

1990

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SERIES CPH (3)

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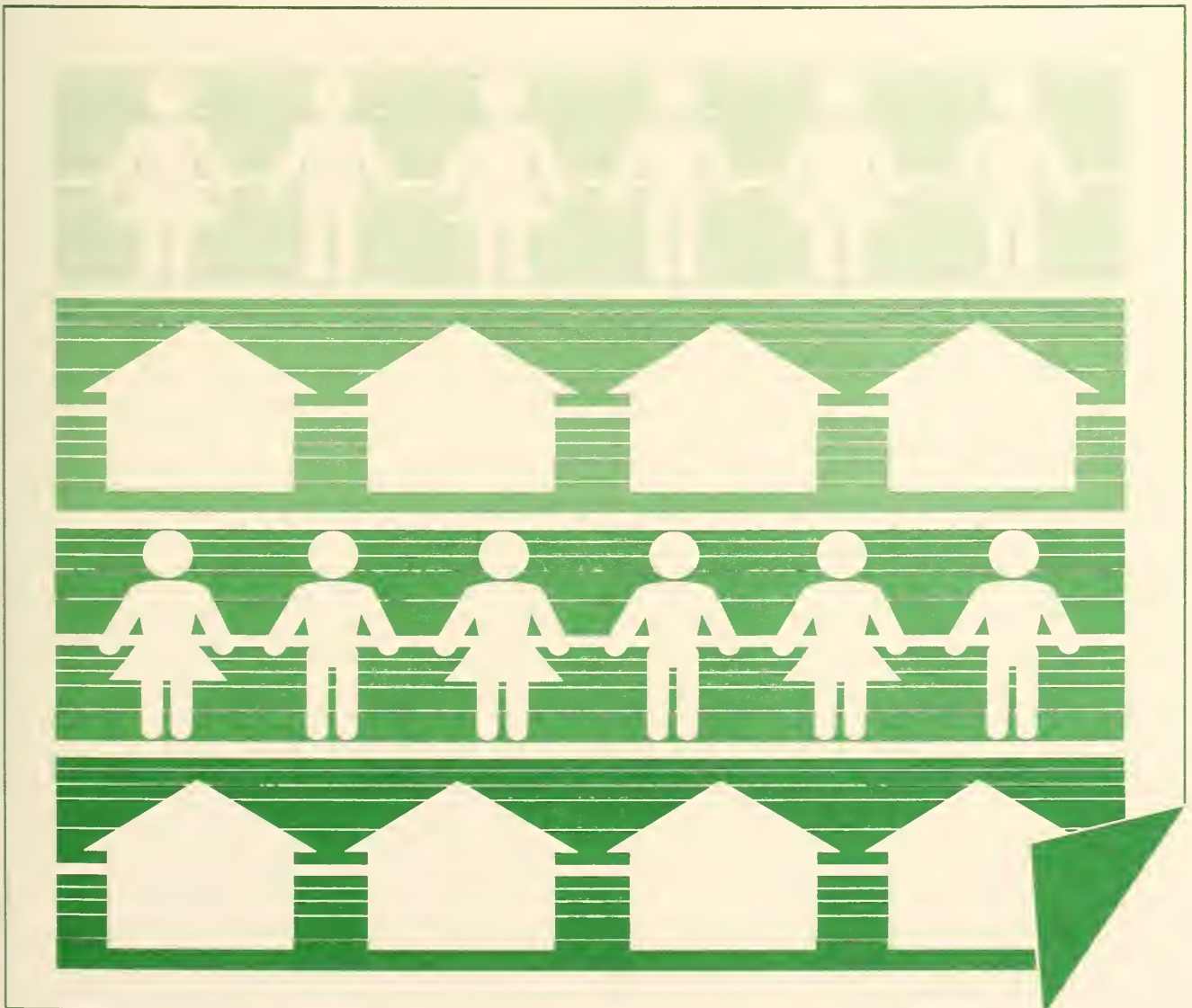
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1990 Census of
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Population and Housing
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**1990 Census of
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CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
--	---

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An astensk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	21
2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	5	13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	22
3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	7	14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	23
4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	8	15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	24
5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	9	16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	25
6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	10	17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	28
7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11	18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	32
8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12	19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	36
9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	15	20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	40
10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	19	21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	41
11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	20		

Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	42	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	56
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	43	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	60
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	44	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	61
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	45	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	62
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	46	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	63
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	47	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	64
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	48	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	65
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	49	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	66
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	50	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	67
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	51	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	68
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	52	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	69

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	70	45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	71
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	72

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	1-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables	1-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data	1-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	1-2
User Notes	1-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number
(Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.)

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class of worker	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title		Headnote		Column head	
Heading		Spanner		Boxhead	
Stubhead		Stub		Data field	
Sidehead		Page number and State name		Report title	

The diagram shows a sample table for Alaska with columns for 'Total', 'White', 'Black', 'Hispanic or Latino', and 'Other race'. The rows list various demographic categories such as 'Total population', 'Male', 'Female', and 'Under 18 years old'. The table is annotated with labels for its different parts: Heading, Stubhead, Stub, Sidehead, Boxhead, and Data field.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky			113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
34	New York				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
48	Virginia			125B	Dallas, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin			128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Milville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			324	Tulsa, OK MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
		295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	326	Tyler, TX MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA		
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA				
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
				336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
				341	Worcester, MA MSA
				342	Yakima, WA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA		
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	343	York, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
JACKSON COUNTY, MI¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract 1990 tract

JACKSON COUNTY, MI¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

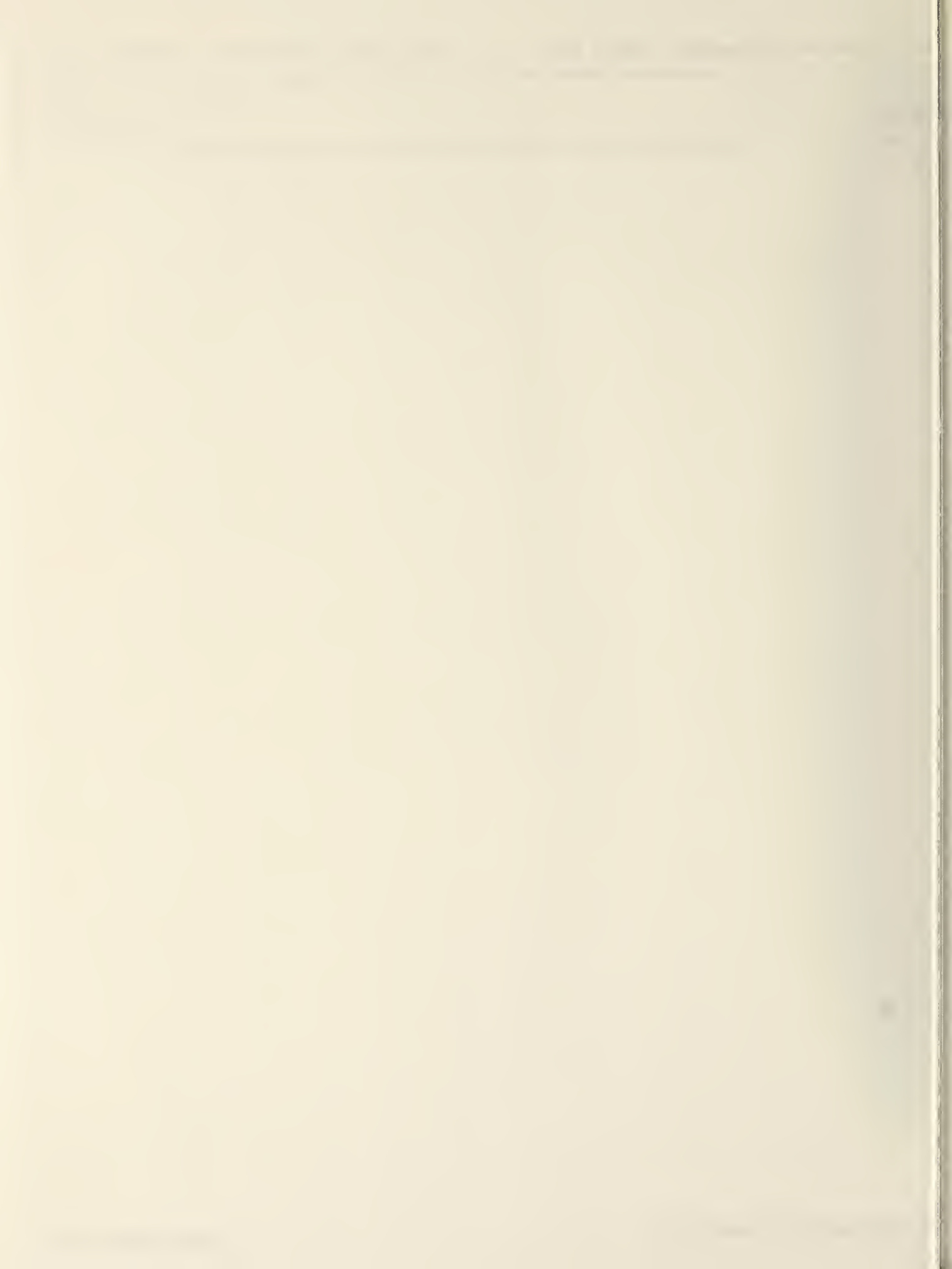


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Table with columns: Census Tract or Block Numbering Area, Tract 50, Tract 51, Tract 52, Tract 53, Tract 54, Tract 55, Tract 56, Tract 57, Tract 58, Tract 59. Rows include: LAND AREA (Square kilometers, Square miles), AGE (All persons, Female, Male), HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (All persons, Persons 65 years and over), FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (Families, Married-couple families, Female householder, no husband present), and MARITAL STATUS (Males 15 years and over, Females 15 years and over).

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County			Jackson city, Jackson County		
	Jackson, MI MSA	Total	Jackson city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Tract 11
AGE						
All persons	135 557	135 557	30 020	2 524	2 377	456
Under 5 years	9 804	9 804	2 614	223	313	50
5 to 9 years	9 894	9 894	2 305	169	226	57
10 to 14 years	9 642	9 642	1 894	146	166	43
15 to 19 years	9 358	9 358	1 964	158	182	38
20 to 24 years	8 746	8 746	2 376	233	259	43
25 to 34 years	22 775	22 775	5 590	479	465	75
35 to 44 years	20 959	20 959	3 912	273	293	62
45 to 54 years	14 250	14 250	2 368	186	176	32
55 to 64 years	12 426	12 426	2 375	157	152	25
65 to 74 years	10 331	10 331	2 438	191	87	20
75 to 84 years	5 566	5 566	1 641	176	45	9
85 years and over	1 806	1 806	543	133	13	2
1 and 4 years	4 002	4 002	1 014	70	121	18
5 years and over	104 331	104 331	22 823	1 962	1 642	299
10 years and over	100 607	100 607	22 100	1 905	1 577	285
15 years and over	95 097	95 097	20 782	1 782	1 430	260
20 years and over	24 041	24 041	5 886	584	229	44
25 years and over	21 587	21 587	5 419	556	195	38
Median	33.9	33.9	31.7	31.5	25.7	24.7
Female	68 441	68 441	15 949	1 404	1 241	258
Under 5 years	4 800	4 800	1 282	112	158	22
5 to 9 years	4 875	4 875	1 116	81	108	30
10 to 14 years	4 690	4 690	892	76	69	26
15 to 19 years	4 533	4 533	996	82	109	23
20 to 24 years	4 320	4 320	1 276	129	144	28
25 to 34 years	11 037	11 037	2 826	249	239	44
35 to 44 years	10 189	10 189	1 978	135	157	36
45 to 54 years	7 013	7 013	1 261	87	92	21
55 to 64 years	6 369	6 369	1 290	84	70	11
65 to 74 years	5 768	5 768	1 519	124	52	10
75 to 84 years	3 502	3 502	1 097	130	32	6
85 years and over	1 345	1 345	416	115	11	1
1 and 4 years	1 985	1 985	507	33	59	7
5 years and over	53 198	53 198	12 479	1 125	891	177
10 years and over	51 375	51 375	12 115	1 090	854	168
15 years and over	48 658	48 658	11 385	1 021	766	153
20 years and over	13 902	13 902	3 722	413	133	23
25 years and over	12 669	12 669	3 488	400	121	20
Median	35.0	35.0	33.5	34.0	26.1	25.0
Male	67 116	67 116	14 071	1 120	1 136	198
Median age	33.0	33.0	30.0	29.0	25.4	24.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	135 557	135 557	30 020	2 524	2 377	456
Households	130 700	130 700	29 121	2 165	2 342	446
Householder	50 242	50 242	12 153	923	883	170
Family householder	36 501	36 501	7 479	516	538	118
Nonfamily householder	13 741	13 741	4 674	407	345	52
Living alone	11 561	11 561	3 908	306	258	43
Spouse	29 776	29 776	5 216	296	265	45
Child	41 764	41 764	9 059	663	638	171
Other relatives	3 905	3 905	1 011	984	113	16
Nonrelatives	5 013	5 013	1 709	182	243	44
Multigenerational persons	3 835	3 835	428	274	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1 022	1 022	471	85	35	10
Persons per household	2.61	2.61	2.41	2.36	2.69	2.79
Persons per family	3.07	3.07	3.06	3.08	3.31	3.14
Persons 65 years and over	17 703	17 703	4 622	500	145	31
Households	16 753	16 753	4 314	214	144	31
Householder	11 484	11 484	3 146	159	115	23
Nonfamily householder	5 338	5 338	1 788	97	77	13
Living alone	5 151	5 151	1 750	88	73	12
Spouse	4 265	4 265	918	35	21	4
Other relatives	709	709	176	11	3	1
Nonrelatives	295	295	74	9	5	3
Multigenerational persons	837	837	245	245	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	113	113	63	41	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	36 501	36 501	7 479	516	538	118
1 own children under 18 years	17 435	17 435	3 870	303	364	87
2 own children under 18 years	32 391	32 391	7 217	546	702	154
Married-couple families	29 731	29 731	5 185	297	260	47
1 own children under 18 years	13 357	13 357	2 370	150	150	29
2 own children under 18 years	25 799	25 799	4 767	303	328	55
Female householder, no husband present	5 175	5 175	1 865	183	227	64
1 own children under 18 years	3 229	3 229	1 259	131	184	54
2 own children under 18 years	5 315	5 315	2 090	207	324	91
MARRITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	52 141	52 141	10 548	851	766	126
Married	13 704	13 704	3 296	325	317	44
Married, except separated	31 335	31 335	5 425	330	274	48
Divorced	949	949	267	34	41	7
Widowed	1 239	1 239	331	46	23	4
Unmarried	4 914	4 914	1 229	116	111	23
Females 15 years and over	54 076	54 076	12 659	1 135	906	180
Married	10 044	10 044	2 884	282	294	50
Married, except separated	30 701	30 701	5 484	336	297	47
Divorced	1 034	1 034	399	41	71	16
Widowed	6 528	6 528	2 009	288	72	18
Unmarried	5 769	5 769	1 883	188	172	49

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson city, Jackson County—Con.		Remainder of Jackson County		
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 53	Tract 58	Tract 59
AGE					
All persons	2 196	1 289	7 635	881	4 010
Under 5 years	200	125	567	—	180
5 to 9 years	172	115	540	—	155
10 to 14 years	161	81	460	—	148
15 to 19 years	137	87	441	3	134
20 to 24 years	179	105	391	120	339
25 to 34 years	408	249	1 100	437	1 079
35 to 44 years	270	177	1 192	208	840
45 to 54 years	164	77	722	79	461
55 to 64 years	167	98	823	31	326
65 to 74 years	205	96	789	2	243
75 to 84 years	108	68	418	1	87
85 years and over	25	11	192	—	18
3 and 4 years	79	48	252	—	78
16 years and over	1 638	949	5 979	881	3 500
18 years and over	1 584	918	5 806	881	3 452
21 years and over	1 490	861	5 549	872	3 357
60 years and over	433	223	1 869	12	508
62 years and over	397	201	1 693	6	437
Median	30.9	29.9	37.4	32.1	34.7
Female	1 122	650	4 083	2	1 138
Under 5 years	105	58	293	—	93
5 to 9 years	81	52	288	—	85
10 to 14 years	74	28	214	—	72
15 to 19 years	58	43	199	—	63
20 to 24 years	93	58	209	—	90
25 to 34 years	207	129	575	2	196
35 to 44 years	130	88	613	—	135
45 to 54 years	85	44	378	—	120
55 to 64 years	86	55	452	—	103
65 to 74 years	124	48	438	—	112
75 to 84 years	60	38	273	—	55
85 years and over	19	9	151	—	14
3 and 4 years	41	23	120	—	42
16 years and over	852	504	3 246	2	875
18 years and over	828	490	3 164	2	849
21 years and over	785	458	3 050	2	814
60 years and over	257	122	1 127	—	233
62 years and over	239	108	1 027	—	215
Median	32.2	31.6	39.0	30.5	33.4
Male	1 074	639	3 552	879	2 872
Median age	29.7	27.7	35.7	32.1	35.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 196	1 289	7 635	881	4 010
In households	2 196	1 274	7 467	—	2 136
Householder	876	492	3 044	—	850
Family householder	549	328	2 188	—	584
Nonfamily householder	327	164	856	—	266
Living alone	270	139	765	—	215
Spouse	342	233	1 861	—	436
Child	706	417	2 217	—	672
Other relatives	117	54	153	—	77
Nonrelatives	155	78	192	—	101
Institutionalized persons	—	—	158	881	1 851
Other persons in group quarters	—	15	10	—	23
Persons per household	2.50	2.57	2.46	—	2.49
Persons per family	3.13	3.10	2.94	—	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	338	175	1 399	3	348
In households	338	175	1 244	—	276
Householder	251	121	855	—	188
Nonfamily householder	117	57	389	—	86
Living alone	109	55	383	—	84
Spouse	66	42	349	—	68
Other relatives	16	8	33	—	14
Nonrelatives	5	4	7	—	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	155	3	71
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	549	328	2 188	—	584
With own children under 18 years	283	185	954	—	272
Number of own children under 18 years	550	341	1 747	—	519
Morried-couple families	337	225	1 859	—	431
With own children under 18 years	161	107	764	—	188
Number of own children under 18 years	342	221	1 453	—	367
Female householder, no husband present	175	83	272	—	122
With own children under 18 years	104	62	169	—	73
Number of own children under 18 years	187	98	266	—	129
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	801	456	2 780	879	2 639
Never married	274	147	595	459	986
Now married, except separated	352	227	1 901	192	928
Separated	30	11	32	37	165
Widowed	28	13	77	28	51
Divorced	117	58	175	163	509
Females 15 years and over	862	512	3 288	2	888
Never married	171	122	498	1	152
Now married, except separated	364	236	1 902	1	453
Separated	33	17	42	—	25
Widowed	150	57	526	—	120
Divorced	144	80	320	—	138

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County					Remainder of Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 58	Tract 59
AGE										
All persons	11 983	11 983	6 615	601	977	1 841	444	1 644	1 843	2 060
under 5 years	924	924	804	93	185	220	46	138	-	7
5 to 9 years	764	764	640	41	116	207	36	145	-	3
10 to 14 years	714	714	588	46	90	192	30	145	-	2
15 to 19 years	775	775	621	43	100	165	41	157	7	26
20 to 24 years	1 169	1 169	932	55	111	120	46	99	286	256
25 to 34 years	3 118	3 118	1 946	105	134	280	52	244	982	815
35 to 44 years	2 185	2 185	921	128	128	188	55	217	462	649
45 to 54 years	903	903	483	33	64	128	35	154	77	61
55 to 64 years	458	458	255	36	29	153	36	160	21	73
65 to 74 years	464	464	368	44	13	110	32	118	7	29
75 to 84 years	241	241	198	28	4	61	25	56	1	9
85 years and over	68	68	61	12	3	17	8	11	-	-
3 and 4 years	316	316	278	29	63	86	17	43	-	3
5 years and over	9 431	9 431	4 480	414	566	1 190	320	1 191	1 843	2 047
16 years and over	9 136	9 136	4 215	395	524	1 125	305	1 127	1 843	2 047
21 years and over	8 641	8 641	3 854	369	463	1 080	278	1 039	1 817	1 988
60 years and over	1 078	1 078	847	102	267	68	68	245	14	70
62 years and over	945	945	743	90	22	229	77	230	12	61
Median	30.2	30.2	26.2	27.3	19.9	25.8	29.3	30.5	31.0	34.1
Female										
under 5 years	4 193	4 193	3 512	330	529	1 032	231	875	3	24
5 to 9 years	470	470	412	51	90	105	25	80	-	5
10 to 14 years	373	373	317	14	42	100	13	74	-	2
15 to 19 years	371	371	314	24	44	101	16	76	-	1
20 to 24 years	366	366	314	25	55	56	51	51	-	1
25 to 34 years	940	940	584	65	79	76	20	44	-	1
35 to 44 years	669	669	554	51	70	178	25	131	2	5
45 to 54 years	346	346	245	41	69	116	31	122	1	1
55 to 64 years	315	315	244	12	33	69	14	81	-	3
65 to 74 years	307	307	250	22	13	92	19	64	-	1
75 to 84 years	236	236	201	16	6	59	19	59	-	4
85 years and over	145	145	123	13	3	38	18	35	-	1
3 and 4 years	165	165	144	15	25	42	10	28	-	3
5 years and over	2 907	2 907	2 413	233	322	711	166	633	3	13
16 years and over	2 765	2 765	2 292	222	300	677	159	599	3	15
21 years and over	2 549	2 549	2 102	209	261	624	148	553	3	15
60 years and over	583	583	498	62	17	162	49	143	-	5
62 years and over	525	525	446	55	14	141	47	127	-	5
Median	27.8	27.8	27.3	28.0	20.8	26.3	32.4	31.2	27.5	32.0
Male										
Median age	30.9	30.9	25.2	27.1	15.0	21.2	25.8	29.7	31.0	34.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	11 983	11 983	6 615	601	977	1 841	444	1 644	1 843	2 060
All households	7 758	7 758	4 446	571	975	1 840	444	1 643	-	36
householder	2 809	2 809	2 326	218	325	642	174	578	-	16
family householder	1 899	1 899	1 557	144	229	443	98	425	-	11
nonfamily householder	910	910	769	74	199	199	76	153	-	5
living alone	784	784	662	62	75	176	61	129	-	3
spouse	803	803	601	61	61	136	34	220	-	4
other relatives	3 113	3 113	2 618	209	457	798	171	616	-	15
other relatives	621	621	541	34	61	172	33	149	-	1
nonrelatives	422	422	360	29	71	92	32	50	-	2
institutionalized persons	4 158	4 158	134	14	-	-	-	-	1 843	2 020
Other persons in group quarters	57	57	35	16	2	1	-	-	-	2
Persons per household	2.74	2.74	2.75	2.54	2.95	2.62	2.60	2.87	-	2.69
Persons per family	3.36	3.36	3.39	3.15	3.45	3.44	3.46	3.37	-	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	773	773	625	84	20	188	65	185	8	38
All households	708	708	612	72	20	188	65	185	-	6
householder	509	509	442	53	13	127	54	128	-	4
family householder	236	236	211	24	9	50	36	46	-	2
living alone	213	213	189	21	6	41	32	41	-	2
spouse	123	123	102	12	3	31	7	38	-	2
other relatives	48	48	42	3	1	21	2	13	-	-
nonrelatives	28	28	26	4	3	9	2	6	-	-
institutionalized persons	53	53	12	12	-	-	-	-	8	31
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 899	1 899	1 557	144	229	443	98	425	-	11
With own children under 18 years	1 120	1 120	928	77	182	268	48	200	-	6
Number of own children under 18 years	2 373	2 373	1 987	157	399	617	111	411	-	12
Married-couple families	868	868	643	62	67	135	40	231	-	6
With own children under 18 years	423	423	306	24	47	55	21	95	-	3
Number of own children under 18 years	925	925	700	45	109	149	53	216	-	6
Female householder, no husband present	927	927	832	77	153	292	51	170	-	4
With own children under 18 years	637	637	573	51	126	206	25	97	-	3
Number of own children under 18 years	1 364	1 364	1 225	110	275	461	56	180	-	4
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	6 602	6 602	2 110	185	253	496	158	571	1 840	2 032
ever married	3 676	3 676	926	77	131	231	63	214	1 330	1 164
now married, except separated	1 670	1 670	717	67	75	154	45	239	257	431
separated	326	326	121	11	32	32	13	28	75	115
divorced	119	119	50	1	6	16	10	14	26	29
widowed	811	811	298	29	29	63	27	76	152	293
Females 15 years and over	2 979	2 979	2 473	237	333	726	172	645	3	16
ever married	1 133	1 133	767	85	172	307	55	201	3	4
now married, except separated	559	559	646	65	62	158	39	228	-	4
separated	201	201	177	12	35	52	13	44	-	1
divorced	364	364	314	37	18	103	34	81	-	2
widowed	422	422	367	38	46	106	31	91	-	3

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI	Jackson County
	MSA	
AGE		
All persons	655	655
Under 5 years	49	49
5 to 9 years	71	71
10 to 14 years	55	55
15 to 19 years	53	53
20 to 24 years	58	58
25 to 34 years	117	117
35 to 44 years	112	112
45 to 54 years	81	81
55 to 64 years	30	30
65 to 74 years	26	26
75 to 84 years	3	3
85 years and over	-	-
3 and 4 years	24	24
16 years and over	470	470
18 years and over	448	448
21 years and over	410	410
60 years and over	47	47
62 years and over	39	39
Median	28.6	28.6
Female	319	319
Under 5 years	28	28
5 to 9 years	35	35
10 to 14 years	24	24
15 to 19 years	26	26
20 to 24 years	30	30
25 to 34 years	59	59
35 to 44 years	54	54
45 to 54 years	30	30
55 to 64 years	16	16
65 to 74 years	14	14
75 to 84 years	3	3
85 years and over	-	-
3 and 4 years	13	13
16 years and over	227	227
18 years and over	214	214
21 years and over	195	195
60 years and over	26	26
62 years and over	21	21
Median	28.6	28.6
Male	336	336
Median age	28.7	28.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	655	655
In households	630	630
Householder	226	226
Family householder	170	170
Nonfamily householder	56	56
Living alone	47	47
Spouse	102	102
Child	234	234
Other relatives	20	20
Nonrelatives	48	48
Institutionalized persons	23	23
Other persons in group quarters	2	2
Persons per household	2.77	2.77
Persons per family	3.22	3.22
Persons 65 years and over	29	29
In households	29	29
Householder	19	19
Nonfamily householder	10	10
Living alone	10	10
Spouse	7	7
Other relatives	2	2
Nonrelatives	1	1
Institutionalized persons	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	170	170
With own children under 18 years	102	102
Number of own children under 18 years	188	188
Married-couple families	111	111
With own children under 18 years	63	63
Number of own children under 18 years	125	125
Female householder, no husband present	44	44
With own children under 18 years	30	30
Number of own children under 18 years	51	51
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	248	248
Never married	80	80
Now married, except separated	120	120
Separated	9	9
Widowed	3	3
Divorced	36	36
Females 15 years and over	232	232
Never married	58	58
Now married, except separated	108	108
Separated	7	7
Widowed	12	12
Divorced	47	47

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, Mi MSA	Jackson County
AGE		
All persons	653	653
Under 5 years	66	66
5 to 9 years	65	65
10 to 14 years	57	57
15 to 19 years	75	75
20 to 24 years	47	47
25 to 34 years	104	104
35 to 44 years	109	109
45 to 54 years	79	79
55 to 64 years	34	34
65 to 74 years	11	11
75 to 84 years	4	4
85 years and over	2	2
3 and 4 years	27	27
5 years and over	443	443
18 years and over	411	411
21 years and over	378	378
60 years and over	27	27
62 years and over	24	24
Median	27.3	27.3
Female	329	329
Under 5 years	33	33
5 to 9 years	29	29
10 to 14 years	27	27
15 to 19 years	36	36
20 to 24 years	24	24
25 to 34 years	56	56
35 to 44 years	62	62
45 to 54 years	38	38
55 to 64 years	14	14
65 to 74 years	6	6
75 to 84 years	2	2
85 years and over	2	2
3 and 4 years	14	14
5 years and over	229	229
18 years and over	210	210
21 years and over	200	200
50 years and over	13	13
62 years and over	13	13
Median	28.6	28.6
Male	324	324
Median age	25.3	25.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	653	653
1 household	624	624
Householder	153	153
Family householder	125	125
Nonfamily householder	28	28
Living alone	23	23
Spouse	146	146
Child	279	279
Other relatives	22	22
Nonrelatives	24	24
Institutionalized persons	22	22
Other persons in group quarters	7	7
Persons per household	3.22	3.22
Persons per family	3.62	3.62
Persons 65 years and over	17	17
1 household	17	17
Householder	9	9
Nonfamily householder	4	4
Living alone	3	3
Spouse	2	2
Other relatives	5	5
Nonrelatives	1	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	125	125
With own children under 18 years	85	85
Number of own children under 18 years	229	229
Married-couple families	112	112
With own children under 18 years	78	78
Number of own children under 18 years	203	203
Female householder, no husband present	5	5
With own children under 18 years	4	4
Number of own children under 18 years	14	14
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	225	225
Never married	88	88
Ever married, except separated	122	122
Married	2	2
Divorced	2	2
Widowed	9	9
Females 15 years and over	240	240
Never married	63	63
Ever married, except separated	157	157
Married	1	1
Divorced	7	7
Widowed	12	12

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city
AGE			
All persons	2 303	2 303	954
Under 5 years	248	248	112
5 to 9 years	224	224	105
10 to 14 years	196	196	80
15 to 19 years	220	220	109
20 to 24 years	202	202	91
25 to 34 years	433	433	146
35 to 44 years	336	336	120
45 to 54 years	173	173	64
55 to 64 years	143	143	67
65 to 74 years	76	76	35
75 to 84 years	37	37	16
85 years and over	15	15	9
3 and 4 years	92	92	34
16 years and over	1 592	1 592	635
18 years and over	1 501	1 501	594
21 years and over	1 377	1 377	528
60 years and over	195	195	94
62 years and over	167	167	80
Median	26.3	26.3	24.0
Female	1 046	1 046	497
Under 5 years	129	129	54
5 to 9 years	124	124	64
10 to 14 years	89	89	38
15 to 19 years	104	104	56
20 to 24 years	88	88	50
25 to 34 years	169	169	74
35 to 44 years	126	126	59
45 to 54 years	76	76	32
55 to 64 years	68	68	33
65 to 74 years	42	42	21
75 to 84 years	21	21	8
85 years and over	10	10	8
3 and 4 years	46	46	17
16 years and over	685	685	330
18 years and over	644	644	311
21 years and over	585	585	274
60 years and over	108	108	53
62 years and over	94	94	47
Median	24.5	24.5	23.8
Male	1 257	1 257	457
Median age	27.5	27.5	24.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	2 303	2 303	954
In households	2 036	2 036	936
Householder	598	598	296
Family householder	438	438	206
Nonfamily householder	160	160	90
Living alone	130	130	74
Spouse	322	322	118
Child	860	860	380
Other relatives	135	135	78
Nonrelatives	121	121	64
Institutionalized persons	257	257	10
Other persons in group quarters	10	10	8
Persons per household	2.88	2.88	2.81
Persons per family	3.36	3.36	3.36
Persons 65 years and over	128	128	60
In households	122	122	60
Householder	84	84	42
Nonfamily householder	39	39	20
Living alone	37	37	18
Spouse	25	25	10
Other relatives	13	13	8
Nonrelatives	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	6	6	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	438	438	206
With own children under 18 years	254	254	114
Number of own children under 18 years	687	687	298
Married-couple families	315	315	127
With own children under 18 years	171	171	61
Number of own children under 18 years	454	454	165
Female householder, no husband present	98	98	68
With own children under 18 years	68	68	49
Number of own children under 18 years	196	196	119
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	931	931	316
Never married	370	370	123
Now married, except separated	399	399	143
Separated	41	41	13
Widowed	18	18	6
Divorced	103	103	31
Females 15 years and over	704	704	341
Never married	220	220	128
Now married, except separated	326	326	124
Separated	27	27	18
Widowed	54	54	31
Divorced	77	77	40

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city
AGE			
All persons	134 283	134 283	29 561
Under 5 years	9 649	9 649	2 564
5 to 9 years	9 765	9 765	2 253
10 to 14 years	9 527	9 527	1 859
15 to 19 years	9 236	9 236	1 913
20 to 24 years	8 646	8 646	2 331
25 to 34 years	22 558	22 558	5 521
35 to 44 years	20 807	20 807	3 862
45 to 54 years	14 142	14 142	2 335
55 to 64 years	12 342	12 342	2 341
65 to 74 years	10 282	10 282	2 418
75 to 84 years	5 536	5 536	1 629
85 years and over	1 793	1 793	535
3 and 4 years	3 943	3 943	1 000
6 years and over	103 479	103 479	22 512
8 years and over	99 808	99 808	21 809
10 years and over	94 365	94 365	20 521
60 years and over	23 905	23 905	5 827
62 years and over	21 468	21 468	5 368
Median	34.0	34.0	31.8
Female	67 823	67 823	15 714
Under 5 years	4 716	4 716	1 258
5 to 9 years	4 810	4 810	1 088
10 to 14 years	4 642	4 642	880
15 to 19 years	4 473	4 473	972
20 to 24 years	4 275	4 275	1 252
25 to 34 years	10 943	10 943	2 791
35 to 44 years	10 123	10 123	1 951
45 to 54 years	6 959	6 959	1 245
55 to 64 years	6 321	6 321	1 270
65 to 74 years	5 742	5 742	1 508
75 to 84 years	3 483	3 483	1 090
85 years and over	1 336	1 336	409
3 and 4 years	1 954	1 954	499
6 years and over	52 787	52 787	12 313
8 years and over	50 991	50 991	11 959
10 years and over	48 304	48 304	11 243
60 years and over	13 821	13 821	3 687
62 years and over	12 598	12 598	3 456
Median	35.0	35.0	33.5
Male	66 460	66 460	13 847
Median age	33.1	33.1	30.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	134 283	134 283	29 561
In households	129 524	129 524	28 670
Householder	49 897	49 897	11 992
Family householder	36 263	36 263	7 376
Nonfamily householder	13 634	13 634	4 616
Living alone	11 467	11 467	3 859
Spouse	29 586	29 586	5 167
Child	41 265	41 265	8 887
Other relatives	3 821	3 821	941
Nonrelatives	4 955	4 955	1 683
Institutionalized persons	3 743	3 743	425
Other persons in group quarters	1 016	1 016	466
Persons per household	2.61	2.61	2.41
Persons per family	3.07	3.07	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	17 611	17 611	4 582
In households	16 664	16 664	4 274
Householder	11 418	11 418	3 115
Nonfamily householder	5 302	5 302	1 770
Living alone	5 117	5 117	1 714
Spouse	4 250	4 250	914
Other relatives	701	701	171
Nonrelatives	295	295	74
Institutionalized persons	834	834	245
Other persons in group quarters	113	113	63
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	36 263	36 263	7 376
With own children under 18 years	17 307	17 307	3 818
Number of own children under 18 years	31 984	31 984	7 079
Married-couple families	29 551	29 551	5 119
With own children under 18 years	13 265	13 265	2 341
Number of own children under 18 years	25 534	25 534	4 695
Female householder, no husband present	5 127	5 127	1 834
With own children under 18 years	3 200	3 200	1 239
Number of own children under 18 years	5 194	5 194	2 030
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	51 687	51 687	10 397
Never married	13 541	13 541	3 238
Now married, except separated	31 118	31 118	5 355
Separated	936	936	264
Widowed	1 229	1 229	327
Divorced	4 863	4 863	1 213
Females 15 years and over	53 655	53 655	12 488
Never married	9 922	9 922	2 821
Now married, except separated	30 509	30 509	5 430
Separated	1 021	1 021	390
Widowed	6 485	6 485	1 984
Divorced	5 718	5 718	1 863

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County	Totals for split tracts/ BNAs in Jackson County						Jackson city, Jackson County								
			Tract 61						Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
RACE		Total	149 756	37 446	6 714	3 049	3 193	2 513	4 662	1 731	1 526	1 073	4 587	3 608			
White	135 557	30 020	6 614	2 891	2 524	3 193	2 328	4 456	1 642	1 230	929	4 345	3 336				
Black	11 983	6 615	12	102	60	21	16	19	3	7	3	10	7				
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	655	219	37	15	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
American Indian	646	217	37	15	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Eskimo	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Aleut	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Asian or Pacific Islander	653	153	15	20	8	8	10	17	13	1	—	48	21				
Asian	635	150	15	20	7	7	9	17	13	1	—	48	21				
Chinese	60	14	10	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	2				
Filipino	72	17	2	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	2				
Japanese	155	35	3	3	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	22	4				
Asian Indian	112	14	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	1				
Korean	114	17	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	2				
Vietnamese	48	34	—	7	1	1	9	1	2	—	—	6	8				
Cambodian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Thai	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other Asian	62	19	1	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	7	—				
Pacific Islander	18	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Hawaiian	112	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Southeast Asian	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other Pacific Islander	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other race	908	439	36	21	39	38	38	70	11	19	56	17	28				
HISPANIC ORIGIN		Total	149 756	37 446	6 714	3 049	3 193	2 513	4 662	1 731	1 526	1 073	4 587	3 608			
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 303	954	76	49	90	44	78	189	189	81	84	80	39	3 608			
Mexican	1 713	734	58	39	70	16	65	123	123	16	37	69	21	36			
Puerto Rican	162	53	2	1	7	4	4	—	—	5	9	2	—	2			
Cuban	39	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—			
Other Hispanic	392	153	16	9	8	7	9	6	6	6	16	9	14	23			
Not of Hispanic origin	147 453	36 492	6 638	3 000	3 103	2 435	2 435	4 533	1 704	1 462	993	4 548	3 547				
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN		Total	149 756	37 446	6 714	3 049	3 193	2 513	4 662	1 731	1 526	1 073	4 587	3 608			
White	135 557	30 020	6 614	2 891	2 524	3 193	2 328	4 456	1 642	1 230	929	4 345	3 336				
Hispanic origin	1 274	459	45	28	55	42	42	59	32	22	22	23	37				
Not of Hispanic origin	134 283	29 561	6 569	2 863	2 469	3 151	2 286	4 397	1 610	1 198	907	4 322	3 299				
Black	11 983	6 615	12	102	60	21	16	19	3	7	3	10	7				
Hispanic origin	161	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Not of Hispanic origin	11 822	6 535	12	102	598	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	655	219	37	15	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Hispanic origin	28	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Not of Hispanic origin	627	202	37	15	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Asian or Pacific Islander	653	153	15	20	8	8	10	17	13	1	—	48	21				
Hispanic origin	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Not of Hispanic origin	641	151	15	19	8	8	10	17	13	1	—	48	21				
Other race	908	439	36	21	39	38	38	70	11	19	56	17	28				
Hispanic origin	828	396	31	20	32	34	34	70	10	17	56	16	22				
Not of Hispanic origin	80	43	5	1	7	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	6				

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson City, Jackson County—Con.						Remainder of Jackson County						
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 61 (pt.)		Tract 50	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56
RACE													
All persons	3 429	2 331	2 740	2 983	21		2 539	4 589	5 396	8 114	5 763	4 612	4 559
White	2 377	1 456	2 196	1 289	21		2 286	4 448	5 153	7 635	5 680	4 351	4 416
Black	977	1 841	444	1 644			213	86	76	313	25	165	83
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	45	14	29	17			12	28	7	29	23	26	19
American Indian	45	14	29	17			12	28	7	29	23	26	18
Eskimo													1
Aleut													1
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2	7	3			5	4	145	102	21	39	31
Asian	2	2	7	3			5	4	141	102	21	35	31
Chinese			1						11	15		5	8
Filipino				3					20	3	1	2	
Japanese									39	37	10	4	10
Asian Indian	2						1		40	21	6	12	
Korean		2	1				2	4	14	12	6	4	13
Vietnamese										2	2		
Other Asian													
Pacific Islander			4							10	1	2	
Other Asian										4		4	
Hawaiian													
Samoan													
Guamanian													
Other Pacific Islander													
Other race	28	18	64	30			23	23	15	35	14	31	10
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	3 429	2 331	2 740	2 983	21		2 539	4 589	5 396	8 114	5 763	4 612	4 559
Hispanic origin (of any race)	104	51	101	81			43	58	37	95	50	63	35
Mexican	76	36	91	55			28	51	24	67	38	54	23
Puerto Rican	15	7	3	1			3	2		7		7	1
Other Hispanic	13	8	7	25			12	5	13	20	12	2	11
Not of Hispanic origin	3 325	2 280	2 639	2 902	21		2 496	4 531	5 359	8 019	5 713	4 549	4 524
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	3 429	2 331	2 740	2 983	21		2 539	4 589	5 396	8 114	5 763	4 612	4 559
White	2 377	1 456	2 196	1 289	21		2 286	4 448	5 153	7 635	5 680	4 351	4 416
Hispanic origin	61	20	34	30			19	37	22	64	36	30	30
Not of Hispanic origin	2 316	1 436	2 162	1 259	21		2 267	4 411	5 131	7 571	5 644	4 321	4 386
Black	977	1 841	444	1 644			213	86	76	313	25	165	83
Hispanic origin	15	15	6	24			3			2		1	
Not of Hispanic origin	962	1 826	438	1 620			210	86	76	311	25	164	83
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	45	14	29	17			12	28	7	29	23	26	19
Hispanic origin	6	3	2	1									
Not of Hispanic origin	39	11	27	16			12	28	7	29	23	26	19
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2	7	3			5	4	145	102	21	39	31
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin	2	2	7	3			5	4	144	102	21	37	31
Other race	28	18	64	30			23	23	15	35	14	31	10
Hispanic origin	22	13	59	25			21	21	14	29	14	30	5
Not of Hispanic origin	6	5	5	5			2	2	1	6		1	5

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

RACE	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.											
	Tract 57	Tract 58	Tract 59	Tract 60	Tract 61 (pt.)	Tract 62	Tract 63	Tract 64	Tract 65	Tract 66	Tract 67	Tract 68
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area												
RACE												
All persons	2 871	2 772	6 170	6 309	6 693	6 973	8 740	9 110	5 791	4 411	8 317	9 261
White	2 811	881	4 010	6 167	6 593	6 172	8 700	9 093	5 623	4 354	8 231	8 993
Black	21	1 843	2 060	70	37	49	6	13	98	19	26	191
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	11	20	19	21	21	21	44	36	7	23	34
Hispanic origin	18	9	17	19	37	21	—	44	36	7	23	34
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	2	2	26	15	18	23	5	13	7	6	22
Asian	7	6	5	20	15	18	23	5	13	7	6	22
Chinese	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	2	4	—	2	2	4	2	1	4	3	1	3
Cambodian	4	—	—	9	2	4	10	2	8	—	4	1
Hmong	—	—	—	4	—	7	7	2	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Hawaiian	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	14	31	75	27	36	13	8	15	21	27	30	21
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	2 871	2 772	6 170	6 309	6 693	6 973	8 740	9 110	5 791	4 411	8 317	9 261
Hispanic origin (of any race)	35	91	188	99	76	66	61	80	79	58	71	64
Mexican	23	61	151	59	58	47	39	63	41	52	62	38
Puerto Rican	2	20	28	9	—	5	1	5	12	2	1	2
Cuban	1	7	5	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Other Hispanic	9	3	4	31	16	14	19	11	25	4	8	20
Not of Hispanic origin	2 836	2 681	5 982	6 210	6 617	6 207	8 679	9 030	5 712	4 353	8 246	9 197
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	2 871	2 772	6 170	6 309	6 693	6 973	8 740	9 110	5 791	4 411	8 317	9 261
White	2 811	881	4 010	6 167	6 593	6 172	8 700	9 093	5 623	4 354	8 231	8 993
Hispanic origin	18	9	17	19	37	21	—	44	36	7	23	34
Not of Hispanic origin	2 793	863	3 930	6 097	6 548	6 120	8 651	8 965	5 525	4 325	8 190	8 952
Black	21	1 843	2 060	70	37	49	6	13	98	19	26	191
Hispanic origin	20	30	31	5	12	46	8	13	98	16	20	3
Not of Hispanic origin	18	1 813	2 029	65	25	2	—	13	98	2	25	188
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	11	20	19	37	21	21	44	36	7	24	34
Hispanic origin	16	6	5	26	15	18	3	5	13	7	6	22
Not of Hispanic origin	7	10	19	19	37	19	18	44	35	7	23	34
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	7	6	5	26	15	18	23	5	13	7	6	22
Other race	7	5	4	26	15	18	22	5	9	7	6	22
Hispanic origin	14	31	75	27	36	13	8	15	21	27	30	21
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	3	16	27	28	20

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County					
	Jackson, MI MSA	Total	Jackson city	Tract 61	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units -----	57 979	57 979	15 689	2 737	1 444	1 253	1 052	1 734	809	891
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units-----	53 660	53 660	14 723	2 622	1 369	1 167	1 019	1 655	758	826
Owner-occupied housing units-----	39 528	39 528	8 217	2 245	795	455	631	1 218	454	51
Percent of occupied housing units-----	73.7	73.7	55.8	85.6	58.1	39.0	61.9	73.6	59.9	6.2
White-----	37 850	37 850	7 060	2 218	768	353	609	1 186	441	48
Black-----	1 320	1 320	1 042	4	17	94	15	17	8	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	146	146	43	14	5	-	2	3	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	83	83	17	3	3	-	3	3	2	-
Other race-----	129	129	55	6	2	3	3	9	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	363	363	148	14	6	12	13	19	5	3
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	37 627	37 627	6 976	2 209	764	343	599	1 176	438	47
Renter-occupied housing units-----	14 132	14 132	6 506	377	574	712	388	437	304	775
White-----	12 392	12 392	5 093	373	548	570	350	416	276	665
Black-----	1 489	1 489	1 284	-	19	124	30	11	25	100
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	80	80	43	3	2	6	4	1	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	70	70	26	-	3	3	-	1	1	1
Other race-----	101	101	60	1	2	9	4	8	1	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	235	235	148	7	9	14	10	16	3	18
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	12 270	12 270	5 016	367	541	564	344	408	274	654
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	4 319	4 319	966	115	75	86	33	79	51	65
For sale only-----	427	427	122	14	7	6	9	19	14	7
For rent-----	984	984	456	13	47	53	12	21	18	33
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	310	310	110	13	2	8	7	10	8	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	1 844	1 844	39	38	4	1	4	4	7	1
For migrant workers-----	10	10	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant-----	744	744	236	37	12	18	4	25	4	13
Boarded up-----	56	56	27	1	1	4	-	1	1	-
ROOMS										
1 room-----	375	375	211	8	2	22	-	5	3	71
2 rooms-----	1 297	1 297	599	26	35	60	22	20	17	219
3 rooms-----	4 011	4 011	1 626	124	157	163	72	100	50	288
4 rooms-----	9 438	9 438	2 160	583	227	239	221	196	142	134
5 rooms-----	13 512	13 512	3 319	814	419	318	297	426	152	74
6 rooms-----	12 515	12 515	3 550	597	326	221	258	487	229	42
7 rooms-----	8 093	8 093	2 198	317	186	126	103	292	119	22
8 or more rooms-----	8 738	8 738	2 026	268	92	104	79	208	97	41
Median all housing units-----	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.7	3.0
Mean all housing units-----	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.6	3.4
Median owner-occupied housing units-----	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.7	3.0
Median owner-occupied housing units-----	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.7
Median renter-occupied housing units-----	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.5	2.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
detached-----	42 357	42 357	9 749	2 141	922	594	759	1 405	503	55
attached-----	848	848	351	10	23	23	24	18	11	6
2-----	2 823	2 823	2 035	49	187	145	41	180	72	87
3 or 4-----	2 009	2 009	1 288	43	62	162	42	101	54	158
5 to 9-----	1 482	1 482	761	11	27	89	86	18	7	95
10 to 19-----	1 561	1 561	329	4	77	12	34	-	14	67
20 to 49-----	1 044	1 044	606	-	38	114	50	-	141	197
50 or more-----	931	931	392	-	92	104	-	-	-	196
Mobile home or trailer-----	4 411	4 411	15	453	-	-	2	2	-	1
Other-----	513	513	163	26	16	10	14	10	7	29
Occupied housing units-----	53 660	53 660	14 723	2 622	1 369	1 167	1 019	1 655	758	826
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	12 447	12 447	4 624	611	491	372	281	400	252	593
2 persons-----	17 910	17 910	4 393	900	461	359	327	525	258	127
3 persons-----	9 349	9 349	2 368	459	188	201	205	308	118	41
4 persons-----	8 476	8 476	1 842	440	124	130	127	246	77	35
5 persons-----	3 601	3 601	881	141	68	65	51	103	36	17
6 or more persons-----	1 877	1 877	615	71	37	40	28	73	17	13
Median occupied housing units-----	2.30	2.30	2.12	2.28	1.92	2.09	2.20	2.31	1.99	1.50
Median owner-occupied housing units-----	2.40	2.40	2.24	2.30	2.07	2.20	2.24	2.30	2.16	1.69
Median renter-occupied housing units-----	1.97	1.97	1.93	2.09	1.70	2.02	2.12	2.38	1.66	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
.00 or less-----	52 646	52 646	14 369	2 588	1 347	1 128	1 000	1 610	751	812
.01 to .50-----	830	830	256	30	20	31	14	41	5	7
.51 or more-----	184	184	98	4	2	8	5	4	2	7
Mean-----	.45	.45	.45	.46	.42	.48	.46	.45	.40	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	30 048	30 048	7 309	1 680	711	404	565	1 113	397	22
Less than \$20 000-----	2 307	2 307	1 258	113	87	151	89	126	13	2
\$20 000 to \$39 999-----	9 018	9 018	3 716	561	464	226	353	784	241	12
\$40 000 to \$59 999-----	8 350	8 350	1 491	544	147	25	106	164	128	7
\$60 000 to \$79 999-----	5 334	5 334	481	323	11	1	15	32	12	1
\$80 000 to \$99 999-----	2 414	2 414	178	104	2	1	1	5	17	1
\$100 000 to \$149 999-----	1 831	1 831	130	41	-	-	1	1	2	-
\$150 000 to \$199 999-----	497	497	27	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 000 to \$249 999-----	163	163	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250 000 to \$299 999-----	66	66	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 000 or more-----	68	68	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median dollars-----	47 900	47 900	32 100	44 900	31 000	23 500	30 000	30 500	36 700	30 000
Mean dollars-----	56 300	56 300	37 800	48 600	32 200	24 200	31 800	32 100	37 900	35 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	13 527	13 527	6 441	360	568	707	381	431	304	775
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	308	308	279	296	342	295	220	289	351	199
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	317	317	282	299	345	273	220	298	354	209
Meals included in rent-----	274	274	20	1	1	1	-	5	-	3
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	732	732	275	413	237	213	-	243	-	238
Meals included in rent-----	12 723	12 723	6 279	340	555	697	364	405	297	768
No cash rent-----	530	530	142	19	12	9	17	21	7	4

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Troct 7	Troct 8	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13	Troct 61 (pt.)
All housing units -----	444	1 931	1 541	1 374	884	1 158	1 166	8
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units-----	401	1 832	1 473	1 228	822	1 082	1 084	7
Owner-occupied housing units-----	190	1 448	891	397	256	683	741	7
Percent of occupied housing units	47.4	79.0	60.5	32.3	31.1	63.1	68.4	100.0
White-----	166	1 407	850	305	36	557	327	7
Black-----	12	30	32	87	215	109	406	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1	4	2	4	4	6	5	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	1
Other race-----	11	4	4	1	1	10	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	17	11	12	8	6	20	16	1
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	160	1 400	842	298	35	548	319	7
Renter-occupied housing units-----	211	384	582	831	566	399	343	1
White-----	193	340	539	578	134	319	165	1
Black-----	6	31	36	238	427	65	172	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	—	—	2	13	—	6	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	1	13	1	—	—	2	—	1
Other race-----	11	—	4	2	2	7	5	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	14	2	10	24	8	10	10	1
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	190	338	533	562	129	316	163	1
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units-----	43	99	68	146	62	76	82	1
For sale only-----	2	7	17	9	2	9	14	1
For rent-----	12	62	31	73	38	21	35	1
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	12	8	11	9	1	14	9	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	4	8	1	5	2	1	—	1
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant-----	13	14	8	50	19	31	24	1
Boarded up-----	1	—	—	9	5	2	3	1
ROOMS								
1 room-----	18	4	14	41	12	10	9	1
2 rooms-----	18	29	36	65	35	12	31	1
3 rooms-----	65	85	159	210	118	108	51	1
4 rooms-----	62	124	204	226	139	103	141	2
5 rooms-----	89	375	232	248	193	224	271	1
6 rooms-----	84	456	417	254	138	295	342	1
7 rooms-----	50	353	249	172	113	233	179	1
8 or more rooms-----	58	505	230	158	136	173	142	2
Median, all housing units-----	5.2	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.7	6.5
Mean, all housing units-----	5.2	6.4	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.8	6.3
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.2	6.3	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.8	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.3	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached-----	244	1 543	962	541	398	823	992	8
1, attached-----	9	14	26	41	130	13	13	1
2-----	87	115	269	373	160	212	107	1
3 or 4-----	65	30	138	250	134	76	16	1
5 to 9-----	26	184	48	100	47	20	14	1
10 to 19-----	10	36	40	36	3	—	—	1
20 to 49-----	—	—	42	24	—	—	—	1
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	1
Other-----	3	8	15	8	12	14	17	1
Occupied housing units -----	401	1 832	1 473	1 228	822	1 082	1 084	7
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person-----	128	474	462	338	220	339	274	1
2 persons-----	116	664	444	297	189	313	310	1
3 persons-----	59	249	221	240	166	167	203	1
4 persons-----	50	270	214	164	118	140	146	1
5 persons-----	23	120	84	99	69	69	76	1
6 or more persons-----	25	55	48	90	60	54	75	1
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.13	2.17	2.12	2.43	2.51	2.15	2.36	2.75
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.38	2.27	2.30	2.49	2.32	2.10	2.29	2.75
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.87	1.70	1.83	2.40	2.64	2.27	2.55	—
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less-----	383	1 819	1 458	1 174	779	1 057	1 044	7
1.01 to 1.50-----	12	6	9	33	25	20	33	1
1.51 or more-----	6	7	6	21	18	5	7	1
Mean-----	.49	.38	.43	.53	.52	.43	.47	.50
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	169	1 342	765	332	216	604	662	7
Less than \$20,000-----	80	13	21	123	88	259	205	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	79	190	405	181	107	300	371	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	9	465	292	19	17	42	68	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	1	351	32	3	4	2	15	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	—	152	9	5	—	—	2	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	—	117	6	1	—	1	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more-----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars)-----	20 600	60 100	38 400	22 800	22 500	22 000	25 300	32 500
Mean (dollars)-----	21 700	69 500	40 400	24 800	24 700	23 600	27 300	35 400
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	210	376	577	823	553	397	339	1
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	254	435	311	276	203	270	275	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	258	444	319	280	197	273	279	1
With meals included in rent-----	—	—	2	2	5	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	425	157	345	—	237	1
No meals included in rent-----	203	363	567	813	541	378	328	1
No cash rent-----	7	13	8	8	7	19	10	1

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Tract 50	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57	Tract 58	Tract 59
All housing units.....	1 041	1 764	1 992	3 296	2 065	2 436	1 934	1 113	—	914
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	999	1 706	1 940	3 196	1 945	2 296	1 828	1 075	—	878
Owner-occupied housing units.....	835	1 444	1 809	2 232	1 500	1 032	1 299	971	—	647
Percent of occupied housing units.....	83.6	84.6	93.2	69.8	77.1	44.9	71.1	90.3	—	73.7
White.....	772	1 409	1 755	2 159	1 491	1 007	1 286	954	—	626
Black.....	54	24	20	51	2	11	5	7	—	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	1	28	12	—	2	2	—	—	1
Other race.....	6	4	3	6	3	8	2	5	—	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	9	7	25	13	13	7	9	—	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	768	1 404	1 752	2 140	1 481	1 003	1 281	950	—	618
Renter-occupied housing units.....	164	262	131	964	445	1 264	529	104	—	231
White.....	146	258	118	885	435	1 165	496	99	—	224
Black.....	14	1	3	52	4	72	27	3	—	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	—	6	4	7	3	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	10	14	2	12	2	—	—	—
Other race.....	4	1	—	7	—	8	1	1	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	3	—	14	2	12	4	3	—	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	145	256	118	879	433	1 161	493	98	—	222
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	42	58	52	100	120	140	106	38	—	36
For sale only.....	15	17	18	10	26	7	19	6	—	—
For rent.....	13	5	—	57	65	95	58	8	—	6
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	4	6	8	2	8	7	5	—	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	5	13	14	11	3	12	7	2	—	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	9	19	14	14	24	18	15	17	—	18
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	3	2	2	6	6	73	3	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	13	13	4	36	40	211	47	2	—	15
3 rooms.....	51	100	16	185	135	377	282	32	—	60
4 rooms.....	208	343	52	468	399	657	334	121	—	244
5 rooms.....	277	540	308	813	470	559	386	335	—	263
6 rooms.....	263	390	414	707	397	297	347	301	—	180
7 rooms.....	133	201	397	539	274	179	215	167	—	91
8 or more rooms.....	93	175	799	542	344	83	320	155	—	61
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.3	7.0	5.7	5.5	4.3	5.3	5.7	—	5.0
Mean, all housing units.....	5.5	5.5	7.2	5.9	5.7	4.4	5.5	6.0	—	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.3	7.0	5.7	5.5	4.4	5.3	5.7	—	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.4	7.1	6.3	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.8	—	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.0	4.5	5.8	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.7	—	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1 detached.....	894	1 559	1 910	2 358	1 200	1 087	1 005	1 052	—	664
1 attached.....	4	6	21	127	44	21	40	3	—	7
2.....	16	23	10	26	93	31	9	15	—	44
3 or 4.....	11	13	44	114	77	78	64	13	—	4
5 to 9.....	6	3	—	165	109	130	28	11	—	1
10 to 19.....	—	11	—	375	29	549	77	8	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	111	38	219	70	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	247	241	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	106	138	1	4	416	43	378	5	—	186
Other.....	4	11	6	16	59	31	22	6	—	8
Occupied housing units.....	999	1 706	1 940	3 196	1 945	2 296	1 828	1 075	—	878
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	239	320	231	789	398	985	488	176	—	221
2 persons.....	356	621	786	1 172	651	763	593	433	—	295
3 persons.....	173	327	369	507	330	263	325	177	—	163
4 persons.....	133	259	347	458	361	187	273	195	—	129
5 persons.....	67	120	155	191	135	75	110	60	—	48
6 or more persons.....	31	59	52	79	70	23	39	34	—	22
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.23	2.36	2.44	2.19	2.38	1.71	2.22	2.33	—	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.20	2.35	2.46	2.30	2.60	2.09	2.48	2.33	—	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.39	2.41	2.18	1.81	1.77	1.50-	1.50-	2.44	—	2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	982	1 676	1 932	3 160	1 913	2 268	1 806	1 064	—	845
1.01 to 1.50.....	15	27	6	32	26	18	21	10	—	33
1.51 or more.....	2	3	2	4	6	10	1	—	—	—
Mean.....	.46	.49	.39	.42	.47	.45	.45	.45	—	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	705	1 245	1 659	2 076	938	856	829	895	—	504
less than \$20 000.....	91	132	5	42	9	76	7	19	—	96
\$20 000 to \$29 999.....	417	578	88	241	114	372	279	191	—	245
\$30 000 to \$39 999.....	160	374	351	565	296	276	222	384	—	118
\$40 000 to \$49 999.....	27	136	297	678	288	105	245	209	—	37
\$50 000 to \$79 999.....	6	21	240	322	137	20	123	62	—	7
\$80 000 to \$99 999.....	3	3	415	195	80	5	125	26	—	1
\$100 000 to \$149 999.....	1	1	142	27	9	2	24	4	—	—
\$150 000 to \$199 999.....	—	—	70	5	3	—	6	—	—	—
\$200 000 to \$249 999.....	—	—	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250 000 to \$299 999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 000 or more.....	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	31 900	37 400	87 400	66 000	63 100	39 100	68 700	51 200	—	31 500
Mean (dollars).....	34 300	39 700	103 600	68 600	68 000	41 800	75 200	54 500	—	35 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	159	250	115	939	433	1 258	522	100	—	225
Median contract rent (dollars).....	292	306	494	417	317	381	315	325	—	276
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	303	304	524	429	364	414	370	326	—	279
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	7	39	131	64	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	363	—	—	911	856	745	847	—	—	363
no meals included in rent.....	151	223	106	913	378	1 107	447	92	—	210
no cash rent.....	7	27	9	19	16	20	11	8	—	14

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Can.								
	Tract 60	Tract 61 (pt.)	Tract 62	Tract 63	Tract 64	Tract 65	Tract 66	Tract 67	Tract 68
All housing units	2 414	2 729	2 468	4 159	3 349	2 069	1 550	3 091	3 906
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	2 289	2 615	2 261	3 279	3 132	1 965	1 492	2 873	3 168
Owner-occupied housing units	1 905	2 238	1 880	2 831	2 585	1 627	1 230	2 515	2 731
Percent of occupied housing units	83.2	85.6	83.1	86.3	82.5	82.4	82.4	87.5	86.2
White	1 872	2 211	1 853	2 815	2 571	1 590	1 218	2 496	2 705
Black	17	4	20	2	2	27	4	5	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	7	14	4	8	7	4	3	10	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1
Other race	5	6	1	3	3	4	4	3	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	15	14	10	19	13	11	8	8	11
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 862	2 202	1 844	2 800	2 561	1 583	1 214	2 490	2 698
Renter-occupied housing units	384	377	381	448	547	338	262	358	437
White	368	373	374	443	542	331	260	352	430
Black	10	—	2	1	1	6	—	—	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	3	1	2	3	1	—	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other race	3	1	3	2	1	—	2	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	7	3	4	7	1	3	8	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	367	367	373	441	536	330	259	348	428
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	125	114	207	880	217	104	58	218	738
For sale only.....	12	14	19	32	35	16	9	21	29
For rent	11	13	24	80	26	7	7	22	20
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	11	13	25	39	13	18	6	11	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	54	38	123	674	98	6	4	110	630
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	37	36	16	55	50	38	32	50	46
Boarded up.....	2	1	3	1	—	9	4	2	2
ROOMS									
1 room.....	3	8	9	12	6	7	8	4	12
2 rooms.....	15	26	56	79	36	17	14	24	50
3 rooms.....	92	124	120	217	154	73	51	94	222
4 rooms.....	438	581	499	591	475	288	268	542	770
5 rooms.....	686	813	566	983	735	455	326	728	950
6 rooms.....	527	596	516	930	714	473	359	771	783
7 rooms.....	335	316	353	597	562	342	237	443	514
8 or more rooms.....	318	265	349	750	667	414	287	485	605
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	2 114	2 133	1 973	3 691	2 691	1 701	1 128	2 319	3 129
1, attached.....	44	10	24	32	33	12	15	12	42
2.....	29	49	40	79	102	65	13	49	95
3 or 4.....	24	43	35	44	24	78	6	17	32
5 to 9.....	71	11	28	46	81	18	10	2	1
10 to 19.....	20	4	68	42	1	—	26	1	21
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	95	453	285	160	394	174	343	668	547
Other.....	17	26	15	14	23	21	9	23	39
Occupied housing units	2 289	2 615	2 261	3 279	3 132	1 965	1 492	2 873	3 168
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	387	611	417	582	471	303	220	447	538
2 persons.....	785	897	755	1 229	1 051	653	465	911	1 101
3 persons.....	466	457	425	590	585	370	276	600	578
4 persons.....	424	439	404	575	597	383	334	548	588
5 persons.....	151	140	182	224	276	171	130	242	243
6 or more persons.....	76	71	78	79	152	85	67	125	120
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.46	2.28	2.45	2.36	2.58	2.57	2.72	2.63	2.45
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.47	2.30	2.52	2.40	2.61	2.64	2.74	2.61	2.47
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.46	2.09	2.13	2.04	2.44	2.33	2.64	2.75	2.29
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	2 253	2 581	2 223	3 254	3 052	1 910	1 446	2 813	3 099
1.01 to 1.50.....	27	30	35	20	71	49	39	53	62
1.51 or more.....	9	4	3	5	9	6	7	7	7
Mean.....	.48	.46	.48	.43	.48	.47	.49	.48	.47
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 569	1 673	1 392	2 240	1 548	1 008	588	1 425	1 589
Less than \$20,000.....	103	112	50	50	70	54	46	46	43
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	448	558	260	264	396	302	210	308	231
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	658	542	442	581	503	311	170	447	459
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	234	322	358	484	314	215	102	386	416
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	85	104	163	306	133	78	46	151	232
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	36	31	88	312	103	40	9	71	158
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	4	26	150	20	7	3	11	36
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	—	5	46	3	—	1	1	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	24	4	—	—	—	4
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	23	2	1	—	—	5
Median (dollars).....	46 500	45 000	57 000	68 100	51 500	49 700	44 300	55 500	62 600
Mean (dollars).....	48 900	48 600	61 900	84 100	58 500	53 100	49 000	59 100	69 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	356	360	355	404	468	296	207	290	349
Median contract rent (dollars).....	243	296	316	316	271	293	249	306	327
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	240	299	323	326	274	297	254	302	337
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	3
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	413	213	172	337	—	—	—	263
No meals included in rent.....	328	340	325	378	424	273	181	254	314
No cash rent.....	28	19	28	23	42	23	26	36	32

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA		Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County				Remainder of Jackson County		
	Total	Jackson city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 53	Tract 50	Tract 59	
Occupied housing units	50 242	12 153	923	883	170	876	492	3 044		850	
TENURE											
Owner occupied housing units	37 850	7 060	353	305	36	557	327	2 159		676	
Percent of occupied housing units	75.3	58.1	38.2	34.5	21.2	63.6	66.5	70.9		73.6	
Renter occupied housing units	12 392	5 093	570	578	134	319	165	885		224	
Percent of occupied housing units	24.7	41.9	61.8	65.5	78.8	36.4	33.5	29.1		26.4	
ROOMS											
1 room	259	140	15	29	3	5	1	3		13	
2 rooms	1 016	432	44	34	8	11	11	30		56	
3 rooms	3 151	1 204	131	134	25	78	17	164		220	
4 rooms	7 765	1 613	165	141	53	66	66	490		248	
5 rooms	11 663	2 558	228	165	40	176	113	716		167	
6 rooms	11 142	2 848	278	159	20	230	144	672		149	
7 rooms	7 304	1 746	95	114	12	170	68	510		80	
8 or more rooms	7 942	1 612	72	107	29	129	72	509		54	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.9	5.8	5.8		5.0	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.3		5.2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.4		4.3	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1. detached	37 449	7 832	445	360	48	628	410	2 236		618	
1. attached	597	170	13	24	17	8	5	5		5	
2	2 235	1 516	123	234	41	156	56	22		41	
3 or 4	1 535	907	175	151	34	60	8	102		4	
5 to 9	1 140	498	48	62	24	10	2	138		1	
10 to 19	1 255	261	8	28				310			
20 to 49	920	503	89	21				107			
50 or more	781	327	66								
Mobile home or trailer	3 960	11	6	1	2	14	3	4		177	
Other	370	128	6		6		8	10		4	
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person	11 561	3 908	306	258	43	270	139	165		215	
2 persons	17 047	3 259	283	226	35	266	148	137		208	
3 persons	8 696	1 487	151	141	42	134	88	49		156	
4 persons	7 948	1 806	106	106	30	108	29	173		124	
5 persons	3 326	489	45	50	11	58	31	177		20	
6 persons	1 644	424	32	58	9	22	25	23		20	
7 or more persons	2 300	200	205	231	267	213	222	217		223	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.39	2.21	2.21	2.35	2.17	2.08	2.16	2.28		2.16	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.93	1.84	1.96	2.29	2.82	2.25	2.39	1.73		2.37	
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less	49 385	11 926	895	841	165	858	480	3 013		819	
1.01 to 1.50	716	165	22	24	2	15	8	28		31	
1.51 or more	141	62	6	18	3	3	4	3		48	
Mean	1.45	1.43	1.47	1.51	1.50	1.42	1.44	1.42		1.48	
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	28 403	6 273	313	250	27	493	282	2 009		486	
Less than \$40,000	1 952	832	118	99	11	907	85	41		91	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	8 377	3 184	179	132	14	234	167	234		235	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 221	1 360	16	2	1	29	28	546		115	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 382	446		2	1	2	1	652		37	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 796	176		4		1	1	315		7	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	485	77				1		188		1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	157	16						27			
\$250,000 to \$299,999	62	6						5			
\$300,000 or more	67	6						1			
Median (dollars)	49 000	33 200	23 000	22 400	22 100	22 200	25 200	66 000		31 500	
Mean (dollars)	57 200	39 300	23 500	24 400	24 100	23 600	26 400	68 600		35 200	
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 829	5 052	566	574	134	318	163	864		219	
Median contract rent (dollars)	312	287	299	274	245	269	288	416		276	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	322	290	280	274	229	275	288	423		278	
With meals included in rent	270	18	1	2	3		1	7		1	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	737	275	213	157	397	911	237	911		363	
No meals included in rent	11 063	4 911	556	565	127	304	157	838		205	
No cash rent	496	123	9	7	4	14	5	19		13	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA		Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County					Remainder of Jackson County		
			Total	Jackson city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 58	Tract 59	
	2 809	1 320	2 809	2 326	218	325	642	174	578	-	16	
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units	1 320	1 042	1 320	1 042	94	87	215	109	406	-	12	
Percent of occupied housing units	47.0	44.8	47.0	44.8	43.1	26.8	33.5	62.6	70.2	-	75.0	
Renter-occupied housing units	1 489	1 284	1 489	1 284	124	238	427	65	172	-	4	
Percent of occupied housing units	53.0	55.2	53.0	55.2	56.9	73.2	66.5	37.4	29.8	-	25.0	
ROOMS												
1 room	42	40	42	40	4	5	7	1	7	-	1	
2 rooms	118	105	118	105	13	14	26	13	13	-	1	
3 rooms	286	243	286	243	17	46	79	12	27	-	1	
4 rooms	414	334	414	334	50	56	93	12	57	-	2	
5 rooms	605	482	605	482	36	51	141	30	136	-	4	
6 rooms	584	499	584	499	36	70	109	44	179	-	4	
7 rooms	391	335	391	335	24	46	89	47	96	-	2	
8 or more rooms	369	388	369	388	20	37	98	27	63	-	2	
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	6.2	5.8	-	5.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.7	6.9	6.6	5.9	-	5.5	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.5	-	5.5	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached	1 676	1 380	1 676	1 380	109	139	319	135	511	-	13	
2, attached	354	341	354	341	6	8	108	3	7	-	-	
3 or 4	244	201	244	201	6	98	98	22	36	-	-	
5 to 9	159	123	159	123	24	57	91	11	2	-	-	
10 to 19	106	106	106	106	14	14	18	3	11	-	-	
20 to 49	77	77	77	77	7	5	3	-	-	-	-	
50 or more	49	49	49	49	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Mobile home or trailer	13	9	13	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	30	23	30	23	1	3	5	-	8	-	1	
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person	784	662	784	662	62	75	176	61	129	-	3	
2 persons	704	572	704	572	65	69	151	42	162	-	7	
3 persons	527	431	527	431	43	72	122	27	111	-	3	
4 persons	385	311	385	311	23	55	85	22	83	-	2	
5 persons	216	181	216	181	18	24	58	11	45	-	-	
6 or more persons	193	169	193	169	7	30	50	11	48	-	1	
Median, occupied housing units	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.22	2.76	2.46	2.12	2.42	-	2.21	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.47	2.42	2.47	2.42	2.16	3.18	2.37	2.00	2.49	-	2.17	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.28	2.33	2.28	2.33	2.28	2.66	2.54	2.33	2.73	-	2.50	
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less	2 688	2 216	2 688	2 216	207	313	605	170	552	-	15	
1.01 to 1.50	85	79	85	79	9	9	22	3	23	-	1	
1.51 or more	36	36	36	36	1	3	15	1	3	-	-	
Mean	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.57	.52	.42	.49	-	.42	
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 148	927	1 148	927	83	77	184	95	372	-	10	
Less than \$20,000	318	302	318	302	30	22	74	46	119	-	4	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	523	468	523	468	43	46	91	36	198	-	5	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	195	118	195	118	9	7	16	13	39	-	1	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	78	32	78	32	1	1	3	-	14	-	-	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	23	14	23	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median (dollars)	28 500	25 600	28 500	25 600	26 000	24 300	22 800	20 400	25 300	-	27 500	
Mean (dollars)	34 200	28 400	34 200	28 400	26 300	26 600	24 900	23 200	28 100	-	26 300	
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 457	1 262	1 457	1 262	123	234	415	64	170	-	3	
Median contract rent (dollars)	267	280	267	280	266	280	188	275	268	-	263	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	263	247	263	247	240	292	187	266	271	-	338	
With meals included in rent	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	275	275	275	275	-	-	275	-	-	-	-	
No meals included in rent	1 436	1 246	1 436	1 246	123	233	410	62	165	-	3	
No cash rent	19	14	19	14	-	1	3	2	5	-	-	

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Jackson, MI MSA Jackson County

226 226

Occupied housing units

TENURE

Owner-occupied housing units 146
 Percent of occupied housing units 64.6
 Renter-occupied housing units 80
 Percent of occupied housing units 35.4

ROOMS

1 room 3
 2 rooms 7
 3 rooms 19
 4 rooms 38
 5 rooms 56
 6 rooms 39
 7 rooms 21
 8 or more rooms 43
 Median, occupied housing units 5.3
 Median, owner-occupied housing units 6.0
 Median, renter-occupied housing units 4.2

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1, detached 155
 1, attached 5
 2 13
 3 or 4 13
 5 or 6 6
 7 or 8 8
 9 to 19 4
 20 to 49 2
 50 or more 2
 Mobile home or trailer 19
 Other 1

PERSONS IN UNIT

1 person 47
 2 persons 64
 3 persons 55
 4 persons 31
 5 persons 16
 6 or more persons 16
 Median, occupied housing units 2.54
 Median, owner-occupied housing units 2.62
 Median, renter-occupied housing units 2.38

PERSONS PER ROOM

1.00 or less 216
 1.01 to 1.50 9
 1.51 or more 1
 Mean .50

VALUE

Specified owner-occupied housing units

Less than \$20,000 116
 \$20,000 to \$39,999 17
 \$40,000 to \$59,999 57
 \$60,000 to \$79,999 21
 \$80,000 to \$99,999 8
 \$100,000 to \$149,999 3
 \$150,000 to \$199,999 6
 \$200,000 to \$249,999 3
 \$250,000 to \$299,999 3
 \$300,000 or more 1
 Median (dollars) 1
 Mean (dollars) 33 800

CONTRACT RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units

Median contract rent (dollars) 75
 Mean contract rent (dollars) 307
 With meals included in rent 291
 Mean contract rent (dollars) 1
 No meals included in rent 337
 No cash rent 72
 Mean contract rent (dollars) 2

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA		Jackson County	
	153	153	153	153
Occupied housing units				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	83	83		
Percent of occupied housing units	54.2	54.2		
Renter-occupied housing units	70	70		
Percent of occupied housing units	45.8	45.8		
ROOMS				
1 room	3	3		
2 rooms	5	5		
3 rooms	15	15		
4 rooms	26	26		
5 rooms	28	28		
6 rooms	19	19		
7 rooms	18	18		
8 or more rooms	39	39		
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.5		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.7	6.7		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	108	108		
1, attached	5	5		
2	1	1		
3 or 4	12	12		
5 to 9	11	11		
10 to 19	8	8		
20 to 49	2	2		
50 or more	2	2		
Mobile home or trailer	3	3		
Other	2	2		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	23	23		
2 persons	35	35		
3 persons	28	28		
4 persons	40	40		
5 persons	16	16		
6 or more persons	11	11		
Median, occupied housing units	3.16	3.16		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.65	3.65		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.50	2.50		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	143	143		
1.01 to 1.50	7	7		
1.51 or more	3	3		
Mean .....	.70	.70		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	74	74		
Less than \$20,000	2	2		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	17	17		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	11	11		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	12	12		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5	5		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15	15		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6	6		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	3	3		
\$300,000 or more	1	1		
Median (dollars)	70 000	70 000		
Mean (dollars)	96 700	96 700		
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	68	68		
Median contract rent (dollars)	447	447		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	657	657		
With meals included in rent	—	—		
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—		
No meals included in rent	65	65		
No cash rent	3	3		

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA		Jackson County	
	Total	Jackson city	Total	Jackson city
Occupied housing units	598	296	598	296
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	363	148	363	148
Percent of occupied housing units	60.7	50.0	60.7	50.0
Renter-occupied housing units	235	148	235	148
Percent of occupied housing units	39.3	50.0	39.3	50.0
ROOMS				
1 room	9	6	9	6
2 rooms	22	14	22	14
3 rooms	68	45	68	45
4 rooms	106	43	106	43
5 rooms	121	53	121	53
6 rooms	129	69	129	69
7 rooms	66	34	66	34
8 or more rooms	77	32	77	32
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	403	189	403	189
1, attached	14	9	14	9
2	41	36	41	36
3 or 4	37	29	37	29
5 to 9	12	9	12	9
10 to 19	22	6	22	6
20 to 49	10	9	10	9
50 or more	7	6	7	6
Mobile home or trailer	47	6	47	6
Other	5	3	5	3
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	130	74	130	74
2 persons	165	85	165	85
3 persons	102	47	102	47
4 persons	108	46	108	46
5 persons	52	17	52	17
6 or more persons	41	27	41	27
Median, occupied housing units	2.54	2.37	2.54	2.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.78	2.61	2.78	2.61
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.28	2.17	2.28	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	560	270	560	270
1.01 to 1.50	29	17	29	17
1.51 or more	9	9	9	9
Mean .....	.64	.61	.64	.61
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	279	129	279	129
Less than \$20,000	43	35	43	35
\$20,000 to \$39,999	108	70	108	70
\$40,000 to \$59,999	75	17	75	17
\$60,000 to \$79,999	30	4	30	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999	12	3	12	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	—	6	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	—	4	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	38,000	27,000	38,000	27,000
Mean (dollars)	44,200	30,000	44,200	30,000
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	227	148	227	148
Median contract rent (dollars)	276	261	276	261
Mean contract rent (dollars)	295	277	295	277
With meals included in rent	1	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	575	—	575	—
No meals included in rent	214	144	214	144
No cash rent	12	4	12	4

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA		Jackson County	
	Jackson, MI MSA	Total	Jackson city	Jackson County
Occupied housing units	49 897	49 897	11 992	
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	37 627	37 627	6 976	
Percent of occupied housing units	75.4	75.4	58.2	
Renter-occupied housing units	12 270	12 270	5 016	
Percent of occupied housing units	24.6	24.6	41.8	
ROOMS				
1 room	254	254	136	
2 rooms	1 002	1 002	424	
3 rooms	3 114	3 114	1 179	
4 rooms	7 704	7 704	2 529	
5 rooms	11 590	11 590	2 811	
6 rooms	11 073	11 073	1 728	
7 rooms	7 267	7 267	1 594	
8 or more rooms	7 893	7 893	5.5	
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	6.2	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	4.3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	37 212	37 212	7 730	
1, attached	586	586	163	
2	2 217	2 217	1 500	
3 or 4	1 519	1 519	893	
5 to 9	1 137	1 137	495	
10 to 19	1 246	1 246	257	
20 to 49	911	911	495	
50 or more	775	775	322	
Mobile home or trailer	3 927	3 927	11	
Other	367	367	126	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	11 467	11 467	3 859	
2 persons	16 950	16 950	3 710	
3 persons	8 637	8 637	1 861	
4 persons	7 916	7 916	1 469	
5 persons	3 306	3 306	682	
6 or more persons	1 621	1 621	411	
Median, occupied housing units	2.30	2.30	2.08	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.39	2.39	2.21	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.93	1.93	1.84	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	49 060	49 060	11 777	
1.01 to 1.50	700	700	157	
1.51 or more	137	137	58	
Mean .....	.45	.45	.43	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	28 440	28 440	6 202	
Less than \$20,000	1 928	1 928	911	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8 320	8 320	3 150	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	8 059	8 059	1 350	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 205	5 205	442	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 371	2 371	168	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 791	1 791	126	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	481	481	27	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	156	156	16	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	62	62	6	
\$300,000 or more	67	67	6	
Median (dollars)	49 000	49 000	33 200	
Mean (dollars)	57 300	57 300	39 400	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 712	11 712	4 975	
Median contract rent (dollars)	312	312	287	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	323	323	290	
With meals included in rent	269	269	18	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	738	738	275	
No meals included in rent	10 949	10 949	4 835	
No cash rent	494	494	122	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA		Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County							
	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County	Total	Jackson city	Tract 61	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
ANCESTRY														
All persons	149 756	37 446	149 756	37 446	6 660	3 049	3 760	2 446	4 662	1 743	1 372	1 215	4 587	3 608
Ancestry specified	126 501	32 715	126 501	32 715	5 725	2 689	2 599	2 168	4 077	1 555	1 149	1 020	4 321	3 299
Single ancestry	68 856	19 819	68 856	19 819	3 017	1 340	1 702	1 146	2 110	884	671	565	2 166	1 588
Multiple ancestry	57 645	12 896	57 645	12 896	2 708	1 349	847	1 022	1 967	394	435	435	2 155	1 711
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	23 255	4 731	23 255	4 731	935	360	711	278	585	188	223	195	266	309
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	299 512	74 892	299 512	74 892	13 370	6 098	6 520	4 892	9 324	3 486	2 744	2 430	9 174	7 216
Arab	198	45	198	45										
Austrian	268	49	268	49										
Belgian	708	179	708	179										
Canadian	816	161	816	161	70	9	22	22	47	5	6		31	9
Czech	252	58	252	58										
Danish	552	96	552	96										
Dutch	7 808	7 808	7 808	7 808	409	154	119	147	14	22			13	16
English	29 831	5 770	29 831	5 770	1 477	679	313	378	958	335	194	165	238	214
Finnish	675	162	675	162	38	22	17		7	16			182	50
French (except Basque)	8 532	1 796	8 532	1 796	424	221	122	127	291	65	75	106	222	223
French Canadian	1 991	429	1 991	429	97	47	45	41	166	5	19	14	27	19
German	50 375	10 519	50 375	10 519	2 395	1 115	673	745	1 655	721	364	462	1 724	1 320
Greek	372	102	372	102	9	5	19		29				11	
Hungarian	897	221	897	221	45	30	22	5	53		18		66	27
Irish	26 159	6 565	26 159	6 565	1 221	489	514	540	823	318	252	195	1 176	1 003
Italian	2 831	537	2 831	537	127	51	14	36	79	24	25	33	86	111
Lithuanian	383	88	383	88	15		13	6	14				21	20
Norwegian	962	157	962	157	30		13		65	5			53	21
Polish	11 747	3 081	11 747	3 081	620	305	154	362	552	129	44	77	340	382
Portuguese	46	10	46	10	15								5	5
Romanian	86	17	86	17			11							
Russian	587	164	587	164	51	41			17	6				
Scottish-Irish	2 643	455	2 643	455	101	12	46	39	60	20	11	15	108	11
Scottish	3 849	657	3 849	657	181	59	18	56	109	44	20	10	149	67
Slovak	572	77	572	77		7	9	11	6				7	10
Subsaharan African	35	8	35	8									8	
Swedish	2 259	423	2 259	423	93	23	52	32	59	70	15		75	61
Swiss	424	53	424	53	54			8	13				17	8
Ukrainian	260	36	260	36		5			8	13			7	
United States or American	8 250	2 001	8 250	2 001	586	239	245	213	187	97	115	85	240	80
Walsh	987	206	987	206	8	11	6	34	24	20	6	11	42	40
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	55	37	55	37	7									
Yugoslavian	43		43											
Other ancestries	132 253	38 714	132 253	38 714	5 217	2 503	4 063	2 042	3 762	1 421	1 498	1 223	3 045	2 742
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)														
Central American	8		8											
Costa Rican														
Guatemalan														
Honduran														
Nicaraguan														
Panamanian														
Salvadoran	8		8											
Central American, origin not specified														
South American	35	14	35	14									7	
Argentinian														
Chilean														
Colombian	16	7	16	7										
Ecuadorian														
Paravian	7	7	7	7										
Venezuelan	12		12											
Other South American														

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

ANCESTRY	Jackson County—Con.						Remainder of Jackson County					
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 61 (pt.)	Tract 50	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56
ANCESTRY												
All persons	3 429	2 422	2 649	2 988	16	2 560	4 522	5 442	8 150	5 808	4 612	4 559
Ancestry specified	3 074	2 089	2 132	2 577	16	2 316	3 994	5 012	7 694	5 075	4 060	4 295
Single ancestry	2 045	1 841	1 589	2 059	16	1 309	1 759	2 615	3 860	2 460	2 106	2 438
Multiple ancestry	1 029	248	543	518	16	1 007	2 235	2 554	3 834	2 460	1 954	1 857
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	355	333	517	411	—	244	528	430	456	733	552	264
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	6 858	4 844	5 298	5 976	32	5 120	9 044	10 884	16 300	11 616	9 224	9 118
Arab	—	—	18	—	—	—	25	6	47	—	—	3
Austrian	—	—	5	—	—	—	12	11	45	20	—	50
Belgian	8	—	—	—	—	21	24	57	102	40	9	—
Canadian	14	23	—	20	—	24	21	99	64	45	11	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	9	15	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	6	—	—	39	50	52	15	—	20
Dutch	174	—	134	61	—	—	338	194	366	400	260	236
English	382	90	145	298	8	606	887	1 506	2 123	1 440	958	1 045
Finnish	—	—	18	25	—	—	12	24	17	26	24	29
French (except Basque)	109	58	119	58	—	169	343	405	518	357	365	373
French Canadian	39	—	—	7	—	50	45	68	126	67	20	80
German	706	154	505	367	8	851	1 771	1 883	3 078	2 159	1 671	1 758
Greek	8	—	—	30	—	9	6	33	81	—	—	19
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	74	24	37	48	27
Hungarian	509	135	292	261	8	509	853	1 046	1 730	986	862	863
Irish	—	29	12	31	—	35	144	147	184	133	30	158
Italian	6	—	6	—	—	10	8	35	77	19	19	12
Lithuanian	8	—	—	—	—	8	14	67	98	49	10	44
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Polish	136	47	450	103	—	102	324	544	764	457	403	426
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	5	—	—
Russian	13	—	—	12	—	6	47	13	33	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	50	—	24	10	—	91	116	99	158	111	108	117
Scottish	98	7	8	10	—	50	160	148	297	182	94	166
Slovak	—	—	27	—	—	31	30	76	34	44	17	28
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Swedish	5	5	14	4	8	8	31	181	233	167	99	62
Swiss	7	—	—	—	—	8	33	6	48	14	32	25
Ukrainian	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	43	5	8	—
United States or American	178	54	196	72	—	122	418	80	217	365	255	246
Welsh	6	16	6	—	—	—	21	74	152	29	38	15
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Other ancestries	4 354	4 192	3 299	4 570	—	2 249	3 226	3 743	5 328	4 356	3 825	3 226
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solvidaran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	7
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

ANCESTRY Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.											
	Tract 57	Tract 58	Tract 59	Tract 60	Tract 61 (pt.)	Tract 62	Tract 63	Tract 64	Tract 65	Tract 66	Tract 67	Tract 68
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....	2 896	2 747	6 134	6 383	6 644	6 273	8 760	9 065	5 791	4 411	8 292	9 261
Ancestry specified.....	2 638	—	1 935	5 594	5 709	5 495	8 105	7 662	5 495	3 811	7 374	7 869
Single ancestry.....	1 216	—	1 098	2 676	3 017	2 676	4 513	4 157	2 759	2 057	3 781	4 226
Multiple ancestry.....	1 422	—	837	2 602	2 692	2 819	3 592	3 505	2 389	1 754	3 593	3 643
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	258	2 747	4 199	789	935	778	655	1 403	643	600	918	1 392
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....	5 792	5 494	12 268	12 746	13 288	12 546	17 520	18 130	11 582	8 822	16 584	18 522
Arab.....	—	—	—	26	—	23	—	7	28	2	—	12
Austrian.....	4	—	—	21	—	46	38	8	31	8	17	51
Belgian.....	—	—	—	9	7	35	35	16	46	8	37	28
Canadian.....	14	—	—	—	70	35	17	49	59	13	39	68
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	58	14	11	5	—
Danish.....	7	—	16	38	8	—	57	31	27	4	77	15
Danish (except Bosque).....	179	—	139	444	409	368	444	484	341	316	749	397
Dutch.....	639	—	394	1 109	1 469	1 368	2 001	2 171	1 357	1 158	2 070	1 740
English.....	8	—	—	96	38	—	34	56	22	22	47	52
Finnish.....	303	—	57	322	424	370	502	569	317	253	389	700
French (except Bosque).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian.....	35	—	17	52	97	126	148	108	117	95	113	198
German.....	1 212	—	682	2 256	2 387	2 478	3 575	3 146	2 283	1 599	3 318	3 749
Greek.....	—	—	7	7	9	—	23	17	5	20	10	28
Hungarian.....	11	—	—	—	45	74	119	50	17	6	23	114
Irish.....	606	—	497	1 348	1 213	1 357	1 634	1 363	1 089	722	1 525	1 381
Italian.....	48	—	98	54	127	156	206	212	124	62	182	174
Lithuanian.....	5	—	—	—	15	15	46	3	4	7	34	5
Norwegian.....	48	—	5	31	30	33	72	116	46	36	49	76
Polish.....	296	—	271	679	620	623	694	497	423	216	725	602
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	7	15	—	1	2	—	2	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	23
Russian.....	7	—	5	19	51	53	32	65	5	13	39	35
Scotch-Irish.....	96	—	18	209	101	96	246	124	123	64	122	189
Spanish.....	106	—	48	149	181	166	369	232	173	125	286	296
Slovak.....	66	—	—	—	—	9	48	11	8	14	35	24
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	113	—	28	52	85	89	179	129	89	65	115	111
Swiss.....	19	—	9	—	54	17	32	50	—	0	—	24
Ukrainian.....	10	—	—	23	—	26	12	23	24	2	—	43
United States or American.....	40	—	93	567	586	380	548	783	187	383	401	578
Welsh.....	7	—	21	40	8	32	113	84	61	15	47	24
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	6	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	1 916	5 494	9 812	5 016	5 217	4 556	6 189	7 568	4 550	3 531	6 022	7 715
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Jackson County	Jackson city, Jackson County					
		Total	Jackson city	Tract 61	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	149 756	149 756	37 446	6 660	3 049	3 260	2 446	4 662	1 743	1 379
Native	147 706	147 706	36 802	6 590	3 001	3 204	2 371	4 576	1 731	1 358
Foreign born	2 050	2 050	644	70	48	56	75	86	12	21
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	226	226	117	-	-	8	6	15	6	-
Persons 5 years and over	138 690	138 690	33 796	6 284	2 806	2 873	2 200	4 268	1 607	1 200
In linguistically isolated households	397	397	189	-	-	13	43	24	6	1
Speak a language other than English	4 758	4 758	1 584	230	76	100	182	296	61	4
Do not speak English "very well"	1 315	1 315	400	46	13	20	101	61	6	4
Speak Spanish	1 547	1 547	539	18	30	30	18	65	40	3
Do not speak English "very well"	470	470	80	9	5	-	11	12	-	-
Linguistically isolated	34	34	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	461	461	251	16	12	5	52	76	8	3
Do not speak English "very well"	225	225	125	8	8	-	52	7	-	4
Linguistically isolated	123	123	60	-	-	-	43	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	38 772	38 772	9 991	1 639	763	762	560	1 417	379	11
Preprimary school	2 904	2 904	951	88	102	102	83	121	-	22
Public school	2 162	2 162	728	82	75	78	83	89	-	2
Elementary or high school	26 132	26 132	6 653	1 172	440	463	377	829	266	4
Public school	23 265	23 265	5 681	1 123	329	443	326	570	245	2
College	9 736	9 736	2 387	379	221	197	100	467	113	9
Public college	7 854	7 854	1 907	330	185	154	84	245	113	2
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	97 049	97 049	22 769	4 445	2 005	1 938	1 535	2 838	1 156	1 00
Less than 9th grade	5 996	5 996	2 068	336	177	289	133	239	52	14
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 654	15 654	4 416	878	479	394	367	621	109	28
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33 051	33 051	7 050	1 824	756	769	547	921	349	31
Some college, no degree	21 768	21 768	5 061	759	340	338	295	607	360	12
Associate degree	8 038	8 038	1 721	328	161	61	97	259	106	2
Bachelor's degree	8 581	8 581	1 654	223	75	34	79	142	133	2
Graduate or professional degree	3 961	3 961	799	97	17	53	17	49	47	2
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.7	77.7	71.5	72.7	67.3	64.8	67.4	69.7	86.1	57
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.9	12.9	10.8	7.2	4.6	4.5	6.3	6.7	15.6	7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	378	378	570	389	285	736	432	320	130	1 51
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 517	1 517	1 548	1 394	1 446	1 405	1 538	1 550	831	1 50
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 149	2 149	2 249	2 402	2 234	2 007	2 303	2 202	2 173	1 22
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	138 690	138 690	33 796	6 284	2 806	2 873	2 200	4 268	1 607	1 20
Same house	77 872	77 872	17 013	4 004	1 294	1 398	1 322	2 372	879	41
Different house in United States	60 212	60 212	16 479	2 222	1 502	1 475	878	1 752	722	75
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 623	13 623	7 509	405	643	640	378	770	280	26
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	22 303	22 303	3 731	1 371	476	273	264	351	221	18
Different MSA/PMSA	18 692	18 692	4 249	307	282	477	160	440	177	22
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 594	5 594	990	139	101	85	76	191	44	2
Abroad	606	606	304	58	10	-	-	144	6	2
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	77 948	77 948	37 446	5 580	3 049	3 260	2 446	4 662	1 743	1 37
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	53 509	53 509	25 628	4 501	2 151	1 530	1 826	3 556	1 319	8
Rural population	71 808	71 808	-	1 080	-	-	-	-	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	31 253	31 253	-	637	-	-	-	-	-	-
On farms	2 812	2 812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	62 758	62 758	14 420	2 925	1 332	1 120	848	1 974	833	29
Car, truck, or van	59 125	59 125	13 108	2 848	1 197	871	774	1 877	775	22
Drove alone	52 338	52 338	11 183	2 643	958	680	667	1 608	734	17
Carpooled	6 787	6 787	1 925	205	239	191	107	269	41	6
Public transportation (including taxicab)	407	407	340	-	23	60	15	13	7	1
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	338	338	283	-	23	45	15	13	7	1
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	1 332	1 332	616	16	73	116	38	60	42	2
Other means	364	364	114	10	20	33	-	6	-	-
Worked at home	1 530	1 530	242	51	19	40	21	18	9	1
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.04	1.12	1.13	1.08	1.08	1.03	1.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.4	20.4	16.2	19.1	16.3	18.6	16.9	15.5	16.4	21
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	4 532	4 532	972	181	145	60	68	184	49	4
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	13 270	13 270	2 998	705	364	343	243	339	169	6
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	18 614	18 614	3 739	687	279	201	196	445	269	6
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 571	7 571	1 869	386	100	166	58	204	111	7
All other times	17 241	17 241	4 600	915	425	310	262	784	226	8
Worked in MSA of residence	50 717	50 717	12 710	2 506	1 127	939	728	1 765	688	26
Jackson city	22 459	22 459	7 632	1 019	656	609	428	1 048	450	12
Remainder of Jackson County	28 258	28 258	5 078	1 487	471	330	300	717	238	14
Worked outside MSA of residence	12 041	12 041	1 710	419	205	181	120	209	145	3
Ionio County	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lansing city	1 063	1 063	192	10	7	23	39	5	8	-
East Lansing city	184	184	54	-	7	-	-	8	12	-
Remainder of Ingham County	747	747	118	15	12	23	7	20	27	-
Remainder of Lonsing-East Lansing, MI MSA	375	375	53	11	-	-	-	7	8	-
Ann Arbor city	1 316	1 316	189	77	25	15	6	41	7	-
Ypsilanti city	137	137	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	3 893	3 893	561	177	83	98	27	47	42	-
Battle Creek city	151	151	24	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Albion city	635	635	27	8	-	-	5	-	16	-
Remainder of Battle Creek, MI MSA	435	435	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hillsdale County	459	459	31	19	-	-	-	18	-	-
Lenoxee County	630	630	106	20	10	-	15	7	7	-
Worked elsewhere	1 990	1 990	304	82	61	22	5	56	18	2

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 61 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 215	4 587	3 608	3 429	2 422	2 649	2 988	16
Native born	1 203	4 445	3 520	3 420	2 398	2 618	2 960	16
Foreign born	12	142	88	9	24	31	28	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	6	22	5	9	—	27	7	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 131	4 276	3 233	2 920	2 138	2 405	2 716	16
Linguistically isolated households	6	31	10	9	—	34	7	—
Speak a language other than English	75	126	87	104	109	212	107	—
Do not speak English "very well"	17	52	23	9	5	64	23	—
Speak Spanish	61	17	10	51	85	37	63	—
Do not speak English "very well"	11	—	—	9	5	16	11	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	44	30	—	—	12	5	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	33	13	—	—	7	5	—
Linguistically isolated	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	355	1 258	987	1 058	788	684	865	—
Elementary school	47	106	82	70	60	65	89	—
Public school	38	50	38	70	60	41	82	—
Elementary or high school	265	822	604	823	582	541	601	—
Public school	244	560	509	784	582	505	544	—
College	43	330	301	165	146	78	175	—
Public college	43	288	248	152	117	73	160	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	678	3 090	2 238	1 646	1 235	1 624	1 766	16
Less than 9th grade	107	50	23	174	257	286	138	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	241	172	197	331	333	497	378	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	218	736	594	488	319	476	564	—
Some college, no degree	78	788	757	416	236	239	470	—
Associate degree	21	361	206	162	37	74	118	—
Bachelor's degree	7	644	339	60	6	36	59	—
Graduate or professional degree	6	339	122	15	47	16	39	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	48.7	92.8	90.2	69.3	52.2	51.8	70.8	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.9	31.8	20.6	4.6	4.3	3.2	5.5	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	376	139	322	945	1 104	864	567	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 220	1 264	1 197	1 819	2 523	1 425	1 902	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 432	1 854	1 804	2 814	2 591	2 697	2 969	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 131	4 276	3 233	2 920	2 138	2 405	2 716	16
Same house	602	2 323	1 516	1 046	884	1 421	1 525	16
Different house in United States	519	1 875	1 717	1 859	1 221	976	1 191	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	230	720	551	1 031	760	532	680	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	77	522	565	270	59	290	178	—
Different MSA/PMSA	193	525	510	538	314	137	240	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	19	108	91	20	88	17	93	—
Abroad	10	78	—	15	33	8	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	1 215	4 587	3 608	3 429	2 422	2 649	2 988	16
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	833	3 929	2 759	1 726	1 533	1 896	2 467	16
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COMMUTE TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	451	2 190	1 736	984	487	936	1 230	—
By car, truck, or van	451	2 058	1 652	825	382	879	1 131	—
Drive alone	311	1 894	1 492	693	329	715	926	—
Carpooled	140	164	160	132	53	164	205	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	5	7	62	69	24	41	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	5	7	34	61	18	41	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biked	—	73	59	65	23	22	16	—
Other means	—	—	—	24	8	3	13	—
Worked at home	—	54	18	8	5	8	29	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.19	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.10	—
Average travel time to work (minutes)	17.1	14.6	16.2	13.7	20.6	14.5	16.7	—
WORKING TIME FOR WORK								
Departure time for work	47	61	60	73	36	85	98	—
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	106	285	333	209	100	178	269	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	87	878	494	143	113	218	330	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	21	445	280	102	39	136	159	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	190	467	551	449	194	311	345	—
Worked in MSA of residence	406	1 958	1 536	927	428	865	1 081	—
Jackson city	162	1 314	830	540	254	519	702	—
Remainder of Jackson County	244	644	706	387	174	346	379	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	45	232	200	57	59	71	149	—
Lansing County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lansing city	—	21	34	10	13	—	32	—
East Lansing city	—	12	7	8	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ingham County	—	—	15	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ann Arbor city	19	23	19	5	7	—	16	—
Ypsilanti city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	14	63	58	19	10	44	45	—
Battle Creek city	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Albion city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Battle Creek, MI MSA	—	12	14	—	9	—	12	—
Hillsdale County	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lenawee County	12	21	5	8	—	10	11	—
Worked elsewhere	—	51	18	—	—	17	33	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County										
	Tract 50	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57	Tract 58	Tract 59	Tract 60
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	2 560	4 522	5 442	8 150	5 808	4 612	4 559	2 896	2 747	6 141	6 000
Native	2 534	4 503	5 253	7 933	5 722	4 522	4 509	2 870	2 716	6 000	1 000
Foreign born	26	19	189	217	86	90	50	26	31	141	0
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	9	8	9	16	21	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 344	4 236	5 082	7 550	5 387	4 331	4 256	2 703	2 747	5 991	5 991
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	28	8	15	45	26	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	46	95	308	281	164	179	108	59	31	172	172
Do not speak English "very well"	7	33	65	16	59	50	42	44	31	141	141
Speak Spanish	5	30	24	55	25	45	27	19	31	141	141
Do not speak English "very well"	—	18	6	—	16	10	6	19	31	141	141
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	7	—	37	—	9	43	—	9	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	28	—	9	19	—	5	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	28	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	551	1 179	1 475	1 864	1 826	833	1 115	724	547	1 212	1 212
Preprimary school	51	76	116	167	105	65	90	42	—	—	—
Public school	37	70	37	90	66	54	70	20	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	394	864	949	1 163	1 123	504	780	580	31	594	594
Public school	309	839	615	745	1 009	445	732	574	31	494	494
College	106	239	410	534	598	264	245	102	516	714	714
Public college	90	220	353	408	216	237	202	88	398	594	594
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	1 668	2 883	3 695	5 605	3 385	3 276	3 075	2 010	2 310	4 811	4 811
Less than 9th grade	124	160	100	160	113	200	168	63	63	310	310
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	298	585	275	462	453	625	498	256	569	1 000	1 000
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	661	1 128	712	1 579	960	1 001	894	730	652	1 212	1 212
Same college, no degree	398	629	824	1 402	799	562	570	543	667	1 312	1 312
Associate degree	61	177	301	519	326	370	342	137	359	510	510
Bachelor's degree	82	125	937	978	514	370	397	137	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	44	79	546	505	220	148	206	114	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.7	74.2	89.9	88.9	83.3	74.8	78.3	84.1	72.6	70.2	70.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.6	7.1	40.1	26.5	21.7	15.8	19.6	12.5	—	3.2	3.2
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	330	199	120	199	232	324	291	185	—	55	55
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 297	1 661	1 396	1 268	1 673	1 108	1 474	1 548	—	2 000	2 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 000	2 153	1 867	2 147	1 968	1 779	1 943	2 038	—	2 310	2 310
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	2 344	4 236	5 082	7 550	5 387	4 331	4 256	2 703	2 747	5 991	5 991
Same house	1 434	2 827	3 004	4 381	2 750	2 291	2 388	1 950	707	2 116	2 116
Different house in United States	910	1 395	2 029	3 152	2 607	2 008	1 862	753	2 040	3 875	3 875
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	355	231	387	744	264	339	365	107	31	216	216
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	378	788	991	1 512	1 143	728	1 007	274	250	659	659
Different MSA/PMSA	94	254	466	680	660	689	421	267	1 489	2 310	2 310
Not in an MSA/PMSA	83	122	185	216	540	252	89	105	270	553	553
Abroad	—	14	49	17	30	32	6	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE											
Urban population	2 059	4 463	3 767	7 170	346	4 481	1 101	2 461	2 747	3 310	3 310
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 870	3 613	3 231	5 061	328	2 266	960	2 023	—	1 616	1 616
Rural population	501	59	1 675	980	5 462	131	3 458	435	—	2 771	2 771
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	366	35	1 051	781	2 882	10	1 801	200	—	1 000	1 000
On farms	—	—	13	—	76	—	72	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	1 142	2 084	2 662	3 810	2 802	2 218	1 983	1 347	—	811	811
Car, truck, or van	1 971	1 971	2 602	3 700	2 599	2 078	1 894	1 275	—	811	811
Drive alone	958	1 732	2 354	3 378	2 357	1 903	1 700	1 183	—	659	659
Carpooled	121	239	248	322	242	175	194	92	—	142	142
Public transportation (including taxicab)	12	—	6	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	7	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	26	32	6	24	124	36	28	24	—	—	—
Other means	21	7	—	35	14	12	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	4	74	48	51	60	85	61	48	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.04	—	1.16	1.16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	18.8	19.8	15.8	19.8	19.0	18.6	17.8	—	15.8	15.8
Departure time for work:											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	69	104	66	185	195	164	109	69	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	320	425	429	629	533	426	435	298	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	283	529	1 144	1 485	782	744	775	424	—	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	131	227	416	592	405	230	201	162	—	—	—
All other times	335	725	559	868	827	569	402	346	—	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence											
Jackson city	525	804	1 262	1 719	909	767	601	472	—	—	—
Remainder of Jackson County	514	1 149	1 092	1 788	1 476	1 132	1 122	688	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence											
Lansing city	13	—	17	69	30	63	36	44	—	—	—
East Lansing city	4	—	4	8	13	—	11	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ingham County	6	15	29	7	18	10	37	20	—	—	—
Remainder of Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	—	6	5	18	12	8	13	11	—	—	—
Ann Arbor city	8	7	54	35	42	40	33	31	—	—	—
Ypsilanti city	—	8	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	51	52	31	94	32	112	56	37	—	—	—
Battle Creek city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Albion city	—	7	16	7	31	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Battle Creek, MI MSA	—	—	—	—	33	24	—	—	—	—	—
Hillsdale County	—	23	28	—	38	9	—	—	—	—	—
Lenawee County	—	6	5	—	35	10	5	7	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	21	7	114	58	113	43	60	13	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 60	Tract 61 (pt.)	Tract 62	Tract 63	Tract 64	Tract 65	Tract 66	Tract 67	Tract 68
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	6 383	6 644	6 273	8 760	9 065	5 791	4 411	8 292	9 261
Native-born	6 343	6 574	6 195	8 630	8 996	5 765	4 390	8 248	9 193
Foreign born	40	70	78	130	69	26	21	44	68
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	9	—	16	9	12	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 850	6 268	5 861	8 262	8 367	5 386	4 036	7 705	8 595
Linguistically isolated households	18	—	23	20	25	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	168	230	168	246	223	97	92	304	203
Do not speak English "very well"	76	46	48	50	75	44	25	63	72
Speak Spanish	76	18	56	90	92	44	54	118	84
Do not speak English "very well"	40	9	13	16	45	24	9	52	45
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	16	6	27	4	—	6	40	6
Do not speak English "very well"	—	8	6	3	—	—	4	11	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 610	1 639	1 711	2 281	2 598	1 655	1 233	2 285	2 363
Elementary school	160	88	92	188	169	106	86	90	200
Public school	131	82	71	131	117	79	70	90	157
Elementary or high school	1 147	1 172	1 258	1 560	1 911	1 192	926	1 742	1 677
Public school	995	1 123	1 142	1 423	1 778	1 136	892	1 664	1 638
College	303	379	361	533	518	357	221	453	486
Public college	281	330	335	454	397	304	192	405	446
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	4 020	4 429	4 020	5 891	5 595	3 682	2 668	5 172	6 096
Less than 9th grade	210	336	173	202	314	176	178	349	449
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	614	862	816	720	643	512	431	705	872
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 740	1 824	1 517	2 198	2 185	1 399	1 102	2 193	2 244
Some college, no degree	898	759	846	1 321	1 284	867	589	885	1 505
Associate degree	301	328	248	483	475	276	172	477	387
Bachelor's degree	201	223	329	639	487	322	148	420	466
Graduate or professional degree	56	97	91	328	207	130	48	143	173
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.5	73.0	75.4	84.3	82.9	81.3	77.2	79.6	78.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.4	7.2	10.4	16.4	12.4	12.3	7.3	10.9	10.5
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	483	389	259	150	309	245	462	226	462
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 308	1 394	1 395	1 593	1 747	1 612	1 770	1 575	1 526
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 198	2 402	2 023	1 916	2 342	2 152	2 257	2 156	2 274
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	5 850	6 268	5 861	8 262	8 367	5 386	4 036	7 705	8 595
Same house	3 880	3 988	3 708	4 772	5 286	3 352	2 683	4 477	4 863
Different house in United States	1 938	2 222	2 143	3 481	3 072	2 034	1 340	3 210	3 725
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	518	405	352	237	386	304	122	491	208
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 019	1 371	1 101	1 569	1 391	1 038	687	1 576	1 124
Different MSA/PMSA	266	307	449	1 285	826	482	449	970	2 043
Not in an MSA/PMSA	135	139	241	390	469	210	82	173	350
Abroad	32	58	10	9	9	—	13	8	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 980	5 564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 406	4 485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	3 403	1 080	6 273	8 760	9 065	5 791	4 411	8 292	9 261
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 266	637	3 782	4 753	3 515	1 720	1 160	3 450	3 684
On farms	18	—	34	255	726	391	354	352	521
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	3 043	2 925	2 878	4 020	4 070	2 570	1 937	3 971	3 994
Car, truck, or van	2 957	2 848	2 739	3 873	3 812	2 429	1 761	3 747	3 848
Drove alone	2 633	2 643	2 547	3 462	3 318	2 210	1 528	3 227	3 323
Carpooled	324	205	192	411	494	219	233	520	525
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	2	4	6	2	—	12
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	2	4	6	2	—	12
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	16	42	49	95	30	63	59	38
Other means	28	10	9	17	14	19	16	25	5
Worked at home	58	51	88	79	145	86	95	140	91
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.08
Average travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	19.1	23.3	27.6	24.1	21.4	24.4	24.4	28.9
DEPARTURE TIME FOR WORK:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	265	181	253	341	408	264	207	290	315
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	878	705	594	809	825	460	398	824	1 045
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	863	687	762	1 212	1 338	898	518	1 155	1 107
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	217	386	369	542	433	231	147	479	468
All other times	762	915	812	1 037	921	631	572	1 083	968
Worked in MSA of residence	2 436	2 506	2 217	2 928	3 116	2 028	1 356	2 977	1 618
Jackson city	1 095	1 019	739	916	943	679	402	1 222	459
Remainder of Jackson County	1 341	1 487	1 478	2 012	2 173	1 349	954	1 755	1 159
Worked outside MSA of residence	607	419	661	1 092	954	542	581	994	2 376
Lansing County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lansing city	51	10	38	42	38	28	122	228	42
East Lansing city	—	—	—	3	10	16	10	39	6
Remainder of Ingham County	14	15	10	10	10	23	77	225	95
Remainder of Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	8	11	10	15	6	31	136	22	—
Ann Arbor city	78	77	58	63	48	39	15	80	408
Ypsilanti city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ann Arbor, MI MSA	289	177	384	308	75	42	18	263	1 277
Battle Creek city	—	—	—	3	31	34	14	8	8
Albion city	9	8	—	—	234	208	87	—	—
Remainder of Battle Creek, MI MSA	11	—	8	9	151	49	57	—	46
Hillsdale County	—	19	8	75	184	15	5	—	15
Lapeer County	19	20	44	210	11	10	2	19	121
Worked elsewhere	128	82	93	324	156	45	38	101	286

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Jackson County	Jackson city, Jackson County					
		Total	Jackson city	Tract 61	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	115 272	115 272	27 863	5 274	2 413	2 436	1 827	3 492	1 362	1 162
In labor force	69 795	69 795	16 733	3 308	1 537	1 347	987	2 230	907	358
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.5	60.5	60.1	62.7	63.7	55.3	54.0	63.9	66.6	30.8
Civilian labor force	69 662	69 662	16 682	3 300	1 520	1 347	976	2 230	907	358
Employed	64 317	64 317	14 838	3 023	1 346	1 144	878	2 068	857	311
Unemployed	5 345	5 345	1 844	277	174	203	98	162	50	41
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	7.7	11.1	8.4	11.4	15.1	10.0	7.3	5.5	11.3
Not in labor force	45 477	45 477	11 130	1 966	876	1 089	840	1 262	455	803
Institutionalized persons	7 870	7 870	304	—	—	75	—	11	—	170
Enrolled in school	4 739	4 739	1 332	159	68	96	88	168	70	28
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	15 279	15 279	4 670	926	528	478	433	565	245	307
Females 16 years and over	56 694	56 694	15 095	2 728	1 366	1 361	1 068	1 826	741	621
In labor force	31 824	31 824	7 974	1 527	763	670	461	1 028	454	177
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.1	56.1	52.8	56.0	55.9	47.0	43.2	56.3	61.3	27.7
Civilian labor force	31 806	31 806	7 969	1 527	758	640	461	1 028	454	177
Employed	29 625	29 625	7 166	1 384	659	515	429	979	454	153
Unemployed	2 181	2 181	803	143	99	125	32	49	—	17
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	6.9	10.1	9.4	13.1	19.5	6.9	4.8	—	10.7
With own children under 6 years	8 941	8 941	2 668	376	219	288	175	276	91	23
In labor force	5 553	5 553	1 492	278	143	152	68	145	60	8
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10 232	10 232	2 312	451	143	168	190	325	103	5
In labor force	7 951	7 951	1 759	318	124	119	130	286	95	9
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	12 674	12 674	3 983	445	273	356	249	483	148	151
All parents present in household in labor force	7 593	7 593	2 161	340	180	195	90	256	90	53
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	24 412	24 412	6 066	1 068	402	385	406	729	265	147
All parents present in household in labor force	17 284	17 284	3 996	755	311	178	246	564	190	41
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 273	8 273	2 181	390	158	179	117	307	60	14
Not enrolled in school	1 802	1 802	564	94	64	65	31	43	27	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	863	863	342	35	25	29	26	22	18	2
Not high school graduate	823	823	354	28	30	51	26	12	18	2
Employed	223	223	80	10	5	27	—	6	—	—
Unemployed	149	149	78	11	10	7	13	—	—	—
Not in labor force	451	451	196	7	15	17	13	6	18	15
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	64 317	64 317	14 838	3 023	1 346	1 144	878	2 068	857	311
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 395	6 395	1 383	228	83	48	47	195	106	4
Professional specialty occupations	7 469	7 469	1 497	215	38	61	48	126	145	1
Technicians and related support occupations	2 001	2 001	458	101	28	23	58	98	29	—
Sales occupations	6 923	6 923	1 609	357	222	146	86	145	99	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 323	10 323	2 395	435	241	124	174	330	184	—
Private household occupations	211	211	46	17	7	—	—	11	—	—
Protective service occupations	1 786	1 786	522	78	24	23	32	88	17	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 982	7 982	2 560	443	194	258	160	420	98	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 021	1 021	57	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 066	8 066	1 428	497	228	170	107	217	62	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6 858	6 858	1 723	372	148	144	76	275	66	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 720	2 720	558	186	47	75	52	89	36	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 562	2 562	602	77	86	64	34	66	15	—
Construction	2 877	2 877	511	197	67	38	31	70	27	—
Manufacturing	16 207	16 207	3 316	902	325	243	181	539	219	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	5 206	5 206	1 199	187	83	77	108	139	64	—
Wholesale and retail trade	14 448	14 448	3 587	693	427	357	206	512	181	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 560	2 560	647	43	27	36	5	82	34	—
Business and repair services	2 396	2 396	598	168	65	53	41	85	16	—
Professional and related services	13 758	13 758	3 361	568	244	198	199	444	239	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	64 317	64 317	14 838	3 023	1 346	1 144	878	2 068	857	311
Private wage and salary workers	52 750	52 750	12 146	2 606	1 142	930	724	1 814	689	200
Government workers	7 743	7 743	2 027	250	137	158	116	185	96	—
Local government workers	3 903	3 903	969	91	57	66	59	58	55	—
Self-employed workers	3 512	3 512	629	145	61	56	38	64	72	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	76 385	76 385	17 977	3 592	1 552	1 388	1 036	2 378	996	511
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	58 075	58 075	13 446	2 742	1 084	1 071	740	1 694	812	403
50 to 52 weeks	41 207	41 207	9 216	1 954	822	681	569	1 179	581	266
40 to 49 weeks	6 157	6 157	1 507	303	100	183	66	212	150	—
27 to 39 weeks	4 265	4 265	835	144	15	74	38	118	41	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	9 059	9 059	2 096	482	228	141	102	354	102	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	89 564	89 564	22 331	4 270	1 808	1 864	1 378	2 846	1 071	607
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 070	4 070	1 430	192	56	176	69	196	33	—
With a mobility limitation	2 291	2 291	751	118	31	88	56	107	14	—
In labor force	314	314	101	—	16	28	5	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	2 800	2 800	998	128	39	115	28	129	25	—
With a work disability	9 327	9 327	3 387	448	179	348	229	327	134	—
In labor force	3 230	3 230	1 109	128	78	117	79	111	69	—
Prevented from working	5 175	5 175	1 949	295	86	202	118	191	65	—
No work disability	80 237	80 237	18 944	3 822	1 629	1 516	1 149	2 519	937	312
In labor force	64 756	64 756	15 130	3 109	1 402	1 222	892	2 049	799	309
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17 705	17 705	5 177	996	588	497	438	635	291	311
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 657	3 657	1 360	153	119	237	128	167	73	—
With a mobility limitation	2 868	2 868	1 099	123	86	228	110	141	48	—
With a self-care limitation	2 144	2 144	811	55	79	118	55	104	61	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	5 839	5 839	1 892	324	182	174	177	221	60	—
Mean family income (dollars)	19 397	19 397	14 849	21 582	16 758	12 707	14 801	16 090	14 318	11 303
1 worker	11 049	11 049	2 830	512	220	282	196	351	136	—
Mean family income (dollars)	32 192	32 192	23 798	25 701	18 117	18 839	21 331	24 454	29 435	7 243
2 or more workers	22 323	22 323	4 595	1 045	367	300	301	620	248	—
Mean family income (dollars)	47 635	47 635	40 004	44 690	35 787	29 722	40 316	37 413	42 320	39 921

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson city, Jackson County—Con.							Tract 6 (pt.)
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	941	3 563	2 724	2 243	1 585	1 982	2 117	16
labor force	558	2 291	1 900	1 368	718	1 111	1 423	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.3	64.3	69.8	61.0	45.3	56.1	67.2	—
Civilian labor force	558	2 291	1 884	1 368	718	1 104	1 423	—
Employed	472	2 219	1 775	1 012	520	954	1 278	—
Unemployed	86	72	109	356	198	150	145	—
Percent of civilian labor force	15.4	3.1	5.8	26.0	27.6	13.6	10.2	—
Not in labor force	383	1 272	824	875	867	871	694	16
Institutionalized persons	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	44	223	113	129	147	73	85	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	81	653	327	147	192	395	301	16
Enrolled in school	439	1 933	1 430	1 258	898	1 041	1 098	8
labor force	219	1 095	857	670	397	523	692	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.9	56.6	59.9	53.3	44.2	50.2	63.0	—
Civilian labor force	219	1 095	857	670	397	523	692	—
Employed	178	1 049	788	527	288	490	654	—
Unemployed	41	46	69	143	109	33	38	—
Percent of civilian labor force	18.7	4.2	8.1	21.3	27.5	6.3	5.5	—
Own children under 6 years	69	264	263	358	228	164	185	—
labor force	46	172	162	173	115	96	124	—
Own children 6 to 17 years only	72	303	230	237	128	193	214	—
labor force	29	265	181	188	49	142	145	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	94	367	407	501	308	279	363	—
parents present in household in labor force	67	253	236	249	109	167	234	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	238	794	561	730	547	428	541	—
parents present in household in labor force	110	583	401	502	213	305	379	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	131	263	213	228	191	152	145	—
enrolled in school	29	18	—	58	113	53	31	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	7	—	40	89	22	19	—
Not high school graduate	25	—	—	31	74	43	19	—
Employed	12	—	—	—	—	23	7	—
Unemployed	5	—	—	9	24	5	5	—
Not in labor force	8	—	—	22	50	15	7	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	472	2 219	1 775	1 012	520	954	1 278	—
Cultive, administrative, and managerial occupations	48	404	221	78	37	29	76	—
Professional specialty occupations	18	583	214	65	42	22	85	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	89	41	22	19	23	18	—
Arts occupations	—	304	220	127	29	89	120	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	26	309	360	106	55	172	262	—
Service household occupations	—	—	6	7	—	5	5	—
Protective service occupations	33	43	72	40	34	41	43	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	145	170	230	255	142	206	224	—
Mining, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	—	—	11	4	—	—	—
Motion picture production, craft, and repair occupations	45	118	174	70	25	103	109	—
Machinery operators, assemblers, and inspectors	88	112	129	148	85	196	211	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	23	63	43	25	19	56	—
Construction, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	32	64	45	40	23	49	69	—
Construction	5	65	99	13	4	25	48	—
Manufacturing	165	347	318	219	113	275	330	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	13	200	172	58	52	64	128	—
Retail trade	53	460	431	307	131	225	233	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10	164	151	34	12	35	57	—
Business and repair services	29	96	42	48	18	64	5	—
Professional and related services	122	698	404	192	136	156	272	—
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	472	2 219	1 775	1 012	520	954	1 278	—
State wage and salary workers	398	1 754	1 486	762	440	824	943	—
Government workers	72	332	211	186	75	105	294	—
Local government workers	24	237	99	88	34	30	135	—
Self-employed workers	2	117	78	64	5	25	32	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	638	2 596	2 075	1 434	716	1 136	1 485	—
Regularly worked 35 or more hours per week	536	1 945	1 573	1 036	505	848	1 168	—
Temporarily worked 35 or more hours per week	279	1 468	1 190	552	253	550	866	—
Temporarily worked 30 to 34 hours per week	87	185	155	96	42	100	98	—
Temporarily worked 17 to 29 weeks	16	86	99	100	48	83	51	—
Temporarily worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	32	333	291	165	72	132	128	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	795	2 803	2 309	2 089	1 381	1 551	1 766	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	86	42	64	213	139	108	151	—
With a mobility limitation	71	6	28	81	51	83	81	—
In labor force	9	—	6	7	7	11	6	—
With a self-care limitation	36	42	50	179	122	77	95	—
With a work disability	152	146	230	425	332	371	241	—
In labor force	26	82	114	144	61	116	72	—
Prevented from working	112	47	77	247	244	211	137	—
With a work disability	643	2 657	2 079	1 664	1 049	1 180	1 525	—
In labor force	514	2 102	1 704	1 217	645	969	1 306	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	99	760	399	154	204	424	351	16
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	126	51	55	53	90	65	—
With a mobility limitation	27	94	51	42	37	56	36	—
With a self-care limitation	20	62	10	31	36	57	58	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
Workers	58	150	133	151	232	141	153	8
Median family income (dollars)	9 578	29 963	18 247	10 108	9 185	13 946	12 861	17 349
Workers	66	362	196	310	252	190	190	—
Median family income (dollars)	10 699	56 656	23 305	11 972	13 139	18 710	20 281	—
Self-employed workers	174	804	566	311	140	288	424	—
Median family income (dollars)	34 135	54 071	45 756	29 627	29 535	31 536	38 020	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Tract 50	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57	Tract 58	Tract 59
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 989	3 474	4 200	6 391	4 404	3 839	3 556	2 231	2 747	5 500
In labor force	1 290	2 345	2 791	4 038	3 032	2 398	2 175	1 472	1 896	3 893
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.9	67.5	66.5	63.2	68.8	62.5	61.2	66.0	69.0	70.8
Civilian labor force	1 284	2 339	2 791	4 032	3 026	2 390	2 152	1 472	1 896	3 893
Employed	1 193	2 155	2 695	3 883	2 889	2 242	2 015	1 375	1 790	3 893
Unemployed	91	184	96	149	137	148	137	97	106	100
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	7.9	3.4	3.7	4.5	6.2	6.4	6.6	5.6	2.6
Not in labor force	699	1 129	1 409	2 353	1 372	1 441	1 381	759	2 747	4 507
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	174	150	46	—	—	2 747	3 900
Enrolled in school	—	136	174	229	256	91	169	99	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	325	472	566	1 107	534	740	674	341	—	—
Females 16 years and over	1 023	1 801	2 148	3 434	2 308	2 069	1 965	1 102	31	—
In labor force	609	1 079	1 201	1 888	1 434	1 104	1 017	630	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.5	59.9	55.9	55.0	62.1	53.4	51.8	57.2	—	—
Civilian labor force	603	1 079	1 201	1 888	1 428	1 104	1 017	630	—	—
Employed	569	1 001	1 162	1 822	1 378	1 064	964	564	—	—
Unemployed	34	78	39	66	50	40	53	66	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	7.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	5.2	10.5	—	—
With own children under 6 years	157	278	291	486	356	243	294	148	—	—
In labor force	118	201	156	315	252	166	183	82	—	—
Not in labor force	150	340	411	594	429	218	340	191	—	—
In labor force	127	270	288	452	375	200	260	172	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	234	346	426	656	541	270	384	228	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	162	256	233	377	382	181	239	92	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	405	773	932	1 265	1 013	529	732	514	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	332	605	596	904	807	399	544	398	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	140	298	289	390	421	138	266	135	20	—
Not enrolled in school	31	82	18	76	40	50	35	14	20	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	30	18	31	13	10	6	4	20	—
Not high school graduate	—	39	18	39	20	—	11	—	20	—
Employed	—	21	—	17	13	—	5	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	6	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	12	18	13	7	—	6	—	20	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 193	2 155	2 695	3 883	2 889	2 242	2 015	1 375	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	66	176	688	504	287	202	206	193	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	91	155	636	764	425	296	309	146	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	21	40	70	159	80	115	83	58	—	—
Sales occupations	116	236	359	527	362	308	239	158	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	204	359	382	729	458	328	369	249	—	—
Private household occupations	6	16	—	10	5	—	5	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	48	65	33	134	65	61	48	50	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	173	312	147	311	422	213	174	116	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	19	12	8	17	8	28	25	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	191	314	199	382	262	253	226	248	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	139	278	83	135	279	219	200	63	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	40	93	70	100	134	101	59	15	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	89	92	16	120	93	138	69	54	—	—
Construction	31	92	80	89	105	92	45	38	—	—
Manufacturing	332	558	542	737	618	530	438	278	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	118	129	336	361	288	157	221	178	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	313	579	473	934	616	632	462	336	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	52	100	198	136	143	127	106	55	—	—
Business and repair services	60	95	80	152	67	108	86	52	—	—
Professional and related services	160	378	831	1 024	857	426	444	275	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 193	2 155	2 695	3 883	2 889	2 242	2 015	1 375	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 025	1 839	2 090	3 097	2 367	1 964	1 647	1 111	—	—
Government workers	108	205	420	525	339	206	269	197	—	—
Local government workers	40	140	305	237	172	100	103	87	—	—
Self-employed workers	60	103	165	235	158	72	79	63	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 351	2 401	3 075	4 395	3 349	2 508	2 415	1 552	577	1 700
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 077	1 811	2 278	3 124	2 329	1 976	1 815	1 171	557	1 550
50 to 52 weeks	812	1 259	1 883	2 475	1 471	1 519	1 419	872	50	—
40 to 49 weeks	148	266	164	238	319	236	151	125	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	52	123	56	151	211	127	82	69	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	161	286	465	597	562	306	247	234	—	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 620	2 918	3 474	4 968	3 608	2 937	2 840	1 847	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84	87	114	175	118	161	151	47	—	—
With a mobility limitation	53	54	77	123	45	73	102	27	—	—
In labor force	5	—	20	—	10	—	12	7	—	—
With a self-care limitation	40	68	58	106	95	111	81	29	—	—
With a work disability	192	336	210	413	213	387	264	150	—	—
In labor force	75	128	94	92	117	108	66	70	—	—
Prevented from working	113	178	83	257	81	218	166	47	—	—
No work disability	1 428	2 582	3 264	4 555	3 395	2 550	2 576	1 697	—	—
In labor force	1 171	2 140	2 548	3 804	2 809	2 184	2 079	1 378	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	363	550	726	1 243	640	848	693	382	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	86	153	42	187	76	168	152	122	—	—
With a mobility limitation	69	93	38	154	68	140	130	78	—	—
With a self-care limitation	54	123	18	124	20	88	77	44	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Not workers	104	183	189	339	151	154	185	128	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	16 388	15 909	31 024	30 108	18 096	18 075	26 172	21 904	—	—
1 worker	204	404	595	657	343	373	354	189	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	23 290	27 193	86 026	35 975	33 576	30 973	41 864	36 416	—	—
2 or more workers	398	695	981	1 334	927	665	804	588	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	43 432	40 959	76 474	54 376	53 031	39 299	52 066	50 947	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 60	Tract 61 (pt.)	Tract 62	Tract 63	Tract 64	Tract 65	Tract 66	Tract 67	Tract 68	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 716	5 258	4 814	6 840	6 695	4 298	3 206	6 121	7 089	
Labor force	3 250	3 308	3 294	4 400	4 453	2 809	2 194	4 295	4 488	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.9	62.9	68.4	64.3	66.5	65.4	68.4	70.2	63.3	
Civilian labor force	3 250	3 300	3 294	4 400	4 452	2 809	2 183	4 295	4 486	
Employed	3 123	3 023	2 959	4 086	4 164	2 613	2 000	4 072	4 107	
Unemployed	127	277	335	314	288	196	183	223	379	
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	8.4	10.2	7.1	6.5	7.0	8.4	5.2	8.4	
Institutionalized persons	1 466	1 950	1 520	2 440	2 242	1 489	1 012	1 826	2 601	
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	109	—	19	395	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	151	159	194	294	394	259	128	265	282	
Females 16 years and over	2 442	2 720	2 472	3 442	3 416	2 250	1 590	3 093	3 434	
Labor force	1 494	1 527	1 460	1 830	2 046	1 274	946	1 994	1 861	
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.2	56.1	59.1	53.2	59.9	57.6	59.5	64.5	54.2	
Civilian labor force	1 494	1 527	1 460	1 830	2 045	1 274	946	1 994	1 861	
Employed	1 445	1 384	1 340	1 739	1 898	1 189	859	1 910	1 771	
Unemployed	49	143	120	91	147	85	87	84	90	
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	9.4	8.2	5.0	7.2	6.7	9.2	4.2	4.8	
Own children under 6 years	469	376	326	523	586	356	326	379	537	
Labor force	329	278	190	303	379	240	230	258	318	
Own children 6 to 17 years only	487	451	543	633	716	483	330	705	695	
Labor force	415	318	434	472	560	342	249	559	520	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	657	445	464	620	811	530	442	654	780	
Parents present in household in labor force	452	340	273	339	522	338	266	402	470	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 137	1 068	1 195	1 494	1 765	1 103	874	1 584	1 539	
Parents present in household in labor force	918	755	869	1 065	1 235	689	609	1 243	1 031	
Persons 16 to 19 years	381	390	425	489	629	326	269	451	491	
Enrolled in school	132	94	70	86	126	53	60	69	121	
Unemployed or not in labor force	38	35	39	22	47	24	28	34	67	
Not at high school graduate	50	28	27	42	29	9	23	19	40	
Employed	12	10	—	26	16	—	4	—	19	
Unemployed	—	11	9	10	2	2	5	—	—	
Not in labor force	38	7	18	6	11	7	14	19	21	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 123	3 023	2 959	4 086	4 164	2 613	2 000	4 072	4 107	
Agriculture, administrative, and managerial occupations	277	228	227	418	489	242	110	321	313	
Professional specialty occupations	282	215	299	575	413	303	134	447	417	
Technicians and related support occupations	125	101	48	100	132	121	72	98	110	
Service occupations	260	357	388	411	362	279	142	359	374	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	477	435	444	701	628	409	291	722	650	
Private household occupations	—	17	9	18	12	—	14	25	20	
Protective service occupations	105	78	38	83	80	89	37	128	60	
Police occupations, except protective and household	345	443	323	392	467	256	217	554	469	
Mining, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	17	59	90	181	86	127	150	128	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	436	497	385	612	600	389	319	509	647	
Mine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	463	372	391	398	471	214	277	407	556	
Transportation and material moving occupations	212	186	143	112	187	116	153	218	194	
Agricultural, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	141	77	205	176	142	109	107	134	169	
Construction	131	197	94	322	237	159	84	224	287	
Manufacturing	1 021	902	884	1 071	1 079	529	622	992	1 431	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	266	187	242	299	307	258	153	301	176	
Wholesale and retail trade	673	693	797	789	862	553	390	873	667	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	62	43	75	227	160	98	52	156	123	
Less and repair services	116	168	62	131	168	132	77	112	102	
Professional and related services	495	568	486	901	793	563	338	785	940	
STATUS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 123	3 023	2 959	4 086	4 164	2 613	2 000	4 072	4 107	
Part-time wage and salary workers	2 578	2 606	2 564	3 268	3 291	2 032	1 648	3 252	3 475	
Government workers	397	250	207	534	533	316	185	515	406	
Local government workers	189	91	114	320	331	173	97	197	205	
State employed workers	143	145	173	265	307	248	147	279	210	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 445	3 592	3 401	4 743	4 945	3 105	2 357	4 505	4 896	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 622	2 742	2 702	3 626	3 678	2 371	1 811	3 480	3 969	
to 52 weeks	2 042	1 954	2 003	2 642	2 582	1 640	1 279	2 641	2 862	
to 49 weeks	258	303	255	413	470	316	216	303	416	
to 39 weeks	109	144	201	244	231	186	134	261	253	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	452	482	313	572	609	392	272	469	438	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 158	4 270	4 142	5 726	5 827	3 652	2 803	5 306	5 772	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	123	192	131	171	245	152	116	178	311	
With a mobility limitation	96	118	91	77	161	100	75	88	135	
In labor force	11	—	12	10	37	—	24	19	46	
With a self-care limitation	69	128	94	117	185	96	66	135	269	
In labor force	420	448	325	384	527	325	325	400	442	
Prevented from working	151	128	78	160	233	124	147	126	175	
Mark disability	248	295	217	184	255	165	142	230	217	
In labor force	3 738	3 822	3 817	5 342	5 300	3 327	2 478	4 906	5 330	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	3 079	3 109	3 152	4 167	4 120	2 627	1 992	4 063	4 241	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	558	980	672	1 114	867	537	392	796	920	
With a mobility limitation	83	153	159	163	185	120	74	154	176	
With a self-care limitation	76	123	129	86	139	105	66	124	111	
In labor force	40	55	81	131	109	67	41	101	126	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Workers	247	316	244	397	326	199	131	279	254	
Annual family income (dollars)	17 006	21 689	16 117	26 260	19 033	19 372	18 905	21 006	22 976	
Weekly	523	512	533	664	643	408	323	544	763	
Annual family income (dollars)	27 282	25 701	28 450	39 354	27 241	29 141	27 705	29 285	34 309	
2. Store workers	1 121	1 045	962	1 546	1 630	1 021	752	1 465	1 507	
Annual family income (dollars)	45 434	44 690	46 234	53 961	48 520	45 718	43 857	47 240	49 053	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Jackson County	Jackson city, Jackson County					
		Total	Jackson city	Tract 61	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	53 891	53 891	14 776	2 595	1 366	1 249	982	1 657	795	755
Less than \$5,000	2 800	2 800	1 570	118	147	200	113	98	28	154
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 345	5 345	2 297	266	221	210	137	238	52	295
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 080	5 080	1 635	267	143	132	170	150	109	91
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 825	9 825	3 084	556	292	316	221	366	167	84
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 162	9 162	2 384	420	313	215	102	347	169	58
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 414	10 414	2 106	503	177	110	131	304	161	26
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8 011	8 011	1 259	395	62	66	86	114	83	40
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 009	2 009	297	53	-	-	22	5	15	7
\$100,000 or more	1 245	1 245	144	17	5	-	5	3	11	4
Median (dollars)	29 156	29 156	20 830	26 855	20 955	17 793	17 862	24 161	28 192	8 060
Mean (dollars)	34 366	34 366	25 890	30 653	22 816	19 756	23 549	27 670	30 408	13 978
Families	39 211	39 211	9 317	1 881	769	756	674	1 192	444	158
Median income (dollars)	33 967	33 967	25 355	32 086	24 391	20 313	23 235	27 302	31 806	9 265
Males 15 years and over, with income	51 756	51 756	12 010	2 496	1 027	1 008	722	1 563	596	501
Median income (dollars)	20 264	20 264	16 115	18 429	17 455	14 155	15 132	16 597	22 734	8 083
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.9	49.9	45.1	48.4	47.9	43.1	46.5	45.7	51.5	27.5
Median income (dollars)	30 219	30 219	25 988	26 963	24 634	20 288	24 671	25 844	27 151	31 518
Females 15 years and over, with income	49 147	49 147	13 622	2 370	1 280	1 198	975	1 627	707	594
Median income (dollars)	9 585	9 585	8 166	9 098	7 479	6 716	8 564	8 580	12 486	6 462
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.2	31.2	27.9	31.5	25.8	20.6	23.9	28.5	38.8	14.8
Median income (dollars)	18 131	18 131	17 150	17 070	16 628	14 844	15 642	16 646	18 438	13 947
Per capita income (dollars)	12 556	12 556	10 410	11 986	10 236	7 967	9 633	10 088	13 955	9 257
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	53 891	53 891	14 776	2 595	1 366	1 249	982	1 657	795	755
With earnings	41 724	41 724	10 385	1 946	893	882	603	1 241	623	308
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 546	35 546	28 290	31 558	25 238	21 083	27 204	28 558	32 897	21 894
With Social Security income	15 491	15 491	4 568	886	482	369	366	583	193	349
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 477	8 477	7 924	9 045	8 266	7 546	8 264	8 834	8 630	5 739
With public assistance income	4 733	4 733	2 476	172	165	274	176	175	27	189
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 346	4 346	3 983	4 393	4 224	3 693	3 946	3 428	3 565	3 743
With retirement income	9 985	9 985	2 569	639	244	178	220	376	86	68
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 361	7 361	5 960	6 143	5 853	5 108	5 354	4 931	4 985	3 242
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	39 079	39 079	29 973	35 541	26 228	21 747	28 095	29 643	34 589	19 393
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 741	37 741	26 234	37 354	22 392	16 921	21 627	29 447	32 777	19 267
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 355	40 355	34 383	34 170	29 484	29 121	36 207	29 836	36 627	19 641
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 414	43 414	37 333	37 656	31 289	27 330	34 930	33 919	38 926	36 096
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 878	44 878	37 167	40 997	32 174	26 197	31 415	36 813	37 715	43 602
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 184	42 184	37 485	35 155	30 720	28 487	37 849	31 306	39 899	23 132
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 368	19 368	14 967	23 557	12 619	13 200	15 769	16 503	23 981	8 517
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 198	14 198	10 310	15 948	7 698	9 483	10 465	10 659	27 714	5 465
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 936	27 936	24 153	27 804	21 619	26 497	31 917	23 436	17 839	17 037
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	39 211	39 211	9 317	1 881	769	756	674	1 192	444	158
Householder worked in 1989	30 215	30 215	6 502	1 344	497	484	436	852	347	92
With related children under 18 years	20 183	20 183	5 413	889	373	483	382	645	240	105
With related children under 5 years	8 254	8 254	2 624	333	186	280	179	227	88	97
Married-couple families	31 418	31 418	5 979	1 558	501	388	421	862	321	60
Householder worked in 1989	24 701	24 701	4 427	1 130	332	281	291	634	252	43
With related children under 18 years	14 931	14 931	2 995	704	209	204	191	431	143	38
With related children under 5 years	5 988	5 988	1 373	266	101	118	68	136	56	30
Female householder, no husband present	6 183	6 183	2 782	201	215	319	232	258	82	91
Householder worked in 1989	4 164	4 164	1 629	111	134	162	128	153	54	43
With related children under 18 years	4 249	4 249	2 044	104	146	253	174	172	56	66
With related children under 5 years	1 891	1 891	1 119	46	80	152	103	81	24	67
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	19 724	19 724	7 542	935	780	980	379	652	433	748
Nonfamily householder	14 680	14 680	5 459	714	597	493	308	465	351	597
65 years and over	6 053	6 053	2 238	311	264	319	178	189	122	277
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	140 520	140 520	36 655	6 640	3 011	3 104	2 408	4 396	1 743	1 191
Persons under 18 years	37 860	37 860	10 399	1 548	690	835	655	1 227	418	209
Related children under 18 years	37 530	37 530	10 263	1 533	681	756	655	1 227	418	209
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 745	26 745	6 749	1 164	452	443	434	833	282	47
Persons 65 years and over	17 705	17 705	5 177	996	588	497	438	635	291	321
Persons 75 years and over	6 948	6 948	2 378	359	276	308	181	265	166	188
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 688	3 688	1 977	107	123	215	110	182	16	71
Percent below poverty level	9.4	9.4	21.2	5.7	16.0	28.4	16.3	15.3	3.6	48.8
Householder worked in 1989	1 827	1 827	944	32	46	127	33	91	8	4
With related children under 18 years	2 975	2 975	1 787	71	119	209	110	146	16	71
With related children under 5 years	1 676	1 676	1 083	50	52	120	71	105	8	77
Married-couple families	1 354	1 354	442	75	17	31	12	67	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	675	675	253	26	-	31	5	36	-	-
With related children under 18 years	813	813	351	39	13	31	12	44	-	-
With related children under 5 years	442	442	210	39	-	11	12	20	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	2 119	2 119	1 413	26	98	178	98	111	8	61
Householder worked in 1989	1 008	1 008	617	26	-	90	28	51	-	31
With related children under 18 years	1 972	1 972	1 320	26	98	178	98	98	8	61
With related children under 5 years	1 168	1 168	844	11	52	109	59	81	8	61
Unrelated individuals	4 788	4 788	2 361	230	207	382	121	106	71	309
Nonfamily householder	2 814	2 814	1 433	143	146	120	86	67	50	237
65 years and over	1 190	1 190	559	46	79	115	22	25	30	111
Persons	16 881	16 881	9 058	570	585	983	425	768	129	533
Percent below poverty level	12.0	12.0	24.7	8.6	19.4	31.7	17.6	17.5	7.4	44.4
Persons under 18 years	6 493	6 493	3 814	180	230	382	176	328	42	158
Related children under 18 years	6 186	6 186	3 683	165	221	303	176	328	42	147
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 933	3 933	2 214	125	149	175	99	145	21	110
Persons 65 years and over	1 751	1 751	721	57	87	122	22	45	30	61
Persons 75 years and over	990	990	385	29	55	90	7	14	17	111
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 365	6 365	3 675	229	245	597	196	204	69	209
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	22 168	22 168	11 048	928	782	1 177	551	1 069	214	707
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	40 061	40 061	16 506	1 954	1 253	1 865	1 093	1 758	469	818

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 61 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households.....	430	1 839	1 464	1 214	865	1 063	1 089	8
Less than \$5,000.....	75	41	77	203	208	131	95	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	56	56	157	290	268	217	100	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	67	110	95	177	107	119	165	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	125	322	310	222	102	278	271	8
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	49	334	233	145	100	185	134	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	31	357	346	121	60	90	192	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	—	418	197	42	14	27	110	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	21	99	42	14	6	16	14	—
\$100,000 or more.....	6	102	7	—	—	—	8	—
Median (dollars).....	17 125	36 811	30 253	12 457	8 692	17 240	21 190	16 250
Mean (dollars).....	22 144	45 283	31 616	17 874	14 252	19 587	26 577	17 349
Families.....	298	1 316	895	772	587	681	767	8
Median income (dollars).....	14 423	42 959	36 835	12 147	9 083	20 383	24 007	16 250
males 15 years and over, with income.....	480	1 594	1 215	908	572	854	962	8
Median income (dollars).....	10 431	27 083	21 368	10 261	7 132	12 775	15 195	11 250
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	41.5	57.2	52.8	36.8	18.2	40.2	48.1	—
Median income (dollars).....	16 354	36 008	29 081	21 250	20 714	19 594	25 944	—
females 15 years and over, with income.....	388	1 735	1 320	1 134	734	936	986	8
Median income (dollars).....	4 905	13 684	13 112	6 645	5 838	6 842	10 076	6 250
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	20.6	32.0	41.6	19.2	20.3	22.1	40.9	—
Median income (dollars).....	12 222	20 943	18 277	10 769	17 019	16 141	18 378	—
Per capita income (dollars).....	7 578	18 273	13 006	6 561	5 161	7 879	9 729	8 675
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households.....	430	1 839	1 464	1 214	865	1 063	1 089	8
With earnings.....	305	1 476	1 152	901	484	699	818	—
Mean earnings (dollars).....	26 465	44 953	33 099	17 481	16 732	20 139	28 234	—
With Social Security income.....	153	564	331	180	258	423	309	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 498	9 141	7 917	6 788	6 076	8 051	8 693	11 024
With public assistance income.....	86	46	169	436	344	236	153	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 920	4 169	3 223	4 933	4 997	2 880	3 386	—
With retirement income.....	38	403	267	126	78	243	234	8
Mean retirement income (dollars).....	3 847	8 904	6 676	6 638	5 457	5 471	4 979	2 370
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars).....	24 165	52 034	36 752	18 720	15 487	23 148	28 607	17 349
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	25 084	52 992	33 355	16 707	9 694	18 442	23 442	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	23 128	51 234	41 526	23 583	23 862	29 019	33 548	17 349
Married-couple families (dollars).....	35 057	53 978	42 174	29 566	25 505	26 921	32 686	17 349
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	43 025	56 901	39 225	29 862	17 719	24 467	31 093	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	28 075	51 760	46 093	29 133	29 252	29 986	34 068	17 349
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	10 928	33 825	16 521	9 276	9 728	16 661	21 565	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	7 748	27 476	13 735	8 218	7 644	8 271	12 919	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	15 482	41 421	21 111	13 159	16 004	27 269	31 180	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families.....	298	1 316	895	772	587	681	767	8
Householder worked in 1989.....	203	1 062	727	572	251	428	550	—
With related children under 18 years.....	173	619	535	617	398	407	436	—
With related children under 5 years.....	77	259	292	366	245	154	174	—
Married-couple families.....	167	1 138	708	340	197	416	452	8
Householder worked in 1989.....	127	903	601	265	76	286	336	—
With related children under 18 years.....	81	500	409	500	88	235	236	—
With related children under 5 years.....	41	207	237	110	81	92	96	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	107	123	180	369	345	197	264	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	52	108	119	260	144	97	175	—
With related children under 18 years.....	68	74	119	333	278	130	174	—
With related children under 5 years.....	27	28	55	231	155	53	63	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	209	612	708	703	386	512	440	—
Nonfamily householder.....	132	523	569	442	278	382	322	—
15 years and over.....	32	235	186	95	46	193	102	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 168	4 576	3 597	3 416	2 415	2 634	2 980	16
Persons under 18 years.....	351	1 164	1 002	1 304	899	735	914	—
Related children under 18 years.....	343	1 164	1 002	1 277	899	727	914	—
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	259	853	627	781	615	483	642	—
Persons 65 years and over.....	99	760	399	154	204	424	351	16
Persons 75 years and over.....	38	321	189	60	90	155	133	8
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families.....	101	13	111	370	330	189	140	—
Percent below poverty level.....	33.9	1.0	12.4	47.9	56.2	27.8	18.3	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	60	13	53	237	102	82	51	—
With related children under 18 years.....	85	6	95	340	294	189	105	—
With related children under 5 years.....	40	6	53	230	176	82	67	—
Married-couple families.....	16	13	27	80	54	72	43	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	13	13	11	65	8	39	26	—
With related children under 18 years.....	16	6	27	63	42	72	19	—
With related children under 5 years.....	13	6	19	50	42	20	11	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	70	—	77	259	261	97	89	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	32	—	35	157	87	39	17	—
With related children under 18 years.....	54	—	61	246	237	97	78	—
With related children under 5 years.....	27	—	34	172	134	53	48	—
Unrelated individuals.....	92	63	98	361	227	229	104	—
Nonfamily householder.....	57	35	62	204	161	145	61	—
15 years and over.....	17	20	19	22	13	59	27	—
Persons.....	478	100	463	1 571	1 508	904	609	—
Percent below poverty level.....	40.9	2.2	12.9	46.0	62.4	34.3	20.4	—
Persons under 18 years.....	225	11	205	694	715	365	290	—
Related children under 18 years.....	217	11	205	672	715	357	290	—
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	166	6	137	370	523	225	182	—
Persons 65 years and over.....	24	27	32	35	81	59	46	—
Persons 75 years and over.....	13	20	14	11	35	29	11	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	163	59	174	513	666	267	318	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	619	129	577	1 754	1 725	994	750	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level.....	727	507	900	2 335	1 961	1 479	1 345	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Tract 50	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57	Tract 58	Tract 59
INCOME IN 1989										
Households.....	998	1 686	2 017	3 202	1 907	2 330	1 859	1 096	--	863
Less than \$5,000.....	13	61	51	78	65	79	65	14	--	57
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	159	185	44	198	158	186	268	47	--	137
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	129	172	66	284	132	309	128	49	--	152
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	229	338	130	484	339	587	296	187	--	162
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	165	311	251	527	272	490	244	259	--	137
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	177	398	398	658	429	440	338	226	--	147
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	97	189	523	640	358	200	349	220	--	44
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	17	29	240	175	71	28	115	70	--	16
\$100,000 or more.....	12	3	314	158	83	11	56	24	--	15
Median (dollars).....	23 750	27 444	51 881	35 395	34 470	25 065	31 969	34 692	--	17 457
Mean (dollars).....	28 326	29 595	69 939	40 969	39 153	27 721	38 275	40 224	--	25 397
Families.....	706	1 282	1 765	2 330	1 421	1 192	1 343	905	--	597
Median income (dollars).....	29 583	30 914	54 429	40 341	39 425	30 479	39 620	36 820	--	25 177
Males 15 years and over, with income.....	919	1 614	2 026	2 811	2 002	1 728	1 555	1 108	835	1 871
Median income (dollars).....	16 924	18 720	33 466	27 342	21 962	20 197	25 341	26 700	4 351	6 687
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	48.3	49.3	61.3	56.3	47.6	52.3	56.6	56.6	6.0	23.4
Median income (dollars).....	22 898	29 067	43 778	34 077	32 371	28 697	35 104	32 891	22 155	22 597
Females 15 years and over, with income.....	905	1 553	1 776	3 045	2 019	1 785	1 691	944	31	787
Median income (dollars).....	10 279	8 295	13 062	11 084	8 848	12 602	10 882	10 156	3 750	6 888
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	40.7	29.3	33.3	29.3	25.7	34.5	31.3	25.5	--	25.5
Median income (dollars).....	15 870	16 352	25 758	22 119	19 691	17 311	20 606	18 576	--	14 607
Per capita income (dollars).....	11 270	11 132	25 953	16 325	13 080	14 079	15 488	15 142	1 777	4 86
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households.....	998	1 686	2 017	3 202	1 907	2 330	1 859	1 096	--	863
With earnings.....	737	1 329	1 730	2 485	1 562	1 674	1 356	874	--	651
Mean earnings (dollars).....	30 000	31 040	64 969	40 368	38 730	28 425	41 843	40 189	--	26 100
With Social Security income.....	352	510	556	1 036	493	718	616	363	--	23
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 749	8 508	9 621	9 339	9 100	8 421	8 356	8 084	--	9 077
With public assistance income.....	94	157	30	128	98	135	150	36	--	13
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 840	4 704	5 426	6 220	5 840	4 977	4 418	3 873	--	3 877
With retirement income.....	209	346	415	691	362	497	322	306	--	15
Mean retirement income (dollars).....	6 100	4 929	10 514	10 319	6 636	6 633	9 132	7 723	--	6 433
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars).....	33 628	33 045	74 827	45 657	44 623	33 952	45 810	43 805	--	28 931
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	31 958	33 566	79 688	45 908	42 079	32 865	46 355	44 225	--	28 45
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	34 958	32 571	71 318	45 452	47 726	34 669	45 299	43 522	--	29 50
Married-couple families (dollars).....	39 121	35 799	77 153	48 925	48 183	35 216	50 905	45 017	--	31 86
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	38 682	39 551	84 908	52 487	47 175	36 046	54 011	46 464	--	35 69
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	39 423	32 841	71 642	46 263	49 250	34 688	48 273	44 053	--	28 37
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	14 656	17 775	50 504	26 289	22 211	23 425	20 629	31 495	--	16 94
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	14 721	14 216	26 384	16 677	20 704	18 912	19 351	19 303	--	15 39
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	14 589	26 672	65 956	39 220	27 065	28 516	23 307	39 856	--	22 21
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families.....	706	1 282	1 765	2 330	1 421	1 192	1 343	905	--	597
Householder worked in 1989.....	527	982	1 499	1 875	1 201	894	1 036	707	--	407
With related children under 18 years.....	335	643	758	1 054	781	495	689	379	--	333
With related children under 5 years.....	181	239	284	451	242	285	251	147	--	137
Married-couple families.....	530	1 039	1 625	1 971	1 210	993	1 101	830	--	433
Householder worked in 1989.....	418	802	1 384	1 550	1 010	736	867	653	--	277
With related children under 18 years.....	222	470	680	850	622	407	527	347	--	217
With related children under 5 years.....	123	188	248	338	208	233	190	131	--	86
Female householder, no husband present.....	113	182	105	326	173	166	198	59	--	133
Householder worked in 1989.....	77	145	80	292	153	132	143	38	--	97
With related children under 18 years.....	64	144	54	187	132	88	147	24	--	107
With related children under 5 years.....	31	46	24	104	29	52	56	16	--	57
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	373	570	317	1 089	626	1 313	659	234	--	367
Nonfamily householder.....	292	404	252	872	486	1 138	516	191	--	267
65 years and over.....	176	150	123	415	220	432	318	89	--	77
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 551	4 485	5 411	7 959	5 293	4 544	4 553	2 889	--	2 188
Persons under 18 years.....	644	1 132	1 369	1 953	1 554	809	1 168	749	--	633
Related children under 18 years.....	639	1 125	1 363	1 932	1 554	799	1 151	749	--	633
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	423	839	1 010	1 332	1 133	540	848	556	--	444
Persons 65 years and over.....	363	550	726	1 243	640	848	693	382	--	267
Persons 75 years and over.....	142	203	160	441	271	433	323	110	--	110
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families.....	49	79	62	101	75	55	88	15	--	41
Percent below poverty level.....	6.9	6.2	3.5	4.3	5.3	4.6	6.6	1.7	--	16.0
Householder worked in 1989.....	31	46	35	63	39	30	42	15	--	25
With related children under 18 years.....	41	64	42	53	56	39	63	7	--	37
With related children under 5 years.....	10	36	31	47	19	23	37	7	--	11
Married-couple families.....	16	15	41	45	46	25	32	8	--	4
Householder worked in 1989.....	11	--	29	16	23	9	11	8	--	4
With related children under 18 years.....	16	--	26	6	27	9	11	--	--	4
With related children under 5 years.....	5	--	19	--	--	--	11	--	--	4
Female householder, no husband present.....	33	58	21	56	29	30	56	7	--	11
Householder worked in 1989.....	20	46	6	47	16	21	31	7	--	11
With related children under 18 years.....	25	58	16	47	29	30	52	7	--	11
With related children under 5 years.....	5	36	12	47	19	23	26	7	--	11
Unrelated individuals.....	62	159	37	108	163	174	163	37	--	110
Nonfamily householder.....	22	73	23	57	125	133	106	11	--	110
65 years and over.....	20	35	12	29	72	27	68	6	--	110
Persons.....	221	390	209	359	406	365	398	69	--	410
Percent below poverty level.....	8.7	8.7	3.9	4.5	7.7	8.0	8.7	2.4	--	20.0
Persons under 18 years.....	86	107	74	95	101	108	133	10	--	110
Related children under 18 years.....	81	100	68	81	101	98	116	10	--	110
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	71	51	36	14	79	76	69	--	--	110
Persons 65 years and over.....	20	52	29	59	98	44	84	6	--	110
Persons 75 years and over.....	8	18	14	35	57	37	66	--	--	110
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	14	108	95	119	119	183	125	29	--	14
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	442	531	221	564	571	448	585	117	--	59
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level.....	854	1 297	433	1 434	1 097	1 095	1 045	287	--	91

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 60	Tract 61 (pt.)	Tract 62	Tract 63	Tract 64	Tract 65	Tract 66	Tract 67	Tract 68	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 347	2 587	2 237	3 291	3 148	2 005	1 470	2 858	3 214	
Less than \$5,000	80	118	63	73	120	80	59	86	68	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	248	266	139	171	263	89	98	217	175	
10,000 to \$14,999	205	267	250	259	261	168	115	263	236	
15,000 to \$24,999	401	548	348	567	493	385	282	424	538	
25,000 to \$34,999	342	420	346	559	604	442	300	466	650	
35,000 to \$49,999	597	503	607	611	683	390	353	597	760	
50,000 to \$74,999	386	395	390	605	606	350	201	638	561	
75,000 to \$99,999	67	53	64	247	139	74	45	130	132	
100,000 or more	21	17	30	127	51	27	17	37	94	
Median (dollars)	30 955	26 936	34 172	35 223	31 997	31 620	31 156	34 413	34 194	
Mean (dollars)	33 387	30 694	34 810	41 804	36 916	35 593	33 832	37 755	38 643	
Families	1 891	1 873	1 739	2 607	2 599	1 628	1 206	2 288	2 524	
Median income (dollars)	36 306	32 160	35 865	38 518	34 092	33 803	33 798	36 131	36 541	
males 15 years and over, with income	2 171	2 488	2 287	3 299	3 176	1 955	1 561	2 888	3 449	
Median income (dollars)	22 645	18 486	21 125	24 939	21 452	21 887	20 408	23 323	22 335	
Percent year-round full-time workers	61.3	48.5	52.3	52.7	52.7	54.1	52.0	55.6	54.7	
Median income (dollars)	29 036	26 963	30 689	35 233	29 896	29 640	27 699	31 727	32 215	
women 15 years and over, with income	2 139	2 362	2 103	2 858	2 895	1 890	1 330	2 620	2 754	
Median income (dollars)	9 689	9 126	9 446	11 036	10 406	9 672	9 421	11 171	11 073	
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.2	31.6	38.3	31.6	31.2	30.8	34.7	38.9	35.4	
Median income (dollars)	19 192	17 070	17 111	17 461	17 300	19 089	16 598	18 946	18 099	
Per capita income (dollars)	12 193	11 994	12 596	15 691	12 880	12 416	11 285	13 050	13 639	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 347	2 587	2 237	3 291	3 148	2 005	1 470	2 858	3 214	
With earnings	1 898	1 946	1 856	2 610	2 623	1 690	1 246	2 358	2 712	
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 939	31 558	35 959	42 652	36 912	35 133	33 036	38 306	37 898	
With Social Security income	537	878	556	919	811	442	366	749	785	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 527	9 027	8 431	9 016	8 486	9 371	8 768	8 441	7 947	
With public assistance income	171	172	112	194	111	112	138	109	109	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 981	4 393	3 963	4 373	5 264	4 589	3 926	3 933	6 112	
With retirement income	390	631	389	691	522	307	253	489	439	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 508	6 191	6 209	8 724	7 249	9 854	5 997	8 560	8 912	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	36 700	35 619	36 558	46 022	39 557	38 343	36 821	39 772	41 972	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 900	37 354	38 075	48 544	38 887	37 637	36 562	38 112	42 259	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 481	34 296	35 225	44 199	40 225	39 131	37 103	41 352	41 692	
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 768	37 761	39 322	47 779	42 826	41 025	38 857	42 400	43 389	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 118	40 997	42 352	51 406	44 457	41 436	40 385	41 936	44 475	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 602	35 317	36 722	45 228	41 390	40 606	37 320	42 799	44 380	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 831	23 557	20 540	23 094	20 120	19 064	19 931	24 498	27 796	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 959	15 948	15 486	17 797	16 457	16 643	13 942	21 343	22 493	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 886	27 804	25 419	29 053	27 088	23 807	30 834	28 725	33 403	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 891	1 873	1 739	2 607	2 599	1 628	1 206	2 288	2 524	
Female householder worked in 1989	1 524	1 344	1 291	2 065	2 120	1 313	968	1 821	2 146	
With related children under 18 years	982	889	874	1 154	1 352	909	661	1 162	1 319	
With related children under 5 years	384	333	277	413	545	305	289	376	496	
Married-couple families	1 532	1 550	1 401	2 354	2 189	1 401	1 063	1 963	2 253	
Female householder worked in 1989	1 226	1 130	1 053	1 853	1 826	1 138	869	1 547	1 934	
With related children under 18 years	728	704	687	1 021	1 064	753	569	949	1 142	
With related children under 5 years	296	266	244	388	437	276	249	276	433	
Female householder, no husband present	305	201	226	170	296	185	110	234	216	
Female householder worked in 1989	244	111	133	133	197	135	71	192	162	
With related children under 18 years	236	104	127	101	207	128	86	139	128	
With related children under 5 years	86	46	16	20	70	17	32	54	34	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	571	935	700	880	823	545	365	880	934	
Female family householder	456	714	498	684	549	377	264	570	690	
With related children under 18 years and over	187	311	147	282	217	110	85	257	222	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 366	6 624	6 240	8 743	9 018	5 654	4 388	8 150	8 810	
Persons under 18 years	1 815	1 548	1 670	2 142	2 615	1 648	1 327	2 310	2 375	
Related children under 18 years	1 806	1 533	1 670	2 124	2 606	1 633	1 323	2 268	2 359	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 273	1 164	1 276	1 626	1 923	1 234	953	1 718	1 702	
Persons 65 years and over	558	980	672	1 114	867	537	392	796	920	
Persons 75 years and over	214	351	224	361	305	193	158	315	289	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	166	107	63	124	188	89	93	175	84	
Percent below poverty level	8.8	5.7	3.6	4.8	7.2	5.5	7.7	7.6	3.3	
Female householder worked in 1989	74	32	48	48	103	37	42	109	55	
With related children under 18 years	122	71	32	77	153	64	82	96	50	
With related children under 5 years	44	50	8	45	91	19	36	40	20	
Married-couple families	77	75	33	81	72	55	46	123	63	
Female householder worked in 1989	22	26	25	28	49	30	17	67	39	
With related children under 18 years	33	39	15	45	50	30	35	54	29	
With related children under 5 years	12	39	—	35	35	11	17	14	13	
Female householder, no husband present	89	26	17	39	96	32	40	31	12	
Female householder worked in 1989	52	—	17	16	39	7	21	21	7	
With related children under 18 years	89	26	17	32	85	32	40	21	12	
With related children under 5 years	32	11	8	10	50	8	16	5	—	
Unrelated individuals	106	230	113	128	217	125	95	232	168	
Female family householder	56	143	62	72	101	70	53	116	95	
With related children under 18 years and over	38	46	34	35	36	28	23	79	43	
Persons	617	570	288	538	856	434	427	767	451	
Percent below poverty level	9.7	8.6	4.6	6.2	9.5	7.7	9.7	9.4	5.1	
Persons under 18 years	243	180	65	184	364	168	178	246	142	
Related children under 18 years	234	165	65	166	355	164	174	204	126	
Related children 5 to 17 years	169	125	46	117	218	136	120	143	99	
Persons 65 years and over	58	57	57	96	48	51	31	139	74	
Persons 75 years and over	42	29	30	52	33	31	20	85	31	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	121	229	122	129	349	203	167	260	180	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	764	928	525	663	1 297	541	590	1 097	642	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 512	1 954	1 555	1 442	2 423	1 243	1 282	1 954	1 651	

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County					Remainder of Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 58	Tract 5
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	135 648	135 648	29 894	2 495	2 328	566	2 043	1 294	878	3 95
Native	134 170	134 170	29 499	2 448	2 319	558	2 043	1 273	878	3 90
Foreign born	1 478	1 478	395	47	9	8	-	21	-	5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	184	184	90	8	9	-	20	7	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	125 848	125 848	27 322	2 288	2 035	498	1 876	1 168	878	3 77
Speak a language other than English	3 748	3 748	1 120	86	72	21	159	38	-	5
Do not speak English "very well"	953	953	237	20	9	-	41	7	-	3
In linguistically isolated households	261	261	116	13	9	-	27	7	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	34 914	34 914	7 670	579	672	224	483	333	154	96
Preprimary school	2 656	2 656	764	71	56	30	40	56	-	6
Public school	1 943	1 943	561	55	56	30	28	49	-	6
Elementary or high school	23 819	23 819	4 985	376	490	131	392	230	31	47
Public school	21 103	21 103	4 083	356	451	131	365	202	31	45
College	8 439	8 439	1 921	132	126	63	51	47	123	43
Public college	6 761	6 761	1 481	89	113	63	46	43	62	38
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	88 146	88 146	18 782	1 562	1 229	251	1 292	775	731	2 92
Less than 9th grade	5 273	5 273	1 546	246	122	37	208	48	63	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 708	13 708	3 602	334	278	62	415	151	157	54
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30 755	30 755	5 856	599	363	58	374	298	285	88
Some college, no degree	19 327	19 327	4 126	246	315	75	197	166	160	78
Associate degree	7 141	7 141	1 441	61	98	6	59	49	66	32
Bachelor's degree	8 167	8 167	1 487	23	38	-	23	39	-	-
Graduate or professional degree	3 775	3 775	724	53	15	-	13	24	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.5	78.5	72.6	62.9	67.5	60.6	51.8	74.3	69.9	69
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.5	13.5	11.8	4.9	4.3	5.2	3.0	8.1	-	2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 367	1 367	1 333	1 195	1 619	2 319	1 499	1 605	-	1 5
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	125 848	125 848	27 322	2 288	2 035	498	1 876	1 168	878	3 7
Some house	72 282	72 282	13 964	1 096	709	129	1 063	561	124	1 4
Different house in United States	53 095	53 095	13 123	1 192	1 317	336	813	607	754	2 3
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11 238	11 238	5 424	492	705	151	381	295	31	2
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	21 553	21 553	3 414	242	226	47	286	91	129	4
Different MSA/PMSA	15 008	15 008	3 405	373	366	115	127	148	410	1 0
Not in on MSA/PMSA	5 296	5 296	880	85	20	23	19	73	184	5
Abroad	471	471	235	-	9	33	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	59 306	59 306	12 015	963	648	127	736	535	-	8
Car, truck, or van	56 049	56 049	11 031	784	534	108	693	505	-	7
Drove alone	49 840	49 840	9 514	619	454	102	594	416	-	6
Carpooled	6 209	6 209	1 517	165	80	6	99	89	-	1
Public transportation	256	256	193	50	32	7	18	7	-	-
Other means	1 536	1 536	601	111	74	7	25	16	-	-
Worked at home	1 465	1 465	190	18	8	5	-	7	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	20.6	16.2	18.7	13.8	34.4	13.1	17.4	-	1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	47 712	47 712	10 553	810	603	81	701	472	-	7
Central city	20 697	20 697	6 262	514	357	48	429	289	-	2
Outside central city	27 015	27 015	4 291	296	246	33	272	183	-	4
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	11 594	11 594	1 462	153	45	46	35	63	-	4
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	104 400	104 400	22 797	1 919	1 621	349	1 576	897	878	3 4
In labor force	65 573	65 573	13 731	1 085	924	180	883	595	-	8
Employed	60 752	60 752	12 357	978	863	142	754	558	-	8
Unemployed	4 698	4 698	1 323	107	261	21	122	37	-	8
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	7.2	9.7	9.9	28.2	31.1	13.9	6.2	-	1
Females 16 years and over	53 165	53 165	12 450	1 102	895	205	813	486	31	1
Employed	27 822	27 822	5 892	431	323	72	381	277	-	1
Unemployed	1 914	1 914	589	86	98	23	26	12	-	-
With own children under 6 years	8 162	8 162	2 047	165	254	79	114	96	-	-
In labor force	5 055	5 055	1 114	89	104	39	59	60	-	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 530	9 530	1 866	136	155	34	162	82	-	-
In labor force	7 434	7 434	1 448	96	106	18	124	53	-	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 499	7 499	1 637	127	135	40	116	14	-	-
Not enrolled in school	1 536	1 536	387	45	34	30	46	7	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	650	650	211	16	25	14	22	7	-	-
Not high school graduate	620	620	228	31	25	9	36	7	-	-
Employed	202	202	59	20	-	-	16	-	-	-
Unemployed	113	113	42	-	9	-	5	-	-	-
Not in labor force	305	305	127	11	16	9	15	7	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	71 162	71 162	14 728	1 089	943	188	882	630	249	1
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 849	53 849	10 956	832	671	137	682	485	249	1
50 to 52 weeks	38 897	38 897	7 620	547	357	53	435	389	29	-
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	83 589	83 589	17 968	1 440	1 474	334	1 217	735	-	1
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 556	3 556	1 057	137	132	24	80	77	-	-
With a mobility limitation	2 068	2 068	619	88	65	15	63	44	-	-
In labor force	285	285	88	28	7	11	6	6	-	-
With o self-care limitation	2 400	2 400	684	76	107	16	49	39	-	-
With o work disability	8 360	8 360	2 621	256	323	62	277	123	-	-
In labor force	4 928	4 928	872	87	82	20	77	29	-	-
Prevented from working	4 589	4 589	1 481	161	207	36	163	74	-	-
No work disability	75 229	75 229	15 347	1 184	1 151	272	940	612	-	-
In labor force	60 905	60 905	12 424	990	835	160	780	554	-	-
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 984	16 984	4 541	404	147	15	352	162	-	-
With o mobility or self-care limitation	3 506	3 506	1 225	221	48	-	74	41	-	-
With o mobility limitation	2 766	2 766	1 005	212	42	-	49	21	-	-
With a self-care limitation	2 034	2 034	709	174	24	-	41	34	-	-

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County					Remainder of Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 58	Tract 59
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	60 752	60 752	12 357	978	663	142	754	558	-	829
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 147	6 147	1 204	37	50	7	21	54	-	65
Professional specialty occupations	7 112	7 112	1 351	51	43	19	22	43	-	58
Technicians and related support occupations	1 884	1 884	383	13	15	6	16	6	-	10
Sales occupations	6 695	6 695	1 469	134	99	15	83	90	-	72
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 756	9 756	1 947	96	72	11	135	83	-	93
Private household occupations	211	211	46	-	7	-	5	5	-	8
Protective service occupations	1 552	1 552	352	14	28	-	28	6	-	58
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 282	7 282	1 940	206	139	27	144	60	-	72
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 002	1 002	53	8	11	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing, construction, craft, and repair occupations	7 815	7 815	1 294	170	50	11	75	70	-	164
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6 351	6 351	1 369	117	85	33	171	97	-	171
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 544	2 544	442	68	35	6	19	22	-	29
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 401	2 401	507	64	29	7	37	22	-	29
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	50 361	50 361	12 081	933	872	188	835	512	-	822
Less than \$5,000	2 280	2 280	1 086	120	156	56	78	35	-	57
5,000 to \$9,999	4 793	4 793	1 796	164	221	39	162	42	-	133
10,000 to \$14,999	4 725	4 725	1 346	125	120	15	103	101	-	136
15,000 to \$24,999	9 194	9 194	2 609	205	160	29	239	166	-	155
25,000 to \$34,999	8 630	8 630	1 989	169	100	36	157	44	-	130
35,000 to \$49,999	9 948	9 948	1 798	93	83	13	64	93	-	132
50,000 to \$74,999	7 693	7 693	1 096	57	24	-	23	31	-	44
75,000 to \$99,999	1 904	1 904	232	-	8	-	9	-	-	16
100,000 or more	1 194	1 194	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Median (dollars)	29 861	29 861	21 661	17 694	11 676	9 791	19 992	19 291	-	17 750
Mean (dollars)	34 800	34 800	26 812	20 560	17 039	14 449	19 930	23 667	-	25 549
Families	36 721	36 721	7 521	546	538	138	537	324	-	554
Median income (dollars)	34 637	34 637	26 646	21 429	11 053	8 442	20 104	20 776	-	25 663
Per capita income (dollars)	13 075	13 075	11 048	8 408	6 633	4 964	8 161	9 535	2 466	6 558
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	50 361	50 361	12 081	933	872	188	835	512	-	822
Mean earnings	39 054	39 054	8 446	657	591	111	565	370	-	616
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 800	35 800	29 090	22 105	16 731	15 506	19 316	25 045	-	26 474
Mean Social Security income	14 759	14 759	3 950	285	159	32	330	171	-	236
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 567	8 567	8 127	7 587	6 851	4 086	8 934	9 470	-	9 071
Mean public assistance income	4 025	4 025	1 860	211	350	112	159	67	-	120
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 396	4 396	3 939	3 733	4 744	5 863	2 354	3 787	-	3 504
PER CAPITA FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	39 537	39 537	31 340	23 133	17 907	14 438	22 751	25 732	-	29 467
Family with own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 148	38 148	27 702	18 034	15 834	13 113	17 803	20 429	-	29 912
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 336	43 336	37 908	28 924	27 974	23 037	26 219	29 754	-	32 684
Family with own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 419	44 419	37 395	27 460	29 636	21 565	22 908	24 922	-	38 061
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 005	20 005	15 056	13 870	7 305	8 886	14 474	19 029	-	15 421
Family with own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 809	14 809	10 762	8 726	6 938	9 220	8 412	15 608	-	15 684
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Income Levels in 1989										
Families	36 721	36 721	7 521	546	538	138	537	324	-	554
Female householder worked in 1989	28 449	28 449	5 318	354	353	74	326	246	-	363
Male related children under 18 years	18 516	18 516	4 221	336	422	120	290	212	-	300
Female related children under 5 years	7 409	7 409	1 960	154	258	68	100	108	-	109
Married-couple families	30 087	30 087	5 166	298	256	54	351	217	-	409
Female householder worked in 1989	23 690	23 690	3 848	228	188	27	227	173	-	257
Male related children under 18 years	14 097	14 097	2 525	151	162	36	176	123	-	188
Female related children under 5 years	5 606	5 606	1 132	86	88	29	63	73	-	70
Female householder, no husband present	5 210	5 210	1 947	208	232	76	133	81	-	125
Female householder worked in 1989	3 559	3 559	1 136	94	123	39	69	53	-	86
Male related children under 18 years	3 534	3 534	1 418	159	219	76	87	69	-	105
Female related children under 5 years	1 457	1 457	710	58	150	39	28	20	-	35
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	18 259	18 259	6 291	828	524	98	399	257	-	364
Family householder	13 640	13 640	4 560	387	334	50	298	188	-	268
Persons 65 years and over	5 813	5 813	2 019	280	88	-	142	57	-	74
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	130 702	130 702	29 255	2 414	2 315	559	2 018	1 286	-	2 069
Persons under 18 years	34 363	34 363	7 745	637	768	229	525	396	-	591
Female related children under 18 years	34 115	34 115	7 678	592	763	229	507	396	-	591
Male related children 5 to 17 years	24 528	24 528	5 174	391	483	161	340	270	-	425
Persons 65 years and over	16 984	16 984	4 541	404	147	15	352	162	-	247
PERCENTAGE OF INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	2 974	2 974	1 348	128	278	77	146	63	-	79
Percent below poverty level	8.1	8.1	17.9	23.4	51.7	55.8	27.2	19.4	-	14.3
Female householder worked in 1989	1 497	1 497	659	63	153	33	67	34	-	19
Male related children under 18 years	2 349	2 349	1 233	122	248	77	146	50	-	57
Female related children under 5 years	1 283	1 283	719	45	178	46	49	35	-	16
Married-couple families	1 190	1 190	326	8	69	15	64	32	-	49
Female householder worked in 1989	587	587	179	8	54	-	31	26	-	6
Male related children under 18 years	702	702	275	8	52	15	64	19	-	27
Female related children under 5 years	366	366	152	-	45	15	12	11	-	11
Female householder, no husband present	1 612	1 612	931	114	186	62	62	23	-	30
Female householder worked in 1989	785	785	413	49	84	33	32	-	-	13
Male related children under 18 years	1 500	1 500	873	114	173	62	62	23	-	30
Female related children under 5 years	858	858	538	45	125	31	28	16	-	5
Unrelated individuals	4 190	4 190	1 804	316	268	46	149	53	-	110
Family householder	2 396	2 396	1 041	93	150	19	77	26	-	63
Persons 65 years and over	1 106	1 106	475	115	22	-	24	8	-	-
Persons	13 678	13 678	6 194	666	1 134	331	659	272	-	402
Percent below poverty level	10.5	10.5	21.2	27.6	49.0	59.2	32.5	21.2	-	19.4
Persons under 18 years	4 966	4 966	2 433	242	447	164	271	123	-	163
Female related children under 18 years	4 730	4 730	2 371	197	447	164	263	123	-	163
Male related children 5 to 17 years	3 076	3 076	1 456	141	248	116	185	91	-	136
Persons 65 years and over	1 549	1 549	535	122	35	-	24	8	-	27
PERCENTAGE OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 921	4 921	2 336	352	385	126	192	133	-	108
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	18 502	18 502	7 792	820	1 264	408	718	327	-	534

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County						Remainder of Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city	Troct 2	Troct 10	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13	Troct 58	Troct 59	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	12 006	12 006	6 673	671	977	1 832	453	1 621	1 838	2 077	
Native	11 945	11 945	6 633	662	977	1 816	453	1 614	1 838	2 077	
Foreign born	61	61	40	9	—	16	—	7	—	—	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	7	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	
Persons 5 years and over	10 973	10 973	5 752	499	792	1 616	401	1 501	1 838	2 053	
Speak a language other than English	246	246	162	7	17	77	16	34	—	3	
Do not speak English "very well"	63	63	23	—	—	5	7	11	—	3	
In linguistically isolated households	7	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	3 078	3 078	2 006	149	322	551	156	507	393	241	
Preprimary school	170	170	148	31	7	30	13	33	—	—	
Public school	162	162	140	23	7	30	13	33	—	—	
Elementary or high school	1 781	1 781	1 455	53	283	438	116	352	—	—	
Public school	1 689	1 689	1 409	53	283	438	116	323	—	—	
College	1 127	1 127	403	65	32	83	27	122	393	222	
Public college	962	962	363	65	32	54	27	111	336	171	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	7 774	7 774	3 553	343	381	973	244	961	1 548	1 763	
Less than 9th grade	539	539	463	36	40	220	57	78	—	3	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 764	1 764	751	53	53	271	77	220	381	49	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 026	2 026	1 065	161	117	255	54	255	367	41	
Some college, no degree	2 227	2 227	852	82	93	156	28	304	507	54	
Associate degree	785	785	228	—	64	31	15	69	293	18	
Bachelor's degree	311	311	125	11	14	6	13	20	—	10	
Graduate or professional degree	122	122	69	—	—	34	—	15	—	—	
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.4	70.4	65.8	74.1	75.6	49.5	45.1	69.0	75.4	70.4	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.6	5.6	5.5	3.2	3.7	4.1	5.3	3.6	—	5.5	
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 762	1 762	1 843	1 432	1 930	1 934	2 416	1 950	—	2 303	
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	10 973	10 973	5 752	499	792	1 616	401	1 501	1 838	2 053	
Some house	4 777	4 777	2 805	302	291	742	268	949	583	623	
Different house in United States	6 182	6 182	2 933	197	495	874	133	552	1 255	1 421	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 110	2 110	1 916	132	311	604	133	371	—	—	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	567	567	264	9	44	6	—	87	121	12	
Different MSA/PMSA	3 247	3 247	654	56	140	199	—	80	1 048	1 247	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	258	258	99	—	—	65	—	14	86	—	
Abroad	14	14	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	2 687	2 687	2 069	124	297	360	134	676	—	—	
Car, truck, or van	2 370	2 370	1 768	63	252	274	120	607	—	—	
Drive alone	1 972	1 972	1 441	37	223	227	71	491	—	—	
Carpooled	398	398	327	26	29	47	49	116	—	—	
Public transportation	146	146	142	10	30	62	6	34	—	—	
Other means	116	116	107	29	15	24	—	13	—	—	
Worked at home	55	55	52	22	—	—	8	22	—	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	15.9	16.1	13.1	15.9	23.6	16.1	—	16.1	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 414	2 414	1 886	115	285	347	107	590	—	—	
Central city	1 480	1 480	1 188	88	167	206	48	401	—	—	
Outside central city	934	934	698	27	118	141	59	189	—	—	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	273	273	183	9	12	13	27	86	—	—	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	9 451	9 451	4 513	465	571	1 225	301	1 184	1 838	2 053	
In labor force	3 316	3 316	2 645	222	405	532	154	809	—	—	
Employed	2 759	2 759	2 145	133	310	378	134	701	—	—	
Unemployed	547	547	500	89	95	154	20	108	—	—	
Percent of civilian labor force	16.5	16.5	18.9	40.1	23.5	28.9	13.0	13.3	—	—	
Females 16 years and over	2 874	2 874	2 371	240	336	688	168	594	—	—	
Employed	1 468	1 468	1 142	77	189	216	71	370	—	—	
Unemployed	231	231	214	39	45	86	7	26	—	—	
With own children under 6 years	616	616	543	109	104	149	40	75	—	—	
In labor force	398	398	335	56	69	76	27	57	—	—	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	567	567	416	32	74	94	22	132	—	—	
In labor force	423	423	286	23	74	31	14	92	—	—	
Persons 16 to 19 years	648	648	498	45	85	151	29	131	—	—	
Not enrolled in school	240	240	163	13	24	83	—	24	—	—	
Unemployed or not in labor force	203	203	131	13	15	75	—	12	—	—	
Not high school graduate	179	179	112	13	6	65	—	12	—	—	
Employed	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	
Unemployed	36	36	36	7	—	24	—	5	—	—	
Not in labor force	136	136	69	6	6	41	—	20	—	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 232	4 232	2 831	252	452	528	176	829	328	360	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 452	3 452	2 183	192	341	368	115	657	308	360	
50 to 52 weeks	1 767	1 767	1 341	108	171	200	76	451	21	—	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 700	4 700	3 838	372	564	1 036	237	995	—	—	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	428	428	353	39	81	115	23	68	—	—	
With a mobility limitation	146	146	112	—	16	36	15	31	—	—	
In labor force	18	18	13	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	369	369	303	39	72	106	23	50	—	—	
With work disability	786	786	692	92	87	259	71	112	—	—	
In labor force	220	220	203	30	47	35	26	43	—	—	
Prevented from working	487	487	428	41	40	203	38	57	—	—	
No work disability	3 914	3 914	3 146	280	477	777	166	883	—	—	
In labor force	3 027	3 027	2 383	192	358	485	128	733	—	—	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	682	682	608	93	7	189	64	189	—	—	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	150	150	135	16	7	53	16	24	—	—	
With a mobility limitation	101	101	94	16	—	37	7	15	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	110	110	102	8	7	36	16	24	—	—	

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County					Remainder of Jackson County		
	Jackson, MI MSA	Total	Jackson city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 58	Tract 59
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	2 759	2 759	2 145	133	310	378	134	701	—	34
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	193	193	156	11	28	30	—	22	—	—
Professional specialty occupations -----	277	277	120	10	22	23	—	42	—	7
Technicians and related support occupations -----	104	104	62	—	7	13	7	12	—	—
Sales occupations -----	133	133	95	12	21	14	—	37	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	506	506	426	28	34	44	29	172	—	—
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	214	214	163	9	12	34	6	37	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	564	564	523	36	100	115	42	157	—	9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	4	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	145	145	95	—	20	14	16	27	—	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	363	363	301	27	47	52	22	114	—	13
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	127	127	109	—	8	19	—	34	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	129	129	91	—	11	16	12	47	—	—
INCOME IN 1989										
Households -----	2 949	2 949	2 450	283	326	671	191	558	—	20
Less than \$5,000 -----	484	484	461	80	47	152	48	60	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	498	498	456	46	61	229	50	51	—	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	303	303	266	7	57	92	—	64	—	5
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	513	513	419	87	62	67	39	105	—	4
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	436	436	358	37	45	64	28	78	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	364	364	272	17	30	47	19	99	—	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	240	240	145	9	18	14	—	79	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	87	87	65	—	6	6	7	14	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	24	24	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	18 478	18 478	15 891	16 181	14 828	8 407	9 582	24 900	—	15 625
Mean (dollars) -----	24 072	24 072	21 415	16 528	19 853	14 180	17 432	29 466	—	25 089
Families -----	2 022	2 022	1 619	194	226	443	112	424	—	20
Median income (dollars) -----	21 039	21 039	18 132	15 938	15 192	9 109	22 115	26 667	—	13 500
Per capita income (dollars) -----	6 412	6 412	7 887	6 848	6 743	5 241	6 557	10 083	1 478	1 678
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households -----	2 949	2 949	2 450	283	326	671	191	558	—	20
With earnings -----	2 157	2 157	1 743	192	294	373	107	429	—	16
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	27 357	27 357	24 416	16 961	18 685	17 096	23 224	31 398	—	28 074
With Social Security income -----	663	663	583	84	21	226	82	138	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	6 792	6 792	6 722	7 407	6 313	6 357	5 036	7 730	—	—
With public assistance income -----	613	613	564	63	86	226	65	79	—	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	4 007	4 007	4 047	3 559	5 701	4 275	3 833	3 329	—	6 574
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars) -----	27 218	27 218	23 945	18 102	19 897	15 806	24 079	31 183	—	23 689
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	25 545	25 545	20 198	13 891	17 484	8 021	19 655	27 339	—	9 891
Married-couple families -----	37 893	37 893	33 772	21 170	33 811	26 894	28 342	35 867	—	10 732
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	42 584	42 584	36 213	21 312	28 992	12 773	29 400	38 609	—	10 732
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	15 887	15 887	15 038	12 479	12 614	9 966	22 189	23 224	—	34 289
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	10 822	10 822	9 382	9 860	10 727	7 060	7 649	10 842	—	8 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Income Levels in 1989										
Families -----	2 022	2 022	1 619	194	226	443	112	424	—	20
Female householder worked in 1989 -----	1 364	1 364	1 041	114	211	177	75	285	—	16
With related children under 18 years -----	1 332	1 332	1 066	131	187	278	85	210	—	13
With related children under 5 years -----	687	687	587	110	108	177	41	59	—	13
Married-couple families -----	970	970	683	81	76	137	46	223	—	9
Female householder worked in 1989 -----	684	684	462	44	69	49	40	151	—	5
With related children under 18 years -----	576	576	387	44	60	52	40	106	—	9
With related children under 5 years -----	265	265	191	23	22	52	21	23	—	9
Female householder, no husband present -----	916	916	808	104	137	269	59	176	—	11
Female householder worked in 1989 -----	572	572	479	61	137	105	28	115	—	11
With related children under 18 years -----	668	668	599	87	114	202	38	98	—	4
With related children under 5 years -----	400	400	382	87	81	116	20	36	—	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 209	1 209	1 082	89	164	288	96	183	—	4
Family householder -----	927	927	831	89	100	228	79	134	—	—
5 years and over -----	240	240	219	39	7	46	51	45	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	7 832	7 832	6 521	596	977	1 832	453	1 621	—	78
Persons under 18 years -----	2 725	2 725	2 301	156	455	657	172	481	—	35
Related children under 18 years -----	2 687	2 687	2 274	156	433	657	172	481	—	35
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 722	1 722	1 421	52	248	441	120	361	—	14
Persons 65 years and over -----	682	682	608	93	7	189	64	189	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	629	629	576	80	92	253	30	70	—	8
Percent below poverty level -----	31.1	31.1	35.6	41.2	40.7	57.1	26.8	16.5	—	40.0
Female householder worked in 1989 -----	277	277	253	57	84	69	7	10	—	4
With related children under 18 years -----	551	551	511	80	92	210	30	48	—	8
With related children under 5 years -----	342	342	329	68	52	130	20	25	—	8
Married-couple families -----	126	126	98	23	11	39	—	11	—	4
Female householder worked in 1989 -----	61	61	56	23	11	8	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	83	83	68	23	11	27	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years -----	59	59	50	11	5	27	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	480	480	455	57	73	199	30	59	—	4
Female householder worked in 1989 -----	209	209	190	34	73	54	7	10	—	4
With related children under 18 years -----	445	445	420	57	73	175	30	48	—	4
With related children under 5 years -----	283	283	279	57	47	103	20	25	—	4
Unrelated individuals -----	481	481	469	20	85	181	67	51	—	—
Family householder -----	371	371	362	20	46	142	63	35	—	—
5 years and over -----	84	84	84	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Persons -----	2 730	2 730	2 541	256	363	1 177	174	299	—	45
Percent below poverty level -----	34.9	34.9	39.0	43.0	37.2	64.2	38.4	18.4	—	57.7
Persons under 18 years -----	1 265	1 265	1 183	98	193	551	59	136	—	32
Related children under 18 years -----	1 238	1 238	1 156	98	171	551	59	136	—	32
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	749	749	699	34	88	407	26	86	—	14
Persons 65 years and over -----	194	194	178	—	—	81	35	38	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	1 327	1 327	1 262	191	128	540	62	175	—	30
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	3 149	3 149	2 914	282	411	1 317	205	385	—	49

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	612	612
Native	602	602
Foreign born	10	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	570	570
Speak a language other than English	11	11
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-
In linguistically isolated households	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	146	146
Preprimary school	7	7
Public school	7	7
Elementary or high school	127	127
Public school	127	127
College	12	12
Public college	12	12
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	383	383
Less than 9th grade	93	93
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	54	54
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	120	120
Some college, no degree	64	64
Associate degree	27	27
Bachelor's degree	20	20
Graduate or professional degree	5	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.6	61.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.5	6.5
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 731	1 731
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	570	570
Same house	274	274
Different house in United States	296	296
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	83	83
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	90	90
Different MSA/PMSA	102	102
Not in an MSA/PMSA	21	21
Abroad	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	209	209
Car, truck, or van	194	194
Drove alone	150	150
Carpooled	44	44
Public transportation	-	-
Other means	9	9
Worked at home	6	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.9	24.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	153	153
Central city	71	71
Outside central city	82	82
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	56	56
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	443	443
In labor force	308	308
Employed	233	233
Unemployed	75	75
Percent of civilian labor force	24.4	24.4
Females 16 years and over	223	223
Employed	105	105
Unemployed	18	18
With own children under 6 years	62	62
In labor force	36	36
With own children 6 to 17 years only	37	37
In labor force	30	30
Persons 16 to 19 years	11	11
Not enrolled in school	2	2
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-
Employed	-	-
Unemployed	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	300	300
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	249	249
50 to 52 weeks	141	141
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	419	419
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	32
With a mobility limitation	30	30
In labor force	2	2
With a self-care limitation	18	18
With a work disability	103	103
In labor force	42	42
Prevented from working	61	61
No work disability	316	316
In labor force	266	266
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	24	24
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1	1
With a mobility limitation	1	1
With a self-care limitation	-	-

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI	Jackson County
	MSA	
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	233	233
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8	8
Professional specialty occupations	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—
Sales occupations	32	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14	14
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	6	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	32	32
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	55	55
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	45	45
Transportation and material moving occupations	18	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	23	23
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	231	231
Less than \$5,000	23	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999	30	30
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	26
\$15,000 to \$24,999	41	41
\$25,000 to \$34,999	37	37
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	35
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21	21
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18	18
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	24 135	24 135
Mean (dollars)	29 040	29 040
Families	181	181
Median income (dollars)	30 368	30 368
Per capita income (dollars)	10 684	10 684
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	231	231
With earnings	183	183
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 312	32 312
With Social Security income	40	40
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 290	6 290
With public assistance income	54	54
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 245	5 245
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	32 704	32 704
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 783	26 783
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 961	34 961
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 518	28 518
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	30 040	30 040
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 400	31 400
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	181	181
Householder worked in 1989	144	144
With related children under 18 years	121	121
With related children under 5 years	37	37
Married-couple families	130	130
Householder worked in 1989	113	113
With related children under 18 years	93	93
With related children under 5 years	32	32
Female householder, no husband present	17	17
Householder worked in 1989	5	5
With related children under 18 years	10	10
With related children under 5 years	5	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	75	75
Nonfamily householder	50	50
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	612	612
Persons under 18 years	178	178
Related children under 18 years	178	178
Related children 5 to 17 years	136	136
Persons 65 years and over	24	24
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	27	27
Percent below poverty level	14.9	14.9
Householder worked in 1989	3	3
With related children under 18 years	27	27
With related children under 5 years	8	8
Married-couple families	14	14
Householder worked in 1989	3	3
With related children under 18 years	14	14
With related children under 5 years	3	3
Female householder, no husband present	5	5
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	5	5
With related children under 5 years	5	5
Unrelated individuals	47	47
Nonfamily householder	42	42
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	155	155
Percent below poverty level	25.3	25.3
Persons under 18 years	58	58
Related children under 18 years	58	58
Related children 5 to 17 years	38	38
Persons 65 years and over	8	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8	8
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	186	186

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	475	475
Native	162	162
Foreign born	313	313
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	35	35
Persons 5 years and over	444	444
Speak a language other than English	322	322
Do not speak English "very well"	188	188
In linguistically isolated households	129	129
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	209	209
Primary school	37	37
Public school	28	28
Elementary or high school	107	107
Public school	82	82
College	65	65
Public college	56	56
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	255	255
Less than 9th grade	38	38
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	33	33
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18	18
Some college, no degree	35	35
Associate degree	31	31
Bachelor's degree	41	41
Graduate or professional degree	59	59
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.2	72.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	39.2	39.2
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	617	617
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	444	444
Same house	150	150
Different house in United States	192	192
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	57	57
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	38	38
Different MSA/PMSA	84	84
Not in an MSA/PMSA	13	13
Abroad	102	102
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	209	209
Car, truck, or van	187	187
Drove alone	156	156
Carpooled	31	31
Public transportation	5	5
Other means	13	13
Worked at home	4	4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	16.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	189	189
Central city	105	105
Outside central city	84	84
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	20	20
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	343	343
In labor force	209	209
Employed	209	209
Unemployed	-	-
Percent of civilian labor force	-	-
Females 16 years and over	180	180
Employed	93	93
Unemployed	-	-
With own children under 6 years	13	13
In labor force	9	9
With own children 6 to 17 years only	58	58
In labor force	30	30
Persons 16 to 19 years	47	47
Not enrolled in school	10	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	10
Not high school graduate	10	10
Employed	-	-
Unemployed	-	-
Not in labor force	10	10
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	235	235
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	199	199
50 to 52 weeks	156	156
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	333	333
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	28
With a mobility limitation	28	28
In labor force	9	9
With a self-care limitation	-	-
With a work disability	14	14
In labor force	-	-
Prevented from working	14	14
No work disability	319	319
In labor force	209	209
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	-	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	209	209
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	33	33
Professional specialty occupations	49	49
Technicians and related support occupations	3	3
Sales occupations	17	17
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9	9
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	35	35
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	24	24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39	39
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	113	113
Less than \$5,000	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	21	21
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18	18
\$35,000 to \$49,999	21	21
\$50,000 to \$74,999	26	26
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	21	21
Median (dollars)	38 542	38 542
Mean (dollars)	130 074	130 074
Families	87	87
Median income (dollars)	35 250	35 250
Per capita income (dollars)	32 743	32 743
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	113	113
With earnings	113	113
Mean earnings (dollars)	118 781	118 781
With Social Security income	1	1
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	1 800	1 800
With public assistance income	6	6
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 500	3 500
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	154 849	154 849
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	203 624	203 624
Married-couple families (dollars)	160 721	160 721
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	203 624	203 624
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	87	87
householder worked in 1989	79	79
With related children under 18 years	61	61
With related children under 5 years	19	19
Married-couple families	83	83
householder worked in 1989	75	75
With related children under 18 years	61	61
With related children under 5 years	19	19
Female householder, no husband present	—	—
householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	43	43
Nonfamily householder	26	26
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	456	456
Persons under 18 years	174	174
Related children under 18 years	174	174
Related children 5 to 17 years	143	143
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	6	6
Percent below poverty level	6.9	6.9
householder worked in 1989	6	6
With related children under 18 years	6	6
With related children under 5 years	6	6
Married-couple families	6	6
householder worked in 1989	6	6
With related children under 18 years	6	6
With related children under 5 years	6	6
Female householder, no husband present	—	—
householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	5	5
Nonfamily householder	—	—
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	22	22
Percent below poverty level	4.8	4.8
Persons under 18 years	7	7
Related children under 18 years	7	7
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	22	22

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	2 145	2 145	928
Native	1 917	1 917	847
Foreign born	228	228	81
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	19	19	9
Persons 5 years and over	1 822	1 822	782
Speak a language other than English	623	623	213
Do not speak English "very well"	201	201	48
In linguistically isolated households	32	32	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	742	742	340
Preprimary school	78	78	34
Public school	50	50	22
Elementary or high school	489	489	262
Public school	455	455	238
College	175	175	44
Public college	145	145	44
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	1 044	1 044	404
Less than 9th grade	141	141	65
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	158	158	66
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	298	298	160
Some college, no degree	294	294	61
Associate degree	94	94	34
Bachelor's degree	46	46	18
Graduate or professional degree	13	13	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.4	71.4	67.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.7	5.7	4.5
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 312	1 312	1 247
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 822	1 822	782
Same house	899	899	399
Different house in United States	895	895	366
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	200	200	109
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	172	172	55
Different MSA/PMSA	499	499	196
Not in on MSA/PMSA	24	24	6
Abroad	28	28	17
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	689	689	360
Car, truck, or van	631	631	326
Drive alone	487	487	247
Carpooled	144	144	79
Public transportation	34	34	34
Other means	22	22	-
Worked at home	2	2	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.7	19.7	17.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	547	547	311
Central city	271	271	187
Outside central city	276	276	124
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	142	142	49
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 414	1 414	581
In labor force	776	776	391
Employed	726	726	372
Unemployed	50	50	19
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.4	4.9
Females 16 years and over	596	596	281
Employed	346	346	168
Unemployed	31	31	12
With own children under 6 years	168	168	89
In labor force	117	117	53
With own children 6 to 17 years only	63	63	27
In labor force	55	55	27
Persons 16 to 19 years	152	152	88
Not enrolled in school	25	25	14
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-
Not high school graduate	14	14	14
Employed	14	14	14
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	912	912	430
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	680	680	267
50 to 52 weeks	433	433	213
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 025	1 025	538
With a mobility or self-care limitation	54	54	18
With a mobility limitation	32	32	6
In labor force	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	34	34	18
With a work disability	113	113	67
In labor force	52	52	32
Prevented from working	61	61	35
Not a work disability	912	912	471
In labor force	716	716	359
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	109	109	43
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41	41	19
With a mobility limitation	20	20	11
With a self-care limitation	30	30	8

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County		
	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson city	
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	726	726	372
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	55	55	29
Professional specialty occupations	48	48	36
Technicians and related support occupations	24	24	10
Sales occupations	85	85	45
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	104	104	53
Private household occupations	7	7	7
Protective service occupations	14	14	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	144	144	111
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	15	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	57	57	29
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	126	126	45
Transportation and material moving occupations	31	31	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	16	-
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	506	506	283
Less than \$5,000	60	60	44
\$5,000 to \$9,999	68	68	58
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	41	27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	126	126	88
\$25,000 to \$34,999	74	74	29
\$35,000 to \$49,999	83	83	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999	46	46	18
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2	2	-
\$100,000 or more	6	6	6
Median (dollars)	22 326	22 326	16 736
Mean (dollars)	24 938	24 938	19 626
Families	356	356	169
Median income (dollars)	26 129	26 129	22 188
Per capita income (dollars)	6 897	6 897	7 182
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	506	506	283
With earnings	407	407	220
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 946	26 946	21 306
With Social Security income	112	112	73
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 361	6 361	5 989
With public assistance income	76	76	65
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 407	3 407	3 034
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	29 426	29 426	24 416
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 068	28 068	22 178
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 578	34 578	30 202
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 327	35 327	30 231
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 566	10 566	5 131
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 504	7 504	4 415
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	356	356	169
Householder worked in 1989	287	287	126
With related children under 18 years	239	239	124
With related children under 5 years	135	135	80
Married-couple families	281	281	130
Householder worked in 1989	236	236	107
With related children under 18 years	178	178	90
With related children under 5 years	87	87	46
Female householder, no husband present	63	63	39
Householder worked in 1989	39	39	19
With related children under 18 years	49	49	34
With related children under 5 years	41	41	34
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	280	280	206
Nonfamily householder	150	150	114
65 years and over	47	47	31
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 839	1 839	906
Persons under 18 years	790	790	377
Related children under 18 years	740	740	330
Related children 5 to 17 years	421	421	184
Persons 65 years and over	109	109	43
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	64	64	52
Percent below poverty level	18.0	18.0	30.8
Householder worked in 1989	44	44	32
With related children under 18 years	54	54	42
With related children under 5 years	49	49	42
Married-couple families	18	18	18
Householder worked in 1989	18	18	18
With related children under 18 years	8	8	8
With related children under 5 years	8	8	8
Female householder, no husband present	34	34	34
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	14
With related children under 18 years	34	34	34
With related children under 5 years	34	34	34
Unrelated individuals	142	142	107
Nonfamily householder	62	62	46
65 years and over	22	22	6
Persons	459	459	296
Percent below poverty level	25.0	25.0	32.7
Persons under 18 years	270	270	167
Related children under 18 years	220	220	120
Related children 5 to 17 years	107	107	42
Persons 65 years and over	22	22	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	168	168	121
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	548	548	354

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	134 636	134 636	29 494
Native	133 198	133 198	29 122
Foreign born	1 438	1 438	372
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	165	165	81
Persons 5 years and over	125 017	125 017	26 968
Speak a language other than English	3 575	3 575	1 056
Do not speak English "very well"	882	882	223
In linguistically isolated households	229	229	107
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	34 611	34 611	7 528
Preprimary school	2 612	2 612	757
Public school	1 915	1 915	554
Elementary or high school	23 600	23 600	4 874
Public school	20 884	20 884	3 972
College	8 399	8 399	1 897
Public college	6 721	6 721	1 457
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	87 695	87 695	18 594
Less than 9th grade	5 185	5 185	1 513
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 659	13 659	3 576
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30 589	30 589	5 766
Some college, no degree	19 229	19 229	4 093
Associate degree	7 108	7 108	1 435
Bachelor's degree	8 163	8 163	1 487
Graduate or professional degree	3 762	3 762	724
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.5	78.5	72.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.6	13.6	11.9
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 367	1 367	1 333
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	125 017	125 017	26 968
Some house	71 822	71 822	13 763
Different house in United States	52 733	52 733	12 979
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11 161	11 161	5 383
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	21 436	21 436	3 383
Different MSA/PMSA	14 858	14 858	3 333
Not in on MSA/PMSA	5 278	5 278	880
Abroad	462	462	226
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	58 990	58 990	11 867
Car, truck, or van	55 757	55 757	10 905
Drove alone	49 587	49 587	9 411
Carpooled	6 170	6 170	1 494
Public transportation	234	234	171
Other means	1 536	1 536	601
Worked at home	1 463	1 463	190
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	20.6	16.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	47 440	47 440	10 405
Central city	20 553	20 553	6 181
Outside central city	26 887	26 887	4 224
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	11 550	11 550	1 462
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	103 765	103 765	22 513
In labor force	65 205	65 205	13 552
Employed	60 416	60 416	12 197
Unemployed	4 666	4 666	1 304
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	7.2	9.7
Females 16 years and over	52 824	52 824	12 318
Employed	27 632	27 632	5 824
Unemployed	1 894	1 894	577
With own children under 6 years	8 073	8 073	2 007
In labor force	4 993	4 993	1 095
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 507	9 507	1 855
In labor force	7 413	7 413	1 437
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 408	7 408	1 579
Not enrolled in school	1 525	1 525	387
Unemployed or not in labor force	650	650	211
Not high school graduate	620	620	228
Employed	202	202	59
Unemployed	113	113	42
Not in labor force	305	305	127
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	70 747	70 747	14 551
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 540	53 540	10 862
50 to 52 weeks	38 719	38 719	7 557
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	83 097	83 097	17 715
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 524	3 524	1 050
With a mobility limitation	2 046	2 046	619
In labor force	285	285	88
With a self-care limitation	2 384	2 384	677
With a work disability	8 302	8 302	2 585
In labor force	2 916	2 916	860
Prevented from working	4 543	4 543	1 457
No work disability	74 795	74 795	15 130
In labor force	60 557	60 557	12 257
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 890	16 890	4 510
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 465	3 465	1 206
With a mobility limitation	2 746	2 746	994
With a self-care limitation	2 004	2 004	701

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	60 416	60 416	12 197
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 106	6 106	1 183
Professional specialty occupations	7 095	7 095	1 338
Technicians and related support occupations	1 870	1 870	383
Sales occupations	6 656	6 656	1 446
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 690	9 690	1 916
Private household occupations	1 204	1 204	39
Protective service occupations	1 552	1 552	352
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 221	7 221	1 903
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 002	1 002	53
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 785	7 785	1 282
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6 297	6 297	1 353
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 544	2 544	442
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 394	2 394	507
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	50 123	50 123	11 961
Less than \$5,000	2 250	2 250	1 072
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 758	4 758	1 771
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 709	4 709	1 339
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 124	9 124	2 547
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 597	8 597	1 982
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 911	9 911	1 793
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 678	7 678	1 096
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 902	1 902	232
\$100,000 or more	1 194	1 194	129
Median (dollars)	29 918	29 918	21 760
Mean (dollars)	34 857	34 857	26 924
Families	36 575	36 575	7 463
Median income (dollars)	34 675	34 675	26 769
Per capita income (dollars)	13 122	13 122	11 114
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	50 123	50 123	11 961
With earnings	38 890	38 890	8 364
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 842	35 842	29 220
With Social Security income	14 675	14 675	3 896
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 576	8 576	8 150
With public assistance income	3 996	3 996	1 831
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 400	4 400	3 941
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	39 575	39 575	31 422
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 185	38 185	27 779
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 388	43 388	38 054
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 478	44 478	37 561
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 027	20 027	15 101
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 836	14 836	10 805
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	36 505	36 512	7 433
Householder worked in 1989	28 276	28 298	5 285
With related children under 18 years	18 501	18 471	4 157
With related children under 5 years	7 392	7 363	1 927
Married-couple families	29 823	29 836	5 054
Householder worked in 1989	23 504	23 529	3 815
With related children under 18 years	14 083	14 065	2 460
With related children under 5 years	5 600	5 616	1 119
Female householder, no husband present	5 285	5 277	1 998
Householder worked in 1989	3 598	3 603	1 172
With related children under 18 years	3 570	3 550	1 441
With related children under 5 years	1 484	1 430	721
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 994	17 995	6 187
Nonfamily householder	13 444	13 445	4 509
65 years and over	5 656	5 673	1 961
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	129 535	129 543	28 859
Persons under 18 years	34 134	34 134	7 690
Related children under 18 years	33 898	33 898	7 645
Related children 5 to 17 years	24 411	24 411	5 106
Persons 65 years and over	16 715	16 759	4 478
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	3 032	2 976	1 336
Percent below poverty level	8.3	8.1	17.9
Householder worked in 1989	1 505	1 474	648
With related children under 18 years	2 388	2 345	1 220
With related children under 5 years	1 278	1 242	682
Married-couple families	1 222	1 196	310
Householder worked in 1989	609	596	192
With related children under 18 years	714	701	257
With related children under 5 years	368	362	135
Female householder, no husband present	1 630	1 606	933
Householder worked in 1989	771	760	396
With related children under 18 years	1 519	1 495	876
With related children under 5 years	859	821	518
Unrelated individuals	4 126	4 142	1 804
Nonfamily householder	2 405	2 421	1 095
65 years and over	1 092	1 101	494
Persons	13 614	13 574	6 197
Percent below poverty level	10.5	10.5	21.5
Persons under 18 years	4 937	4 937	2 457
Related children under 18 years	4 724	4 724	2 417
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 042	3 042	1 456
Persons 65 years and over	1 568	1 574	584
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 899	4 851	2 294
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	18 274	18 238	7 688

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Jackson County	Jackson city, Jackson County					
		Total	Jackson city	Tract 61	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units.....	57 979	57 979	15 689	2 692	1 444	1 286	1 019	1 734	799	861
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 125	1 125	67	41	18	--	--	--	--	--
1985 to 1988	2 353	2 353	270	196	15	--	17	6	--	--
1980 to 1984	2 954	2 954	310	66	42	63	163	28	--	--
1970 to 1979	11 939	11 939	991	480	148	207	102	99	38	171
1960 to 1969	8 843	8 843	1 464	531	28	216	84	49	57	101
1950 to 1959	8 178	8 178	1 475	607	235	65	100	86	29	91
1940 to 1949	5 565	5 565	1 863	317	149	100	84	255	134	81
1939 or earlier	17 022	17 022	9 249	454	809	635	469	1 211	541	401
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	591	591	398	--	16	42	--	14	--	151
1 bedroom	5 582	5 582	2 481	181	208	236	139	115	82	51
2 bedrooms	17 012	17 012	4 653	1 042	493	517	387	632	304	15
3 bedrooms	25 240	25 240	5 949	1 143	561	363	382	754	297	3
4 bedrooms	7 866	7 866	1 890	284	147	123	81	208	97	--
5 or more bedrooms	1 688	1 688	318	42	19	5	30	11	19	--
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	199	199	43	--	--	--	--	--	15	--
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	312	312	122	--	--	17	--	--	16	2
Vocant condominium housing units	61	61	29	--	--	--	--	--	7	--
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	57 651	57 651	15 533	2 672	1 444	1 280	1 010	1 717	799	84
Source of water, public system or private company	27 791	27 791	15 609	339	1 444	1 272	1 019	1 734	799	86
Sewage disposal, public sewer	33 820	33 820	15 568	1 975	1 444	1 275	1 019	1 724	799	86
Locking complete plumbing facilities	227	227	74	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
Owner-occupied housing units	120	120	17	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
Renter-occupied housing units	57	57	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Occupied housing units	53 660	53 660	14 723	2 589	1 369	1 204	982	1 655	759	79
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	39 654	39 654	13 394	2 393	1 179	945	917	1 620	677	63
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 192	4 192	122	34	--	14	7	7	--	--
Electricity	2 746	2 746	848	65	151	209	37	5	60	10
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 455	4 455	1 500	55	13	21	7	23	13	--
All other fuels	2 495	2 495	139	42	19	15	14	--	6	3
No fuel used	118	118	70	--	7	--	--	--	3	--
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	4 426	4 426	2 802	86	205	364	137	173	78	45
1	17 955	17 955	6 186	752	651	497	433	729	355	27
2	20 986	20 986	4 413	1 199	390	265	318	573	257	61
3 or more	10 293	10 293	1 322	552	123	78	94	180	69	--
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	--
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	39 528	39 528	8 217	2 217	795	511	575	1 218	478	4
1989 to March 1990	3 635	3 635	749	165	95	29	44	122	58	--
1985 to 1988	8 916	8 916	1 689	612	134	56	108	227	118	2
1980 to 1984	5 233	5 233	936	230	98	50	42	161	57	--
1970 to 1979	9 935	9 935	1 675	451	161	117	127	230	96	--
1969 or earlier	11 809	11 809	3 168	759	307	259	254	478	149	--
Renter-occupied housing units	14 132	14 132	6 506	372	574	693	407	437	281	74
1989 to March 1990	5 851	5 851	2 897	162	310	256	116	188	116	27
1985 to 1988	5 343	5 343	2 321	157	199	352	135	153	114	20
1980 to 1984	1 744	1 744	749	41	41	67	142	77	45	12
1970 to 1979	879	879	393	--	18	18	--	12	6	12
1969 or earlier	315	315	146	12	6	--	14	7	--	--
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	2 465	2 465	1 392	100	78	209	34	115	12	7
Householder 65 years and over	12 051	12 051	3 708	706	459	241	308	410	208	32
Owner-occupied housing units	9 616	9 616	2 728	636	348	188	234	377	169	--
Locking complete plumbing facilities	34	34	12	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
No telephone in unit	157	157	73	9	--	30	--	--	5	--
No vehicle available	1 958	1 958	1 014	46	124	100	76	61	49	--
Complete plumbing facilities	53 483	53 483	14 662	2 589	1 369	1 197	982	1 655	759	75
1.00 or less persons per room	52 542	52 542	14 352	2 541	1 362	1 165	936	1 613	759	75
1.01 or more persons per room	941	941	310	48	7	32	46	42	--	--
Locking complete plumbing facilities	177	177	61	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
1.00 or less persons per room	175	175	61	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
1.01 or more persons per room	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 079	39 079	32 112	32 876	25 405	22 287	29 493	30 950	32 351	39 971
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 189	21 189	17 578	19 014	18 517	16 950	14 664	17 643	25 781	11 801
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 635	6 635	3 482	244	262	342	182	263	65	34
Owner-occupied housing units	2 694	2 694	904	161	115	82	30	82	34	--
Renter-occupied housing units	3 941	3 941	2 578	83	147	260	152	181	31	34

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 61 (pt.)
All housing units -----	477	1 931	1 541	1 374	892	1 150	1 168	6
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990-----	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988-----	—	147	67	18	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
1970 to 1979-----	78	37	—	—	90	16	—	—
1960 to 1959-----	29	190	112	154	264	100	76	—
1950 to 1949-----	36	386	66	186	22	65	109	—
1940 to 1939-----	14	233	268	128	44	118	247	—
1939 or earlier-----	320	889	1 028	888	472	851	722	6
BEDROOMS								
no bedroom-----	11	10	22	96	21	5	11	—
1 bedroom-----	89	147	249	245	176	165	116	—
2 bedrooms-----	133	416	417	445	163	274	311	6
3 bedrooms-----	181	975	644	442	328	451	535	—
4 bedrooms-----	34	330	162	133	152	241	175	—
5 or more bedrooms-----	29	53	47	13	52	14	20	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	26	26	—	9	—	—	—
vacant condominium housing units-----	—	15	7	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
complete kitchen facilities-----	455	1 923	1 541	1 356	864	1 143	1 151	6
source of water, public system or private company-----	477	1 900	1 533	1 374	892	1 135	1 162	—
sewage disposal, public sewer-----	461	1 912	1 541	1 369	885	1 121	1 157	—
lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	5	—	—	17	29	7	9	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	5	—	—	17	15	7	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	435	1 832	1 473	1 228	826	1 078	1 085	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
utility gas-----	429	1 669	1 394	1 121	770	1 016	1 014	6
bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	—	35	15	8	7	16	5	—
electricity-----	—	92	44	52	43	8	38	—
fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	6	28	—	—	—	25	14	—
all other fuels-----	—	8	12	23	—	4	7	—
no fuel used-----	—	—	8	24	6	9	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
none-----	84	83	150	347	365	241	122	—
1-----	213	599	628	536	280	499	493	—
2-----	113	840	530	281	138	256	381	6
3 or more-----	25	310	165	64	43	82	89	—
vehicles per household-----	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.1	.8	1.2	1.4	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	169	1 448	891	397	257	682	742	6
1989 to March 1990-----	8	171	53	33	8	65	57	—
1985 to 1988-----	35	363	279	68	63	132	80	—
1980 to 1984-----	18	163	115	40	21	52	119	—
1970 to 1979-----	41	339	187	73	21	118	165	—
1969 or earlier-----	67	412	257	183	144	315	321	6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	266	384	582	831	569	396	343	6
1989 to March 1990-----	103	201	301	519	259	154	97	—
1985 to 1988-----	103	132	204	224	185	146	169	—
1980 to 1984-----	36	15	39	44	30	38	55	—
1970 to 1979-----	7	12	23	37	81	46	6	—
1969 or earlier-----	17	24	15	7	14	12	16	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
no telephone in unit-----	96	24	39	270	166	153	119	—
householder 65 years and over-----	101	534	277	147	146	291	256	6
Owner-occupied housing units-----	45	435	235	103	84	260	228	6
lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	12	—	—	6	—	—	5	—
No vehicle available-----	24	70	80	36	50	82	24	—
complete plumbing facilities-----	430	1 832	1 473	1 211	801	1 071	1 085	6
1.00 or less persons per room-----	430	1 822	1 434	1 186	773	1 043	1 065	6
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	10	39	25	28	28	20	—
lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	5	—	—	17	25	7	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room-----	5	—	—	17	25	7	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	25 567	48 193	38 598	24 851	23 587	22 771	27 206	17 349
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	16 775	34 769	23 349	14 659	11 012	13 592	20 438	—
household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	166	54	190	575	454	355	225	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	25	42	53	88	75	161	117	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	141	12	137	487	379	194	108	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Troct 50	Troct 51	Troct 52	Troct 53	Troct 54	Troct 55	Troct 56	Troct 57	Troct 58	Troct 59
All housing units	1 044	1 740	2 013	3 310	2 078	2 436	1 934	1 113	—	90
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	20	22	30	81	9	74	4	—	—
1985 to 1988	34	12	64	160	126	105	237	46	—	15
1980 to 1984	15	29	57	136	256	187	266	26	—	—
1970 to 1979	22	126	461	787	583	984	705	150	—	187
1960 to 1969	130	371	566	740	498	346	363	222	—	15
1950 to 1959	233	451	610	772	272	354	135	449	—	12
1940 to 1949	183	358	68	449	95	199	51	115	—	15
1939 or earlier	427	373	165	236	167	252	103	101	—	24
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	7	15	65	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	52	92	19	347	218	707	319	41	—	7
2 bedrooms	382	594	218	975	504	946	595	202	—	41
3 bedrooms	494	816	1 083	1 373	1 007	552	740	677	—	32
4 bedrooms	105	229	601	539	282	124	215	159	—	6
5 or more bedrooms	11	9	92	69	52	42	65	34	—	1
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	9	51	28	—	40	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	11	30	56	13	25	18	—	—	—
Vocont condominium housing units	—	—	26	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 039	1 732	2 013	3 310	2 071	2 428	1 931	1 108	—	90
Source of water, public system or private company	913	957	897	2 652	797	1 359	770	118	—	45
Sewage disposal, public sewer	763	1 340	1 333	2 931	1 476	2 339	1 236	1 074	—	61
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	8	—	—	7	8	3	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	8	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 005	1 678	1 962	3 208	1 957	2 296	1 828	1 075	—	86
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	929	1 487	1 821	2 892	1 532	1 848	1 474	956	—	81
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	19	32	3	37	77	8	69	17	—	—
Electricity	7	27	32	204	156	301	120	22	—	1
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	50	83	78	29	108	88	89	80	—	2
All other fuels	—	49	28	26	84	51	65	—	—	1
No fuel used	—	—	—	20	—	—	11	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	74	56	29	160	68	157	182	50	—	10
1	375	587	378	1 079	695	1 226	614	279	—	38
2	388	686	1 017	1 405	771	688	756	556	—	24
3 or more	168	349	538	564	423	225	276	190	—	13
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	—	1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	846	1 425	1 817	2 247	1 480	1 032	1 299	971	—	63
1989 to March 1990	83	121	153	187	143	78	200	78	—	6
1985 to 1988	134	223	514	543	389	178	349	170	—	14
1980 to 1984	83	178	165	286	287	127	166	113	—	8
1970 to 1979	160	379	548	536	407	227	323	258	—	12
1969 or earlier	386	524	437	695	254	422	261	352	—	21
Renter-occupied housing units	159	253	145	961	477	1 264	529	104	—	23
1989 to March 1990	56	134	43	284	160	547	122	45	—	9
1985 to 1988	81	73	62	480	208	502	194	31	—	6
1980 to 1984	12	39	17	92	101	127	97	18	—	2
1970 to 1979	5	7	15	79	8	88	108	—	—	3
1969 or earlier	5	—	8	26	—	—	8	10	—	1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	35	38	10	26	93	37	20	10	—	7
Householder 65 years and over	258	342	394	921	414	622	548	217	—	19
Owner-occupied housing units	258	322	385	650	233	331	272	217	—	18
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	5	—	—	—	11	18	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	36	37	15	111	56	115	128	18	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 005	1 670	1 962	3 208	1 950	2 296	1 825	1 075	—	86
1.00 or less persons per room	998	1 651	1 962	3 192	1 915	2 280	1 807	1 052	—	83
1.01 or more persons per room	7	19	—	16	35	16	18	23	—	2
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	8	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	8	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 324	32 325	71 931	47 372	45 837	28 965	44 394	41 806	—	25 38
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 188	20 313	46 303	26 940	23 360	25 975	16 842	22 738	—	19 96
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	76	151	71	157	192	193	199	31	—	17
Owner-occupied housing units	52	67	48	49	93	80	27	18	—	9
Renter-occupied housing units	24	84	23	108	99	113	172	13	—	7

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 60	Tract 61 (pt.)	Tract 62	Tract 63	Tract 64	Tract 65	Tract 66	Tract 67	Tract 68	
All housing units -----	2 445	2 686	2 468	4 159	3 336	2 069	1 550	3 103	3 906	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1939 to March 1990-----	16	41	134	121	80	27	50	177	172	
1985 to 1988-----	105	196	141	186	93	67	69	104	319	
1980 to 1984-----	235	66	119	305	194	105	131	173	337	
1970 to 1979-----	576	480	616	1 114	984	575	396	1 011	1 191	
1960 to 1969-----	470	531	299	738	530	338	234	407	443	
1950 to 1959-----	321	607	515	480	352	220	126	316	363	
1940 to 1949-----	207	317	307	304	162	88	88	241	237	
1939 or earlier-----	515	448	337	911	941	575	456	674	844	
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	5	—	22	29	7	24	8	—	11	
1 bedroom-----	87	181	176	285	176	62	48	67	150	
2 bedrooms-----	849	1 036	717	934	906	382	435	1 022	1 243	
3 bedrooms-----	1 086	1 143	1 130	2 150	1 562	1 071	733	1 559	1 786	
4 bedrooms-----	357	284	342	594	588	384	242	398	472	
5 or more bedrooms-----	61	42	81	167	97	146	84	57	244	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	17	4	—	—	—	—	7	
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	20	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	5	
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	2 437	2 666	2 448	4 138	3 311	2 063	1 542	3 081	3 900	
Source of water, public system or private company-----	451	339	128	544	540	158	271	218	617	
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	647	1 975	380	545	497	355	272	194	280	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	20	12	28	14	21	21	11	
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	20	10	9	14	19	13	—	
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	11	
Occupied housing units -----	2 316	2 583	2 261	3 279	3 120	1 965	1 492	2 878	3 168	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	1 805	2 387	1 698	1 949	1 372	682	215	1 073	1 322	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	182	34	143	492	621	396	559	659	717	
Electricity-----	41	65	90	140	136	92	73	223	158	
Coal oil, kerosene, etc.-----	209	55	212	439	527	484	377	734	641	
All other fuels-----	79	42	118	259	449	311	266	189	330	
No fuel used-----	—	—	—	—	15	—	2	—	—	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	48	86	66	99	147	89	59	66	85	
1-----	802	752	606	843	753	460	348	831	758	
2-----	927	1 193	871	1 486	1 309	932	679	1 198	1 467	
3 or more-----	539	552	718	851	911	484	406	783	858	
Vehicles per household-----	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 918	2 211	1 880	2 831	2 605	1 627	1 230	2 529	2 731	
1989 to March 1990-----	102	165	180	347	171	130	80	327	279	
1985 to 1988-----	347	612	407	720	510	366	275	577	772	
1980 to 1984-----	349	230	241	413	422	230	164	351	404	
1970 to 1979-----	553	451	537	747	842	448	330	694	697	
1969 or earlier-----	567	753	515	604	660	453	381	580	579	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	398	372	381	448	515	338	262	349	437	
1989 to March 1990-----	122	162	188	176	226	131	82	177	206	
1985 to 1988-----	212	157	138	176	194	114	105	85	142	
1980 to 1984-----	64	41	48	51	48	70	46	62	42	
1970 to 1979-----	—	—	—	33	25	12	21	18	33	
1969 or earlier-----	—	12	7	12	22	11	8	7	14	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	79	100	73	49	99	104	73	58	95	
Householder 65 years and over-----	308	700	484	742	580	359	255	492	509	
Owner-occupied housing units-----	281	630	439	669	530	323	240	469	459	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	3	2	—	6	—	11	
No telephone in unit-----	—	9	15	—	10	1	7	8	—	
No vehicle available-----	18	46	44	36	71	37	34	51	44	
Complete plumbing facilities-----	2 316	2 583	2 241	3 269	3 109	1 951	1 473	2 865	3 157	
1.00 or less persons per room-----	2 286	2 535	2 209	3 256	3 028	1 916	1 426	2 773	3 065	
1.01 or more persons per room-----	30	48	32	13	81	35	47	92	92	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	20	10	11	14	19	13	11	
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	—	20	10	11	14	17	13	11	
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Median household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	36 982	32 918	37 053	44 230	40 121	37 757	35 536	39 252	41 171	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	17 614	19 014	27 010	22 962	21 720	23 941	25 468	28 810	29 900	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	226	244	128	217	286	161	138	332	181	
Owner-occupied housing units-----	95	161	81	140	168	111	82	277	148	
Renter-occupied housing units-----	131	83	47	77	118	50	56	55	33	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Jackson County	Jackson city, Jackson County					
		Total	Jackson city		Tract 61	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
Specified owner-occupied housing units	30 403	30 403	7 555	1 681	715	489	545	1 135	456	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	17 020	17 020	3 587	800	342	145	216	528	221	
Less than \$300	664	664	241	80	60	—	14	45	5	
\$300 to \$399	2 389	2 389	780	93	88	73	55	152	33	
\$400 to \$499	3 485	3 485	971	227	92	29	74	157	87	
\$500 to \$599	3 304	3 304	754	163	78	22	41	124	72	
\$600 to \$799	4 217	4 217	492	192	15	21	27	21	24	
\$800 to \$999	1 759	1 759	165	70	4	—	5	16	—	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	902	902	151	7	5	—	—	13	—	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	218	218	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more	82	82	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	554	554	478	513	427	400	466	439	473	
Not mortgaged	13 383	13 383	3 968	881	373	344	329	607	235	
Less than \$100	134	134	61	7	6	14	—	15	—	
\$100 to \$199	5 209	5 209	1 747	423	191	191	202	287	101	
\$200 to \$299	5 948	5 948	1 711	353	170	123	116	223	99	
\$300 to \$399	1 517	1 517	338	79	—	16	11	67	28	
\$400 to \$499	364	364	80	19	—	—	—	15	—	
\$500 or more	211	211	31	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Median (dollars)	217	217	207	202	195	187	186	200	212	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	7 554	7 554	2 791	513	320	239	235	409	170	
Less than 20 percent	2 676	2 676	964	242	117	72	112	158	48	
20 to 24 percent	1 028	1 028	353	67	—	35	40	109	35	
25 to 29 percent	865	865	314	69	43	48	19	32	26	
30 to 34 percent	611	611	263	14	46	16	24	36	15	
35 percent or more	2 172	2 172	833	106	108	60	40	66	46	
Not computed	202	202	64	15	6	8	—	8	—	
Median	24.9	24.9	25.7	20.5	29.7	25.9	20.7	21.9	25.4	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 644	7 644	2 054	438	228	158	97	368	113	
Less than 20 percent	5 035	5 035	1 482	335	191	136	81	294	77	
20 to 24 percent	1 193	1 193	344	63	12	17	5	63	31	
25 to 29 percent	794	794	167	12	21	5	11	5	5	
30 to 34 percent	358	358	40	23	4	—	—	6	—	
35 percent or more	262	262	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	15.8	15.8	15.2	12.0	13.4	12.4	10.1	15.7	16.8	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 926	6 926	1 395	351	108	56	129	222	88	
Less than 20 percent	5 751	5 751	1 297	334	108	56	124	222	80	
20 to 24 percent	806	806	60	12	—	—	5	—	8	
25 to 29 percent	210	210	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	88	88	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	71	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	13.7	13.7	11.2	14.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.3	13.5	
\$50,000 or more	8 279	8 279	1 315	379	59	36	84	136	85	
Less than 20 percent	7 544	7 544	1 185	373	59	36	84	121	85	
20 to 24 percent	532	532	96	6	—	—	—	15	—	
25 to 29 percent	128	128	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	43	43	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	32	32	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 698	13 698	6 470	359	566	693	407	437	281	
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	262	262	190	—	6	38	30	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	1 208	1 208	818	7	13	81	102	19	10	
\$200 to \$299	2 347	2 347	1 443	96	125	138	78	73	14	
\$300 to \$399	3 705	3 705	1 800	142	89	222	66	150	116	
\$400 to \$499	3 132	3 132	1 229	78	245	189	73	95	102	
\$500 to \$599	1 396	1 396	549	21	62	25	14	51	23	
\$600 to \$749	832	832	242	9	10	—	23	30	16	
\$750 to \$999	229	229	46	—	5	—	—	—	—	
\$1,000 or more	64	64	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	523	523	139	6	—	—	21	19	—	
Median (dollars)	373	373	335	346	414	352	287	381	400	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 286	4 286	2 635	136	191	277	166	185	9	
Less than 20 percent	162	162	111	—	—	15	16	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	197	197	122	—	—	—	29	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	293	293	181	—	—	7	14	6	—	
30 to 34 percent	230	230	129	8	—	17	23	12	—	
35 percent or more	3 136	3 136	1 944	122	178	224	66	149	—	
Not computed	268	268	148	6	13	14	18	9	—	
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	33.3	50.0+	—	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 383	3 383	1 511	63	132	179	123	71	97	
Less than 20 percent	426	426	236	20	15	20	29	6	10	
20 to 24 percent	525	525	268	14	22	28	16	5	15	
25 to 29 percent	692	692	298	12	46	36	22	8	26	
30 to 34 percent	475	475	260	8	22	38	23	15	14	
35 percent or more	1 164	1 164	427	9	27	57	33	37	32	
Not computed	101	101	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	30.0	30.0	29.0	24.1	28.2	30.7	28.8	35.5	29.5	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 716	3 716	1 578	112	188	175	106	133	111	
Less than 20 percent	2 042	2 042	981	39	96	125	68	58	67	
20 to 24 percent	968	968	375	64	68	43	24	31	31	
25 to 29 percent	338	338	97	9	19	7	—	21	13	
30 to 34 percent	104	104	59	—	—	—	—	17	—	
35 percent or more	66	66	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	198	198	50	—	5	—	—	6	—	
Median	18.8	18.8	18.1	21.3	19.7	17.5	17.0	20.9	18.8	
\$35,000 or more	2 313	2 313	746	48	55	62	12	48	64	
Less than 20 percent	2 130	2 130	717	48	55	62	12	48	64	
20 to 24 percent	71	71	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	15	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	97	97	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.8	13.1	11.1	10.0	12.0	12.6	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 61 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	169	1 317	798	355	224	626	711	6
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----								
Less than \$300-----	7	3	10	11	9	7	70	--
\$300 to \$399-----	18	35	53	73	41	65	85	--
\$400 to \$499-----	18	107	145	73	31	64	94	--
\$500 to \$599-----	10	164	131	15	9	49	39	--
\$600 to \$799-----	--	244	73	14	8	12	33	--
\$800 to \$999-----	--	108	28	--	--	--	4	--
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	--	115	14	--	--	4	--	--
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	--	15	8	--	--	--	--	--
\$2,000 or more-----	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median (dollars) -----	404	639	522	412	398	432	407	--
Not mortgaged -----	116	516	336	169	126	425	386	6
Less than \$100-----	--	--	--	--	--	12	14	--
\$100 to \$199-----	56	39	86	85	68	248	181	6
\$200 to \$299-----	50	292	230	84	48	136	140	--
\$300 to \$399-----	10	116	20	--	5	23	42	--
\$400 to \$499-----	--	51	--	--	5	--	9	--
\$500 or more-----	--	18	--	--	--	6	--	--
Median (dollars) -----	205	271	224	200	195	184	199	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000-----	83	210	182	154	121	329	333	6
Less than 20 percent-----	34	52	58	40	12	109	146	6
20 to 24 percent-----	17	11	28	14	9	40	15	--
25 to 29 percent-----	--	50	17	13	16	12	38	--
30 to 34 percent-----	5	14	32	23	23	20	9	--
35 percent or more-----	27	79	40	60	61	143	103	--
Not computed-----	--	4	7	4	--	5	22	--
Median -----	22.2	29.0	25.4	31.7	35.2	30.2	23.2	12.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	52	346	221	102	43	171	155	--
Less than 20 percent-----	36	161	156	67	35	159	89	--
20 to 24 percent-----	16	97	32	27	--	--	44	--
25 to 29 percent-----	--	55	21	8	8	6	22	--
30 to 34 percent-----	--	18	12	--	--	--	--	--
35 percent or more-----	--	15	--	--	--	6	--	--
Not computed-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median -----	12.1	20.6	16.3	18.3	12.1	10.2	16.2	--
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	24	256	196	68	37	84	127	--
Less than 20 percent-----	24	195	176	68	37	80	127	--
20 to 24 percent-----	--	27	20	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 29 percent-----	--	20	--	--	--	4	--	--
30 to 34 percent-----	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 percent or more-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not computed-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median -----	10.0-	15.5	13.1	11.4	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	--
\$50,000 or more-----	10	505	199	31	23	42	96	--
Less than 20 percent-----	10	412	177	31	23	42	96	--
20 to 24 percent-----	--	67	14	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 29 percent-----	--	15	8	--	--	--	--	--
30 to 34 percent-----	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 percent or more-----	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not computed-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median -----	10.0-	12.9	11.0	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	--
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	266	384	582	817	555	396	343	--
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100-----	--	--	7	8	60	--	--	--
\$100 to \$199-----	19	--	8	56	144	37	--	--
\$200 to \$299-----	114	24	124	253	171	92	63	--
\$300 to \$399-----	59	30	265	312	70	164	106	--
\$400 to \$499-----	31	82	97	81	57	57	88	--
\$500 to \$599-----	--	155	51	63	48	25	32	--
\$600 to \$749-----	17	57	24	40	--	--	20	--
\$750 to \$999-----	--	10	6	--	--	--	14	--
\$1,000 or more-----	6	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
No cash rent-----	20	18	--	4	5	21	20	--
Median (dollars) -----	281	529	352	323	238	339	394	--
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000-----	117	17	166	409	351	182	90	--
Less than 20 percent-----	--	--	--	5	37	--	--	--
20 to 24 percent-----	--	--	--	--	64	--	--	--
25 to 29 percent-----	--	--	--	8	13	8	--	--
30 to 34 percent-----	5	--	--	--	42	10	8	--
35 percent or more-----	103	17	166	392	173	152	76	--
Not computed-----	9	--	--	4	22	12	6	--
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.2	50.0+	50.0+	--
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	58	91	119	185	125	111	92	--
Less than 20 percent-----	--	--	21	32	51	24	--	--
20 to 24 percent-----	20	9	44	36	15	24	18	--
25 to 29 percent-----	25	9	35	7	20	12	10	--
30 to 34 percent-----	--	14	7	47	--	19	33	--
35 percent or more-----	13	49	12	63	39	20	31	--
Not computed-----	--	10	--	--	--	12	--	--
Median -----	26.8	38.0	24.4	31.9	23.8	25.6	32.7	--
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	73	134	153	141	57	99	106	--
Less than 20 percent-----	45	55	110	114	39	66	48	--
20 to 24 percent-----	6	31	30	27	18	33	21	--
25 to 29 percent-----	--	7	13	--	--	--	17	--
30 to 34 percent-----	11	31	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 percent or more-----	--	10	--	--	--	--	6	--
Not computed-----	11	--	--	--	--	--	14	--
Median -----	14.8	21.9	17.5	15.9	16.7	17.8	19.6	--
\$35,000 or more-----	18	142	144	82	22	4	55	--
Less than 20 percent-----	18	134	144	82	17	--	55	--
20 to 24 percent-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 29 percent-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 to 34 percent-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 percent or more-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not computed-----	--	8	--	--	5	4	--	--
Median -----	10.5	13.9	12.7	10.2	10.0-	--	11.6	--

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Troct 50	Troct 51	Troct 52	Troct 53	Troct 54	Troct 55	Troct 56	Troct 57	Troct 58	Troct 59
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	741	1 256	1 683	2 081	957	868	819	894	-	493
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	420	707	1 126	1 246	649	437	524	461	-	216
Less than \$300 -----	37	52	18	15	7	7	-	10	-	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	98	221	71	96	39	95	62	55	-	74
\$400 to \$499 -----	137	140	87	179	110	118	48	64	-	74
\$500 to \$599 -----	113	163	160	180	107	66	95	152	-	36
\$600 to \$799 -----	18	103	327	521	204	121	156	121	-	18
\$800 to \$999 -----	5	28	208	171	112	30	78	37	-	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	12	-	147	67	70	-	57	22	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	-	-	91	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more -----	-	-	17	17	-	-	11	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	456	453	713	637	654	499	690	566	-	439
Not mortgaged -----	321	549	557	835	308	431	295	433	-	277
Less than \$100 -----	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	196	319	34	138	49	268	110	193	-	174
\$200 to \$299 -----	103	183	226	438	193	138	158	180	-	79
\$300 to \$399 -----	22	37	138	192	43	25	24	43	-	24
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	62	67	15	-	-	8	-	-
\$500 or more -----	-	-	97	-	8	-	3	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	187	188	312	260	248	187	217	205	-	186
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	280	304	159	361	99	315	115	162	-	190
Less than 20 percent -----	75	134	31	127	36	157	46	101	-	42
20 to 24 percent -----	50	67	19	55	5	39	5	24	-	56
25 to 29 percent -----	50	56	31	39	-	-	14	6	-	26
30 to 34 percent -----	44	7	-	-	18	43	16	15	-	13
35 percent or more -----	61	34	61	122	30	76	29	16	-	53
Not computed -----	-	6	17	18	10	-	5	-	-	-
Median -----	26.5	21.1	28.4	24.0	31.0	20.1	26.4	18.5	-	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	195	392	281	458	148	219	157	257	-	129
Less than 20 percent -----	129	288	126	246	63	137	101	167	-	91
20 to 24 percent -----	50	70	90	66	43	46	20	27	-	33
25 to 29 percent -----	9	17	35	50	28	16	19	30	-	5
30 to 34 percent -----	7	17	18	80	-	8	6	4	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	12	16	14	12	11	29	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	16.9	14.9	20.8	18.9	21.3	16.9	13.8	12.9	-	14.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	140	339	313	479	311	198	205	199	-	113
Less than 20 percent -----	140	306	200	381	210	167	161	174	-	105
20 to 24 percent -----	-	33	89	81	51	31	25	18	-	4
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	18	9	30	-	14	7	-	4
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	8	14	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	6	-	6	-	5	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	11.9	12.5	15.1	15.9	17.4	11.9	10.1	15.8	-	10.9
\$50,000 or more -----	126	221	930	783	399	136	342	276	-	61
Less than 20 percent -----	121	221	770	715	380	136	286	272	-	61
20 to 24 percent -----	5	-	102	59	19	-	42	4	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	38	9	-	-	3	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	11.5	10.7	11.8	11.5	13.8	10.0-	-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	159	240	118	941	470	1 264	529	104	-	234
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	-	17	8	15	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	-	12	-	37	40	23	107	7	-	8
\$200 to \$299 -----	24	15	4	59	97	46	79	-	-	43
\$300 to \$399 -----	50	101	25	105	83	354	63	32	-	53
\$400 to \$499 -----	55	64	19	313	81	600	57	37	-	71
\$500 to \$599 -----	19	17	20	208	28	78	84	8	-	35
\$600 to \$749 -----	6	17	30	144	72	113	40	-	-	10
\$750 to \$999 -----	-	-	9	50	27	6	61	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more -----	-	-	8	-	9	27	4	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	5	14	3	25	16	9	19	20	-	14
Median (dollars) -----	419	372	543	472	389	425	383	436	-	405
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	28	86	18	172	112	145	263	23	-	69
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	11	17	-	9	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	6	-	-	45	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	8	31	8	44	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	7	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	23	79	12	153	41	129	116	23	-	69
Not computed -----	5	-	6	-	17	8	21	-	-	-
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.0	50.0+	34.1	50.0+	-	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	37	65	5	257	117	336	109	18	-	100
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	10	33	31	5	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	12	17	-	-	16	18	8	-	-	23
25 to 29 percent -----	5	20	-	52	6	82	14	-	-	23
30 to 34 percent -----	-	11	5	39	20	47	11	8	-	-
35 percent or more -----	20	17	-	156	42	158	71	-	-	30
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	35.5	28.9	32.5	39.6	30.9	33.9	47.2	32.5	-	27.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	62	45	12	273	113	494	91	56	-	41
Less than 20 percent -----	24	28	12	125	36	247	38	36	-	24
20 to 24 percent -----	24	7	-	73	22	157	35	10	-	17
25 to 29 percent -----	14	-	-	58	28	51	13	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	6	-	-	12	17	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	9	13	5	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	4	-	17	6	9	10	-	-	-
Median -----	21.5	18.2	13.3	20.2	24.0	19.9	21.1	17.3	-	18.4
\$35,000 or more -----	32	44	83	239	128	289	66	7	-	24
Less than 20 percent -----	32	34	72	217	102	275	53	7	-	24
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	3	14	22	14	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	10	-	8	4	-	13	-	-	-
Median -----	11.4	13.1	14.3	13.7	12.8	12.7	13.0	10.0-	-	11.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 60	Tract 61 (pt.)	Tract 62	Tract 63	Tract 64	Tract 65	Tract 66	Tract 67	Tract 68
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 580	1 675	1 380	2 242	1 546	1 036	583	1 453	1 561
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	969	800	855	1 323	884	650	311	881	974
Less than \$300	43	48	17	47	25	12	10	36	30
\$300 to \$399	166	93	86	128	91	98	30	58	48
\$400 to \$499	223	227	164	217	160	155	79	166	166
\$500 to \$599	246	163	193	200	201	95	86	156	138
\$600 to \$799	214	192	261	336	284	186	68	315	280
\$800 to \$999	47	70	91	172	103	89	30	77	241
\$1,000 to \$1,499	30	7	43	150	20	15	6	43	62
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	30	9
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	25	—	—	2	—	—
Median (dollars)	517	513	580	631	578	558	536	613	649
Not mortgaged	611	875	525	919	662	386	272	572	587
Less than \$100	9	7	19	3	7	—	2	—	7
\$100 to \$199	275	417	222	242	203	127	104	251	140
\$200 to \$299	248	353	207	524	358	195	148	220	286
\$300 to \$399	69	79	60	103	68	64	16	62	110
\$400 to \$499	10	19	—	26	20	—	—	22	35
\$500 or more	—	—	17	21	6	—	2	17	9
Median (dollars)	209	203	209	234	231	226	219	214	241
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	326	507	285	427	294	252	146	306	235
Less than 20 percent	115	236	131	143	74	78	53	59	74
20 to 24 percent	33	67	22	65	53	19	28	29	39
25 to 29 percent	45	69	47	33	12	9	16	57	41
30 to 34 percent	25	14	8	57	34	16	12	12	14
35 percent or more	103	106	77	110	119	119	33	130	60
Not computed	5	15	—	19	2	11	4	19	7
Median	26.4	20.7	22.6	24.7	31.0	34.5	23.2	29.9	25.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	389	438	316	571	423	303	153	294	467
Less than 20 percent	282	335	181	339	288	190	115	222	253
20 to 24 percent	38	63	15	107	56	49	13	39	24
25 to 29 percent	44	12	77	75	42	38	15	15	100
30 to 34 percent	25	23	34	21	27	20	8	—	20
35 percent or more	—	5	9	29	8	6	2	18	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median	14.9	12.0	17.9	16.2	14.7	17.4	14.6	13.9	19.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	474	351	389	505	330	238	170	353	424
Less than 20 percent	391	334	279	418	275	172	130	280	331
20 to 24 percent	71	12	88	52	42	36	29	44	40
25 to 29 percent	—	—	14	15	8	30	4	20	13
30 to 34 percent	—	5	8	2	2	—	3	9	23
35 percent or more	12	—	—	18	3	—	4	—	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	14.1	16.7	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.1	15.1	15.5
\$50,000 or more	391	379	390	739	499	243	114	500	435
Less than 20 percent	382	373	372	621	484	235	106	464	360
20 to 24 percent	9	6	10	57	15	5	8	29	66
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	37	—	3	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.6	10.5	11.2	12.0	11.0	10.5	10.0	11.7	13.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	388	359	366	428	443	316	212	314	343
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	20	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	70	7	—	17	34	—	12	16	—
\$200 to \$299	70	96	74	78	96	37	48	27	11
\$300 to \$399	81	142	122	115	125	141	70	115	128
\$400 to \$499	38	78	89	125	76	35	37	65	63
\$500 to \$599	22	21	42	35	47	62	13	42	66
\$600 to \$749	30	9	10	35	16	8	4	18	28
\$750 to \$999	12	—	—	2	6	2	—	—	8
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
No cash rent	45	6	29	21	37	25	26	31	39
Median (dollars)	317	346	375	396	338	371	343	377	412
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	141	136	65	88	108	55	49	55	38
Less than 20 percent	10	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	20	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	30	8	8	4	16	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	71	122	45	60	76	41	43	51	38
Not computed	—	6	12	24	1	14	2	4	—
Median	40.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	134	63	112	125	143	79	42	58	72
Less than 20 percent	39	20	—	14	12	—	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent	29	14	25	21	33	13	12	—	14
25 to 29 percent	24	12	37	33	14	30	3	29	10
30 to 34 percent	7	8	11	12	19	5	5	7	7
35 percent or more	35	9	33	45	42	22	13	18	26
Not computed	—	—	6	—	23	—	5	6	15
Median	24.8	24.1	28.8	29.2	30.3	27.9	29.2	28.6	33.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	88	112	70	145	103	135	73	80	145
Less than 20 percent	31	39	54	72	63	101	37	22	72
20 to 24 percent	16	64	—	48	13	23	10	50	24
25 to 29 percent	6	9	10	17	11	—	8	—	16
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	6	—	2	—	9
Not computed	35	—	6	2	7	11	8	—	17
Median	18.8	21.3	16.1	19.9	17.3	16.3	17.6	21.4	18.9
\$35,000 or more	25	48	119	70	89	47	48	121	88
Less than 20 percent	15	48	114	70	77	47	45	108	73
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	10	—	5	—	7	—	3	13	7
Median	10.0	11.8	11.3	11.6	12.5	12.3	10.0	12.4	11.7

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County					Remainder of Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city	Troct 2	Troct 10	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13	Troct 58	Troct 59
Occupied housing units -----	50 294	50 294	12 160	943	888	185	864	485	--	823
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	877	877	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985 to 1988 -----	2 033	2 033	216	--	18	--	--	--	--	13
1980 to 1984 -----	2 604	2 604	262	23	--	--	--	--	--	7
1970 to 1979 -----	10 404	10 404	745	138	--	8	16	14	--	156
1960 to 1969 -----	7 718	7 718	964	160	83	51	90	24	--	146
1950 to 1959 -----	7 513	7 513	1 246	59	103	--	58	49	--	117
1940 to 1949 -----	4 875	4 875	1 482	82	83	--	81	111	--	155
1939 or earlier -----	14 270	14 270	7 217	481	601	126	619	287	--	227
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	424	424	294	42	67	--	5	--	--	--
1 bedroom -----	4 436	4 436	1 804	179	181	44	107	40	--	66
2 bedrooms -----	14 448	14 448	3 650	379	250	26	216	151	--	382
3 bedrooms -----	22 306	22 306	4 675	241	289	46	329	221	--	309
4 bedrooms -----	7 150	7 150	1 495	97	94	45	193	67	--	56
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 530	1 530	242	5	7	24	14	6	--	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	50 064	50 064	12 058	937	870	171	864	485	--	823
Source of water, public system or private company -----	23 142	23 142	12 087	929	888	185	856	479	--	396
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	28 827	28 827	12 067	932	883	185	848	479	--	562
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	145	145	35	7	17	6	--	--	--	--
Owner-occupied housing units -----	104	104	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Renter-occupied housing units -----	41	41	28	--	17	6	--	--	--	--
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	36 746	36 746	11 105	721	797	166	818	472	--	771
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	4 095	4 095	91	14	8	--	16	--	--	--
Electricity -----	2 516	2 516	671	172	36	13	8	6	--	1
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	4 381	4 381	121	21	--	--	181	--	--	2
All other fuels -----	2 457	2 457	121	15	23	--	4	7	--	10
No fuel used -----	99	99	51	--	24	6	--	--	--	--
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	3 663	3 663	2 069	261	267	71	168	58	--	100
1 -----	16 724	16 724	5 224	416	394	73	410	215	--	36
2 -----	19 942	19 942	3 747	193	188	33	220	187	--	23
3 or more -----	9 965	9 965	1 120	73	39	8	66	25	--	12
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	.9	1.3	1.4	--	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----										
1989 to March 1990 -----	37 899	37 899	7 083	402	310	35	561	328	--	604
1985 to 1988 -----	3 519	3 519	660	6	22	8	58	39	--	50
1980 to 1984 -----	8 630	8 630	1 498	50	58	--	117	39	--	13
1970 to 1979 -----	4 995	4 995	828	43	21	--	52	64	--	8
1969 or earlier -----	9 509	9 509	1 425	108	49	6	88	52	--	11
Renter-occupied housing units -----										
1989 to March 1990 -----	11 246	11 246	2 672	195	160	21	246	134	--	210
1985 to 1988 -----	12 395	12 395	5 077	541	578	150	303	157	--	210
1980 to 1984 -----	5 116	5 116	2 247	212	362	111	110	38	--	9
1970 to 1979 -----	4 676	4 676	1 808	244	155	24	125	82	--	6
1969 or earlier -----	1 569	1 569	625	67	33	10	25	28	--	20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	1 993	1 993	940	116	212	64	101	30	--	7
Householder 65 years and over -----	11 519	11 519	3 233	195	141	6	225	114	--	19
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9 220	9 220	2 381	155	97	6	194	107	--	18
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	34	34	12	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
No telephone in unit -----	139	139	55	17	6	--	--	--	--	--
No vehicle available -----	1 833	1 833	889	87	36	--	51	19	--	4
Complete plumbing facilities -----	50 149	50 149	12 125	936	871	179	864	485	--	82
1.00 or less persons per room -----	49 334	49 334	11 913	904	853	179	844	477	--	80
1.01 or more persons per room -----	815	815	212	32	18	--	20	8	--	1
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	145	145	35	7	17	6	--	--	--	--
1.00 or less persons per room -----	143	143	35	7	17	6	--	--	--	--
1.01 or more persons per room -----	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 061	39 061	32 701	23 636	23 640	21 534	23 208	24 399	--	25 40
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 586	21 586	17 996	17 064	13 812	12 984	14 472	17 489	--	20 69
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 536	5 536	2 492	246	428	91	246	92	--	14
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 379	2 379	639	51	78	8	111	36	--	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 157	3 157	1 853	195	350	83	135	56	--	6

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County					Remainder of Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 58	Tract 59
Specified owner-occupied housing units	28 912	28 912	6 490	383	280	28	511	303	-	471
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	16 184	16 184	3 081	106	124	28	180	135	-	203
Less than \$300	599	599	178	-	8	-	7	26	-	9
\$300 to \$399	2 239	2 239	659	57	58	20	57	50	-	70
\$400 to \$499	3 279	3 279	828	29	41	-	55	33	-	65
\$500 to \$599	3 150	3 150	666	8	8	-	49	21	-	36
\$600 to \$799	4 043	4 043	421	12	9	8	12	5	-	18
\$800 to \$999	1 715	1 715	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	869	869	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	208	208	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	82	82	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	557	557	484	396	394	375	437	382	-	435
Not mortgaged	12 728	12 728	3 409	277	156	-	331	168	-	268
Less than \$100	115	115	42	14	-	-	7	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	4 903	4 903	1 475	162	85	-	197	88	-	170
\$200 to \$299	5 729	5 729	1 512	101	71	-	101	59	-	74
\$300 to \$399	1 450	1 450	283	-	-	-	20	21	-	24
\$400 to \$499	327	327	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	204	204	31	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	218	218	209	182	195	-	182	196	-	185
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	6 983	6 983	2 298	164	133	14	262	154	-	181
Less than 20 percent	2 534	2 534	840	52	33	-	94	87	-	38
20 to 24 percent	987	987	319	35	14	-	40	5	-	56
25 to 29 percent	801	801	250	24	7	-	12	20	-	26
30 to 34 percent	563	563	221	16	20	-	13	-	-	13
35 percent or more	1 928	1 928	626	29	55	14	98	42	-	48
Not computed	170	170	47	8	4	-	5	-	-	-
Median	24.4	24.4	4.2	23.7	32.6	50.0+	24.3	18.3	-	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 326	7 326	1 835	134	78	8	150	75	-	125
Less than 20 percent	4 865	4 865	1 352	118	57	-	138	49	-	87
20 to 24 percent	1 111	1 111	292	11	13	-	21	33	-	33
25 to 29 percent	743	743	130	5	8	8	6	5	-	5
30 to 34 percent	350	350	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	255	255	21	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Not computed	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	15.7	15.7	15.1	12.2	17.8	27.5	10.0-	14.7	-	14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 687	6 687	1 223	56	47	6	65	53	-	104
Less than 20 percent	5 542	5 542	1 129	56	47	6	65	53	-	96
20 to 24 percent	790	790	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
25 to 29 percent	206	206	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
30 to 34 percent	78	78	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	71	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.8	13.8	11.4	10.0	10.0-	12.5	10.2	10.0-	-	11.0
\$50,000 or more	7 916	7 916	1 134	29	22	-	34	21	-	61
Less than 20 percent	7 181	7 181	1 004	29	22	-	34	21	-	61
20 to 24 percent	532	532	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	128	128	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	43	43	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	32	32	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	11.1	11.1	10.1	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 028	12 028	5 077	541	578	150	303	100-	157	100-
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	171	171	104	7	8	5	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	984	984	610	55	56	20	30	-	-	8
\$200 to \$299	2 018	2 018	1 121	109	200	62	79	16	-	43
\$300 to \$399	3 348	3 348	1 480	195	227	-	123	57	-	53
\$400 to \$499	2 721	2 721	957	150	26	26	44	50	-	64
\$500 to \$599	1 283	1 283	464	25	42	32	14	9	-	35
\$600 to \$749	766	766	187	-	15	-	-	12	-	10
\$750 to \$999	203	203	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	50	50	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	484	484	124	-	4	5	13	13	-	6
Median (dollars)	376	376	337	359	307	286	322	399	-	402
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	3 605	3 605	1 997	211	308	84	131	38	-	62
Less than 20 percent	104	104	68	9	5	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	138	138	63	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	274	274	162	7	8	-	8	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	187	187	86	9	-	15	10	-	-	-
35 percent or more	2 688	2 688	1 524	180	291	64	108	32	-	62
Not computed	214	214	94	6	4	-	5	6	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 063	3 063	1 231	160	117	31	88	68	-	92
Less than 20 percent	369	369	186	20	21	17	24	-	-	8
20 to 24 percent	485	485	228	18	21	-	24	18	-	8
25 to 29 percent	644	644	261	36	-	-	12	10	-	25
30 to 34 percent	420	420	205	29	38	-	11	17	-	23
35 percent or more	1 066	1 066	337	57	37	14	13	23	-	30
Not computed	79	79	14	-	-	-	4	-	-	6
Median	30.0	30.0	28.7	31.0	32.2	18.9	23.8	31.8	-	27.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 289	3 289	1 252	117	102	30	80	34	-	41
Less than 20 percent	1 760	1 760	750	79	88	12	59	5	-	24
20 to 24 percent	878	878	325	31	14	18	21	13	-	17
25 to 29 percent	308	308	75	7	-	-	-	9	-	-
30 to 34 percent	104	104	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	191	191	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	19.0	19.0	18.4	18.2	15.0	20.8	16.9	23.3	-	18.4
\$35,000 or more	2 071	2 071	597	53	51	5	4	17	-	24
Less than 20 percent	1 906	1 906	568	53	51	-	-	17	-	24
20 to 24 percent	71	71	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	87	87	17	-	-	5	4	-	-	-
Median	12.4	12.4	12.0	10.7	10.0-	-	-	12.5	-	11.7

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County					Remainder of Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 58	Tract 59
Occupied housing units	2 809	2 809	2 324	236	323	635	171	581	-	22
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988	38	38	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
1980 to 1984	57	57	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	7
1970 to 1979	346	346	178	57	-	82	-	-	-	-
1960 to 1969	499	499	385	40	46	186	10	52	-	-
1950 to 1959	236	236	147	-	54	22	7	49	-	-
1940 to 1949	333	333	300	12	26	44	25	131	-	-
1939 or earlier	1 291	1 291	1 263	103	197	301	129	349	-	9
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	66	66	59	-	-	21	-	11	-	-
1 bedroom	370	370	337	34	42	109	13	36	-	4
2 bedrooms	813	813	632	110	141	119	33	143	-	11
3 bedrooms	1 121	1 121	934	77	113	269	90	269	-	-
4 bedrooms	371	371	301	15	21	92	35	108	-	-
5 or more bedrooms	68	68	61	-	6	25	-	14	-	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 784	2 784	2 299	236	323	625	171	573	-	22
Source of water, public system or private company	2 652	2 652	2 324	236	323	635	171	581	-	17
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 660	2 660	2 306	236	323	628	165	576	-	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	25	25	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	16	16	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	9	9	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	2 433	2 433	2 067	199	307	598	162	523	-	2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51	51	21	-	-	7	-	5	-	-
Electricity	223	223	177	37	16	30	-	32	-	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	55	55	22	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
All other fuels	28	28	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No fuel used	19	19	19	-	-	-	9	7	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	725	725	698	103	72	288	73	64	-	-
1	1 075	1 075	899	74	142	207	67	270	-	6
2	782	782	576	59	84	105	28	183	-	-
3 or more	227	227	151	-	25	35	3	64	-	16
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.1	.8	1.2	.8	.8	1.4	-	2.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units										
1989 to March 1990	1 324	1 324	1 038	103	87	216	108	409	-	18
1985 to 1988	69	69	62	17	11	-	7	18	-	-
1980 to 1984	224	224	172	6	10	57	15	41	-	-
1970 to 1979	175	175	103	7	19	21	-	50	-	-
1969 or earlier	327	327	218	9	24	15	22	113	-	-
1969 or earlier	529	529	483	64	23	123	64	187	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units										
1989 to March 1990	1 485	1 485	1 286	133	236	419	63	172	-	1
1985 to 1988	605	605	570	39	149	148	36	51	-	-
1980 to 1984	581	581	474	94	69	161	14	81	-	-
1970 to 1979	163	163	124	-	11	20	13	27	-	-
1969 or earlier	108	108	90	-	-	76	-	6	-	-
1969 or earlier	28	28	28	-	7	14	-	7	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	404	404	398	73	50	102	37	89	-	-
Householder 65 years and over	509	509	460	46	6	140	66	142	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	373	373	332	33	6	78	66	121	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	18	18	18	13	-	-	-	5	-	-
No vehicle available	125	125	125	13	-	50	31	5	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities	2 784	2 784	2 305	236	323	616	171	581	-	2
1.00 or less persons per room	2 702	2 702	2 227	236	316	588	171	569	-	1
1.01 or more persons per room	82	82	78	-	7	28	-	12	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	25	25	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	25	25	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 386	30 386	26 960	16 575	29 165	24 130	16 745	29 459	-	25 85
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 657	17 657	15 894	15 700	16 057	10 305	11 412	23 449	-	8 14
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	977	977	912	84	139	363	87	125	-	11
Owner-occupied housing units	287	287	258	31	10	67	50	81	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	690	690	654	53	129	296	37	44	-	-

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County		Jackson city, Jackson County					Remainder of Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 58	Tract 59
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 209	1 209	969	100	75	190	102	403	—	9
ELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	627	627	435	33	62	64	13	185	—	—
Less than \$300	58	58	58	—	3	9	—	39	—	—
300 to \$399	99	99	87	16	15	21	—	35	—	—
400 to \$499	169	169	133	—	32	25	9	61	—	—
500 to \$599	117	117	66	8	7	9	—	18	—	—
600 to \$799	134	134	71	9	5	—	—	28	—	—
800 to \$999	34	34	11	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
1,000 to \$1,499	16	16	9	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	492	492	446	503	436	406	436	428	—	—
Not mortgaged	582	582	534	67	13	126	89	218	—	9
Less than \$100	19	19	19	—	—	—	5	14	—	—
100 to \$199	276	276	252	29	—	68	51	93	—	4
200 to \$299	206	206	194	22	13	48	30	81	—	5
300 to \$399	67	67	55	16	—	5	3	21	—	—
400 to \$499	14	14	14	—	—	5	—	9	—	—
500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	199	199	199	215	225	195	186	202	—	205
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	529	529	472	75	21	101	67	179	—	4
Less than 20 percent	136	136	124	20	7	12	15	59	—	4
20 to 24 percent	33	33	26	—	—	9	—	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent	64	64	64	24	6	16	—	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent	42	42	36	—	3	17	7	9	—	—
35 percent or more	222	222	200	31	5	47	45	61	—	—
Not computed	32	32	22	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Median	31.8	31.8	31.5	28.6	27.9	34.0	44.8	27.6	—	17.5
20,000 to \$34,999	250	250	188	18	24	35	21	75	—	—
Less than 20 percent	149	149	125	18	10	35	21	35	—	—
20 to 24 percent	59	59	42	—	14	—	—	23	—	—
25 to 29 percent	35	35	21	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.9	14.7	12.2	20.7	11.2	14.4	20.5	—	—
35,000 to \$49,999	180	180	159	—	21	31	11	74	—	5
Less than 20 percent	172	172	155	—	21	31	7	74	—	5
20 to 24 percent	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.3	10.3	10.0-	—	16.0	10.0-	10.0-	10.5	—	10.0-
50,000 or more	250	250	150	7	9	23	3	75	—	—
Less than 20 percent	250	250	150	7	9	23	3	75	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 443	1 443	1 250	133	222	405	63	172	—	7
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	86	86	86	31	—	55	—	—	—	—
100 to \$199	198	198	188	19	—	124	—	—	—	—
200 to \$299	299	299	292	29	45	109	13	47	—	—
300 to \$399	332	332	301	20	85	70	33	49	—	—
400 to \$499	341	341	227	34	46	31	6	30	—	7
500 to \$599	100	100	80	—	21	16	11	23	—	—
600 to \$749	66	66	55	—	25	—	—	8	—	—
750 to \$999	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
1,000 or more	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	346	346	319	261	377	226	372	364	—	438
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	623	623	587	66	93	267	37	44	—	7
Less than 20 percent	53	53	43	6	—	37	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	59	59	59	—	—	59	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	13	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	43	43	43	8	—	27	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	408	408	382	44	93	109	37	36	—	7
Not computed	47	47	47	8	—	22	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.5	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
10,000 to \$19,999	280	280	254	19	68	94	7	24	—	—
Less than 20 percent	57	57	50	—	11	34	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	40	40	40	10	15	15	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	48	48	37	—	7	20	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	47	47	47	9	9	—	—	16	—	—
35 percent or more	88	88	80	—	26	25	7	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	29.5	29.5	30.0	24.7	30.6	24.3	45.0	33.8	—	—
20,000 to \$34,999	346	346	284	39	39	27	19	66	—	—
Less than 20 percent	239	239	217	39	26	27	7	43	—	—
20 to 24 percent	78	78	38	—	13	—	12	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	16.9	10.0-	18.0	11.3	21.0	17.3	—	—
35,000 or more	194	194	125	9	22	17	—	38	—	—
Less than 20 percent	194	194	125	9	22	17	—	38	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.5	11.1	10.0-	—	11.0	—	—

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI	Jackson County
	MSA	
Occupied housing units -----	212	212
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	8	8
1985 to 1988 -----	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	13	13
1970 to 1979 -----	46	46
1960 to 1969 -----	28	28
1950 to 1959 -----	15	15
1940 to 1949 -----	35	35
1939 or earlier -----	67	67
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	8	8
1 bedroom -----	24	24
2 bedrooms -----	34	34
3 bedrooms -----	91	91
4 bedrooms -----	52	52
5 or more bedrooms -----	3	3
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	203	203
Source of water, public system or private company -----	105	105
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	128	128
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	159	159
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	26	26
Electricity -----	5	5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	12	12
All other fuels -----	10	10
No fuel used -----	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	23	23
1 -----	77	77
2 -----	88	88
3 or more -----	24	24
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----		
1989 to March 1990 -----	142	142
1985 to 1988 -----	30	30
1980 to 1984 -----	22	22
1970 to 1979 -----	23	23
1969 or earlier -----	46	46
Renter-occupied housing units -----		
1989 to March 1990 -----	21	21
1985 to 1988 -----	70	70
1980 to 1984 -----	30	30
1970 to 1979 -----	34	34
1969 or earlier -----	6	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	36	36
Householder 65 years and over -----	14	14
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	212	212
1.00 or less persons per room -----	212	212
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	37 862	37 862
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	14 042	14 042
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	61	61
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23	23
Renter-occupied housing units -----	38	38

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI	Jackson County
	MSA	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	134	134
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	92	92
Less than \$300	2	2
\$300 to \$399	21	21
\$400 to \$499	23	23
\$500 to \$599	15	15
\$600 to \$799	13	13
\$800 to \$999	10	10
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	500	500
Not mortgaged	42	42
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	17	17
\$200 to \$299	8	8
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	10	10
\$500 or more	7	7
Median (dollars)	225	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	29	29
Less than 20 percent	6	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6
35 percent or more	17	17
Not computed	—	—
Median	36.8	36.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	31	31
Less than 20 percent	7	7
20 to 24 percent	19	19
25 to 29 percent	5	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	22.2	22.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	35
Less than 20 percent	25	25
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	10
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	14.6	14.6
\$50,000 or more	39	39
Less than 20 percent	39	39
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.4	10.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	60	60
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	5	5
\$100 to \$199	6	6
\$200 to \$299	17	17
\$300 to \$399	15	15
\$400 to \$499	9	9
\$500 to \$599	8	8
\$600 to \$749	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	332	332
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	31	31
Less than 20 percent	5	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	26	26
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	8	8
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	8
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	32.5	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	21	21
Less than 20 percent	6	6
20 to 24 percent	7	7
25 to 29 percent	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	23.2	23.2
\$35,000 or more	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI	Jackson County
	MSA	
Occupied housing units	123	123
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	10	10
1985 to 1988	6	6
1980 to 1984	—	—
1970 to 1979	57	57
1960 to 1969	16	16
1950 to 1959	8	8
1940 to 1949	5	5
1939 or earlier	21	21
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	—	—
1 bedroom	16	16
2 bedrooms	41	41
3 bedrooms	17	17
4 bedrooms	30	30
5 or more bedrooms	19	19
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	123	123
Source of water, public system or private company	101	101
Sewage disposal, public sewer	101	101
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	113	113
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	10
Electricity	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—
All other fuels	—	—
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	—	—
1	25	25
2	52	52
3 or more	46	46
Vehicles per household	2.2	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units		
1989 to March 1990	66	66
1985 to 1988	10	10
1980 to 1984	12	12
1970 to 1979	15	15
1969 or earlier	29	29
Renter-occupied housing units		
1989 to March 1990	57	57
1985 to 1988	43	43
1980 to 1984	14	14
1970 to 1979	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	5	5
Householder 65 years and over	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	123	123
1.00 or less persons per room	103	103
1.01 or more persons per room	20	20
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	219 714	219 714
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 764	37 764
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5	5
Owner-occupied housing units	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI	Jackson County
	MSA	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	66	66
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	48	48
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	7	7
\$400 to \$499	9	9
\$500 to \$599	5	5
\$600 to \$799	8	8
\$800 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	9	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	10	10
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	669	669
Not mortgaged	18	18
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	5	5
\$200 to \$299	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	13	13
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	415	415
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	5	5
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5
Not computed	—	—
Median	45.0	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	17	17
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	4	4
25 to 29 percent	5	5
30 to 34 percent	8	8
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	29.5	29.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5	5
Less than 20 percent	5	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	39	39
Less than 20 percent	39	39
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	50	50
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—
\$300 to \$399	4	4
\$400 to \$499	23	23
\$500 to \$599	5	5
\$600 to \$749	—	—
\$750 to \$999	10	10
\$1,000 or more	8	8
no cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	494	494
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27	27
Less than 20 percent	17	17
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10
Not computed	—	—
Median	19.0	19.0
\$35,000 or more	23	23
Less than 20 percent	15	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	18.4	18.4

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city
Occupied housing units -----	479	479	268
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	12	12	-
1985 to 1988 -----	8	8	-
1980 to 1984 -----	17	17	9
1970 to 1979 -----	53	53	7
1960 to 1969 -----	60	60	19
1950 to 1959 -----	47	47	6
1940 to 1949 -----	57	57	50
1939 or earlier -----	225	225	177
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	14	14	14
1 bedroom -----	95	95	79
2 bedrooms -----	147	147	60
3 bedrooms -----	184	184	76
4 bedrooms -----	39	39	39
5 or more bedrooms -----	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	462	462	251
Source of water, public system or private company -----	330	330	261
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	358	358	255
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	17	17	17
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	10	10
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7	7	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	403	403	241
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	21	21	-
Electricity -----	22	22	20
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	21	21	7
All other fuels -----	12	12	-
No fuel used -----	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	70	70	64
1 -----	132	132	77
2 -----	242	242	107
3 or more -----	35	35	20
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----			
1989 to March 1990 -----	257	257	111
1985 to 1988 -----	24	24	6
1980 to 1984 -----	39	39	14
1970 to 1979 -----	49	49	15
1960 to 1969 -----	68	68	26
1969 or earlier -----	77	77	50
Renter-occupied housing units -----			
1989 to March 1990 -----	222	222	157
1985 to 1988 -----	82	82	54
1980 to 1984 -----	69	69	44
1970 to 1979 -----	34	34	22
1969 or earlier -----	37	37	37
-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	46	46	32
Householder 65 years and over -----	72	72	40
Owner-occupied housing units -----	58	58	26
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	14	14	14
Complete plumbing facilities -----	462	462	251
1.00 or less persons per room -----	430	430	235
1.01 or more persons per room -----	32	32	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	17	17	17
1.00 or less persons per room -----	17	17	17
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	31 459	31 459	30 087
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 547	17 547	13 023
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	123	123	92
Owner-occupied housing units -----	30	30	15
Renter-occupied housing units -----	93	93	77

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County		
	Jackson, MI MSA	Total	Jackson city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	197	197	101
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	140	140	59
Less than \$300	5	5	5
\$300 to \$399	39	39	33
\$400 to \$499	49	49	15
\$500 to \$599	17	17	6
\$600 to \$799	22	22	—
\$800 to \$999	8	8	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	467	467	370
Not mortgaged	57	57	42
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	34	34	25
\$200 to \$299	23	23	17
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	187	187	189
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	50	50	41
Less than 20 percent	9	9	7
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	26	26	26
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	7	7	—
Median	30.9	30.9	31.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	55	55	31
Less than 20 percent	49	49	25
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.2	17.2	16.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	49	49	5
Less than 20 percent	29	29	5
20 to 24 percent	12	12	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	18.9	18.9	17.5
\$50,000 or more	43	43	24
Less than 20 percent	43	43	24
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	214	214	157
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	5	5	5
\$100 to \$199	26	26	26
\$200 to \$299	60	60	53
\$300 to \$399	31	31	19
\$400 to \$499	38	38	32
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	16	16	14
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	38	38	8
Median (dollars)	295	295	274
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	70	70	70
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	46	46	46
Not computed	7	7	7
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	62	62	41
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	15	15
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	18	18	18
Not computed	22	22	8
Median	28.6	28.6	41.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	51	51	37
Less than 20 percent	32	32	26
20 to 24 percent	11	11	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.8	17.8	16.9
\$35,000 or more	31	31	9
Less than 20 percent	15	15	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	16	16	—
Median	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson, MI MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Jackson city
Occupied housing units	50 073	50 073	12 050
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	868	868	28
1985 to 1988	2 033	2 033	216
1980 to 1984	2 593	2 593	253
1970 to 1979	10 379	10 379	745
1960 to 1969	7 677	7 677	952
1950 to 1959	7 505	7 505	1 246
1940 to 1949	4 856	4 856	1 463
1939 or earlier	14 162	14 162	7 147
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	418	418	288
1 bedroom	4 403	4 403	1 784
2 bedrooms	14 380	14 380	3 613
3 bedrooms	22 211	22 211	4 647
4 bedrooms	7 131	7 131	1 476
5 or more bedrooms	1 530	1 530	242
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	49 843	49 843	11 948
Source of water, public system or private company	23 002	23 002	11 977
Sewage disposal, public sewer	28 670	28 670	11 963
Locking complete plumbing facilities	145	145	35
Owner-occupied housing units	104	104	7
Renter-occupied housing units	41	41	28
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	36 574	36 574	11 007
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 084	4 084	91
Electricity	2 504	2 504	659
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 367	4 367	121
All other fuels	2 445	2 445	121
No fuel used	99	99	51
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	3 626	3 626	2 035
1	16 656	16 656	5 187
2	19 830	19 830	3 708
3 or more	9 961	9 961	1 120
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units			
1989 to March 1990	37 749	37 749	7 025
1985 to 1988	3 502	3 502	660
1980 to 1984	8 619	8 619	1 493
1970 to 1979	4 971	4 971	818
1969 or earlier	9 465	9 465	1 409
Renter-occupied housing units			
1989 to March 1990	11 192	11 192	2 645
1985 to 1988	12 324	12 324	5 025
1980 to 1984	5 099	5 099	2 236
1970 to 1979	4 663	4 663	1 802
1969 or earlier	1 541	1 541	603
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 819	1 819	875
Householder 65 years and over	1 139	1 139	55
Owner-occupied housing units	1 819	1 819	875
Locking complete plumbing facilities	34	34	12
No telephone in unit	139	139	55
No vehicle available	1 819	1 819	875
Complete plumbing facilities	49 928	49 928	12 015
1.00 or less persons per room	49 113	49 113	11 803
1.01 or more persons per room	815	815	212
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	145	145	35
1.00 or less persons per room	143	143	35
1.01 or more persons per room	2	2	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 116	39 116	32 812
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 611	21 611	18 063
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 497	5 497	2 468
Owner-occupied housing units	2 359	2 359	634
Renter-occupied housing units	3 138	3 138	1 834

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County		
	Jackson, MI MSA	Total	Jackson city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	28 797	28 797	6 432
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	16 113	16 113	3 052
Less than \$300	599	599	178
\$300 to \$399	2 223	2 223	645
\$400 to \$499	3 235	3 235	813
\$500 to \$599	3 150	3 150	666
\$600 to \$799	4 040	4 040	421
\$800 to \$999	1 707	1 707	154
\$1,000 to \$1,499	869	869	142
\$1,500 to \$1,999	208	208	23
\$2,000 or more	82	82	10
Median (dollars)	558	558	485
Not mortgaged	12 684	12 684	3 380
Less than \$100	115	115	42
\$100 to \$199	4 877	4 877	1 458
\$200 to \$299	5 711	5 711	1 500
\$300 to \$399	1 450	1 450	283
\$400 to \$499	327	327	66
\$500 or more	204	204	31
Median (dollars)	218	218	209
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	6 941	6 941	2 265
Less than 20 percent	2 525	2 525	833
20 to 24 percent	987	987	319
25 to 29 percent	801	801	250
30 to 34 percent	537	537	195
35 percent or more	1 928	1 928	626
Not computed	163	163	42
Median	24.4	24.4	24.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 291	7 291	1 815
Less than 20 percent	4 830	4 830	1 332
20 to 24 percent	1 111	1 111	292
25 to 29 percent	743	743	130
30 to 34 percent	350	350	40
35 percent or more	255	255	21
Not computed	2	2	-
Median	15.7	15.7	15.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 657	6 657	1 218
Less than 20 percent	5 520	5 520	1 124
20 to 24 percent	790	790	60
25 to 29 percent	198	198	20
30 to 34 percent	78	78	14
35 percent or more	71	71	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	13.8	13.8	11.4
\$50,000 or more	7 908	7 908	1 134
Less than 20 percent	7 173	7 173	1 004
20 to 24 percent	532	532	96
25 to 29 percent	128	128	23
30 to 34 percent	43	43	6
35 percent or more	32	32	5
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	11.1	11.1	10.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 957	11 957	5 025
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	166	166	99
\$100 to \$199	978	978	604
\$200 to \$299	1 981	1 981	1 091
\$300 to \$399	3 331	3 331	1 469
\$400 to \$499	2 721	2 721	957
\$500 to \$599	1 283	1 283	464
\$600 to \$749	766	766	187
\$750 to \$999	203	203	22
\$1,000 or more	50	50	8
No cash rent	478	478	124
Median (dollars)	377	377	340
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	3 580	3 580	1 972
Less than 20 percent	104	104	68
20 to 24 percent	133	133	58
25 to 29 percent	268	268	156
30 to 34 percent	187	187	86
35 percent or more	2 674	2 674	1 510
Not computed	214	214	94
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 041	3 041	1 216
Less than 20 percent	369	369	186
20 to 24 percent	470	470	213
25 to 29 percent	637	637	261
30 to 34 percent	420	420	205
35 percent or more	1 066	1 066	337
Not computed	79	79	14
Median	30.1	30.1	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 271	3 271	1 240
Less than 20 percent	1 748	1 748	738
20 to 24 percent	872	872	325
25 to 29 percent	308	308	75
30 to 34 percent	104	104	59
35 percent or more	48	48	-
Not computed	191	191	43
Median	19.0	19.0	18.4
\$35,000 or more	2 065	2 065	597
Less than 20 percent	1 906	1 906	568
20 to 24 percent	71	71	5
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	81	81	17
Median	12.4	12.4	12.0

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Jackson, MI MSA -----	149 756	16.7	57 979	17.2	JACKSON CITY, JACKSON COUNTY—Con.				
JACKSON COUNTY					Tract 61 (pt.) -----	21	9.5	8	12.5
Total -----	149 756	16.7	57 979	17.2	REMAINDER OF JACKSON COUNTY				
Jackson city -----	37 446	14.6	15 689	15.0	Tract 50 -----	2 539	16.0	1 041	15.7
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN JACKSON COUNTY					Tract 51 -----	4 589	16.3	1 764	16.0
Tract 61 -----	6 714	12.0	2 737	12.1	Tract 52 -----	5 396	15.1	1 992	15.8
JACKSON CITY, JACKSON COUNTY					Tract 53 -----	8 114	12.0	3 296	11.9
Tract 1 -----	3 049	15.8	1 444	15.2	Tract 54 -----	5 763	16.1	2 065	16.1
Tract 2 -----	3 193	13.4	1 253	14.3	Tract 55 -----	4 612	11.2	2 436	11.2
Tract 3 -----	2 513	15.6	1 052	14.9	Tract 56 -----	4 559	16.8	1 934	17.1
Tract 4 -----	4 662	15.0	1 734	15.4	Tract 57 -----	2 871	14.7	1 113	14.8
Tract 5 -----	1 731	12.9	809	15.3	Tract 58 -----	2 772	3.4	-	-
Tract 6 -----	1 526	12.1	891	13.8	Tract 59 -----	6 170	8.1	914	15.2
Tract 7 -----	1 073	13.2	444	15.3	Tract 60 -----	6 309	12.7	2 414	12.4
Tract 8 -----	4 587	16.0	1 931	15.9	Tract 61 (pt.) -----	6 693	12.0	2 729	12.7
Tract 9 -----	3 608	14.6	1 541	15.1	Tract 62 -----	6 273	11.9	2 468	12.2
Tract 10 -----	3 429	13.2	1 374	13.9	Tract 63 -----	8 760	28.9	4 159	26.8
Tract 11 -----	2 331	14.3	884	14.9	Tract 64 -----	9 110	30.9	3 349	31.0
Tract 12 -----	2 740	15.1	1 158	14.9	Tract 65 -----	5 791	20.3	2 069	21.0
Tract 13 -----	2 983	15.5	1 166	15.6	Tract 66 -----	4 411	45.0	1 550	45.0
					Tract 67 -----	8 317	11.7	3 091	11.0
					Tract 68 -----	9 261	16.6	3 906	16.0

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)

Alaska Native Village (ANV) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)

Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)

American Indian and Alaska Native Area A-1

American Indian Reservation (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)

American Samoa (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)

Area Measurement A-3

Assessment District (See County Subdivision)

Block A-3

Block Group (BG) A-4

Block Numbering Area (BNA) (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)

Borough (See County Subdivision, see Place)

Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (See County)

Boundary Changes A-4

Census Area (Alaska) (See County)

Census Block (See Block)

Census Code (See Geographic Code)

Census County Division (CCD) (See County Subdivision)

Census Designated Place (CDP) (See Place)

Census Division (See Census Region and Census Division)

Census Geographic Code (See Geographic Code)

Census Region and Census Division A-4

Census Subarea (Alaska) (See County Subdivision)

Census Tract and Block Numbering Area A-5

Central City (See Metropolitan Area)

Central Place (See Urbanized Area)

City (See Place)

Congressional District (CD) A-6

Consolidated City (See Place)

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (See Metropolitan Area)

County A-6

County Subdivision A-6

Crews of Vessels (See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)

Division (See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)

Election District (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)

Extended City (See Urban and Rural)

Farm (See Urban and Rural)

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (See Geographic Code)

Geographic Block Group (See Block Group)

Geographic Code A-7

Geographic Presentation A-7

Core (See County Subdivision)

Grant (See County Subdivision)

Ham (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)

Hierarchical Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)

Historic Areas of Oklahoma (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)

Historical Counts A-8

Incorporated Place (See Place)

Independent City (See County)

Internal Point A-8

Inventory Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)

Land Area (See Area Measurement)

Latitude (See Internal Point)

Longitude (See Internal Point)

Magisterial District (See County Subdivision)

Metropolitan Area (MA) A-8

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (See Metropolitan Area)

Minor Civil Division (MCD) (See County Subdivision)

Northern Mariana Islands (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)

Outlying Areas of the United States A-9

Palau (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)

Parish (Louisiana) (See County)

Parish Governing Authority District (See County Subdivision)

Place A-9

Plantation (See County Subdivision)

Population or Housing Unit Density A-10

Precinct (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)

Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (See Metropolitan Area)

Puerto Rico (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)

Purchase (See County Subdivision)

Region (See Census Region and Census Division)

Rural (See Urban and Rural)

Selected States (See County Subdivision, see State)

State A-11

Supervisors' District (See County Subdivision)

Tabulation Block Group (See Block Group)

TIGER A-11

Town (See County Subdivision, see Place)

Township (See County Subdivision)

Tract (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)

Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)

United States A-11

Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (See County Subdivision)

Urban and Rural A-11

Urbanized Area (UA) A-12

Village (See Place)

Virgin Islands (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)

Voting District (VTD) A-12

Water Area (See Area Measurement)

ZIP Code® A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to the members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	B-2
Ability to Speak English (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe (<i>See Race</i>)	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Children Ever Born (<i>See Fertility</i>)	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Class of Worker (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Disability (<i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i>)	
Earnings in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-5
Families (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Composition (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Family Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Type (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Farm Population (<i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i>)	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Foster Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Household Language (<i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Household Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Type and Relationship	B-13
Householder (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Income Deficit (<i>See Poverty Status in 1989</i>)	
Income in 1989	B-15
Income Type in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Linguistic Isolation (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples (<i>See Marital Status</i>)	
Means of Transportation to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Migration (<i>See Residence in 1985</i>)	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Occupation (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Own Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Per Capita Income (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Period of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	
Persons in Family (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Persons in Households (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Private Vehicle Occupancy (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31

Related Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin (<i>See Hispanic Origin</i>)	
Stepfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Subfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Travel Time to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Type of School (<i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i>)	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker (<i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Workers in Family in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-36
Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure (<i>See Year Structure Built</i>)	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing (<i>See Meals Included in Rent</i>)	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales (<i>See Agricultural Sales</i>)	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 ..	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant (<i>See Duration of Vacancy</i>)	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (See Units in Structure)	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as “Arab” and “West Indian” were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The “West Indian” category excluded “Hispanic” groups such as “Puerto Rican” and “Cuban” that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, “American” is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, “American” was tabulated but included under the category “Ancestry not specified.”

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under “Place of Birth.”)

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)” —persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was “Less than 9th grade.”)

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as noninstitutional group quarters)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few states in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 9 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples	
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino	
	Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
		Italian	
		Portuguese	
		German	
		Yiddish	
		Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
		Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
		Polish	
		Russian	
South Slavic		Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian	
	Greek		
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese	
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian	
	Chinese		
	Japanese		
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian	
	Tagalog		
	Korean		
	Vietnamese		
Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish		
All other languages	Arabic		
	Hungarian		
	Native North American languages		
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970 only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years									
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	
One person (unrelated individual)	\$6,310										
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451									
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947									
Two persons.....	8,076										
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547								
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515								
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990							
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619						
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572					
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259				
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828			
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230		
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,974	

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Filipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.);" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesia ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesia, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989)

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has priority claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1970. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicle rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included. Kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluation showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of household owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages.

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter	
	All Other Housing Units		White Householder
11	1 person in housing unit		Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit		Rent
		101	Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY		103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
		106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE		107	\$600 to \$749
1	Single unit structure	108	\$750 to \$999
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units	109	\$1,000 or more
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	110	No cash rent
		111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT			Black Householder
Group	Owner	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	White Householder		
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		
	Value		Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
1	Less than \$20,000		
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999		
9	\$300,000 or more		
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant Housing Units
		2	Vacant for rent
		3	Vacant for sale
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		Other vacant
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mail-out. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Michigan

Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.3
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 18 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

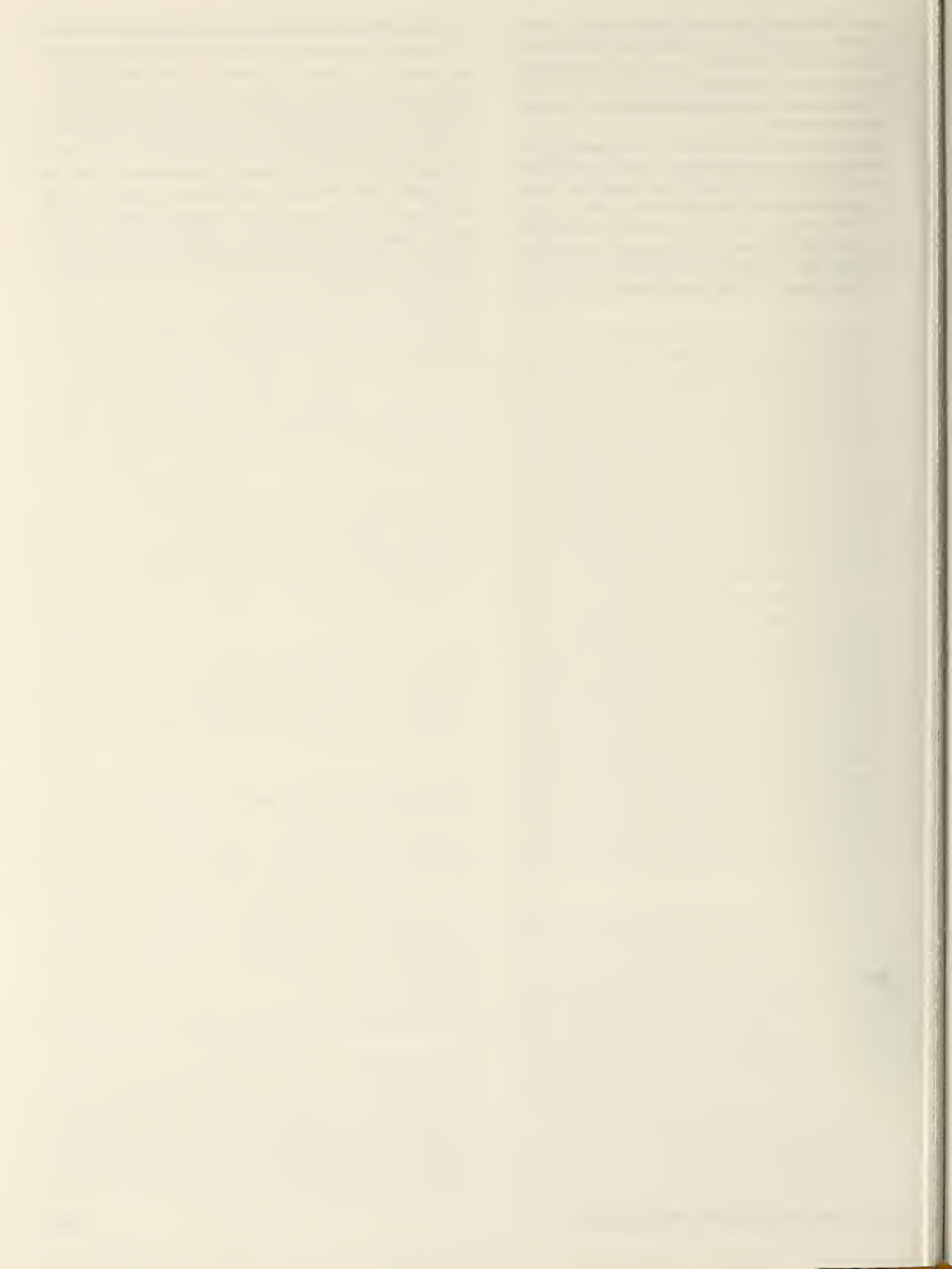
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries on the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
- If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorean, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This *property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.
- If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.
- If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.
- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Do not enter –
Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Production clerk
Carpenter's helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse

Do not enter –
Clerk
Helper
Mechanic
Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country		Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>				
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p>
<p>6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7

Last name _____

First name _____ Middle initial _____

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

Husband/wife Brother/sister

Natural-born or adopted son/daughter Father/mother or Grandchild

Stepson/stepdaughter Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

Roomer, boarder, or foster child Unmarried partner

Housemate, roommate Other nonrelative

Male Female

White

Black or Negro

Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)

Eskimo

Aleut

Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

Chinese Japanese

Filipino Asian Indian

Hawaiian Samoan

Korean Guamanian

Vietnamese Other API

Other race (Print race)

a. Age _____ b. Year of birth _____

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0 0

1 0 1 0 1 0 9 0 1 0 1 0

2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0

3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0

4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0

5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0

6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0

7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0

8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0

9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0

Now married Separated

Widowed Never married

Divorced

No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____

No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____

No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

A mobile home or trailer

A one-family house detached from any other house

A one-family house attached to one or more houses

A building with 2 apartments

A building with 3 or 4 apartments

A building with 5 to 9 apartments

A building with 10 to 19 apartments

A building with 20 to 49 apartments

A building with 50 or more apartments

Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?

Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?

Rented for cash rent?

Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

Yes No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

Yes No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

Less than \$10,000 \$70,000 to \$74,999

\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999

\$15,000 to \$19,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999

\$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999

\$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999

\$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999

\$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999

\$40,000 to \$44,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999

\$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999

\$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999

\$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999

\$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999

\$65,000 to \$69,999 \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399

\$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424

\$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449

\$125 to \$149 \$450 to \$474

\$150 to \$174 \$475 to \$499

\$175 to \$199 \$500 to \$524

\$200 to \$224 \$525 to \$549

\$225 to \$249 \$550 to \$599

\$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649

\$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699

\$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749

\$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999

\$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Occupied Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n <input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers <input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="checkbox"/> LR <input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="checkbox"/> P/F <input type="checkbox"/> RE <input type="checkbox"/> I/T <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MV <input type="checkbox"/> ED <input type="checkbox"/> EN <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> P0 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> IA <input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P5 <input type="checkbox"/> SM <input type="checkbox"/> F. Cov. <input type="checkbox"/> 1b <input type="checkbox"/> 1a <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- 1989 or 1990
- 1985 to 1988
- 1980 to 1984
- 1970 to 1979
- 1960 to 1969
- 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- No bedroom
- 1 bedroom
- 2 bedrooms
- 3 bedrooms
- 4 bedrooms
- 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- Yes, have all three facilities
- No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- Yes
- No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- Yes
- No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Solar energy
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from --

- A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- An individual drilled well?
- An individual dug well?
- Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- Yes, connected to public sewer
- No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- 1989 or 1990
- 1985 to 1988
- 1980 to 1984
- 1970 to 1979
- 1960 to 1969
- 1950 to 1959
- 1940 to 1949
- 1939 or earlier
- Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- Yes
- No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- Yes — Skip to H20
- No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- None
- \$1 to \$999
- \$1,000 to \$2,499
- \$2,500 to \$4,999
- \$5,000 to \$9,999
- \$10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or gas not used

c. Water

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
 - Yes, contract to purchase
 - No — Skip to H24a
- } Go to H23b

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
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3
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●
0

PERSON 1

Last name First name Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

b. What is this language?

c. How well does this person speak English?

16. When was this person born?

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard?

b. Was active-duty military service during - Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which -

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty -

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)?

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?

a. Address (Number and street)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

d. County

e. State f. ZIP Code

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

Car, truck, or van Motorcycle
 Bus or trolley bus Bicycle
 Streetcar or trolley car Walked
 Subway or elevated Worked at home
 Railroad Skip to 28
 Ferryboat Other method
 Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

Drove alone 5 people
 2 people 6 people
 3 people 7 to 9 people
 4 people 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

Yes, on layoff
 Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

Yes
 No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

No, already has a job
 No, temporarily ill
 No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

1990 1980 to 1984
 1989 1979 or earlier
 1988 Never worked
 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

Manufacturing Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
 Wholesale trade
 Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
 Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
 Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
 State GOVERNMENT employee
 Federal GOVERNMENT employee
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes
 No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes
 No

\$.00

Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes
 No

\$.00

Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes
 No

\$.00

Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes
 No

\$.00

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes
 No

\$.00

Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Yes
 No

\$.00

Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes
 No

\$.00

Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes
 No

\$.00

Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR

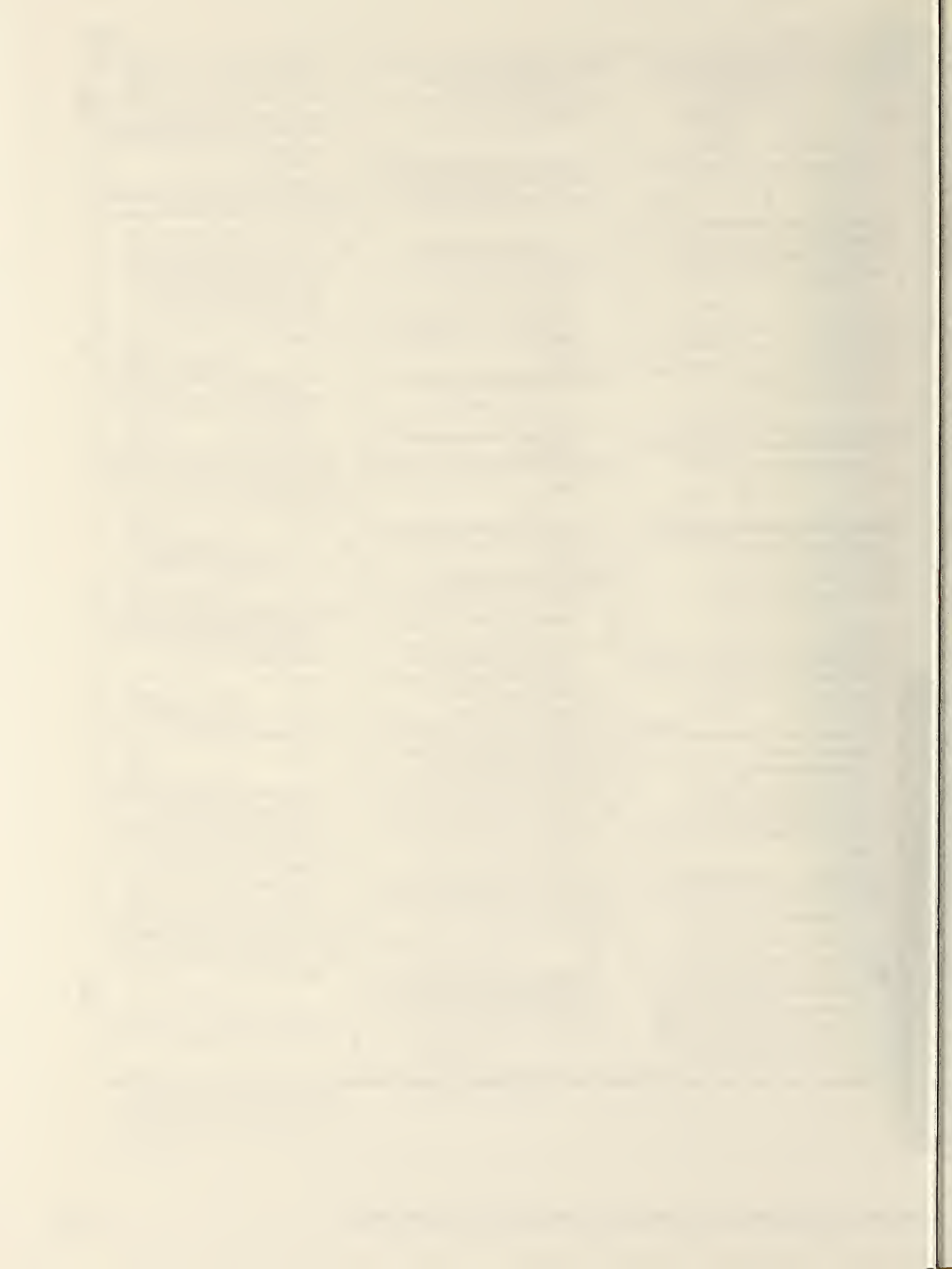
\$.00

Annual amount — Dollars

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

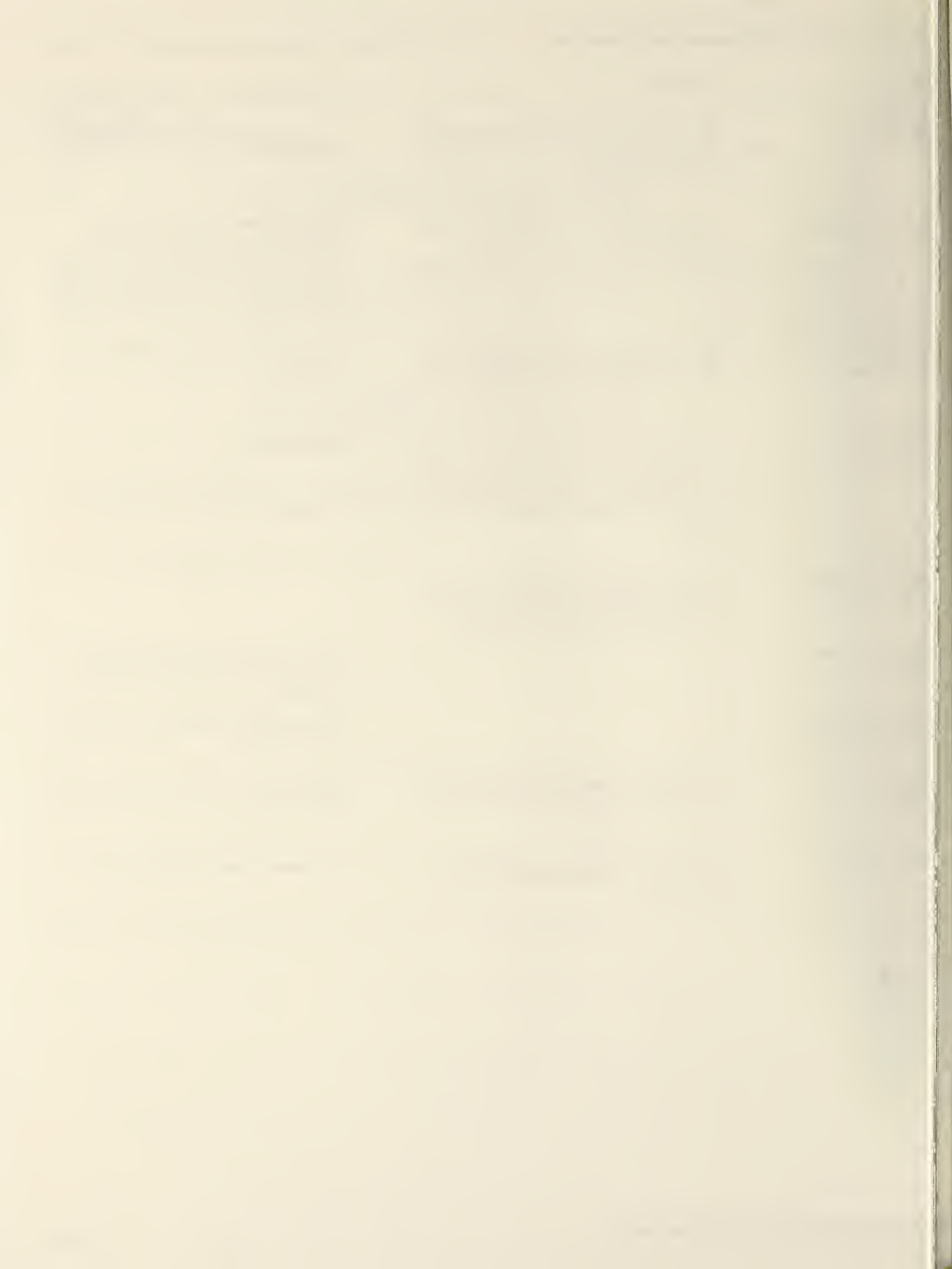
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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