

# New England City and Town Areas

March 2020

## Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas in New England March 2020

- Combined Statistical Area (CSA)
- Metropolitan Statistical Area inside CSA
- Metropolitan Statistical Area outside CSA
- Micropolitan Statistical Area inside CSA
- Micropolitan Statistical Area outside CSA
- Metropolitan Division
- International
- State
- Core Based Statistical Area County
- Outside Core Based Statistical Area County

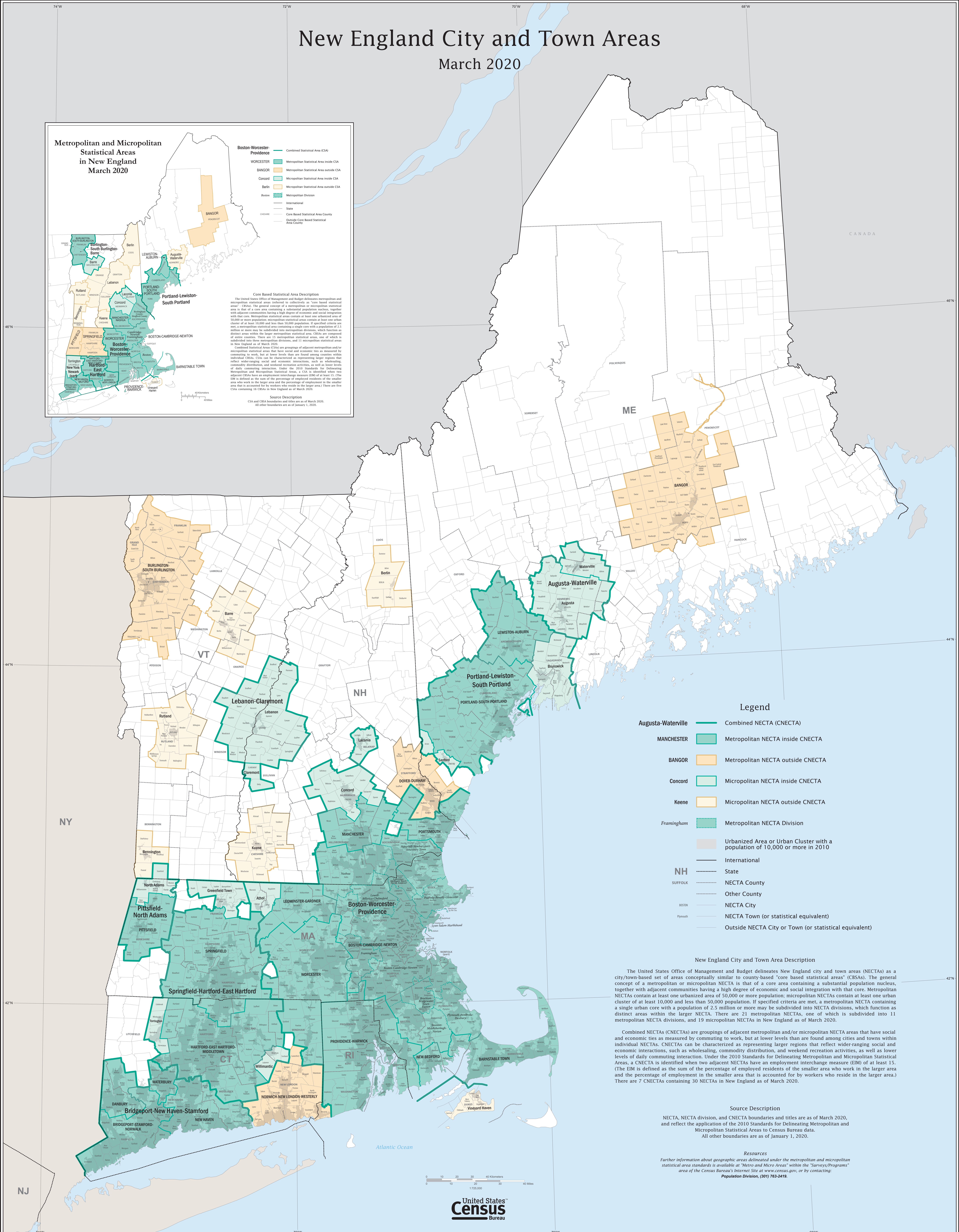
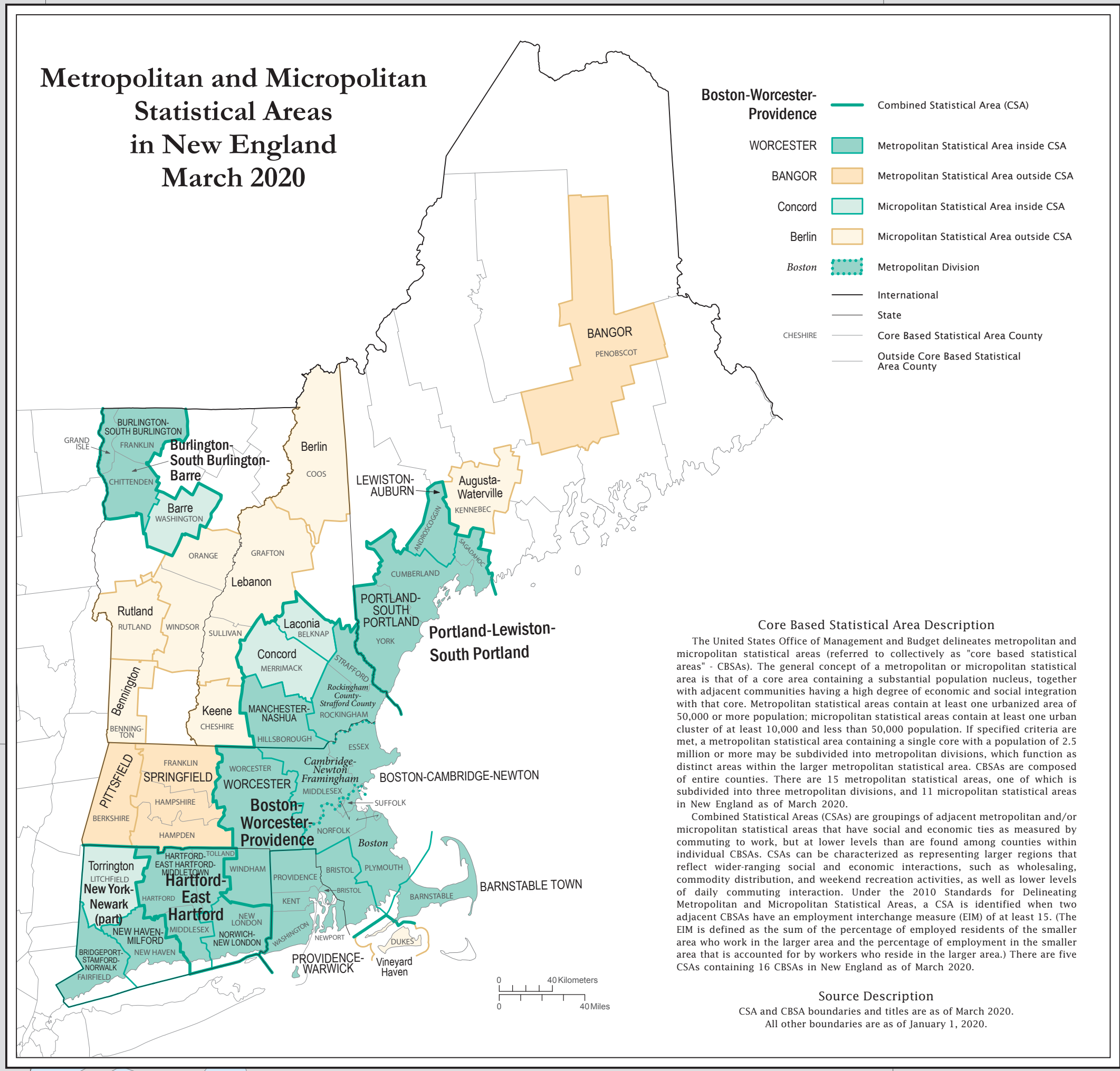
### Core Based Statistical Area Description

The United States Office of Management and Budget delineates metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (referred to collectively as "core based statistical areas" - CBSAs). The general concept of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Metropolitan statistical areas contain at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population. Micropolitan statistical areas contain at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 and less than 50,000 population. If specified criteria are met, a metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of 2.5 million or more may be subdivided into metropolitan divisions, which function as distinct areas within the larger metropolitan statistical area. CBSAs are composed of entire counties. There are 13 metropolitan statistical areas, one of which is subdivided into three metropolitan divisions, and 13 micropolitan statistical areas in New England as of March 2020.

Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs) are groupings of adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas that have social and economic ties as measured by commuting to work, but at lower levels than are found among counties within individual CBSAs. CSAs can be characterized as representing larger regions that reflect wider-ranging social and economic interactions, such as wholesaling, commodity distribution, and weekend recreation activities, as well as lower levels of daily commuting interaction. Under the 2010 Standards for Delineating Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, a CSA is identified when two adjacent CBSAs have an employment interchange measure (EIM) of at least 15. The EIM is defined as the sum of the percentage of employed residents of the smaller area that work in the larger area and the percentage of employed in the smaller area that is accounted for by workers who reside in the larger area. There are five CSAs containing 16 CBSAs in New England as of March 2020.

### Source Description

CSA and CBSA boundaries and titles are as of March 2020. All other boundaries are as of January 1, 2020.



## Legend

- Augusta-Waterville Combined NECTA (CNECTA)
- MANCHESTER Metropolitan NECTA inside CNECTA
- BANGOR Metropolitan NECTA outside CNECTA
- Concord Micropolitan NECTA inside CNECTA
- Keene Micropolitan NECTA outside CNECTA
- Framingham Metropolitan NECTA Division
- Urbanized Area or Urban Cluster with a population of 10,000 or more in 2010
- International
- State
- NH NECTA County
- SUFFOLK Other County
- BOSTON NECTA City
- Plymouth NECTA Town (or statistical equivalent)
- Outside NECTA City or Town (or statistical equivalent)

## New England City and Town Area Description

The United States Office of Management and Budget delineates New England city and town areas (NECTAs) as a city/town-based set of areas conceptually similar to county-based "core based statistical areas" (CBSAs). The general concept of a metropolitan or micropolitan NECTA is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Metropolitan NECTAs contain at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population; micropolitan NECTAs contain at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 and less than 50,000 population. If specified criteria are met, a metropolitan NECTA containing a single urban core with a population of 2.5 million or more may be subdivided into NECTA divisions, which function as distinct areas within the larger NECTA. There are 21 metropolitan NECTAs, one of which is subdivided into 11 metropolitan NECTA divisions, and 19 micropolitan NECTAs in New England as of March 2020.

Combined NECTAs (CNECTAs) are groupings of adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan NECTA areas that have social and economic ties as measured by commuting to work, but at lower levels than are found among cities and towns within individual NECTAs. CNECTAs can be characterized as representing larger regions that reflect wider-ranging social and economic interactions, such as wholesaling, commodity distribution, and weekend recreation activities, as well as lower levels of daily commuting interaction. Under the 2010 Standards for Delineating Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, a CNECTA is identified when two adjacent NECTAs have an employment interchange measure (EIM) of at least 15. (The EIM is defined as the sum of the percentage of employed residents of the smaller area who work in the larger area and the percentage of employment in the smaller area that is accounted for by workers who reside in the larger area.) There are 7 CNECTAs containing 30 NECTAs in New England as of March 2020.

## Source Description

NECTA, NECTA division, and CNECTA boundaries and titles are as of March 2020, and reflect the application of the 2010 Standards for Delineating Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas to Census Bureau data. All other boundaries are as of January 1, 2020.

## Resources

Further information about geographic areas delineated under the metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area standards is available at "Metro and Micro Areas" within the "Surveys/Programs" area of the Census Bureau's Internet Site at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), or by contacting: Population Division, (301) 763-2419.

