRPOP006	HOUSEHOLDS	**1990 (Waves I & II):** P082_001 **2000 (Wave III):** P052001 **2009 (Wave IV):** B11001001 **2018 (Wave V):** B11001001
C/T/BwRPOP007	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS AGED 25+ WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER	**1990 (Waves I & II):** $\sum$(P058_0*i*) / P058_002 *i=08, 09*

Name	Description	Algorithm
C/T/BwRPOP008	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS AGED 25+ WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER (WHITE ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** ∑(P148A0*i*) / P148A001 *i=08, 09, 16, 17* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(C15002A0*i*) / C15002A001 *i=06, 11* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(C15002A0*i*) / C15002A001 *i=06, 11*
C/T/BwRPOP009	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS AGED 25+ WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER (NON-HISPANIC WHITE)	**2000 (Wave III):** ∑(P148I0*i*) / P148I001 *i=08, 09, 16, 17* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(C15002H0*i*) / C15002H001 *i=06, 11* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(C15002H0*i*) / C15002H001 *i=06, 11*
C/T/BwRPOP010	PROPORTION OF BLACK INDIVIDUALS AGED 25+ WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(P058_0*i*) / P058_010 *i=16, 17*
C/T/BwRPOP010	PROPORTION OF BLACK INDIVIDUALS AGED 25+ WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER (BLACK ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** ∑(P148B0*i*) / P148B001 *i=08, 09, 16, 17* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(C15002B0*i*) / C15002B001 *i=06, 11* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(C15002B0*i*) / C15002B001 *i=06, 11*
C/T/BwRPOP011	WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(P071_0*i*) / ∑(P071_0*j*) *i=08, 15* *j=06, 13*

Name	Description	Algorithm
C/T/BwRPOP012	WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (WHITE ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** ∑(P150A0*i*) / ∑(P150A0*j*) *i=07, 14* *j=05, 12* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(C23002A0*i*) / ∑(C23002A0*j*) *i=08, 13, 21, 26* *j=07, 08, 12, 13, 20, 21, 25, 26* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(C23002A0*i*) / ∑(C23002A0*j*) *i=08, 13, 21, 26* *j=07, 08, 12, 13, 20, 21, 25, 26*
C/T/BwRPOP013	WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (NON-HISPANIC WHITE)	**2000 (Wave III):** ∑(P150I0*i*) / ∑(P150I0*j*) *i=07, 14* *j=05, 12* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(C23002H0*i*) / ∑(C23002H0*j*) *i=08, 13, 21, 26* *j=07, 08, 12, 13, 20, 21, 25, 26* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(C23002H0*i*) / ∑(C23002H0*j*) *i=08, 13, 21, 26* *j=07, 08, 12, 13, 20, 21, 25, 26*
C/T/BwRPOP014	BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(P071_0*i*) / ∑(P071_0*j*) *i=23, 30* *j=21, 28*
C/T/BwRPOP014	BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (BLACK ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** ∑(P150B0*i*) / ∑(P150B0*j*) *i=07, 14* *j=05, 12* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(C23002B0*i*) / ∑(C23002B0*j*) *i=08, 13, 21, 26* *j=07, 08, 12, 13, 20, 21, 25, 26* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(C23002B0*i*) / ∑(C23002B0*j*) *i=08, 13, 21, 26* *j=07, 08, 12, 13, 20, 21, 25, 26*

Name	Description	Algorithm
C/T/BwRPOP015	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS WITH AN INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	**1990 (Waves I & II):** P119_044 / ∑(P119_0*i*) *i=03, 44*
C/T/BwRPOP016	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS WITH AN INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (WHITE ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** P159A002 / P159A001 **2009 (Wave IV):** B17001A002 / B17001A001 **2018 (Wave V):** B17001A002 / B17001A001
C/T/BwRPOP017	PROPORTION OF WHITE INDIVIDUALS WITH AN INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (NON-HISPANIC WHITE)	**2000 (Wave III):** P159I002 / P159I001 **2009 (Wave IV):** B17001H002 / B17001H001 **2018 (Wave V):** B17001H002 / B17001H001
C/T/BwRPOP018	PROPORTION OF BLACK INDIVIDUALS WITH AN INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	**1990 (Waves I & II):** P119_052 / ∑(P119_0*i*) *i=11, 52*
C/T/BwRPOP018	PROPORTION OF BLACK INDIVIDUALS WITH AN INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (BLACK ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** P159B002 / P159B001 **2009 (Wave IV):** B17001B002 / B17001B001 **2018 (Wave V):** B17001B002 / B17001B001
C/T/BwRPOP019	WHITE HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INCOME OF $100,000 OR MORE	**1990 (Waves I & II):** P082_011
C/T/BwRPOP020	WHITE HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INCOME OF $100,000 OR MORE (WHITE ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** ∑(P151A0*i*) *i=14, 15, 16, 17* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B19001A0*i*) *i=14, 15, 16, 17* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B19001A0*i*) *i=14, 15, 16, 17*

Name	Description	Algorithm
C/T/BwRPOP021	WHITE HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INCOME OF $100,000 OR MORE (NON-HISPANIC WHITE)	**2000 (Wave III):** $\sum$(P151I0*i*) *i=14, 15, 16, 17* **2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B19001H0*i*) *i=14, 15, 16, 17* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B19001H0*i*) *i=14, 15, 16, 17*
C/T/BwRPOP022	BLACK HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INCOME OF $25,000 OR LESS	**1990 (Waves I & II):** $\sum$(P082_0*i*) *i=13, 14, 15, 16*
C/T/BwRPOP022	BLACK HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INCOME OF $25,000 OR LESS (BLACK ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** $\sum$(P151B0*i*) *i=02, 03, 04, 05* **2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B19001B0*i*) *i=02, 03, 04, 05* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B19001B0*i*) *i=02, 03, 04, 05*
C/T/BwRPOP023	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH A WHITE HOUSEHOLDER (WHITE ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** P152A001 **2009 (Wave IV):** B19013A001 **2018 (Wave V):** B19013A001
C/T/BwRPOP024	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH A WHITE HOUSEHOLDER (NON-HISPANIC WHITE)	**2000 (Wave III):** P152I001 **2009 (Wave IV):** B19013H001 **2018 (Wave V):** B19013H001

Name	Description	Algorithm
C/T/BwRPOP025	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH A BLACK HOUSEHOLDER (BLACK ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** P152B001 **2009 (Wave IV):** B19013B001 **2018 (Wave V):** B19013B001

Residential Segregation

For more information about the Residential Segregation data from this source, see that section of the Source Description.

Name	Description	Algorithm
C/T/BwRRESSEG001	RACIAL RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION (INDEX OF CONCENTRATION AT THE EXTREMES)	**1990 (Waves I & II):** (P006_002 - P006_003) / P001_001 **2000 (Wave III):** (P003003 - P003004) / P001001 **2009 (Wave IV):** (B03002003 - B03002004) / B03002001 **2018 (Wave V):** (B03002003 - B03002004) / B03002001
C/T/BwRRESSEG002	RACIAL-ECONOMIC RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION (INDEX OF CONCENTRATION AT THE EXTREMES)	**1990 (Waves I & II):** (P082_011 - $\sum$(P082_0*i*)) / P082_001 *i=13, 14, 15, 16*

Name	Description	Algorithm
C/T/BwRRESSEG002	RACIAL-ECONOMIC RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION (INDEX OF CONCENTRATION AT THE EXTREMES) (NON-HISPANIC WHITE & BLACK ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** $(\sum(P151I0_i) - \sum(P151B0_j)) / P052001$ *i=14, 15, 16, 17* *j=02, 03, 04, 05* **2009 (Wave IV):** $(\sum(B19001H0_i) - \sum(B19001B0_j)) / B19001001$ *i=14, 15, 16, 17* *j=02, 03, 04, 05* **2018 (Wave V):** $(\sum(B19001H0_i) - \sum(B19001B0_j)) / B19001001$ *i=14, 15, 16, 17* *j=02, 03, 04, 05*
C/T/BwRRESSEG003	RACIAL-ECONOMIC RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION (INDEX OF CONCENTRATION AT THE EXTREMES) (WHITE ALONE & BLACK ALONE)	**2000 (Wave III):** $(\sum(P151A0_i) - \sum(P151B0_j)) / P052001$ *i=14, 15, 16, 17* *j=02, 03, 04, 05* **2009 (Wave IV):** $(\sum(B19001A0_i) - \sum(B19001B0_j)) / B19001001$ *i=14, 15, 16, 17* *j=02, 03, 04, 05* **2018 (Wave V):** $(\sum(B19001A0_i) - \sum(B19001B0_j)) / B19001001$ *i=14, 15, 16, 17* *j=02, 03, 04, 05*

Mortgage Burden

For more information about the Mortgage Burden data from this source, see that section of the Source Description.

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF001	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE	**1990 (Waves I & II):** H058A_001 / 100 **2000 (Wave III):** H095002 / 100 **2009 (Wave IV):** B25092002 / 100 **2018 (Wave V):** B25092002 / 100
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF002	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	**2000 (Wave III):** H095001 / 100 **2009 (Wave IV):** B25092001 / 100 **2018 (Wave V):** B25092001 / 100
S/C/T3RHOUAFF003	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE WHITE ALONE	HCT048A001 / 100
S/C/T3RHOUAFF004	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE WHITE ALONE	HCT048A002 / 100
S/C/T3RHOUAFF005	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE	HCT048B001 / 100
S/C/T3RHOUAFF006	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE	HCT048B002 / 100

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF007	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H058_0*i*) / H058_002 *i=03, 04, 05* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0940*i*) / H094002 *i=03, 04, 05, 06, 07* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250910*i*) / B25091002 *i=03, 04, 05, 06, 07* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250910*i*) / B25091002 *i=03, 04, 05, 06, 07*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF008	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H058_0*i*) / H058_002 *i=06, 07* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0940*i*) / H094002 *i=08, 09, 10, 11* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250910*i*) / B25091002 *i=08, 09, 10, 11* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250910*i*) / B25091002 *i=08, 09, 10, 11*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF009	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H058_0*i*) / H058_001 *i=03, 04, 05, 10, 11, 12* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0940*i*) / H094001 *i=03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250910*i*) / B25091001 *i=03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250910*i*) / B25091001 *i=03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF010	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H058_0*i*) / H058_001 *i=06, 07, 13, 14* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0940*i*) / H094001 *i=08, 09, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250910*i*) / B25091001 *i=08, 09, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250910*i*) / B25091001 *i=08, 09, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF011	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE WHITE ALONE WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	∑(HCT047A0*i*) / HCT047A002 *i=03, 04, 05, 06, 07*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF012	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	∑(HCT047B0*i*) / HCT047B002 *i=03, 04, 05, 06, 07*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T3RHOUAFF013	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE WHITE ALONE WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	∑(HCT047A0*i*) / HCT047A002 *i=08, 09, 10, 11*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF014	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	∑(HCT047B0*i*) / HCT047B002 *i=08, 09, 10, 11*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF015	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE WHITE ALONE WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	∑(HCT047A0*i*) / HCT047A001 *i=03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF016	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	∑(HCT047B0*i*) / HCT047B001 *i=03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF017	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE WHITE ALONE WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	∑(HCT047A0*i*) / HCT047A001 *i=08, 09, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF018	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLDERS ARE BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE WHOSE MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	∑(HCT047B0*i*) / HCT047B001 *i=08, 09, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF019	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS LESS THAN $20,000 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B251010*i*) / B25101003 *i=04, 05* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B251010*i*) / B25101003 *i=04, 05*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF020	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS LESS THAN $20,000 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** B25101006 / B25101003 **2018 (Wave V):** B25101006 / B25101003

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/TwRHOUAFF021	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $20,000 AND $34,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B251010*i*) / B25101007 *i=08, 09* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B251010*i*) / B25101007 *i=08, 09*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF022	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $20,000 AND $34,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** B25101010 / B25101007 **2018 (Wave V):** B25101010 / B25101007
S/C/TwRHOUAFF023	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $35,000 AND $49,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B251010*i*) / B25101011 *i=12, 13* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B251010*i*) / B25101011 *i=12, 13*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF024	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $35,000 AND $49,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** B25101014 / B25101011 **2018 (Wave V):** B25101014 / B25101011
S/C/TwRHOUAFF025	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $50,000 AND $74,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B251010*i*) / B25101015 *i=16, 17* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B251010*i*) / B25101015 *i=16, 17*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF026	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $50,000 AND $74,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** B25101018 / B25101015 **2018 (Wave V):** B25101018 / B25101015

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/TwRHOUAFF027	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS $75,000 OR MORE WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B251010*i*) / B25101019 *i=20, 21* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B251010*i*) / B25101019 *i=20, 21*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF028	PROPORTION OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS $75,000 OR MORE WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** B25101022 / B25101019 **2018 (Wave V):** B25101022 / B25101019
S/C/TwRHOUAFF029	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS LESS THAN $20,000 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=04, 05, 26, 27* *j=03, 25* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=04, 05, 26, 27* *j=03, 25*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF030	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS LESS THAN $20,000 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=06, 28* *j=03, 25* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=06, 28* *j=03, 25*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF031	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $20,000 AND $34,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=08, 09, 30, 31* *j=07, 29* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=08, 09, 30, 31* *j=07, 29*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/TwRHOUAFF032	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $20,000 AND $34,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=10, 32* *j=07, 29* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=10, 32* *j=07, 29*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF033	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $35,000 AND $49,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=12, 13, 34, 35* *j=11, 33* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=12, 13, 34, 35* *j=11, 33*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF034	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $35,000 AND $49,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=14, 36* *j=11, 33* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=14, 36* *j=11, 33*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF035	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $50,000 AND $74,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=16, 17, 38, 39* *j=15, 37* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=16, 17, 38, 39* *j=15, 37*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF036	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $50,000 AND $74,999 WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=18, 40* *j=15, 37* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B251010*i*) / ∑(B251010*j*) *i=18, 40* *j=15, 37*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/TwRHOUAFF037	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS $75,000 OR MORE WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B251010*i*) / $\sum$(B251010*j*) *i=20, 21, 42, 43* *j=19, 41* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B251010*i*) / $\sum$(B251010*j*) *i=20, 21, 42, 43* *j=19, 41*
S/C/TwRHOUAFF038	PROPORTION OF ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS $75,000 OR MORE WHOSE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS ARE BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B251010*i*) / $\sum$(B251010*j*) *i=22, 44* *j=19, 41* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B251010*i*) / $\sum$(B251010*j*) *i=22, 44* *j=19, 41*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF039	PROPORTION OF SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLDER IS WHITE ALONE	HCT047A002 / H094002
S/C/T3RHOUAFF040	PROPORTION OF SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE WHOSE HOUSEHOLDER IS BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE	HCT047B002 / H094002
S/C/T3RHOUAFF041	PROPORTION OF ALL SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLDER IS WHITE ALONE	HCT047A001 / H094001
S/C/T3RHOUAFF042	PROPORTION OF ALL SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WHOSE HOUSEHOLDER IS BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE	HCT047B001 / H094001

Rental Burden

For more information about the Rental Burden data from this source, see that section of the Source Description.

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF043	MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	**1990 (Waves I & II):** H050_001 / 100 **2000 (Wave III):** H070001 / 100 **2009 (Wave IV):** B25071001 / 100 **2018 (Wave V):** B25071001 / 100
S/C/T3RHOUAFF044	MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHO ARE WHITE ALONE	HCT040A001 / 100
S/C/T3RHOUAFF045	MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHO ARE BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE	HCT040B001 / 100
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF046	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS AGED 15-64 WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** $\sum$(H051_0*i*) / H051_002 *i=03, 04, 05* **2000 (Wave III):** $\sum$(H0710*i*) / $\sum$(H0710*j*) *i=03, 04, 05, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33* *j=02, 09, 16, 23, 30* **2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B250720*i*) / $\sum$(B250720*j*) *i=03, 04, 05, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19* *j=02, 09, 16* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B250720*i*) / $\sum$(B250720*j*) *i=03, 04, 05, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19* *j=02, 09, 16*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF047	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS AGED 15-64 WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H051_0*i*) / H051_002 *i=06, 07* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0710*i*) / ∑(H0710*j*) *i=06, 07, 13, 14, 20, 21, 27, 28, 34, 35* *j=02, 09, 16, 23, 30* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250720*i*) / ∑(B250720*j*) *i=06, 07, 13, 14, 20, 21* *j=02, 09, 16* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250720*i*) / ∑(B250720*j*) *i=06, 07, 13, 14, 20, 21* *j=02, 09, 16*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF048	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS AGED 65 OR OVER WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H051_0*i*) / H051_009 *i=10, 11, 12* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0710*i*) / ∑(H0710*j*) *i=38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47* *j=37, 44* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250720*i*) / B25072023 *i=24, 25, 26* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250720*i*) / B25072023 *i=24, 25, 26*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF049	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS AGED 65 OR OVER WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H051_0*i*) / H051_009 *i=13, 14* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0710*i*) / ∑(H0710*j*) *i=41, 42, 48, 49* *j=37, 44* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250720*i*) / B25072023 *i=27, 28* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250720*i*) / B25072023 *i=27, 28*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF050	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS LESS THAN $20,000 WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H050_0*i*) / ∑(H050_0*j*) *i=03, 04, 05, 10, 11, 12* *j=02, 09* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0730*i*) / ∑(H0730*j*) *i=03, 04, 05, 10, 11, 12* *j=02, 09* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250740*i*) / ∑(B250740*j*) *i=03, 04, 05, 10, 11, 12* *j=02, 09* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250740*i*) / ∑(B250740*j*) *i=03, 04, 05, 10, 11, 12* *j=02, 09*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF051	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS LESS THAN $20,000 WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** $\sum$(H050_0*i*) / $\sum$(H050_0*j*) *i=06, 07, 13, 14* *j=02, 09* **2000 (Wave III):** $\sum$(H0730*i*) / $\sum$(H0730*j*) *i=06, 07, 13, 14* *j=02, 09* **2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / $\sum$(B250740*j*) *i=06, 07, 13, 14* *j=02, 09* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / $\sum$(B250740*j*) *i=06, 07, 13, 14* *j=02, 09*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF052	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $20,000 AND $34,999 WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** $\sum$(H050_0*i*) / H050_016 *i=17, 18, 19* **2000 (Wave III):** $\sum$(H0730*i*) / H073016 *i=17, 18, 19* **2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / B25074016 *i=17, 18, 19* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / B25074016 *i=17, 18, 19*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF053	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $20,000 AND $34,999 WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H050_0*i*) / H050_016 *i=20, 21* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0730*i*) / H073016 *i=20, 21* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250740*i*) / B25074016 *i=20, 21* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250740*i*) / B25074016 *i=20, 21*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF054	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $35,000 AND $49,999 WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H050_0*i*) / H050_023 *i=24, 25, 26* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0730*i*) / H073023 *i=24, 25, 26* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250740*i*) / B25074023 *i=24, 25, 26* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250740*i*) / B25074023 *i=24, 25, 26*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF055	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $35,000 AND $49,999 WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H050_0*i*) / H050_023 *i=27, 28* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0730*i*) / H073023 *i=27, 28* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250740*i*) / B25074023 *i=27, 28* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250740*i*) / B25074023 *i=27, 28*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF056	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS $50,000 OR MORE WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** $\sum$(H050_0*i*) / H050_030 *i=31, 32, 33* **2000 (Wave III):** $\sum$(H0730*i*) / $\sum$(H0730*j*) *i=31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47* *j=30, 37, 44* **2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / $\sum$(B250740*j*) *i=31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47* *j=30, 37, 44* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / $\sum$(B250740*j*) *i=31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47* *j=30, 37, 44*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF057	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS $50,000 OR MORE WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** $\sum$(H050_0*i*) / H050_030 *i=34, 35* **2000 (Wave III):** $\sum$(H0730*i*) / $\sum$(H0730*j*) *i=34, 35, 41, 42, 48, 49* *j=30, 37, 44* **2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / $\sum$(B250740*j*) *i=34, 35, 41, 42, 48, 49* *j=30, 37, 44* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / $\sum$(B250740*j*) *i=34, 35, 41, 42, 48, 49* *j=30, 37, 44*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF058	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $50,000 AND $74,999 WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**2000 (Wave III):** $\sum$(H0730*i*) / H073030 *i=31, 32, 33* **2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / B25074030 *i=31, 32, 33* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / B25074030 *i=31, 32, 33*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF059	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS BETWEEN $50,000 AND $74,999 WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**2000 (Wave III):** $\sum$(H0730*i*) / H073030 *i=34, 35* **2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / B25074030 *i=34, 35* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / B25074030 *i=34, 35*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF060	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS $75,000 OR MORE WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**2000 (Wave III):** $\sum$(H0730*i*) / $\sum$(H0730*j*) *i=38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47* *j=37, 44* **2009 (Wave IV):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / $\sum$(B250740*j*) *i=38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47* *j=37, 44* **2018 (Wave V):** $\sum$(B250740*i*) / $\sum$(B250740*j*) *i=38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47* *j=37, 44*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF061	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHOSE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS $75,000 OR MORE WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0730*i*) / ∑(H0730*j*) *i=41, 42, 48, 49* *j=37, 44* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250740*i*) / ∑(B250740*j*) *i=41, 42, 48, 49* *j=37, 44* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250740*i*) / ∑(B250740*j*) *i=41, 42, 48, 49* *j=37, 44*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF062	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H050_0*i*) / H050_001 *i=03, 04, 05, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0690*i*) / H069001 *i=02, 03, 04, 05, 06* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250700*i*) / B25070001 *i=02, 03, 04, 05, 06* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250700*i*) / B25070001 *i=02, 03, 04, 05, 06*
S/C/T/BwRHOUAFF063	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	**1990 (Waves I & II):** ∑(H050_0*i*) / H050_001 *i=06, 07, 13, 14, 20, 21, 27, 28, 34, 35* **2000 (Wave III):** ∑(H0690*i*) / H069001 *i=07, 08, 09, 10* **2009 (Wave IV):** ∑(B250700*i*) / B25070001 *i=07, 08, 09, 10* **2018 (Wave V):** ∑(B250700*i*) / B25070001 *i=07, 08, 09, 10*

Name	Description	Algorithm
S/C/T3RHOUAFF064	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH WHITE ALONE HOUSEHOLDERS WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	∑(HCT039A0*i*) / HCT039A001 *i=02, 03, 04, 05, 06*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF065	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE HOUSEHOLDERS WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 0 AND 29% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	∑(HCT039B0*i*) / HCT039B001 *i=02, 03, 04, 05, 06*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF066	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH WHITE ALONE HOUSEHOLDERS WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	∑(HCT039A0*i*) / HCT039A001 *i=07, 08, 09, 10*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF067	PROPORTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE HOUSEHOLDERS WHO ARE SPENDING BETWEEN 30 AND 100% OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON GROSS RENT	∑(HCT039B0*i*) / HCT039B001 *i=07, 08, 09, 10*
S/C/T3RHOUAFF068	PROPORTION OF TOTAL RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY A HOUSEHOLDER WHO IS WHITE ALONE	HCT039A001 / H069001
S/C/T3RHOUAFF069	PROPORTION OF TOTAL RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY A HOUSEHOLDER WHO IS BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE	HCT039B001 / H069001

Bias in Mortgage Lending

For more information about this data source, see the Source Description.

Name	Description
T5RMGBIAS001	MORTGAGE DENIAL ODDS IN LOCAL AREA, COMPARED TO PROPERTIES ACROSS THE MSA
T5RMGBIAS002	MORTGAGE DENIAL ODDS: BLACK VS. WHITE APPLICANTS, LOCAL AREA
T5RMGBIAS003	MORTGAGE DENIAL ODDS: HISPANIC VS. WHITE APPLICANTS, LOCAL AREA

Missing Data Codes

This dataset has four different codes that indicate the source of missing data.

- -9993 Division by zero provides no basis for calculating
- -9992 Missing in the source data
- -9991 Respondent was not interviewed in that wave
- -9990 Respondent lacks the geocode necessary for merging the source data