10 Characteristics of Infants and Toddlers

Technical Appendix

Last updated August 8, 2018

Overview

The “10 Characteristics of Infants and Toddlers” interactive data tool generates charts and tables with indicators on children from birth to age 2 for the United States, the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and metropolitan and micropolitan areas, using data from the American Community Survey (ACS). It presents data on groups of infants and toddlers defined by their family income, their parents’ education, and their parents’ nativity. Indicators are available about the characteristics of the child (e.g., citizenship), their parent(s) (e.g., English proficiency), and their family (e.g., income). Data are currently available from the 2012 to 2016 ACS.

Notes for Use

Data for the United States and the 50 states and the District of Columbia are available from the five-year 2012–16 ACS. Data are available for metropolitan and micropolitan areas that had sample sizes of at least 200 in the five-year ACS microdata. See “Metropolitan- and Micropolitan-Area Estimates” for more information.

The data tool has several sections:

- Intro
- Choose a category
- Filter by state
- Filter by area
- Technical appendix
By default, the tool displays statistics for all infants and toddlers in the United States. To filter down to a subpopulation, click on one of the groups listed under “1 Choose a category.” The map and fact sheet tabs will update to reflect the share, number, and characteristics of infants and toddlers in the selected subpopulation. For example, selecting “low-income” will show the share of children from birth to age 2 living in low-income families on the map and the population size and characteristics of children from birth to age 2 in low-income families for the selected geography in the fact sheet.

To display information for a particular area, click the area on the map or select it from dropdown menus “2 Filter by state” and “3 Filter by area,” which will populate the fact sheet tab for the selected area. Initially, only states (i.e., dropdown menu 2) are available, but once a state is selected, its metropolitan and micropolitan areas appear on the map and in dropdown menu 3. Or select “All metropolitan and micropolitan areas” directly from dropdown menu 3 without first choosing a state; the map will display all 742 metropolitan and micropolitan areas in the map, and clicking on one will display its characteristics in the fact sheet tab. To see information on the areas of a state outside the presented metropolitan and micropolitan areas, click on or select a state in dropdown menu 2, then select “Rest of statename” in dropdown menu 3 or click on an area of the state outside the included metropolitan and micropolitan areas.

Another way to navigate the tool is to hover over the interactive map, which will display the name of an area and either the total number of infants and toddlers or the share of infants and toddlers in the category selected in menu 1. Use the zoom and reset buttons to examine an area in detail or zoom back out for a broader view of the United States, or to select another area.

**Example**

When the “low-income” button is selected under “1 Choose a category” along with “Colorado” from dropdown menu “2 Filter by state,” the map will highlight Colorado. The fact sheet tab will present the number of low-income children from birth to age 2 in Colorado along with charts showing the distribution of this group across several personal, parental, and family characteristics. Or hover over Colorado to display the share of its infants and toddlers that is low income, and click on the state to update the fact sheet tab and display the map’s metropolitan and micropolitan area layer.

**Limitations**

- The fact sheet can show data for only one subpopulation and area at a time.
- Information may not be populated for all characteristics and subpopulations in all areas because of sample size limitations.
Data Sources

The primary data sources for the statistics in the “10 Characteristics of Infants and Toddlers” data tool are the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) datasets (Ruggles et al. 2017). The IPUMS datasets are drawn from the 2012 to 2016 US Census Bureau American Community Surveys.

Population Estimates

Numbers displayed in the charts are population estimates based on weights in the American Community Survey. Estimates use five-year ACS data to maximize the number of metropolitan and micropolitan areas represented. These data reflect the 2012–16 period during which the survey was fielded. All figures are estimates based on ACS sample data, which are subject to sampling variability and therefore have an associated margin of error.


Data Availability

Data are available for the United States, the 50 states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan and micropolitan areas with sample sizes of at least 200 infants and toddlers (742 areas in the 2012–16 data), and the portions of each state outside these areas. Data are not available for indicators for certain populations in areas with small samples of infants and toddlers (fewer than 90 children surveyed).

Metropolitan- and Micropolitan-Area Estimates

The metropolitan- and micropolitan-level estimates were derived using the Missouri Census Data Center’s MABLE/Geocorr14 online application (http://mcdc.missouri.edu/websas/geocorr14.html), which generates crosswalks between US Census 2000 and 2010 geographic areas. The MABLE/Geocorr14 online application was used to crosswalk the Census 2010 Primary Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), the smallest level of geography available in the public use microdata, to the November 2013 Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) definitions. Respondents in PUMAs that crossed CBSA boundaries were proportionally considered in the calculations for each area based on the share of the PUMA’s population in each CBSA. Specifically, respondents in these PUMAs were counted toward the...
calculations for all CBSAs that overlapped the PUMA with their weight multiplied by the share of the PUMA’s 2010 population living in each CBSA.

A CBSA consists of one or more “central” counties where at least half the population lives in an urban area of 10,000 people or more, plus nearby “outlying” counties that have significant commuting flows with the central counties. The term “CBSA” refers collectively to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; a metropolitan area contains an urban core of at least 50,000 people, and a micropolitan area contains an urban core of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 people. Estimates are presented for 742 CBSAs with sample sizes of 200 infants and toddlers in the 2012–16 ACS public use microdata (see exhibit 1 for a list of metropolitan and micropolitan areas included). The “Rest of statename” estimates reflect the state population in areas outside these 742 CBSAs, including counties that are not part of a CBSA and those in CBSAs with samples too small to provide separate estimates.

Definitions

Child-Parent Relationship

The IPUMS data identify one or both parents of the child if the parent(s) is (are) living in the household. The child-parent relationship in the IPUMS data is biological and social: for example, stepfathers and adoptive fathers are identified in addition to biological fathers. In a small number of cases, the child-parent relationship has been imputed using information about all household members (for more information on the child-parent relationship in the IPUMS data, see the IPUMS user’s guide section on family interrelationships at http://usa.ipums.org/usa/chapter5/chapter5.shtml).

In 2017, IPUMS updated the way it constructs family relationship variables to improve consistency over time, capture a wider array of family structures (including same-sex and cohabiting partners), and provide details on how links are made. Decennial census and ACS data from 1970 and later have been revised to include both cohabiting and same-sex partners and to identify parent-child social relationships based on these new couples, which has slightly increased the number and share of children of immigrants identified.

When the child-parent relationship is not defined and the child is identified as a child-in-law or grandchild of the householder, the immigration status of the household head is used to determine the immigration status of the parent (for about 2 percent of children in the sample). This leaves about 3 percent of children in the sample for which the immigration status of the parents has not been determined and who are excluded from this analysis.
To describe parental education, employment, English proficiency, primary language, and number present in the household, the householder and/or spouse information is used when the child-parent relationship has not been determined.

**Immigrants**

“Immigrant” or “foreign-born” people are born outside the United States and its territories. Those born in Puerto Rico and other territories or born abroad to US-citizen parents are considered native born. Immigrants include both legal and unauthorized immigrants, though demographers have suggested that the latter are undercounted by about 10 percent in the official Census and ACS data (see Passel 2006).

**Infants and Toddlers**

Our definition of “infants and toddlers” includes children from birth to 11 months old (infants) as well as 1- and 2-year-olds (toddlers). We include infants and toddlers captured by the ACS, which covers the civilian and noncivilian population in households as well as the population living in both institutional and noninstitutional group quarters. However, we exclude those for whom parental nativity could not be determined, who are most often living in group quarters. As with immigrants, the Census Bureau has documented undercounting of young children in its surveys and estimates (see Decennial Statistics Studies Division 2017).

**Family**

“Family” includes the householder and all individuals living with the householder and related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as the unmarried partner of the householder and foster children living in the household. This definition of the family is more inclusive than the definition used by the ACS, where the family includes the householder and those related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption but excludes unmarried partners and foster children.

**Glossary**

**A**

*African American*: a person who identified him-/herself as black or African American alone and did not identify him-/herself as Hispanic, Spanish, or Latino when responding to the survey. For a specific population within an area, the African American category is mutually exclusive of the other racial and ethnic groups (Asian, Hispanic, Native American, white, and other or multiracial) displayed.
sample size restrictions prevent showing African Americans separately, they are included in other or multiracial.

*All native-born parents*: children with only native-born parents. Children living with a single parent who is native born are included in this group (see Child-Parent Relationship discussion for the definition of a parent). A person born in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other US territories or born abroad to US-citizen parents is native born.

*Asian or non-Hispanic Asian*: a person who identified him-/herself as Asian or Pacific Islander alone and did not identify him-/herself as Hispanic, Spanish, or Latino when responding to the survey. For a specific population within an area, the Asian racial/ethnic category is mutually exclusive of the other racial/ethnic groups (African American, Hispanic, Native American, white, and other or multiracial) displayed. Where sample size restrictions prevent showing Asians separately, they are included in other or multiracial.

*At least one immigrant parent*: children with at least one foreign-born parent (see Child-Parent Relationship for the definition of a parent). A foreign-born person is someone born outside the United States and its territories to non-US-citizen parents.

**B**

*Black or non-Hispanic Black*: see African American.

*Burdened by housing and utility costs*: households that spend 30 percent or more of their income on selected housing and utility costs.

**C**

*Citizen*: a person who is a native-born (see Native-born) or naturalized US citizen.

**E**

*English proficient*: those who responded to the survey that they speak English at home or that they speak another language at home but also speak English very well.

**F**

*Family*: includes the householder and all people living with the householder and related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as the unmarried partner of the householder and foster children
living in the household. This definition of the family is more inclusive than the definition used by the ACS, where family includes the householder and those related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption.

*Foreign-born*: a person born outside the United States and its territories. Those born in Puerto Rico and other territories or born abroad to US-citizen parents are considered native born.

*H*

*Hispanic*: a person who identified him-/herself as Hispanic, Spanish, or Latino when responding to the survey. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race. For a specific population within an area, the Hispanic category is mutually exclusive of the other racial/ethnic groups (Asian, African American, Native American, white, and other or multiracial) displayed. Where sample size restrictions prevent showing Hispanics separately, they are included in other or multiracial.

*Housing cost burden*: see *Burdened by housing and utility costs, Not burdened by housing and utility costs, Severely burdened by housing and utility costs, and Somewhat burdened by housing and utility costs.*

*I*

*Immigrant*: a person born outside the United States and its territories. Those born in Puerto Rico and other territories or born abroad to US-citizen parents are not immigrants.

*L*

*Limited English proficient*: those who responded to the survey that they speak a language other than English at home and that they speak English well, not well, or not at all. Those speaking English at home or speaking another language at home but also speaking English very well are considered English proficient.

*Low-income (family)*: having total family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In 2015, the federal poverty level was $24,250 for a family of four, slightly higher for larger families, and lower for smaller families. See *Family* for who is included in the family.

*Low-income but not poor (family)*: having total family income greater than or equal to 100 percent but less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In 2015, the federal poverty level was $24,250 for a family of four, slightly higher for larger families, and lower for smaller families. See *Family* for who is included in the family.
**N**

*Native American:* a person who identified him-/herself as American Indian or Alaska Native and did not identify him-/herself as Hispanic, Spanish, or Latino when responding to the survey. For a specific population within an area, the Native American category is mutually exclusive of the other racial/ethnic groups (Asian, African American, Hispanic, white, and other or multiracial) displayed. Where sample size restrictions prevent showing Native Americans separately, they are included in other or multiracial.

*Native-born:* a person born in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other US territories or born abroad to US-citizen parents.

*Not burdened by housing and utility costs:* households that spend less than 30 percent of their income on selected housing and utility costs.

*Not low-income (family):* having total family income at or above 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In 2015, the federal poverty level was $24,250 for a family of four, slightly higher for larger families, and lower for smaller families. See *Family* for who is included in the family.

*Not working:* an adult who reported not having worked at all for pay or profit or in unpaid family work in the past 12 months.

*Not working full time:* an adult who worked less than 1,800 hours in the past 12 months. The number of hours worked in the past year is the number of weeks worked times the number of hours typically worked each week self-reported by the individual in the survey.

*Non-US citizen:* a foreign-born person who does not have US citizenship.

**O**

*Other or multiracial:* a person who identified him-/herself as other race or with more than one race and did not identify him-/herself as Hispanic, Spanish, or Latino when responding to the survey, plus any individuals in racial or ethnic groups not displayed for an area/subpopulation. For a specific population within an area, the other or multiracial category is mutually exclusive of the other racial/ethnic groups (Asian, African American, Hispanic, Native American, white) displayed. Where sample size restrictions prevent showing any of these other racial and ethnic groups separately, they are included in other or multiracial.
P

Parent: see Child-Parent Relationship discussion above.

Poor (family): having total family income below 100 percent of the federal poverty level. In 2015, the federal poverty level was $24,250 for a family of four, slightly higher for larger families, and lower for smaller families. See Family for who is included in the family.

Primary parental language: the language spoken at home as self-reported by the child’s parent(s). In a two-parent household where the mother and father have different primary languages, this reflects the mother’s primary language.1

S

Severely burdened by housing and utility costs: households that spend 50 percent or more of their income on selected housing and utility costs.

Somewhat burdened by housing and utility costs: households that spend 30 percent or more but less than 50 percent of their income on selected housing and utility costs.

U

US citizen: a person who is native born (see Native-born) or a naturalized US citizen.

W

White or non-Hispanic white: a person who identified him-/herself as white and did not identify him-/herself as Hispanic, Spanish, or Latino when responding to the survey. For a specific population within an area, the white category is mutually exclusive of the other racial/ethnic groups (Asian, African American, Hispanic, Native American, and other or multiracial) displayed. Where sample size restrictions prevent showing whites separately, they are included in other or multiracial.

Working full time: an adult who worked at least 1,800 hours in the past 12 months (approximately equal to 35 hours of work a week for 52 weeks a year). The number of hours worked in the past year is the number of weeks worked times the number of hours typically worked each week self-reported by the individual in the survey.
Note

The ACS collects information on the language spoken at home for individual respondents. If they indicate that they speak a language other than English, they are asked to report what language they speak at home. Only one language is recorded, so those who speak more than one language must choose one. Because this information is self-reported, the Census Bureau tabulates languages in the way they are recorded. For example, some individuals write down a language category, rather than a specific language. Further, to ensure confidentiality and simplify the data, the Census Bureau aggregates some less common languages into categories. For more information, please see Bernstein at al. (2014).

References


### EXHIBIT 1

**Metropolitan and Micropolitan Areas**

1. Aberdeen, SD  
2. Abilene, TX  
3. Ada, OK  
4. Adrian, MI  
5. Akron, OH  
6. Alamogordo, NM  
7. Albany, GA  
8. Albany, OR  
9. Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY  
10. Albert Lea, MN  
11. Albertville, AL  
12. Albuquerque, NM  
13. Alexandria, LA  
14. Alexandria, MN  
15. Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ  
16. Alma, MI  
17. Alpena, MI  
18. Altoona, PA  
19. Amarillo, TX  
20. Americus, GA  
21. Amsterdam, NY  
22. Anchorage, AK  
23. Andrews, TX  
24. Angola, IN  
25. Ann Arbor, MI  
26. Appleton, WI  
27. Arcadia, FL  
28. Ardmore, OK  
29. Arkadelphia, AR  
30. Arkansas City-Winfield, KS  
31. Asheville, NC  
32. Astoria, OR  
33. Atchison, KS  
34. Athens, TN  
35. Athens, TX  
36. Athens-Clarke County, GA  
37. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA  
38. Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ  
39. Auburn, IN  
40. Auburn, NY  
41. Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC  
42. Austin, MN  
43. Austin-Round Rock, TX  
44. Bainbridge, GA  
45. Bakersfield, CA  
46. Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD  
47. Baraboo, WI  
48. Barnstable Town, MA  
49. Barre, VT  
50. Bartlesville, OK  
51. Bastrop, LA  
52. Batesville, AR  
53. Baton Rouge, LA  
54. Battle Creek, MI  
55. Bay City, MI  
56. Bay City, TX  
57. Beaverton, NE  
58. Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX  
59. Beaver Dam, WI  
60. Beckley, WV  
61. Bedford, IN  
62. Beeville, TX  
63. Bellefontaine, OH  
64. Bellingham, WA  
65. Bemidji, MN  
66. Bennettsville, SC  
67. Bennington, VT  
68. Berlin, NH-VT  
69. Big Rapids, MI  
70. Big Spring, TX  
71. Big Stone Gap, VA  
72. Billings, MT  
73. Binghamton, NY  
74. Birmingham-Hoover, AL  
75. Bismarck, ND  
76. Blackfoot, ID  
77. Bloomington, IL  
78. Bloomington, IN  
79. Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA  
80. Bluefield, WV-VA  
81. Blytheville, AR  
82. Boise City, ID  
83. Borger, TX  
84. Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH  
85. Boulder, CO  
86. Bowling Green, KY  
87. Bradford, PA  
88. Brainerd, MN  
89. Branson, MO  
90. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA  
91. Bremerton, TX  
92. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT  
93. Brookhaven, MS  
94. Brookings, SD  
95. Brownsville-Harlingen, TX  
96. Brownwood, TX  
97. Brunswick, GA  
98. Bucyrus, OH  
99. Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY  
100. Burley, ID  
101. Burlington, IA-IL  
102. Burlington, NC  
103. Cadillac, MI  
104. Calhoun, GA  
105. California-Lexington Park, MD  
106. Cambridge, MD  
107. Cambridge, OH  
108. Canton, IL  
109. Canton-Massillon, OH  
110. Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL  
111. Cape Girardeau, MO-IL  
112. Carbondale-Marion, IL  
113. Carson City, NV  
114. Cedar City, UT  
115. Cedar Rapids, IA  
116. Cedartown, GA  
117. Celina, OH  
118. Centralia, IL  
119. Centralia, WA  
120. Chambersburg-Waynesboro, PA  
121. Champaign-Urbana, IL  
122. Charleston, WV  
123. Charleston-Mattoon, IL  
124. Charleston-North Charleston, SC  
125. Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC  
126. Charlottesville, VA  
127. Chattanooga, TN-GA  
128. Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-WI  
129. Chico, CA  
130. Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN  
131. Claremont-Lebanon, NH-VT  
132. Clarksville, TN  
133. Clarksville, TN-KY  
134. Cleveland, MS  
135. Cleveland, TN  
136. Cleveland-Elyria, OH  
137. Coeur d'Alene, ID  
138. Coffeyville, KS  
139. Coldwater, MI  
140. Colorado Springs, CO  
141. Columbia, SC  
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312. Idaho Falls, ID
313. Indiana, PA
314. Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN
315. Indianola, MS
316. Ionia, MI
317. Iowa City, IA
318. Iron Mountain, MI-WI
319. Jackson, MI
320. Jackson, MS
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323. Jackson, WY-ID
324. Jacksonville, FL
325. Jacksonville, NC
326. Jacksonville, TX
327. Jamestown, ND
328. Jamestown-Dunkirk-Fredonia, NY
329. Jasper, IN
330. Jefferson, GA
331. Jefferson City, MO
332. Jesup, GA
333. Johnson City, TN
334. Johnstown, PA
335. Jonesboro, AR
336. Joplin, MO
337. Junction City, KS
338. Juneau, AK
339. Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI
340. Kalamazoo-Portage, MI
341. Kansas City, MO-KS
342. Kapaa, HI
343. Kearney, NE
344. Kendallville, IN
345. Kennett, MO
346. Kennewick-Richland, WA
347. Ketchikan, AK
348. Killeen-Temple, TX
349. Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA
350. Kingston, NY
351. Kirksville, MO
352. Klamath Falls, OR
353. Knoxville, TN
354. Kokomo, IN
355. La Crosse-Onalaska, WI-MN
356. Lafayette, LA
357. Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN
358. La Grande, OR
359. Lake Charles, LA
360. Lake City, FL
361. Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ
362. Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL
363. Lamesa, TX
364. Lancaster, PA
365. Lansing-East Lansing, MI
366. Laredo, TX
367. Las Cruces, NM
368. Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV
369. Laurel, MS
370. Laurinburg, NC
371. Lawrenceburg, TN
372. Lawton, OK
373. Leveland, TX
374. Lewisburg, PA
375. Lewisburg, TN
376. Lewiston, ID-WA
377. Lewistown, PA
378. Lexington, NE
379. Lexington-Fayette, KY
380. Liberal, KS
381. Lincoln, IL
382. Lincoln, NE
383. Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR
384. Lock Haven, PA
385. Logan, UT-ID
386. Logansport, IN
387. London, KY
388. Longview, TX
389. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
390. Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN
391. Lubbock, TX
392. Ludington, MI
393. Lufkin, TX
394. Lumberton, NC
395. Lynchburg, VA
396. Macomb, IL
397. Macon-Bibb County, GA
398. Madera, CA
399. Madison, WI
400. Malone, NY
401. Malvern, AR
402. Manchester-Nashua, NH
403. Manhattan, KS
404. Mankato-North Mankato, MN
405. Marinette, WI-MI
406. Marion, IN
407. Marion, OH
408. Marquette, MI
409. Marshall, MN
410. Marshall, MO
411. Marshall, TX
412. Marshalltown, IA
413. Martin, TN
414. Martinsville, VA
415. Maryville, MO
416. Mason City, IA
417. Mayfield, KY
418. Maysville, KY
419. McAlester, OK
420. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX
421. McComb, MS
422. McMinville, TN
423. Meadville, PA
424. Medford, OR
425. Memphis, TN-MS-AR
426. Menomonie, WI
427. Merced, CA
428. Meridian, MS
429. Mexico, MO
430. Miami, OK
431. Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL
432. Midland, MI
433. Midland, TX
434. Milford, GA
435. Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI
436. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI
437. Minot, ND
438. Missoula, MT
439. Mitchell, SD
440. Moberly, MO
441. Mobile, AL
442. Modesto, CA
443. Monroe, LA
444. Montgomery, AL
445. Morgan City, LA
446. Morristown, TN
447. Moscow, ID
448. Moses Lake, WA
449. Mountain Home, AR
450. Mountain Home, ID
| 452. | Mount Pleasant, MI | 502. | Ottawa-Peru, IL | 552. | Reading, PA |
| 453. | Mount Pleasant, TX | 503. | Ottumwa, IA | 553. | Red Bluff, CA |
| 454. | Mount Sterling, KY | 504. | Owatonna, MN | 554. | Redding, CA |
| 455. | Mount Vernon, IL | 505. | Owensboro, KY | 555. | Red Wing, MN |
| 459. | Muskegon, MI | 509. | Ozark, AL | 559. | Richmond, VA |
| 461. | Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC-NC | 511. | Pahump, NV | 561. | Rio Grande City, TX |
| 462. | Nacogdoches, TX | 512. | Palestine, TX | 562. | Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |
| 463. | Napa, CA | 513. | Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL | 563. | Riverton, WY |
| 465. | Nashville-Davidson-- Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN | 515. | Panama City, FL | 565. | Rochelle, IL |
| 466. | Natchez, MS-LA | 516. | Paragould, AR | 566. | Rochester, MN |
| 468. | New Bern, NC | 518. | Paris, TX | 568. | Rockford, IL |
| 469. | Newberry, SC | 519. | Parsons, KS | 569. | Rockingham, NC |
| 470. | New Castle, IN | 520. | Payson, AZ | 570. | Rock Springs, WY |
| 471. | New Haven-Milford, CT | 521. | Pecos, TX | 571. | Rome, GA |
| 474. | Newport, OR | 524. | Peru, IN | 574. | Ruston, LA |
| 480. | Norfolk, NE | 530. | Pittsburgh, PA | 580. | St. George, UT |
| 482. | North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL | 532. | Platteville, WI | 582. | St. Louis, MO-IL |
| 484. | Norwich-New London, CT | 534. | Plymouth, IN | 584. | Salem, OR |
| 486. | Ocala, FL | 536. | Point Pleasant, WV-OH | 586. | Salinas, CA |
| 487. | Odessa, TX | 537. | Pontia, OK | 587. | Salisbury, MD-DE |
| 488. | Ogden-Clearfield, UT | 538. | Pontiac, IL | 588. | Salt Lake City, UT |
| 489. | Ogdensburg-Massena, NY | 539. | Portland-South Portland, ME | 589. | San Angelo, TX |
| 490. | Oil City, PA | 540. | Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA | 590. | San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX |
| 491. | Oklahoma City, OK | 541. | Port St. Lucie, FL | 591. | San Diego-Carlsbad, CA |
| 492. | Olean, NY | 542. | Pottsville, PA | 592. | Sandpoint, ID |
| 494. | Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA | 544. | Prineville, OR | 594. | San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA |
| 495. | Oneonta, NY | 545. | Providence-Warwick, RI-MA | 595. | San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |
| 497. | Opehuaus, LA | 547. | Pueblo, CO | 597. | Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA |
| 498. | Orangeburg, SC | 548. | Pullman, WA | 598. | Santa Fe, NM |
| 499. | Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL | 549. | Quincy, IL-MO | 599. | Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA |
| 500. | Oskaloosa, IA | 550. | Raleigh, NC | 600. | Santa Rosa, CA |