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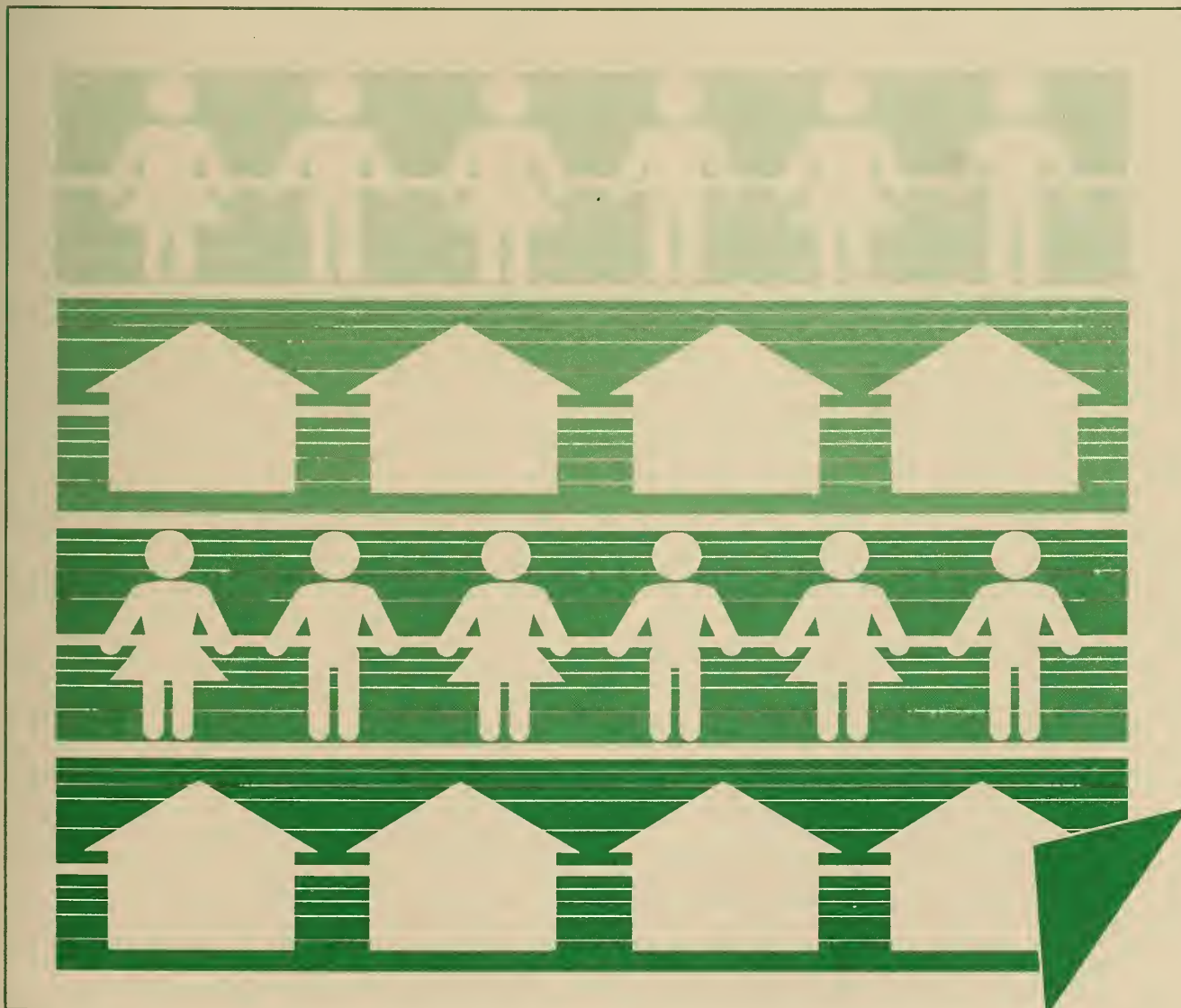
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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
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New Bedford, MA MSA

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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 E.]

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	--	--	--	--	--	--
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	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	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	6, 18	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	8	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.

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.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

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

Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990
(See text for special instructions regarding units. For details on statistical concepts, see appendix A.)

The State (Unless noted)	1990					Total
	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	
POPULATION	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	800,000	200,000	1,000,000
Under 18 years	200,000	100,000	100,000	150,000	50,000	200,000
18 to 64 years	500,000	250,000	250,000	350,000	150,000	500,000
65 years and over	300,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	200,000	300,000
LABOR FORCE	600,000	300,000	300,000	450,000	150,000	600,000
Male	300,000	150,000	150,000	200,000	50,000	300,000
Female	300,000	150,000	150,000	250,000	50,000	300,000
UNEMPLOYED	400,000	200,000	200,000	350,000	50,000	400,000
Male	200,000	100,000	100,000	150,000	50,000	200,000
Female	200,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	50,000	200,000
EMPLOYED	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
Male	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	100,000
Female	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	100,000

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.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

NEW BEDFORD, MA MSA

User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

Bristol County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-23, Massachusetts; CPH-3-95A, Boston, MA PMSA; CPH-3-95B, Brockton, MA PMSA; CPH-3-269A, Fall River, MA-RI PMSA; and CPH-3-269B, Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA.

Plymouth County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-23, Massachusetts; CPH-3-95A, Boston, MA PMSA; and CPH-3-95B, Brockton, MA PMSA.

User Note 2

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 15—Lakeville town, Middleborough town

Area 17—Berkley town, Dighton town, Taunton city

Area 18—Middletown town, RI; Newport city, RI; Portsmouth town, RI

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	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA		Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
47	Vermont	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
48	Virginia	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
49	Washington	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
50	West Virginia	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
51	Wisconsin			131	Decatur, IL MSA
52	Wyoming				
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:				
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
		181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
		183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
				235	Monroe, LA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
				241	New Bedford, MA MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA		
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
		207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
		213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA		
161	Gainesville, FL MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
		215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
				259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
		223	Mayagüez, PR MSA		
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
				262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA			265	Portland, ME MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:				
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA				
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA				
176C	Houston, TX PMSA				
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH 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		326	Tyler, TX MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B		327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA				
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		
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA				
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A		333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA		
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			346	Yuma, AZ 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
BRISTOL COUNTY, MA	
6513 -----	6513
6518 -----	6529
6519 -----	6518 (pt.)
	6518 (pt.)
	6519
6541 -----	6541 (pt.)
	6542 (pt.)
6542 -----	6541 (pt.)
	6542 (pt.)

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MA¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes effected 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
------------	------------

BRISTOL COUNTY, MA

6513 -----	6513 (pt.)
6518 -----	6518
	6519 (pt.)
6519 -----	6519 (pt.)
6529 -----	6513 (pt.)
6541 -----	6541 (pt.)
	6542 (pt.)
6542 -----	6541 (pt.)
	6542 (pt.)

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MA¹

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 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
BRISTOL COUNTY, MA	
6513 -----	6513
6518 -----	6529
6519 -----	6518 (pt.)
	6518 (pt.)
	6519
6541 -----	6541 (pt.)
	6542 (pt.)
6542 -----	6541 (pt.)
	6542 (pt.)

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MA¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes effected 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
BRISTOL COUNTY, MA	
6513 -----	6513 (pt.)
6518 -----	6518
6519 -----	6519 (pt.)
6529 -----	6519 (pt.)
6541 -----	6513 (pt.)
6542 -----	6541 (pt.)
	6542 (pt.)

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MA¹

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Bristol County		New Bedford city, Bristol County				
	New Bedford, MA MSA	Total		New Bedford city	Tract 6503	Tract 6501.01	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6502.01	Tract 6502.02	Tract 6503 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	554.8	386.3	52.2	168.5	1.0	5.0	5.2	16.0	1.8	1.0
Square miles	214.2	149.2	20.1	65.0	.4	1.9	2.0	6.2	.7	.4
AGE										
All persons	175 641	161 374	99 922	14 267	3 354	4 837	4 247	2 805	2 231	3 354
Under 5 years	11 749	10 875	7 570	874	224	271	344	141	114	224
5 to 9 years	11 756	10 771	6 812	985	188	295	328	141	138	188
10 to 14 years	11 826	10 799	6 586	1 027	170	293	316	164	95	170
15 to 19 years	13 235	11 932	6 752	1 303	173	306	276	158	118	173
20 to 24 years	13 165	12 368	7 764	1 797	248	278	386	190	136	248
25 to 34 years	26 617	24 859	16 610	1 758	561	733	831	404	283	561
35 to 44 years	25 331	22 595	12 634	2 636	424	731	618	387	248	424
45 to 54 years	17 337	15 652	8 714	1 685	277	523	432	288	212	277
55 to 64 years	16 055	14 762	9 105	1 293	344	500	311	349	293	344
65 to 74 years	16 404	15 245	9 699	1 159	434	482	270	371	369	434
75 to 84 years	9 217	8 631	5 669	586	235	286	107	174	179	235
85 years and over	3 049	2 885	2 007	164	76	139	28	38	46	76
3 and 4 years	4 701	4 331	2 963	370	99	106	143	61	48	99
16 years and over	137 864	126 722	77 617	11 142	2 737	3 914	3 204	2 331	1 864	2 737
18 years and over	132 838	122 293	74 969	10 545	2 677	3 795	3 096	2 261	1 814	2 677
21 years and over	124 179	114 262	70 715	9 917	2 556	3 620	2 904	2 162	1 742	2 556
60 years and over	37 176	34 643	22 274	2 533	957	1 161	555	803	757	957
62 years and over	33 799	31 534	20 382	2 265	874	1 067	501	727	688	874
Median	34.8	34.6	33.6	36.6	37.1	38.3	30.3	40.3	44.1	37.1
Female	92 154	84 890	53 091	7 264	1 801	2 527	2 167	1 469	1 205	1 801
Under 5 years	5 762	5 321	3 729	441	112	132	157	74	58	112
5 to 9 years	5 677	5 219	3 306	458	87	129	147	73	66	87
10 to 14 years	5 711	5 233	3 208	478	74	137	160	83	50	74
15 to 19 years	6 582	5 978	3 419	604	92	152	149	83	53	92
20 to 24 years	6 620	6 226	3 973	394	138	125	194	88	68	138
25 to 34 years	13 548	12 620	8 436	928	292	368	430	197	143	292
35 to 44 years	13 010	11 667	6 507	1 343	205	367	326	193	125	205
45 to 54 years	8 938	8 094	4 643	844	156	288	225	153	123	156
55 to 64 years	8 594	7 929	4 961	665	191	256	146	188	159	191
65 to 74 years	9 540	8 894	5 744	646	249	286	148	212	218	249
75 to 84 years	5 901	5 544	3 652	357	154	188	71	100	111	154
85 years and over	2 271	2 165	1 513	106	51	99	14	25	31	51
3 and 4 years	2 320	2 136	1 459	184	41	56	76	31	24	41
16 years and over	73 795	68 022	42 178	5 773	1 511	2 098	1 678	1 227	1 021	1 511
18 years and over	71 312	65 823	40 824	5 489	1 481	2 034	1 619	1 185	997	1 481
21 years and over	66 933	61 741	38 677	5 192	1 412	1 956	1 515	1 144	964	1 412
60 years and over	22 294	20 865	13 584	1 429	575	700	303	457	445	575
62 years and over	20 502	19 206	12 568	1 296	528	651	277	415	405	528
Median	36.5	36.4	35.6	37.5	40.4	41.0	31.0	42.2	48.2	40.4
Male	83 487	76 484	46 831	7 003	1 553	2 310	2 080	1 336	1 026	1 553
Median age	32.9	32.7	31.5	35.6	35.3	35.6	29.6	38.6	40.5	35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	175 641	161 374	99 922	14 267	3 354	4 837	4 247	2 805	2 231	3 354
In households	170 348	156 433	97 542	13 915	3 354	4 565	4 247	2 782	2 231	3 354
Householder	65 595	60 487	38 788	5 108	1 396	1 676	1 571	1 090	923	1 396
Family householder	46 971	43 075	26 576	3 896	950	1 298	1 167	822	686	950
Nonfamily householder	18 624	17 412	12 212	1 212	446	378	404	268	237	446
Living alone	16 398	15 391	10 882	1 007	399	332	316	231	217	399
Spouse	35 814	32 486	18 651	3 328	711	1 101	887	692	542	711
Child	56 663	52 031	32 663	4 632	1 000	1 485	1 480	816	637	1 000
Other relatives	7 007	6 586	4 222	421	1 388	194	152	109	90	138
Nonrelatives	5 269	4 843	3 218	426	109	109	157	75	39	109
Institutionalized persons	2 342	2 304	1 735	38	—	260	—	23	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2 951	2 637	645	314	—	12	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.60	2.59	2.51	2.72	2.40	2.72	2.70	2.55	2.42	2.40
Persons per family	3.12	3.11	3.09	3.15	2.95	3.14	3.16	2.97	2.85	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	28 670	26 761	17 375	1 909	745	907	405	583	594	745
In households	27 033	25 160	16 203	1 873	745	685	405	571	594	745
Householder	18 347	17 104	11 280	1 243	500	433	250	356	376	500
Family householder	8 889	8 358	5 752	1 231	232	169	101	138	137	232
Nonfamily householder	8 657	8 148	5 613	509	227	162	99	131	134	227
Living alone	6 264	5 770	3 531	494	183	183	105	153	173	183
Spouse	2 093	1 973	1 198	120	50	59	46	50	42	50
Other relatives	2 329	2 131	1 194	16	12	10	4	12	3	12
Nonrelatives	1 581	1 545	1 125	36	—	222	—	12	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	56	56	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	46 971	43 075	26 576	3 896	950	1 298	1 167	822	686	950
With own children under 18 years	22 043	20 299	12 897	1 744	641	541	607	284	224	362
Number of own children under 18 years	39 611	36 339	23 251	3 272	611	962	1 086	512	390	611
Married-couple families	35 814	32 486	18 651	3 228	741	1 101	887	692	542	741
With own children under 18 years	16 004	14 498	8 262	1 506	261	471	425	243	160	261
Number of own children under 18 years	29 308	26 488	15 185	2 892	487	850	755	443	289	487
Female householder, no husband present	9 128	8 688	6 650	440	190	162	233	95	115	190
With own children under 18 years	5 305	5 111	4 163	194	85	63	158	32	53	85
Number of own children under 18 years	9 169	8 848	7 373	321	127	101	302	55	85	127
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	65 306	59 812	36 106	5 494	1 244	1 849	1 556	1 120	853	1 244
Never married	20 366	18 807	11 715	1 559	372	487	465	299	209	372
Now married, except separated	37 392	33 953	19 621	3 439	732	1 169	915	709	552	732
Separated	1 344	1 279	944	65	31	28	31	19	17	31
Widowed	2 055	1 935	1 273	120	44	69	33	42	27	44
Divorced	4 149	3 838	2 553	311	77	96	112	51	48	77
Females 15 years and over	75 004	69 117	42 848	5 887	1 528	2 129	1 703	1 239	1 031	1 528
Never married	18 294	17 018	10 812	1 276	374	429	431	234	198	374
Now married, except separated	37 335	33 895	19 521	3 440	741	1 160	904	714	555	741
Separated	2 159	2 061	1 616	98	34	33	76	18	21	34
Widowed	10 746	10 133	6 735	613	247	354	138	179	186	247
Divorced	6 470	6 010	4 164	460	132	153	154	94	71	132

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.									
	Tract 6504	Tract 6505	Tract 6506	Tract 6507	Tract 6508	Tract 6509	Tract 6510.01	Tract 6510.02	Tract 6511	Tract 6512
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	.7	.6	.4	.4	.7	.9	3.4	2.4	.7	8
Square miles	.3	.2	.2	.1	.3	.3	1.3	.9	.3	.3
AGE										
All persons	4 076	3 363	2 972	2 446	3 981	3 054	2 678	3 898	4 253	1 960
Under 5 years	334	267	259	254	371	309	89	290	420	227
5 to 9 years	290	206	221	195	294	289	119	280	330	179
10 to 14 years	260	154	197	140	270	276	167	252	286	170
15 to 19 years	255	193	219	214	272	240	173	243	275	142
20 to 24 years	338	293	260	226	345	198	136	235	368	182
25 to 34 years	770	624	548	475	679	510	300	539	772	331
35 to 44 years	458	362	399	242	431	337	344	493	536	205
45 to 54 years	308	272	234	218	302	224	273	339	329	166
55 to 64 years	406	331	243	208	336	251	282	386	370	173
65 to 74 years	390	393	242	182	378	258	395	414	336	113
75 to 84 years	213	208	118	67	234	123	289	305	180	60
85 years and over	54	60	32	25	69	39	111	122	51	12
3 and 4 years	122	98	106	94	122	121	37	115	157	92
16 years and over	3 144	2 697	2 242	1 822	2 997	2 129	2 269	3 019	3 158	1 358
18 years and over	3 046	2 615	2 163	1 740	2 896	2 036	2 205	2 920	3 053	1 298
21 years and over	2 884	2 497	2 025	1 595	2 709	1 907	2 105	2 782	2 872	1 205
60 years and over	872	844	526	383	863	552	952	1 053	758	277
62 years and over	771	770	486	337	788	501	890	977	686	237
Median	31.8	34.0	30.5	28.1	31.1	29.1	45.4	37.2	30.4	27.2
Female	2 173	1 770	1 533	1 254	2 147	1 709	1 532	2 189	2 242	1 022
Under 5 years	170	136	130	122	189	156	44	143	203	118
5 to 9 years	155	113	106	89	153	135	61	136	156	85
10 to 14 years	128	73	100	68	133	134	99	136	146	94
15 to 19 years	120	95	126	109	143	131	89	118	135	75
20 to 24 years	189	153	132	115	187	121	70	122	192	99
25 to 34 years	384	304	270	264	351	317	144	309	399	164
35 to 44 years	248	172	174	116	218	188	190	279	282	105
45 to 54 years	161	154	118	113	164	138	157	190	180	83
55 to 64 years	212	176	131	104	183	135	161	220	199	99
65 to 74 years	225	218	145	98	229	151	243	253	199	61
75 to 84 years	138	130	79	39	144	74	192	186	113	31
85 years and over	43	46	22	17	53	29	82	97	38	8
3 and 4 years	59	54	55	39	65	56	19	57	78	47
16 years and over	1 696	1 428	1 171	951	1 647	1 260	1 313	1 746	1 709	710
18 years and over	1 654	1 391	1 119	911	1 597	1 205	1 273	1 699	1 657	681
21 years and over	1 569	1 329	1 045	845	1 499	1 134	1 223	1 626	1 562	628
60 years and over	511	493	315	209	524	322	605	662	448	152
62 years and over	458	457	296	190	478	292	575	619	410	128
Median	33.1	35.5	30.5	28.5	32.3	30.6	48.6	39.8	31.7	27.3
Median age	30.4	32.9	30.4	27.5	30.0	26.6	41.6	34.1	29.0	27.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 076	3 363	2 972	2 446	3 981	3 054	2 678	3 898	4 253	1 960
In households	4 053	3 328	2 910	2 388	3 968	3 054	2 545	3 781	4 244	1 932
Householder	1 608	1 364	1 110	961	1 626	1 176	1 098	1 490	1 729	709
Family householder	1 144	946	781	637	1 065	852	727	1 096	1 105	497
Nonfamily householder	464	418	329	324	561	324	371	394	624	212
Living alone	405	361	290	288	514	301	353	358	564	193
Spouse	827	726	567	344	723	454	566	752	670	294
Child	1 335	998	1 029	891	1 344	1 237	743	1 269	1 481	771
Other relatives	159	146	115	107	130	110	92	172	188	91
Nonrelatives	124	94	89	85	145	77	46	98	176	67
Institutionalized persons	9	—	—	—	—	—	133	117	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	14	35	62	58	13	—	—	9	—	28
Persons per household	2.52	2.44	2.62	—	2.44	2.60	2.32	2.54	2.45	2.72
Persons per family	3.03	2.98	3.19	3.11	3.06	3.11	2.93	3.00	3.12	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	657	661	392	274	681	420	795	841	567	185
In households	649	660	392	266	681	420	795	841	567	185
Householder	432	452	272	197	513	304	469	483	427	127
Nonfamily householder	202	204	144	110	318	157	251	209	260	67
Living alone	195	197	142	106	312	151	245	202	254	66
Spouse	160	157	87	45	125	82	153	187	102	33
Other relatives	48	43	30	17	38	27	39	53	29	19
Nonrelatives	9	8	3	7	5	9	9	5	9	4
Institutionalized persons	5	—	—	—	—	—	125	111	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 144	946	781	637	1 065	852	727	1 096	1 105	497
With own children under 18 years	560	416	434	364	603	507	263	502	613	312
Number of own children under 18 years	985	697	775	663	1 032	960	448	904	1 101	632
Married-couple families	827	726	567	344	723	454	566	752	670	294
With own children under 18 years	378	309	309	167	376	212	195	296	328	165
Number of own children under 18 years	700	536	579	306	668	383	343	534	606	340
Female householder, no husband present	268	187	171	251	282	367	133	297	367	170
With own children under 18 years	166	98	109	181	204	278	63	189	261	137
Number of own children under 18 years	265	150	174	330	338	545	99	348	460	277
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 472	1 288	1 098	882	1 374	896	975	1 302	1 480	659
Never married	417	378	356	353	431	297	255	373	516	247
Now married, except separated	859	753	612	368	752	467	585	784	713	311
Separated	46	31	24	41	37	27	14	50	12	12
Widowed	45	38	23	27	49	42	65	64	48	22
Divorced	105	88	83	93	105	63	56	67	153	67
Females 15 years and over	1 720	1 448	1 197	975	1 672	1 284	1 328	1 774	1 737	725
Never married	382	312	312	315	416	400	266	425	436	219
Now married, except separated	854	760	579	364	754	480	597	791	702	309
Separated	68	36	56	65	74	79	24	59	111	45
Widowed	255	219	164	113	259	143	309	333	253	72
Divorced	161	121	86	118	169	182	132	166	235	80

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

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.							
	Tract 6513	Tract 6514	Tract 6515	Tract 6516	Tract 6517	Tract 6518	Tract 6518.99	Tract 6519
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers .....	.9	.4	.8	.7	.4	.8	—	1.0
Square miles .....	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	—	.4
AGE								
All persons	2 578	3 552	3 175	4 375	2 678	1 861	154	2 047
Under 5 years	202	270	291	316	158	48	—	164
5 to 9 years	187	245	246	317	166	47	—	152
10 to 14 years	192	224	250	326	162	26	—	172
15 to 19 years	175	232	269	316	197	69	12	173
20 to 24 years	218	245	223	307	278	122	58	176
25 to 34 years	456	644	511	810	532	243	71	288
35 to 44 years	370	440	429	660	377	186	11	240
45 to 54 years	205	316	267	399	201	155	2	169
55 to 64 years	189	266	246	327	192	167	—	210
65 to 74 years	170	302	269	341	229	362	—	178
75 to 84 years	142	191	127	197	141	325	—	94
85 years and over	72	177	47	59	45	111	—	31
3 and 4 years	83	98	120	124	70	16	—	68
16 years and over	1 969	2 761	2 328	3 350	2 160	1 733	154	1 526
18 years and over	1 887	2 674	2 218	3 214	2 092	1 711	154	1 454
21 years and over	1 773	2 533	2 066	3 035	1 947	1 647	131	1 364
60 years and over	477	826	570	777	514	909	—	417
62 years and over	439	775	507	711	471	863	—	373
Median	31.9	33.4	31.1	32.6	31.9	58.4	25.5	31.6
Female	1 383	1 954	1 671	2 266	1 243	1 093	5	1 126
Under 5 years	96	135	145	163	63	24	—	80
5 to 9 years	83	112	115	154	77	23	—	80
10 to 14 years	97	108	115	152	82	16	—	90
15 to 19 years	89	107	120	162	76	28	1	85
20 to 24 years	115	120	116	136	87	59	2	94
25 to 34 years	245	323	262	404	206	114	2	155
35 to 44 years	183	244	248	350	171	85	—	128
45 to 54 years	116	159	146	202	91	75	—	103
55 to 64 years	92	157	129	182	123	84	—	117
65 to 74 years	94	197	163	193	140	256	—	110
75 to 84 years	108	134	78	124	93	245	—	66
85 years and over	65	158	34	44	34	84	—	18
3 and 4 years	41	50	57	66	29	9	—	37
16 years and over	1 090	1 573	1 273	1 766	1 025	1 025	5	863
18 years and over	1 052	1 537	1 220	1 697	973	1 019	5	820
21 years and over	989	1 466	1 144	1 609	933	991	4	780
60 years and over	313	579	345	473	329	643	—	264
62 years and over	293	557	310	437	307	620	—	238
Median	33.5	37.4	33.4	34.0	37.0	67.1	22.5	33.9
Male	1 195	1 598	1 504	2 109	1 435	768	149	921
Median age	30.2	30.0	28.6	31.1	29.1	43.5	25.6	29.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 578	3 552	3 175	4 375	2 678	1 861	154	2 047
In households	2 377	3 295	3 175	4 274	2 248	1 712	—	2 043
Householder	981	1 269	1 191	1 608	997	1 183	—	842
Family householder	557	862	859	1 136	540	297	—	510
Nonfamily householder	424	407	332	472	457	886	—	332
Living alone	348	347	310	401	416	830	—	308
Spouse	302	562	499	776	267	193	—	229
Child	815	1 145	1 210	1 497	773	222	—	755
Other relatives	123	169	172	219	87	40	—	131
Nonrelatives	156	150	103	174	124	74	—	86
Institutionalized persons	112	242	—	101	400	70	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	89	15	—	—	30	79	154	4
Persons per household	2.42	2.60	2.67	2.66	2.25	1.45	—	2.43
Persons per family	3.23	3.18	3.19	3.19	3.09	2.53	—	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	384	670	443	597	415	798	—	303
In households	272	429	443	585	410	736	—	302
Householder	208	297	316	412	324	631	—	245
Nonfamily householder	120	146	165	207	211	519	—	152
Living alone	115	142	164	201	207	514	—	149
Spouse	39	83	93	116	60	87	—	41
Other relatives	20	47	32	49	20	11	—	12
Nonrelatives	5	2	2	8	6	7	—	4
Institutionalized persons	108	233	—	12	—	49	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	4	8	—	—	5	13	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	557	862	859	1 136	540	297	—	510
With own children under 18 years	311	436	464	580	267	89	—	289
Number of own children under 18 years	612	806	865	1 066	530	133	—	529
Morried-couple families	302	562	499	776	267	193	—	229
With own children under 18 years	143	258	243	374	106	38	—	110
Number of own children under 18 years	300	511	459	693	213	57	—	217
Female householder, no husband present	222	255	306	287	248	91	—	244
With own children under 18 years	158	156	199	169	156	44	—	165
Number of own children under 18 years	300	265	368	316	309	67	—	293
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	890	1 214	1 092	1 619	1 171	710	149	683
Never married	364	448	411	579	669	306	76	321
Now married, except separated	336	595	519	815	325	203	67	241
Separated	52	35	34	47	38	37	2	34
Widowed	31	39	39	59	33	58	—	24
Divorced	107	97	89	119	106	106	4	63
Females 15 years and over	1 107	1 599	1 296	1 797	1 021	1 030	5	876
Never married	355	444	371	512	343	249	5	285
Now married, except separated	332	604	530	815	283	202	—	254
Separated	78	56	68	61	61	52	—	61
Widowed	185	329	167	213	186	373	—	129
Divorced	157	166	160	196	148	154	—	147

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.						
	Tract 6520	Tract 6521	Tract 6522	Tract 6523	Tract 6524	Tract 6525	Tract 6526
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers .....	.4	.6	1.0	.9	.7	.3	.6
Square miles .....	.2	.2	.4	.4	.3	.1	.2
AGE							
All persons	3 024	3 125	3 180	3 037	3 080	2 954	3 337
Under 5 years	190	201	158	212	207	286	373
5 to 9 years	168	217	194	192	199	193	288
10 to 14 years	207	235	209	190	198	204	321
15 to 19 years	205	211	189	213	203	187	330
20 to 24 years	249	210	193	218	266	269	345
25 to 34 years	489	522	429	491	491	520	517
35 to 44 years	411	456	468	332	392	342	382
45 to 54 years	258	311	282	280	289	255	244
55 to 64 years	281	319	300	328	284	241	234
65 to 74 years	303	253	347	342	324	284	190
75 to 84 years	182	139	256	200	183	145	91
85 years and over	81	51	155	39	44	28	22
3 and 4 years	72	74	75	92	80	106	137
16 years and over	2 419	2 431	2 575	2 402	2 446	2 232	2 291
18 years and over	2 345	2 353	2 503	2 314	2 350	2 155	2 168
21 years and over	2 208	2 226	2 391	2 185	2 215	2 039	1 957
60 years and over	708	602	912	746	724	589	413
62 years and over	642	538	850	677	672	539	369
Median	35.1	34.3	39.8	35.1	34.4	30.7	25.2
Female	1 609	1 645	1 748	1 659	1 636	1 561	1 713
Under 5 years	96	99	69	104	104	138	179
5 to 9 years	100	108	100	80	104	98	137
10 to 14 years	95	98	105	95	98	93	133
15 to 19 years	109	112	96	118	98	104	177
20 to 24 years	131	107	105	127	139	146	194
25 to 34 years	245	270	215	259	245	258	253
35 to 44 years	199	237	254	175	193	182	206
45 to 54 years	132	164	134	149	159	130	126
55 to 64 years	134	178	170	199	156	139	132
65 to 74 years	191	141	204	200	199	164	105
75 to 84 years	110	94	171	128	114	91	55
85 years and over	67	37	125	25	27	18	16
3 and 4 years	32	37	34	44	38	45	69
16 years and over	1 297	1 314	1 454	1 314	1 314	1 211	1 231
18 years and over	1 262	1 274	1 410	1 314	1 270	1 164	1 161
21 years and over	1 184	1 212	1 358	1 232	1 204	1 104	1 050
60 years and over	436	362	582	456	436	350	236
62 years and over	404	330	548	413	408	319	213
Median	36.2	36.1	42.2	36.8	36.1	32.2	26.6
Male	1 415	1 480	1 432	1 378	1 444	1 393	1 624
Median age	34.0	32.3	36.6	32.6	32.0	29.5	23.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 024	3 125	3 180	3 037	3 080	2 954	3 337
In households	2 893	3 117	3 032	3 037	3 080	2 954	3 321
Householder	1 117	1 171	1 182	1 230	1 181	1 102	1 141
Family householder	767	866	855	879	863	841	841
Nonfamily householder	350	305	327	351	307	239	300
Living alone	284	265	294	315	287	227	257
Spouse	579	672	693	639	702	650	486
Child	905	1 043	961	963	1 014	1 037	1 393
Other relatives	166	128	126	136	121	113	166
Nonrelatives	126	103	70	69	62	52	135
Institutionalized persons	120	—	148	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	11	8	—	—	—	—	16
Persons per household	2.59	2.66	2.57	2.47	2.61	2.68	2.91
Persons per family	3.15	3.13	3.08	2.98	3.10	3.09	3.43
Persons 65 years and over	566	443	758	581	551	457	303
In households	462	443	614	581	551	457	301
Householder	296	307	401	399	363	307	209
Nonfamily householder	132	133	195	178	161	124	95
Living alone	123	127	192	178	157	124	93
Spouse	103	84	142	131	137	112	59
Other relatives	45	44	65	46	49	37	31
Nonrelatives	18	8	6	5	2	1	2
Institutionalized persons	104	—	144	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	767	866	855	879	874	863	841
With own children under 18 years	358	416	364	398	400	434	540
Number of own children under 18 years	629	727	646	674	690	765	1 091
Married-couple families	579	672	693	635	702	650	486
With own children under 18 years	260	324	302	259	323	304	282
Number of own children under 18 years	468	587	557	426	570	556	582
Female householder, no husband present	155	154	121	201	142	181	312
With own children under 18 years	86	77	53	132	67	113	237
Number of own children under 18 years	143	122	76	236	103	183	468
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 141	1 132	1 145	1 063	1 146	1 039	1 091
Never married	383	303	312	278	320	267	421
Now married, except separated	612	708	723	669	718	675	525
Separated	27	23	17	19	28	23	51
Widowed	39	28	47	44	36	26	22
Divorced	80	70	46	53	44	48	72
Females 15 years and over	1 318	1 340	1 474	1 380	1 330	1 232	1 264
Never married	345	332	325	333	273	280	424
Now married, except separated	614	708	728	661	721	677	517
Separated	42	27	19	62	28	38	62
Widowed	228	159	313	209	219	154	137
Divorced	89	114	89	115	89	83	124

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.		Remainder of Bristol County					
	Tract 6527	Tract 6528	Tract 6171	Tract 6503 (pt.)	Tract 6531	Tract 6532	Tract 6533	Tract 6541
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	.7	1.8	94.8	—	65.4	32.2	61.8	43.0
Square miles	.3	.7	36.6	—	25.2	12.4	23.9	16.6
AGE								
All persons	4 074	3 536	8 522	—	8 370	10 826	8 048	5 864
Under 5 years	391	189	495	—	480	462	398	345
5 to 9 years	300	208	683	—	580	564	524	432
10 to 14 years	254	206	731	—	643	634	548	467
15 to 19 years	297	217	793	—	580	1 618	509	462
20 to 24 years	366	202	586	—	546	1 555	402	332
25 to 34 years	726	510	1 198	—	1 155	1 115	882	857
35 to 44 years	457	466	1 777	—	1 407	1 448	1 372	1 044
45 to 54 years	339	345	1 016	—	929	1 098	985	775
55 to 64 years	279	459	580	—	815	918	787	501
65 to 74 years	345	433	431	—	784	857	896	429
75 to 84 years	245	233	195	—	374	408	586	176
85 years and over	75	68	37	—	77	149	159	44
3 and 4 years	150	77	206	—	199	202	169	147
16 years and over	3 068	2 887	6 449	—	6 551	9 033	6 463	4 526
18 years and over	2 957	2 805	6 134	—	6 308	8 727	6 248	4 336
21 years and over	2 760	2 673	5 695	—	5 964	6 960	5 978	4 087
60 years and over	802	975	951	—	1 661	1 887	2 063	896
62 years and over	757	899	836	—	1 481	1 694	1 896	795
Median	30.3	40.1	33.4	—	36.4	30.4	40.7	35.4
Female	2 197	1 842	4 267	—	4 327	5 619	4 209	2 955
Under 5 years	189	101	243	—	231	216	183	163
5 to 9 years	145	99	350	—	292	260	251	203
10 to 14 years	127	89	348	—	281	312	268	236
15 to 19 years	155	112	367	—	285	873	213	225
20 to 24 years	203	99	272	—	287	781	189	152
25 to 34 years	399	245	604	—	599	544	461	440
35 to 44 years	232	232	940	—	709	775	713	533
45 to 54 years	168	186	471	—	475	533	499	389
55 to 64 years	148	261	286	—	427	486	400	249
65 to 74 years	213	239	244	—	453	476	534	239
75 to 84 years	162	129	116	—	231	257	375	98
85 years and over	56	50	26	—	57	106	123	28
3 and 4 years	75	39	101	—	107	104	68	69
16 years and over	1 702	1 531	3 238	—	3 460	4 769	3 465	2 304
18 years and over	1 653	1 490	3 093	—	3 352	4 615	3 367	2 212
21 years and over	1 545	1 419	2 903	—	3 173	3 630	3 252	2 091
60 years and over	499	560	518	—	970	1 088	1 274	492
62 years and over	478	514	462	—	876	983	1 179	443
Median	31.4	42.4	34.4	—	37.7	32.2	42.5	36.0
Male	1 877	1 694	4 255	—	4 043	5 207	3 839	2 909
Median age	29.1	37.3	32.3	—	35.2	28.5	38.5	34.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 074	3 536	8 522	—	8 370	10 826	8 048	5 864
In households	4 066	3 536	8 414	—	8 346	8 759	7 995	5 864
Householder	1 692	1 374	2 722	—	2 998	3 063	3 129	1 982
Family householder	1 066	1 031	2 294	—	2 340	2 515	2 252	1 636
Nonfamily householder	626	343	428	—	658	548	877	346
Living alone	569	302	347	—	539	471	805	303
Spouse	689	857	1 984	—	1 912	2 156	1 950	1 413
Child	1 340	1 074	3 141	—	2 820	2 946	2 478	2 130
Other relatives	182	150	324	—	308	410	273	227
Nonrelatives	163	81	243	—	308	184	165	112
Institutionalized persons	—	—	100	—	—	103	53	—
Other persons in group quarters	8	—	8	—	—	1 964	—	—
Persons per household	2.40	2.57	3.09	—	2.78	2.86	2.56	2.96
Persons per family	3.07	3.02	3.38	—	3.15	3.19	3.09	3.30
Persons 65 years and over	665	734	1 235	—	1 235	1 414	1 641	649
In households	665	734	662	—	1 230	1 318	1 597	649
Householder	489	485	404	—	783	775	1 083	376
Nonfamily householder	316	199	157	—	332	262	564	146
Living alone	311	193	152	—	310	255	554	143
Spouse	131	185	163	—	312	365	395	173
Other relatives	40	60	84	—	106	159	109	89
Nonrelatives	5	4	11	—	29	19	10	11
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	5	96	44	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 066	1 031	2 294	—	2 340	2 515	2 252	1 636
With own children under 18 years	569	390	1 197	—	1 107	1 131	939	820
Number of own children under 18 years	1 012	688	2 166	—	1 937	1 961	1 703	1 456
Married-couple families	689	857	1 984	—	1 912	2 156	1 950	1 413
With own children under 18 years	326	319	1 055	—	884	980	813	720
Number of own children under 18 years	598	572	1 953	—	1 604	1 717	1 517	1 294
Female householder, no husband present	300	143	228	—	356	261	222	168
With own children under 18 years	212	62	103	—	198	117	99	82
Number of own children under 18 years	368	100	155	—	296	196	150	134
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 393	1 380	3 287	—	3 144	4 335	3 071	2 267
Never married	461	341	967	—	890	1 810	770	597
Now married, except separated	725	884	2 060	—	1 974	2 236	2 008	1 464
Separated	47	20	41	—	44	32	36	31
Widowed	57	53	61	—	73	99	102	58
Divorced	103	82	158	—	163	158	155	117
Females 15 years and over	1 736	1 553	3 326	—	3 523	4 831	3 507	2 353
Never married	487	300	761	—	759	1 833	615	481
Now married, except separated	726	885	2 054	—	1 991	2 251	2 016	1 464
Separated	65	37	59	—	61	52	48	30
Widowed	276	234	251	—	422	452	593	225
Divorced	182	97	201	—	290	243	235	153

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bristol County—Con.					Plymouth County		
	Tract 6542	Tract 6551	Tract 6552	Tract 6553	Tract 6554	Tract 5411	Tract 5601	Tract 5611
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	4.8	17.2	2.4	3.3	9.2	87.8	42.8	37.9
Square miles	1.9	6.7	.9	1.3	3.5	33.9	16.5	14.6
AGE								
All persons	3 690	3 379	4 844	3 542	4 367	3 924	5 847	4 496
Under 5 years	173	208	280	213	251	253	351	270
5 to 9 years	201	225	269	203	278	318	377	290
10 to 14 years	196	219	273	219	283	391	358	278
15 to 19 years	234	235	270	214	265	308	398	597
20 to 24 years	233	235	284	193	238	191	362	244
25 to 34 years	530	483	754	554	721	505	775	478
35 to 44 years	481	551	652	530	699	902	1 022	712
45 to 54 years	443	403	473	344	472	448	733	504
55 to 64 years	482	362	454	333	425	238	612	443
65 to 74 years	430	282	607	364	466	224	493	442
75 to 84 years	221	148	397	240	217	119	282	185
85 years and over	66	28	131	135	52	27	84	53
3 and 4 years	71	88	106	86	94	108	150	112
16 years and over	3 079	2 673	3 970	2 866	3 495	2 914	4 682	3 546
18 years and over	2 973	2 576	3 850	2 781	3 391	2 775	4 516	3 254
21 years and over	2 836	2 438	3 688	2 655	3 246	2 611	4 293	3 013
60 years and over	999	619	1 398	923	972	491	1 160	882
62 years and over	896	545	1 291	843	875	438	1 031	796
Median	40.6	36.2	39.1	37.7	37.2	34.9	37.9	36.4
Female	1 940	1 700	2 623	1 904	2 255	1 933	3 034	2 297
Under 5 years	85	103	137	107	124	119	196	126
5 to 9 years	95	93	121	99	149	149	172	137
10 to 14 years	107	117	120	99	137	172	171	135
15 to 19 years	119	105	140	99	133	142	183	279
20 to 24 years	111	110	140	97	114	93	182	119
25 to 34 years	250	240	379	297	370	277	389	262
35 to 44 years	256	274	337	271	352	456	520	367
45 to 54 years	233	218	243	164	226	201	382	261
55 to 64 years	263	182	257	191	227	115	316	234
65 to 74 years	220	153	363	211	257	120	287	239
75 to 84 years	150	91	286	158	130	73	175	109
85 years and over	51	14	100	111	36	16	61	29
3 and 4 years	32	46	54	42	54	53	49	49
16 years and over	1 632	1 363	2 221	1 577	1 815	1 466	2 467	1 840
18 years and over	1 582	1 316	2 155	1 543	1 764	1 402	2 391	1 696
21 years and over	1 512	1 254	2 077	1 483	1 689	1 328	2 274	1 590
60 years and over	568	338	896	577	560	267	672	490
62 years and over	512	309	836	535	503	240	611	445
Median	42.6	37.7	42.7	40.1	37.6	35.3	39.2	37.6
Male	1 750	1 679	2 221	1 638	2 112	1 991	2 813	2 199
Median age	38.4	35.1	35.5	35.6	36.4	34.4	36.8	35.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 690	3 379	4 844	3 542	4 367	3 924	5 847	4 496
In households	3 662	3 379	4 742	3 375	4 355	3 920	5 809	4 186
Householder	1 446	1 217	2 025	1 391	1 726	1 289	2 232	1 587
Family householder	1 069	967	1 299	891	1 236	1 089	1 644	1 163
Nonfamily householder	377	250	726	500	490	200	588	424
Living alone	334	211	659	426	414	159	484	364
Spouse	859	821	1 021	699	1 020	962	1 389	977
Child	1 093	1 115	1 377	989	1 279	1 450	1 838	1 344
Other relatives	169	122	199	148	184	127	160	134
Nonrelatives	95	104	120	148	146	92	190	144
Institutionalized persons	28	-	102	147	12	-	38	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	20	-	4	-	310
Persons per household	2.53	2.78	2.34	2.43	2.52	3.04	2.60	2.64
Persons per family	2.98	3.13	3.00	3.06	3.01	3.33	3.06	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	717	458	1 135	739	735	370	859	680
In households	690	458	1 033	595	725	370	823	680
Householder	455	283	742	430	493	219	566	458
Nonfamily householder	199	88	414	237	207	77	259	195
Living alone	193	86	411	229	202	73	250	186
Spouse	165	142	219	121	184	109	205	180
Other relatives	61	31	63	34	39	38	47	35
Nonrelatives	9	2	9	10	9	4	5	7
Institutionalized persons	27	-	102	136	10	-	36	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 069	967	1 299	891	1 236	1 089	1 644	1 163
With own children under 18 years	367	407	540	387	507	572	687	485
Number of own children under 18 years	661	730	926	671	877	1 085	1 256	931
Morried-couple families	859	821	1 021	699	1 020	862	1 389	977
With own children under 18 years	295	352	418	306	413	511	585	410
Number of own children under 18 years	547	642	742	550	737	974	1 107	811
Female householder, no husband present	159	106	217	153	168	99	202	139
With own children under 18 years	63	41	102	66	77	54	82	58
Number of own children under 18 years	98	66	154	105	121	99	125	97
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 467	1 340	1 777	1 308	1 710	1 469	2 266	1 759
Never married	406	368	478	370	436	356	631	572
Now married, except separated	895	848	1 064	728	1 055	993	1 431	1 015
Separated	26	18	40	40	27	17	25	23
Widowed	53	21	80	62	53	29	42	42
Divorced	87	85	115	108	139	74	130	107
Females 15 years and over	1 653	1 387	2 245	1 599	1 845	1 493	2 495	1 899
Never married	334	268	423	365	367	280	503	493
Now married, except separated	900	852	1 070	726	1 050	996	1 433	1 011
Separated	30	26	49	49	41	32	39	27
Widowed	272	129	511	315	228	94	310	209
Divorced	117	112	192	144	159	91	210	159

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	Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)	New Bedford city, Bristol County					
	New Bedford, MA MSA	Total		New Bedford city	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6509	Tract 6510.02	Tract 6511	Tract 6513
AGE									
All persons	161 018	147 416	87 486	13 602	3 761	2 274	3 255	3 847	2 058
Under 5 years	10 247	9 411	6 209	836	290	181	221	367	141
5 to 9 years	10 380	9 447	5 586	933	263	173	200	283	145
10 to 14 years	10 483	9 510	5 431	973	253	164	174	252	139
15 to 19 years	11 926	10 708	5 683	1 218	233	161	179	245	138
20 to 24 years	11 934	11 177	6 744	757	346	140	184	331	174
25 to 34 years	24 168	22 464	14 406	1 704	735	378	447	678	353
35 to 44 years	23 370	20 835	11 075	2 535	565	262	315	487	308
45 to 54 years	16 170	14 554	7 786	1 616	391	182	291	306	165
55 to 64 years	14 998	13 765	8 251	1 233	297	228	344	350	150
65 to 74 years	15 525	14 444	9 008	1 081	256	247	387	325	144
75 to 84 years	8 886	8 325	5 394	561	104	120	293	175	133
85 years and over	2 931	2 776	1 913	155	28	38	120	48	68
3 and 4 years	4 150	3 794	2 460	356	122	76	94	136	65
16 years and over	127 679	117 047	69 104	10 632	2 909	1 723	2 612	2 888	1 609
18 years and over	123 188	113 110	66 897	10 078	2 820	1 659	2 539	2 796	1 544
21 years and over	115 346	105 859	63 297	9 487	2 651	1 575	2 444	2 640	1 457
60 years and over	35 320	32 925	20 787	2 395	532	531	990	727	415
62 years and over	32 166	30 033	19 075	2 133	480	483	922	660	386
Median	35.5	35.4	34.8	36.6	31.5	33.4	40.5	31.1	33.1
Female	84 565	77 628	46 563	6 937	1 915	1 247	1 828	2 039	1 135
Under 5 years	5 033	4 614	3 066	419	141	87	115	177	68
5 to 9 years	5 017	4 586	2 718	431	117	79	95	138	65
10 to 14 years	5 044	4 594	2 632	450	124	69	95	133	69
15 to 19 years	5 939	5 370	2 884	569	124	92	83	118	74
20 to 24 years	5 981	5 602	3 428	379	177	84	94	172	91
25 to 34 years	12 253	11 353	7 256	900	371	220	248	352	194
35 to 44 years	12 036	10 743	5 682	1 293	300	137	226	257	154
45 to 54 years	8 338	7 524	4 152	814	196	111	165	166	99
55 to 64 years	7 990	7 358	4 476	632	141	121	196	189	76
65 to 74 years	9 034	8 431	5 330	603	141	146	234	193	80
75 to 84 years	5 705	5 360	3 488	345	69	72	182	109	103
85 years and over	2 195	2 093	1 451	102	14	29	95	35	62
3 and 4 years	2 057	1 882	1 224	175	69	36	52	68	34
16 years and over	68 362	62 836	37 562	5 526	1 510	995	1 499	1 564	919
18 years and over	66 142	60 879	36 427	5 263	1 461	953	1 466	1 519	888
21 years and over	62 175	57 196	34 620	4 979	1 372	906	1 420	1 438	837
60 years and over	21 220	19 865	12 709	1 355	292	311	624	431	283
62 years and over	19 552	18 325	11 788	1 227	282	282	585	395	268
Median	37.4	37.4	37.0	37.5	32.4	34.6	43.0	32.7	35.2
Male	76 453	69 788	40 923	6 665	1 846	1 027	1 427	1 808	923
Median age	33.6	33.5	32.5	35.6	30.5	31.3	37.2	29.9	30.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	161 018	147 416	87 486	13 602	3 761	2 274	3 255	3 847	2 058
In households	156 118	142 823	85 321	13 295	3 761	2 274	3 139	3 838	1 879
Householder	60 527	55 644	34 411	4 883	1 415	927	1 277	1 582	808
Family householder	43 243	39 520	23 382	3 723	1 037	642	919	1 002	446
Nonfamily householder	17 284	16 124	11 029	1 160	378	285	358	580	362
Living alone	15 230	14 266	9 843	964	295	264	325	524	299
Spouse	34 140	30 919	17 329	3 221	831	414	689	629	255
Child	50 765	46 354	27 497	4 411	1 261	803	963	1 314	616
Other relatives	6 091	5 712	3 440	379	119	74	134	161	91
Nonrelatives	4 595	4 194	2 644	401	135	56	76	152	109
Institutionalized persons	2 169	2 134	1 593	35	—	—	116	—	108
Other persons in group quarters	2 731	2 459	572	272	—	—	—	9	71
Persons per household	2.58	2.57	2.48	2.72	2.66	2.48	2.46	2.43	2.34
Persons per family	3.10	3.10	3.06	3.15	3.13	3.05	2.94	3.09	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	27 342	25 545	16 315	1 797	388	405	800	548	345
In households	25 744	23 981	15 170	1 763	388	405	690	548	238
Householder	17 407	16 245	10 521	1 162	240	291	453	413	183
Nonfamily householder	8 464	7 962	5 392	502	97	182	197	249	106
Living alone	8 245	7 762	5 262	483	96	142	191	243	102
Spouse	6 033	5 565	3 356	468	100	81	179	101	33
Other relatives	1 989	1 871	1 109	118	44	26	51	25	17
Nonrelatives	315	300	184	15	4	7	7	9	5
Institutionalized persons	1 544	1 510	1 100	34	—	—	110	—	104
Other persons in group quarters	54	54	45	—	—	—	—	—	3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	43 243	39 520	23 382	3 723	1 037	642	919	1 002	446
With own children under 18 years	19 781	18 104	10 892	1 677	512	333	380	531	241
Number of own children under 18 years	35 199	32 060	19 316	3 139	902	582	662	965	455
Married-couple families	34 051	30 841	17 258	3 210	826	410	684	626	254
With own children under 18 years	15 076	13 619	7 509	1 457	390	182	259	294	119
Number of own children under 18 years	27 608	24 817	13 752	2 791	692	333	468	545	242
Female householder, no husband present	7 417	7 018	5 063	399	168	208	197	315	164
With own children under 18 years	4 072	3 893	3 000	179	101	108	108	217	112
Number of own children under 18 years	6 667	6 371	4 990	296	184	227	176	390	201
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	60 437	55 214	32 113	5 223	1 422	744	1 137	1 354	700
Never married	18 150	16 695	9 859	1 455	412	216	303	465	279
Now married, except separated	35 456	32 149	18 099	3 307	849	420	713	659	279
Separated	1 147	1 093	772	54	29	18	10	44	33
Widowed	1 935	1 821	1 177	114	31	38	59	44	26
Divorced	3 749	3 456	2 206	293	101	52	52	142	83
Females 15 years and over	69 471	63 834	38 147	5 637	1 533	1 012	1 523	1 591	933
Never married	16 176	14 970	8 988	1 206	368	254	323	379	284
Now married, except separated	35 542	32 212	18 086	3 330	845	431	719	655	282
Separated	1 782	1 693	1 262	89	59	53	38	93	63
Widowed	10 214	9 633	6 292	581	131	133	313	243	173
Divorced	5 757	5 326	3 519	431	130	141	130	221	131

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Can.							Remainder of Bristol County	Plymouth County
	Tract 6514	Tract 6515	Tract 6516	Tract 6517	Tract 6519	Tract 6520	Tract 6526	Tract 6532	Tract 5611
AGE									
All persons	2 853	2 052	3 372	1 526	808	2 522	2 690	10 424	4 074
Under 5 years	211	160	236	52	64	155	268	447	246
5 to 9 years	182	151	224	51	55	141	204	550	260
10 to 14 years	154	165	227	61	59	177	248	598	250
15 to 19 years	168	157	231	96	61	173	267	1 565	526
20 to 24 years	210	127	239	175	76	201	278	1 471	216
25 to 34 years	512	360	620	321	103	404	407	1 074	445
35 to 44 years	338	300	496	217	96	359	310	1 406	654
45 to 54 years	244	171	317	131	64	217	214	1 056	460
55 to 64 years	227	144	261	112	84	215	205	876	412
65 to 74 years	255	186	291	161	75	245	179	837	387
75 to 84 years	185	94	172	110	59	159	88	402	171
85 years and over	167	37	58	39	12	76	22	142	47
3 and 4 years	77	75	98	23	25	61	100	195	106
16 years and over	2 270	1 536	2 631	1 350	616	2 016	1 915	8 701	3 216
18 years and over	2 207	1 475	2 531	1 326	592	1 955	1 815	8 403	2 962
21 years and over	2 096	1 393	2 402	1 241	559	1 840	1 648	6 706	2 748
60 years and over	741	388	666	364	200	590	389	1 829	792
62 years and over	697	354	618	344	177	537	351	1 652	708
Median	34.7	32.4	33.6	35.3	34.1	35.2	27.0	30.7	36.5
Female									
All persons	1 578	1 091	1 747	666	458	1 358	1 375	5 444	2 092
Under 5 years	99	85	121	26	34	79	118	209	114
5 to 9 years	82	68	112	21	34	85	95	251	122
10 to 14 years	73	77	104	35	35	80	105	304	120
15 to 19 years	78	65	118	33	23	95	139	847	247
20 to 24 years	100	64	100	39	43	105	155	748	109
25 to 34 years	252	181	310	100	59	205	200	532	242
35 to 44 years	189	174	263	93	50	176	171	754	342
45 to 54 years	126	96	160	53	40	111	112	513	241
55 to 64 years	131	77	146	67	44	103	114	463	216
65 to 74 years	167	114	164	93	46	156	98	469	211
75 to 84 years	132	63	106	77	41	99	52	251	101
85 years and over	149	27	43	29	9	64	16	103	27
3 and 4 years	37	39	52	11	18	27	47	98	46
16 years and over	1 307	850	1 383	575	351	1 096	1 031	4 620	1 680
18 years and over	1 281	817	1 332	567	340	1 066	976	4 472	1 555
21 years and over	1 224	782	1 272	549	327	1 000	888	3 517	1 461
60 years and over	523	244	406	232	128	374	221	1 058	443
62 years and over	505	223	378	223	113	348	201	963	400
Median	39.5	35.3	35.3	43.5	35.3	36.5	28.6	32.3	37.8
Male	1 275	961	1 625	860	350	1 164	1 315	4 980	1 982
Median age	30.3	29.5	31.9	31.4	32.0	34.1	25.2	29.0	35.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 853	2 052	3 372	1 526	808	2 522	2 690	10 424	4 074
In households	2 600	2 052	3 280	1 203	809	2 397	2 676	8 466	3 806
Householder	1 031	797	1 272	624	340	924	946	2 973	1 449
Family householder	675	553	872	269	186	640	695	2 438	1 061
Nonfamily householder	356	244	400	355	154	284	251	535	388
Living alone	301	224	341	325	146	233	221	462	332
Spouse	477	365	646	179	117	495	433	2 092	914
Child	843	728	1 074	286	277	753	1 080	2 839	1 219
Other relatives	130	87	160	33	35	125	125	386	97
Nonrelatives	119	75	128	81	35	100	92	176	127
Institutionalized persons	238	—	92	296	—	116	—	99	—
Other persons in group quarters	15	—	—	27	4	9	14	1 859	268
Persons per household	2.53	2.57	2.57	1.93	2.34	2.60	2.83	2.85	2.62
Persons per family	3.16	3.14	3.15	2.87	3.28	3.16	3.36	3.18	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	607	317	521	310	146	480	289	1 381	605
In households	370	317	511	305	145	378	287	1 288	605
Householder	258	228	357	242	118	240	197	760	401
Nonfamily householder	139	131	186	169	87	115	90	261	173
Living alone	135	131	181	166	87	106	88	254	167
Spouse	71	66	105	46	21	82	58	355	164
Other relatives	39	21	43	13	4	39	30	155	34
Nonrelatives	2	2	6	4	2	17	2	18	6
Institutionalized persons	229	—	10	—	—	102	—	93	—
Other persons in group quarters	8	—	—	5	1	—	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	675	553	872	269	186	640	695	2 438	1 061
With own children under 18 years	329	296	424	102	111	306	431	1 095	447
Number of own children under 18 years	594	531	777	178	199	538	822	1 895	862
Married-couple families	468	353	638	176	112	499	435	2 092	910
With own children under 18 years	212	172	295	54	55	230	246	950	383
Number of own children under 18 years	412	331	542	97	112	416	504	1 662	757
Female householder, no husband present	174	165	190	83	67	116	231	254	114
With own children under 18 years	102	109	106	47	53	65	171	112	49
Number of own children under 18 years	159	177	198	79	82	106	285	185	86
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	982	715	1 275	778	275	935	913	4 149	1 582
Never married	341	249	428	437	117	294	321	1 707	501
Now married, except separated	497	365	669	214	116	528	467	2 166	935
Separated	28	17	34	26	12	18	44	28	14
Widowed	37	27	48	23	11	33	22	94	36
Divorced	79	57	96	78	19	62	59	154	96
Females 15 years and over	1 324	861	1 410	584	355	1 114	1 057	4 680	1 736
Never married	346	198	360	170	93	284	336	1 769	439
Now married, except separated	513	385	680	186	129	526	457	2 187	945
Separated	39	44	35	27	20	27	44	49	21
Widowed	297	127	182	126	62	205	125	441	189
Divorced	129	107	153	75	51	72	95	234	142

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County
		Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6517
AGE				
All persons	4 623	4 435	4 069	540
Under 5 years	512	504	472	58
5 to 9 years	442	434	413	52
10 to 14 years	428	410	376	48
15 to 19 years	377	345	311	40
20 to 24 years	386	378	327	56
25 to 34 years	809	796	753	104
35 to 44 years	595	571	530	81
45 to 54 years	366	341	300	38
55 to 64 years	292	277	245	29
65 to 74 years	258	235	213	18
75 to 84 years	113	103	95	14
85 years and over	45	41	34	2
3 and 4 years	191	188	181	25
16 years and over	3 179	3 031	2 758	376
18 years and over	3 039	2 910	2 646	363
21 years and over	2 785	2 663	2 437	329
60 years and over	563	522	469	51
62 years and over	503	462	419	43
Median	27.2	26.9	26.8	26.4
Female	2 341	2 253	2 082	249
Under 5 years	248	244	228	18
5 to 9 years	229	227	218	30
10 to 14 years	209	198	185	23
15 to 19 years	198	183	167	19
20 to 24 years	187	184	164	18
25 to 34 years	406	399	382	46
35 to 44 years	288	279	257	35
45 to 54 years	180	171	152	19
55 to 64 years	159	151	132	21
65 to 74 years	141	128	118	11
75 to 84 years	60	55	51	7
85 years and over	36	34	28	2
3 and 4 years	95	93	89	10
16 years and over	1 623	1 554	1 425	174
18 years and over	1 541	1 484	1 359	166
21 years and over	1 419	1 363	1 250	155
60 years and over	318	296	266	33
62 years and over	285	263	238	27
Median	27.7	27.6	27.3	28.4
Male	2 282	2 182	1 987	291
Median age	26.6	26.3	26.4	24.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	4 623	4 435	4 069	540
In households	4 384	4 221	3 913	449
Householder	1 619	1 551	1 448	164
Family householder	1 169	1 126	1 044	112
Nonfamily householder	450	425	404	52
Living alone	398	376	360	46
Spouse	441	414	367	31
Child	1 835	1 780	1 664	209
Other relatives	267	261	239	23
Nonrelatives	222	215	195	22
Institutionalized persons	134	134	112	88
Other persons in group quarters	105	80	44	3
Persons per household	2.71	2.72	2.71	2.72
Persons per family	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	416	379	342	34
In households	389	352	322	34
Householder	290	262	242	27
Nonfamily householder	132	116	111	15
Living alone	128	113	108	14
Spouse	73	65	58	4
Other relatives	23	22	20	2
Nonrelatives	3	3	2	1
Institutionalized persons	25	25	18	-
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	1 169	1 126	1 044	112
With own children under 18 years	721	706	664	68
Number of own children under 18 years	1 408	1 377	1 300	161
Married-couple families	512	478	428	40
With own children under 18 years	266	253	226	23
Number of own children under 18 years	505	478	435	63
Female householder, no husband present	569	562	539	66
With own children under 18 years	412	410	398	42
Number of own children under 18 years	851	848	819	93
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	1 586	1 503	1 357	204
Never married	737	706	635	130
Now married, except separated	578	540	483	51
Separated	78	73	70	6
Widowed	38	37	33	3
Divorced	155	147	136	14
Females 15 years and over	1 655	1 584	1 451	178
Never married	688	662	605	73
Now married, except separated	480	453	405	36
Separated	124	122	121	16
Widowed	157	146	131	20
Divorced	206	201	189	33

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)	
		Total	New Bedford city
AGE			
All persons	504	495	404
Under 5 years	37	36	30
5 to 9 years	41	40	32
10 to 14 years	41	40	30
15 to 19 years	32	32	30
20 to 24 years	39	38	31
25 to 34 years	93	90	78
35 to 44 years	80	79	58
45 to 54 years	49	49	37
55 to 64 years	36	35	30
65 to 74 years	42	42	38
75 to 84 years	7	7	4
85 years and over	7	7	6
3 and 4 years	10	10	8
16 years and over	377	371	304
18 years and over	361	355	289
21 years and over	348	342	278
60 years and over	76	76	66
62 years and over	66	66	57
Median	32.0	32.1	31.0
Female	253	250	209
Under 5 years	16	16	16
5 to 9 years	23	23	18
10 to 14 years	17	17	11
15 to 19 years	13	13	12
20 to 24 years	20	20	15
25 to 34 years	43	41	38
35 to 44 years	39	38	30
45 to 54 years	27	27	22
55 to 64 years	19	19	16
65 to 74 years	27	27	25
75 to 84 years	4	4	2
85 years and over	5	5	4
3 and 4 years	3	3	3
16 years and over	194	191	161
18 years and over	186	183	154
21 years and over	183	180	151
60 years and over	47	47	41
62 years and over	40	40	35
Median	33.8	33.9	33.8
Male	251	245	195
Median age	30.1	30.6	29.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	504	495	404
In households	492	483	394
Householder	197	194	154
Family householder	121	120	97
Nonfamily householder	76	74	57
Living alone	64	62	47
Spouse	52	52	41
Child	188	186	157
Other relatives	20	19	17
Nonrelatives	35	32	25
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	10	10	8
Persons per household	2.57	2.59	2.58
Persons per family	3.29	3.29	3.24
Persons 65 years and over	56	56	48
In households	55	55	47
Householder	46	46	39
Nonfamily householder	23	23	17
Living alone	21	21	15
Spouse	4	4	4
Other relatives	4	4	3
Nonrelatives	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	121	120	97
With own children under 18 years	72	72	56
Number of own children under 18 years	124	123	101
Married-couple families	59	58	43
With own children under 18 years	35	35	25
Number of own children under 18 years	58	57	41
Female householder, no husband present	51	51	44
With own children under 18 years	33	33	28
Number of own children under 18 years	59	59	54
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	188	185	148
Never married	82	81	71
Now married, except separated	62	61	44
Separated	8	7	6
Widowed	9	9	8
Divorced	27	27	19
Females 15 years and over	197	194	164
Never married	66	65	55
Now married, except separated	56	56	45
Separated	10	10	10
Widowed	27	27	21
Divorced	38	36	33

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)	
		Total	New Bedford city
AGE			
All persons	841	763	404
Under 5 years	76	69	46
5 to 9 years	70	57	32
10 to 14 years	64	53	21
15 to 19 years	98	83	32
20 to 24 years	89	87	35
25 to 34 years	153	150	103
35 to 44 years	110	96	50
45 to 54 years	86	84	41
55 to 64 years	57	50	25
65 to 74 years	22	20	10
75 to 84 years	16	14	9
85 years and over	-	-	-
3 and 4 years	36	32	21
16 years and over	618	571	298
18 years and over	577	540	285
21 years and over	512	481	265
60 years and over	63	56	30
62 years and over	54	47	27
Median	26.2	26.6	27.8
Female	408	372	200
Under 5 years	38	34	22
5 to 9 years	33	26	14
10 to 14 years	34	30	15
15 to 19 years	44	39	13
20 to 24 years	34	33	12
25 to 34 years	73	70	52
35 to 44 years	60	54	29
45 to 54 years	40	39	19
55 to 64 years	32	29	14
65 to 74 years	12	10	5
75 to 84 years	8	8	5
85 years and over	-	-	-
3 and 4 years	20	17	8
16 years and over	297	276	147
18 years and over	284	265	143
21 years and over	247	231	131
60 years and over	34	32	16
62 years and over	28	26	15
Median	27.1	27.5	28.6
Male	433	391	204
Median age	25.3	25.9	27.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	841	763	404
In households	773	710	399
Householder	210	194	119
Family householder	153	140	79
Nonfamily householder	57	54	40
Living alone	43	41	29
Spouse	161	147	82
Child	300	269	135
Other relatives	57	56	35
Nonrelatives	45	44	28
Institutionalized persons	2	2	1
Other persons in group quarters	66	51	4
Persons per household	3.18	3.20	2.97
Persons per family	3.80	3.84	3.63
Persons 65 years and over	38	34	19
In households	38	34	19
Householder	21	18	10
Nonfamily householder	12	10	7
Living alone	12	10	7
Spouse	8	7	5
Other relatives	9	9	4
Nonrelatives	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	153	140	79
With own children under 18 years	95	86	48
Number of own children under 18 years	243	213	114
Married-couple families	125	112	56
With own children under 18 years	79	70	35
Number of own children under 18 years	207	179	86
Female householder, no husband present	17	17	14
With own children under 18 years	13	13	11
Number of own children under 18 years	34	33	27
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	328	302	156
Never married	167	155	76
Now married, except separated	150	136	73
Separated	3	3	2
Widowed	4	4	2
Divorced	4	4	3
Females 15 years and over	303	282	149
Never married	98	92	35
Now married, except separated	175	161	96
Separated	9	9	8
Widowed	16	15	6
Divorced	5	5	4

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County			
		Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6509	Tract 6511	Tract 6515	Tract 6526
AGE							
All persons	7 347	7 183	6 653	621	438	409	687
Under 5 years	941	938	898	92	65	67	114
5 to 9 years	831	812	773	76	50	47	78
10 to 14 years	789	778	736	93	44	45	82
15 to 19 years	748	724	668	77	53	50	78
20 to 24 years	638	629	587	48	53	44	79
25 to 34 years	1 181	1 165	1 092	91	79	55	99
35 to 44 years	904	873	787	63	47	46	72
45 to 54 years	497	485	434	38	19	28	40
55 to 64 years	367	356	304	28	10	9	26
65 to 74 years	270	256	225	8	12	11	12
75 to 84 years	145	133	119	5	5	7	7
85 years and over	36	34	30	2	1	-	-
3 and 4 years	339	337	322	32	22	18	43
16 years and over	4 650	4 524	4 124	345	267	241	395
18 years and over	4 358	4 246	3 864	314	247	219	370
21 years and over	3 877	3 773	3 431	274	213	189	315
60 years and over	611	579	504	24	21	22	28
62 years and over	540	508	447	20	21	21	22
Median	22.7	22.5	22.0	18.2	20.5	19.6	19.5
Female	3 798	3 723	3 467	352	220	229	346
Under 5 years	477	476	454	49	27	34	56
5 to 9 years	398	389	374	34	26	34	35
10 to 14 years	362	360	343	45	19	23	32
15 to 19 years	371	362	341	39	32	30	38
20 to 24 years	333	329	303	28	25	26	44
25 to 34 years	655	643	604	66	36	31	54
35 to 44 years	480	467	419	41	26	27	43
45 to 54 years	264	258	235	26	12	17	17
55 to 64 years	201	194	173	16	5	6	13
65 to 74 years	147	142	127	4	7	6	9
75 to 84 years	91	85	79	3	5	3	5
85 years and over	19	18	15	1	-	-	-
3 and 4 years	167	166	157	17	9	8	19
16 years and over	2 497	2 436	2 238	216	142	141	215
18 years and over	2 351	2 297	2 105	200	127	129	202
21 years and over	2 108	2 057	1 885	182	109	110	174
60 years and over	334	320	290	14	14	12	17
62 years and over	305	291	263	12	14	12	15
Median	24.1	23.9	23.4	22.2	20.9	20.3	21.1
Male	3 549	3 460	3 186	269	218	180	341
Median age	20.9	20.8	20.4	15.2	20.2	18.0	17.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	7 347	7 183	6 653	621	438	409	687
In households	7 178	7 026	6 523	621	438	409	684
Householder	2 224	2 174	2 010	182	137	116	195
Family householder	1 744	1 711	1 583	153	104	105	160
Nonfamily householder	480	463	427	29	33	11	35
Living alone	400	385	355	26	28	10	29
Spouse	834	805	698	42	42	38	57
Child	3 247	3 195	3 019	338	206	204	338
Other relatives	456	449	425	34	27	28	51
Nonrelatives	417	403	371	25	26	23	43
Institutionalized persons	100	100	99	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	69	57	31	-	-	-	3
Persons per household	3.10	3.11	3.14	3.23	3.01	3.38	3.45
Persons per family	3.48	3.49	3.51	3.52	3.38	3.49	3.74
Persons 65 years and over	451	423	374	15	18	18	19
In households	442	414	366	15	18	18	19
Householder	297	279	251	12	14	11	15
Nonfamily householder	147	137	126	5	10	4	6
Living alone	141	131	120	4	4	4	5
Spouse	87	81	66	1	-	5	1
Other relatives	51	48	44	2	4	2	2
Nonrelatives	7	6	5	-	-	-	1
Institutionalized persons	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	1 744	1 711	1 583	153	104	105	160
With own children under 18 years	1 212	1 195	1 123	125	82	83	121
Number of own children under 18 years	2 665	2 628	2 501	283	172	165	281
Married-couple families	828	803	704	41	42	39	60
With own children under 18 years	494	482	433	32	31	26	41
Number of own children under 18 years	1 024	997	907	66	65	48	91
Female householder, no husband present	803	797	779	107	55	62	90
With own children under 18 years	655	651	634	90	50	54	74
Number of own children under 18 years	1 543	1 537	1 506	213	105	111	180
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	2 225	2 157	1 950	136	131	104	190
Never married	1 009	980	914	72	65	48	101
Now married, except separated	920	890	779	43	49	42	67
Separated	97	95	89	7	6	6	12
Widowed	39	38	31	3	2	1	1
Divorced	160	154	137	11	9	7	9
Females 15 years and over	2 561	2 498	2 296	224	148	146	223
Never married	925	907	849	94	63	68	91
Now married, except separated	897	868	759	52	47	40	62
Separated	234	231	226	36	15	10	20
Widowed	185	182	169	15	12	5	19
Divorced	320	310	293	27	11	23	31

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County			
		Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6509	Tract 6511	Tract 6515	Tract 6526
AGE							
All persons	157 327	143 844	84 286	2 104	3 542	1 909	2 359
Under 5 years.....	9 837	9 004	5 828	161	320	145	220
5 to 9 years.....	10 031	9 113	5 279	165	249	133	180
10 to 14 years.....	10 097	9 134	5 083	139	233	148	206
15 to 19 years.....	11 558	10 356	5 368	136	206	141	220
20 to 24 years.....	11 527	10 875	6 461	127	290	113	240
25 to 34 years.....	23 586	21 894	13 886	359	629	338	361
35 to 44 years.....	22 875	20 363	10 679	239	453	283	275
45 to 54 years.....	15 878	14 272	7 545	166	292	158	189
55 to 64 years.....	14 777	13 552	8 073	215	344	141	193
65 to 74 years.....	15 362	14 288	8 872	243	316	181	170
75 to 84 years.....	8 794	8 238	5 319	117	173	91	83
85 years and over	2 908	2 754	1 893	37	47	37	22
3 and 4 years.....	3 987	3 633	2 310	67	119	70	80
16 years and over	125 206	114 661	67 004	1 610	2 703	1 446	1 711
18 years and over	120 854	110 854	64 913	1 556	2 624	1 392	1 626
21 years and over	113 246	103 831	61 517	1 485	2 489	1 320	1 490
60 years and over	34 943	32 565	20 478	518	714	379	371
62 years and over	31 832	29 716	18 800	472	647	345	335
Median	35.8	35.7	35.2	34.1	32.5	33.0	28.1
Female	82 658	75 778	44 895	1 154	1 884	1 006	1 212
Under 5 years.....	4 816	4 398	2 865	77	158	74	98
5 to 9 years.....	4 840	4 417	2 560	75	118	57	87
10 to 14 years.....	4 865	4 416	2 465	60	119	66	85
15 to 19 years.....	5 767	5 205	2 730	80	97	55	118
20 to 24 years.....	5 837	5 462	3 299	75	153	57	135
25 to 34 years.....	11 939	11 048	6 979	208	329	170	173
35 to 44 years.....	11 763	10 481	5 463	123	237	163	147
45 to 54 years.....	8 186	7 376	4 023	99	157	88	103
55 to 64 years.....	7 874	7 247	4 380	114	187	75	109
65 to 74 years.....	8 946	8 346	5 256	144	187	113	92
75 to 84 years.....	5 644	5 303	3 436	71	107	61	49
85 years and over	2 181	2 079	1 439	28	35	27	16
3 and 4 years.....	1 968	1 794	1 142	31	61	35	39
16 years and over	67 061	61 580	36 448	927	1 467	799	921
18 years and over	64 911	59 688	35 375	892	1 431	771	873
21 years and over	61 049	56 107	33 661	850	1 359	742	801
60 years and over	21 010	19 663	12 530	304	422	240	210
62 years and over	19 359	18 140	11 625	276	386	219	191
Median	37.7	37.7	37.6	35.1	33.8	36.3	29.5
Male	74 669	68 066	39 391	950	1 658	903	1 147
Median age	33.9	33.7	32.9	32.3	30.9	29.8	26.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	157 327	143 844	84 286	2 104	3 542	1 909	2 359
In households.....	152 524	139 342	82 197	2 104	3 533	1 909	2 347
Householder.....	59 391	54 543	33 425	873	1 490	757	851
Family householder	42 377	38 678	22 631	601	931	517	616
Nonfamily householder	17 014	15 865	10 794	272	559	240	235
Living alone.....	15 006	14 052	9 651	253	527	221	208
Spouse.....	33 632	30 430	16 927	397	602	347	403
Child.....	49 222	44 857	26 121	716	1 162	660	924
Other relatives.....	5 878	5 503	3 248	67	146	79	98
Nonrelatives.....	4 401	4 009	2 476	51	133	66	71
Institutionalized persons	2 112	2 077	1 536	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	2 691	2 425	553	-	9	-	12
Persons per household	2.57	2.56	2.44	2.45	2.39	2.53	2.77
Persons per family.....	3.10	3.09	3.05	3.01	3.08	3.12	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	27 064	25 281	16 084	397	536	309	275
In households.....	25 472	23 723	14 944	397	536	309	273
Householder.....	17 228	16 074	10 368	285	403	223	187
Nonfamily householder	8 371	7 875	5 313	146	242	129	86
Living alone.....	8 156	7 679	5 187	141	236	129	85
Spouse.....	5 976	5 510	3 311	80	101	64	57
Other relatives.....	1 957	1 842	1 084	25	23	20	28
Nonrelatives.....	311	297	181	7	9	2	1
Institutionalized persons	1 539	1 505	1 095	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	53	53	45	-	-	-	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	42 377	38 678	22 631	601	931	517	616
With own children under 18 years.....	19 218	17 557	10 396	303	480	270	372
Number of own children under 18 years	33 979	30 874	18 218	519	843	478	697
Married-couple families	33 561	30 369	16 863	394	600	336	403
With own children under 18 years.....	14 800	13 354	7 285	171	278	161	226
Number of own children under 18 years	27 055	24 291	13 302	308	508	314	455
Female householder, no husband present	7 096	6 702	4 754	184	275	148	188
With own children under 18 years.....	3 815	3 640	2 754	120	182	95	134
Number of own children under 18 years	6 048	5 757	4 387	189	305	143	214
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	59 225	54 046	31 091	697	1 261	674	811
Never married.....	17 624	16 188	9 396	194	416	230	268
Now married, except separated	34 919	31 632	17 665	402	628	346	430
Separated.....	1 099	1 047	730	15	38	16	25
Widowed.....	1 911	1 798	1 159	37	43	27	21
Divorced.....	3 672	3 381	2 141	49	136	55	57
Females 15 years and over	68 137	62 547	37 005	942	1 489	809	942
Never married.....	15 765	14 573	8 621	232	339	176	287
Now married, except separated	35 002	31 692	17 656	413	624	368	424
Separated.....	1 670	1 584	1 156	37	82	41	36
Widowed.....	10 098	9 519	6 189	125	234	124	114
Divorced.....	5 602	5 179	3 383	135	210	100	81

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

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

New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

RACE	Troct 6507	Troct 6508	Troct 6509	Troct 6510.0.1	Troct 6510.0.2	Troct 6511	Troct 6512	Troct 6513	Troct 6514	Troct 6515	Troct 6516	Troct 6517	Troct 6518
All persons	2 446	3 981	3 054	2 678	3 898	4 253	1 960	2 578	3 552	3 175	4 375	2 678	1 861
White.....	2 211	3 767	2 274	2 342	3 255	3 847	1 744	2 058	2 853	2 052	3 372	1 526	1 466
Black.....	78	50	202	118	273	151	92	205	218	392	351	540	136
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	10	9	17	13	26	23	15	30	36	46	36	16	19
American Indian.....	10	9	17	13	26	23	15	30	36	46	36	16	18
Eskimo.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	11	12	5	26	24	7	19	7	31	15	8	17
Asian.....	4	11	12	5	26	24	3	14	7	30	15	8	17
Chinese.....	—	3	7	3	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guanaman.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander.....	—	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	143	—	549	200	318	208	102	266	438	654	601	588	223
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 446	3 981	3 054	2 678	3 898	4 253	1 960	2 578	3 552	3 175	4 375	2 678	1 861
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	251	209	621	89	354	438	205	243	201	409	241	369	145
Mexican.....	3	1	12	8	11	18	6	10	7	3	18	15	1
Puerto Rican.....	199	138	559	56	263	340	170	198	141	306	136	269	92
Cuban.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic.....	48	69	49	4	79	79	27	33	53	100	78	81	52
Not of Hispanic origin.....	2 195	3 772	2 433	2 589	3 544	3 815	1 755	2 335	3 351	2 766	4 134	2 309	1 716
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 446	3 981	3 054	2 678	3 898	4 253	1 960	2 578	3 552	3 175	4 375	2 678	1 861
White.....	2 211	3 767	2 274	2 342	3 255	3 847	1 744	2 058	2 853	2 052	3 372	1 526	1 466
Hispanic origin.....	141	112	170	44	186	305	137	10	61	143	121	116	71
Not of Hispanic origin.....	2 070	3 655	2 104	2 298	3 089	3 542	1 623	1 948	2 792	1 909	3 251	1 410	1 395
Black.....	78	50	202	118	273	151	92	205	218	392	351	540	136
Hispanic origin.....	22	10	21	5	56	42	16	26	18	38	20	86	7
Not of Hispanic origin.....	56	40	181	113	217	109	76	177	173	354	331	454	129
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	10	9	17	13	26	23	15	30	36	46	36	16	19
Hispanic origin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin.....	5	8	15	13	5	3	15	30	36	45	36	13	19
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	11	12	5	26	24	10	19	9	31	15	8	17
Hispanic origin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin.....	4	10	11	5	26	22	7	18	7	30	15	8	17
Other race.....	143	144	549	200	318	208	102	266	438	654	601	588	223
Hispanic origin.....	83	85	427	40	166	106	55	106	97	226	100	164	67
Not of Hispanic origin.....	60	59	122	160	191	122	37	160	341	428	501	424	156

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

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

RACE	Remainder of Bristol County—Con.						Plymouth County					
	Tract 6531	Tract 6532	Tract 6533	Tract 6541	Tract 6542	Tract 6551	Tract 6552	Tract 6553	Tract 6554	Tract 5411	Tract 5601	Tract 5611
All persons	8 370	10 826	8 048	5 864	3 690	3 379	4 844	3 542	4 367	3 924	5 847	4 496
White	8 106	10 424	7 904	5 784	3 642	3 258	4 759	3 448	4 284	3 845	5 683	4 074
Black	46	116	35	20	18	13	20	16	16	38	5	121
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	11	4	8	11	13	7	6	7	—	4	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	8 370	10 826	8 048	5 864	3 690	3 379	4 844	3 542	4 367	3 924	5 847	4 496
Not of Hispanic origin	8 106	10 424	7 904	5 784	3 642	3 258	4 759	3 448	4 284	3 845	5 683	4 074
Not of Hispanic origin	47	105	40	26	14	20	37	14	22	15	57	47
Not of Hispanic origin	8 059	10 319	7 864	5 758	3 628	3 238	4 722	3 434	4 262	3 830	5 626	4 027
Black	46	116	35	20	18	13	20	16	16	38	5	121
Hispanic origin	4	7	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	4
Not of Hispanic origin	42	109	33	19	18	30	20	15	16	36	29	117
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	11	4	8	11	13	7	6	7	—	5	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	9	11	4	8	11	12	7	5	7	—	4	—
Aston or Pacific Islander	67	117	44	19	3	10	13	21	32	5	33	40
Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	65	117	44	19	3	10	13	21	32	5	33	40
Other race	142	158	61	33	16	67	45	49	28	36	97	257
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	142	158	61	33	16	67	45	49	28	36	97	257
HISPANIC ORIGIN	8 370	10 826	8 048	5 864	3 690	3 379	4 844	3 542	4 367	3 924	5 847	4 496
All persons	82	142	55	28	22	24	66	21	25	23	65	76
Hispanic origin (or any race)	5	6	1	4	1	7	5	—	9	6	14	10
Not of Hispanic origin	29	22	14	4	7	4	15	5	9	6	9	20
Hispanic origin	48	112	35	19	14	10	46	16	16	8	42	39
Not of Hispanic origin	8 288	10 684	7 993	5 836	3 668	3 355	4 778	3 521	4 342	3 901	5 782	4 420
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	8 370	10 826	8 048	5 864	3 690	3 379	4 844	3 542	4 367	3 924	5 847	4 496
All persons	8 106	10 424	7 904	5 784	3 642	3 258	4 759	3 448	4 284	3 845	5 683	4 074
Hispanic origin	47	105	40	26	14	20	37	14	22	15	57	47
Not of Hispanic origin	8 059	10 319	7 864	5 758	3 628	3 238	4 722	3 434	4 262	3 830	5 626	4 027
Black	46	116	35	20	18	13	20	16	16	38	5	121
Hispanic origin	4	7	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	4
Not of Hispanic origin	42	109	33	19	18	30	20	15	16	36	29	117
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	11	4	8	11	13	7	6	7	—	5	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	9	11	4	8	11	12	7	5	7	—	4	—
Aston or Pacific Islander	67	117	44	19	3	10	13	21	32	5	33	40
Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	65	117	44	19	3	10	13	21	32	5	33	40
Other race	142	158	61	33	16	67	45	49	28	36	97	257
Hispanic origin	29	30	13	1	8	2	1	3	2	6	7	22
Not of Hispanic origin	113	128	48	32	8	65	24	46	25	30	90	235

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bristol County		New Bedford city, Bristol County				
		Total	New Bedford city		Tract 6503	Tract 6501.01	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6502.01	Tract 6502.02	Tract 6503 (pt.)	
All housing units	71 609	65 274	41 760	6 335	1 445	1 720	1 895	1 220	953	1 445	
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units.....	65 595	60 487	38 788	5 108	1 396	1 676	1 571	1 090	923	1 396	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	38 202	34 124	17 003	4 078	704	1 405	975	885	632	704	
Percent of occupied housing units.....	58.2	56.4	43.8	79.8	50.4	83.8	62.1	81.2	68.5	50.4	
White.....	36 610	32 709	15 914	3 901	701	1 379	944	877	628	701	
Black.....	478	427	355	51	1	8	8	3	2	1	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	79	77	49	2	1	3	3	—	—	1	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	105	94	36	11	—	2	3	—	—	1	
Other race.....	930	817	649	113	—	13	17	3	1	—	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	504	464	351	40	4	15	17	6	10	4	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	36 261	32 387	15 681	3 874	697	1 366	934	871	619	697	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	27 393	26 363	21 785	1 030	692	271	596	205	291	692	
White.....	23 917	22 935	18 497	982	674	252	471	197	264	674	
Black.....	1 141	1 124	1 093	17	4	8	45	1	19	4	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	118	117	105	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	105	100	83	5	2	1	9	4	2	2	
Other race.....	2 112	2 087	2 007	25	11	10	68	3	6	11	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1 720	1 710	1 659	10	10	14	68	5	9	10	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	23 130	22 156	17 744	974	667	245	446	193	260	667	
VACANCY STATUS											
Vacant housing units.....	6 014	4 787	2 972	1 227	49	44	324	130	30	49	
For sale only.....	602	550	278	52	4	9	10	87	6	4	
For rent.....	1 762	1 720	1 571	42	27	10	80	29	8	27	
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	532	509	329	23	6	4	72	11	5	6	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2 031	968	54	1 063	2	1	4	2	—	2	
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other vacant.....	1 086	1 040	740	46	10	20	158	1	11	10	
Boarded up.....	231	228	207	3	—	3	148	—	—	—	
ROOMS											
1 room.....	532	525	430	7	3	1	3	—	3	3	
2 rooms.....	2 492	2 408	1 648	84	27	12	33	—	10	27	
3 rooms.....	5 746	5 512	4 001	234	134	87	159	53	32	134	
4 rooms.....	13 405	12 680	9 074	725	312	336	623	368	227	312	
5 rooms.....	19 577	18 442	12 641	1 135	423	604	517	349	371	423	
6 rooms.....	14 592	13 178	7 931	1 414	345	380	329	262	204	345	
7 rooms.....	7 696	6 596	3 363	1 100	122	169	156	94	59	122	
8 or more rooms.....	7 569	5 933	2 672	1 636	79	131	75	81	47	79	
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	5.1	5.0	6.2	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	
Mean, all housing units.....	5.4	5.3	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.2	5.0	6.2	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.6	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached.....	36 238	30 470	12 095	5 768	509	1 451	904	883	532	509	
1, attached.....	1 696	1 641	1 212	55	30	21	109	24	64	30	
2.....	9 977	9 768	7 934	209	453	119	57	118	246	453	
3 or 4.....	12 880	12 747	11 938	133	286	36	12	24	62	286	
5 to 9.....	5 024	4 991	4 465	33	95	36	159	30	39	95	
10 to 19.....	1 693	1 677	1 337	16	59	47	307	46	—	59	
20 to 49.....	1 102	1 052	741	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50 or more.....	1 815	1 815	1 541	—	—	—	268	4	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer.....	537	519	93	18	—	—	—	81	—	—	
Other.....	647	594	404	53	13	5	63	7	10	13	
Occupied housing units.....	65 595	60 487	38 788	5 108	1 396	1 676	1 571	1 090	923	1 396	
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person.....	16 398	15 391	10 882	1 007	399	332	316	231	217	399	
2 persons.....	20 110	18 423	11 751	1 687	480	535	513	395	352	480	
3 persons.....	12 210	11 291	7 026	919	220	332	310	217	176	220	
4 persons.....	10 373	9 444	5 497	929	203	300	273	167	129	203	
5 persons.....	4 434	4 036	2 375	398	61	123	103	54	34	61	
6 or more persons.....	2 070	1 902	1 257	168	33	54	56	26	15	33	
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.31	2.22	2.42	2.12	2.45	2.42	2.29	2.19	2.12	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.53	2.53	2.42	2.53	2.33	2.53	2.66	2.37	2.22	2.33	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.99	1.99	2.04	1.99	1.90	2.04	2.13	1.96	2.13	1.90	
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less.....	64 166	59 112	37 687	5 054	1 374	1 641	1 528	1 071	911	1 374	
1.01 to 1.50.....	1 149	1 103	867	46	16	32	34	16	7	16	
1.51 or more.....	280	272	234	8	6	3	9	3	5	6	
Mean.....	.48	.49	.50	.43	.46	.50	.55	.48	.47	.46	
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	28 628	25 103	10 538	3 525	442	1 270	806	787	480	442	
Less than \$20,000.....	108	102	58	6	8	8	2	3	3	8	
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	284	274	160	10	5	3	14	10	5	10	
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	687	663	373	24	18	33	9	24	9	18	
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	1 716	1 634	909	82	39	68	28	54	45	39	
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	3 658	3 498	1 966	160	82	148	55	131	75	82	
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	11 975	11 159	5 222	816	244	736	589	407	281	244	
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	5 915	4 946	1 459	969	43	226	108	135	55	43	
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2 056	1 503	239	553	7	28	9	15	2	7	
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	943	624	84	319	1	10	1	2	—	1	
\$300,000 or more.....	1 286	700	68	586	1	4	2	—	—	1	
Median (dollars).....	132 500	127 900	115 900	182 500	113 700	127 200	129 000	120 000	115 600	113 700	
Mean (dollars).....	149 700	140 400	120 300	216 100	115 000	127 400	128 600	121 900	115 200	115 000	
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	27 143	26 158	21 706	985	691	264	591	205	291	691	
Median contract rent (dollars).....	318	314	310	531	337	451	507	490	268	337	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	332	324	313	555	331	437	435	485	288	331	
With meals included in rent.....	75	72	57	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	314	314	301	329	—	—	513	1 250	90	—	
No meals included in rent.....	26 253	25 401	21 233	852	665	255	582	187	280	665	
No cash rent.....	815	685	416	130	26	9	8	17	10	26	

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.									
	Tract 6504	Tract 6505	Tract 6506	Tract 6507	Tract 6508	Tract 6509	Tract 6510.01	Tract 6510.02	Tract 6511	Tract 6512
All housing units -----	1 702	1 466	1 185	1 116	1 732	1 207	1 121	1 546	1 914	815
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 608	1 364	1 110	961	1 626	1 176	1 098	1 490	1 729	709
Occupied housing units-----	510	529	236	145	372	337	568	954	605	161
Percent of occupied housing units-----	31.7	38.8	21.3	15.1	22.9	28.7	51.7	64.0	35.0	22.7
White-----	506	526	234	143	366	329	519	890	583	156
Black-----	1	--	--	2	1	1	17	27	7	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	4	--	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	--	--	1	--	--	2	1	3	2	--
Other race-----	3	3	1	--	5	4	29	30	13	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	7	8	5	2	9	5	9	29	17	5
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	499	518	229	141	359	325	513	869	574	153
Renter-occupied housing units-----	1 098	835	874	816	1 254	839	530	536	1 124	548
White-----	1 069	823	847	735	1 182	598	449	387	999	486
Black-----	7	6	7	26	19	68	33	67	44	26
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	2	1	2	1	4	2	5	6	2	--
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	3	4	1	4	3	1	4	5	5	--
Other race-----	17	1	12	51	45	162	45	73	70	34
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	30	11	29	77	58	177	22	75	120	57
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	1 044	813	824	696	1 153	548	436	357	916	456
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	94	102	75	155	106	31	23	56	185	106
For sale only-----	3	4	--	2	3	2	2	26	11	4
For rent-----	48	58	49	125	60	24	13	10	105	56
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	29	17	9	10	10	--	3	7	13	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	3	1	3	--	1	1	3	4	3	1
For migrant workers-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other vacant-----	11	22	14	18	32	4	2	9	53	42
Boarded up-----	2	--	5	1	--	--	--	2	8	11
ROOMS										
1 room-----	6	3	6	17	9	44	4	2	6	40
2 rooms-----	46	13	27	22	122	30	29	12	86	17
3 rooms-----	132	102	131	219	186	111	181	85	183	102
4 rooms-----	320	280	295	309	406	316	298	417	467	160
5 rooms-----	675	596	392	259	619	417	265	432	619	289
6 rooms-----	341	339	225	185	277	196	205	315	323	137
7 rooms-----	123	98	83	83	72	70	77	171	127	44
8 or more rooms-----	59	35	26	22	41	23	62	112	103	26
Median, all housing units-----	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.8
Mean, all housing units-----	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.7
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	190	214	39	39	91	224	582	902	308	61
1, attached-----	26	11	5	3	7	270	6	88	22	2
2-----	411	450	89	65	197	167	23	261	506	61
3 or 4-----	732	574	644	496	891	365	428	206	713	450
5 to 9-----	274	184	380	459	289	93	26	35	174	193
10 to 19-----	53	30	23	52	44	54	23	36	18	21
20 to 49-----	--	--	--	--	52	--	31	--	56	22
50 or more-----	--	--	--	--	144	--	--	--	104	--
Mobile home or trailer-----	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--
Other-----	14	3	5	2	15	34	2	17	13	5
Occupied housing units-----	1 608	1 364	1 110	961	1 626	1 176	1 098	1 490	1 729	709
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	405	361	290	288	514	301	353	358	564	193
2 persons-----	540	451	323	271	452	328	381	505	458	184
3 persons-----	296	260	193	184	293	253	158	283	306	124
4 persons-----	223	198	184	134	231	178	114	202	251	115
5 persons-----	96	75	80	49	88	81	65	108	96	56
6 or more persons-----	48	19	40	35	48	35	27	34	54	37
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.24	2.21	2.32	2.21	2.16	2.38	2.01	2.27	2.16	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.42	2.36	2.66	2.70	2.42	2.42	2.39	2.30	2.33	2.68
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.15	2.11	2.24	2.13	2.07	2.35	1.50	2.18	2.03	2.29
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	1 570	1 348	1 069	928	1 569	1 136	1 084	1 455	1 673	667
1.01 to 1.50-----	29	14	27	28	48	31	9	32	45	30
1.51 or more-----	9	2	14	5	9	9	5	3	11	12
Mean-----	.50	.48	.54	.54	.52	.55	.48	.48	.49	.57
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	153	196	28	31	81	194	529	821	261	50
Less than \$20,000-----	1	--	--	1	3	1	--	--	3	--
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	1	4	1	--	3	6	2	6	8	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	9	16	--	--	7	9	5	20	8	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	23	22	5	2	12	24	32	56	52	11
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	40	60	9	12	26	37	63	144	97	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	69	88	10	13	30	97	279	408	83	14
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	7	6	3	3	--	17	119	152	9	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	2	--	--	--	--	3	18	34	1	--
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	1
\$300,000 or more-----	1	--	--	--	--	--	5	1	--	--
Median (dollars)-----	101 600	98 800	97 500	101 800	93 000	107 500	133 500	120 200	93 300	87 500
Mean (dollars)-----	105 400	98 900	103 100	107 700	90 700	107 800	137 100	124 600	95 500	97 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	1 096	835	872	815	1 253	825	525	530	1 123	547
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	296	313	298	321	277	183	373	233	327	307
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	294	307	290	318	283	239	391	276	313	304
With meals included in rent-----	1	2	--	--	2	3	1	2	1	50
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	337	413	--	--	244	154	413	225	113	50
No meals included in rent-----	1 078	821	856	810	1 233	817	518	516	1 099	541
No cash rent-----	17	12	16	5	18	5	6	12	23	5

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.							
	Tract 6513	Tract 6514	Tract 6515	Tract 6516	Tract 6517	Tract 6518	Tract 6518.99	Tract 6519
All housing units	1 131	1 363	1 256	1 690	1 056	1 306	—	912
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	981	1 269	1 191	1 608	997	1 183	—	842
Owner-occupied housing units.....	278	585	587	992	226	89	—	194
Percent of occupied housing units.....	28.3	46.1	49.3	61.7	22.7	7.5	—	23.0
White.....	247	483	421	805	157	83	—	95
Black.....	11	31	58	68	36	3	—	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	8	9	8	2	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	14	63	96	107	31	1	—	82
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	12	24	34	28	17	2	—	14
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	237	474	405	791	154	81	—	90
Renter-occupied housing units.....	703	684	604	616	771	1 094	—	648
White.....	561	548	376	467	467	876	—	245
Black.....	56	40	92	49	128	76	—	66
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	10	4	9	4	6	15	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	2	6	—	3	4	—	1
Other race.....	73	90	121	96	167	123	—	333
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	62	34	82	32	75	72	—	101
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	534	538	352	456	449	834	—	220
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	150	94	65	82	59	123	—	70
For sale only.....	11	5	7	19	10	5	—	—
For rent.....	96	39	28	25	42	104	—	51
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	14	13	11	11	3	—	—	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	2	3	3	—	3	—	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	27	35	16	24	4	11	—	12
Boarded up.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
ROOMS								
1 room.....	31	7	31	3	23	105	—	10
2 rooms.....	106	44	57	10	94	366	—	102
3 rooms.....	243	124	69	45	258	459	—	122
4 rooms.....	206	180	230	246	220	223	—	267
5 rooms.....	204	373	350	463	198	74	—	181
6 rooms.....	143	321	264	439	107	35	—	121
7 rooms.....	83	124	147	279	54	10	—	59
8 or more rooms.....	115	190	108	205	102	34	—	50
Median, all housing units.....	4.4	5.4	5.2	5.7	4.2	2.9	—	4.3
Mean, all housing units.....	4.7	5.6	5.2	5.8	4.5	3.1	—	4.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.5	5.4	5.2	5.7	4.2	2.9	—	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.1	—	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	4.9	4.4	4.9	3.7	2.8	—	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	148	297	485	789	188	71	—	86
1, attached.....	14	10	164	20	37	4	—	88
2.....	341	539	321	597	150	64	—	204
3 or 4.....	328	421	218	248	100	93	—	194
5 to 9.....	242	77	25	4	135	130	—	47
10 to 19.....	42	9	29	20	110	109	—	77
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	88	87	—	85
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	217	714	—	93
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	2
Other.....	16	10	13	10	31	32	—	36
Occupied housing units.....	981	1 269	1 191	1 608	997	1 183	—	842
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	348	347	310	401	416	830	—	308
2 persons.....	277	368	306	465	251	244	—	206
3 persons.....	133	248	255	309	137	65	—	142
4 persons.....	112	165	197	255	102	29	—	90
5 persons.....	65	82	74	108	59	10	—	60
6 or more persons.....	46	59	49	70	32	5	—	36
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.01	2.28	2.43	2.37	1.83	1.50—	—	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.58	2.47	2.60	2.49	2.45	2.10	—	2.69
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.81	2.10	2.25	2.17	1.56	1.50—	—	1.88
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	952	1 237	1 152	1 575	968	1 168	—	800
1.01 to 1.50.....	23	23	33	30	19	6	—	31
1.51 or more.....	6	9	6	3	10	9	—	11
Mean.....	.50	.46	.51	.46	.50	.46	—	.53
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	116	255	413	667	152	49	—	60
Less than \$20,000.....	—	2	3	5	2	1	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	5	8	11	12	4	1	—	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	6	8	24	35	8	—	—	5
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	20	42	54	72	23	2	—	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	28	82	175	187	38	3	—	14
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	43	85	136	297	47	19	—	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	12	18	10	44	19	10	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	6	—	5	5	6	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	2	—	3	5	4	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	—	2	—	7	1	3	—	5
Median (dollars).....	99 300	96 800	93 100	102 700	101 000	144 600	—	95 000
Mean (dollars).....	104 700	104 900	94 500	108 900	116 100	177 900	—	128 700
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	701	684	599	613	765	1 093	—	639
Median contract rent (dollars).....	355	362	244	374	400	250	—	239
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	342	351	278	361	383	312	—	279
With meals included in rent.....	5	2	5	4	2	7	—	4
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	258	338	430	253	287	227	—	369
No meals included in rent.....	682	672	576	585	751	1 079	—	625
No cash rent.....	14	10	18	24	12	7	—	10

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.						
	Tract 6520	Tract 6521	Tract 6522	Tract 6523	Tract 6524	Tract 6525	Tract 6526
All housing units	1 192	1 246	1 231	1 267	1 267	1 193	1 289
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units.....	1 117	1 171	1 182	1 230	1 181	1 102	1 141
Owner-occupied housing units.....	495	668	889	520	472	350	248
Percent of occupied housing units.....	44.3	57.0	75.2	42.3	40.0	31.8	21.7
White.....	416	623	860	513	470	342	239
Black.....	16	13	12	3	—	6	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	2	3	—	1	—	8
Other race.....	61	30	13	4	1	2	8
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	8	10	8	6	3	14
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	412	618	850	506	464	340	229
Renter-occupied housing units.....	622	503	293	710	709	752	893
White.....	508	460	279	636	690	701	707
Black.....	23	17	4	15	9	28	64
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	2	1	—	1	1	4
Other race.....	85	23	8	56	8	20	116
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	26	9	2	55	26	33	181
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	501	453	277	621	670	684	622
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units.....	75	75	49	37	86	91	148
For sale only.....	5	8	10	6	7	2	4
For rent.....	48	30	14	13	53	69	75
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	11	6	5	9	1	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	2	2	—	—	1	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	12	24	17	13	17	18	54
Boarded up.....	2	—	—	—	—	4	9
ROOMS							
1 room.....	19	3	—	2	4	1	7
2 rooms.....	49	12	4	7	22	12	40
3 rooms.....	136	74	17	64	62	84	114
4 rooms.....	180	161	110	351	245	281	408
5 rooms.....	293	338	309	495	532	484	397
6 rooms.....	250	252	329	219	282	223	196
7 rooms.....	121	154	252	68	67	72	85
8 or more rooms.....	144	252	210	61	53	36	42
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	5.6	6.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	6.0	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.6	6.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.6	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached.....	262	476	756	306	209	61	100
1, attached.....	16	26	27	40	30	2	23
2.....	324	302	340	264	276	127	164
3 or 4.....	407	390	103	516	618	793	695
5 to 9.....	144	40	—	104	86	194	276
10 to 19.....	24	—	—	16	40	7	16
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	3	1	—	1	—	1
Other.....	15	9	4	21	7	9	14
Occupied housing units.....	1 117	1 171	1 182	1 230	1 181	1 102	1 141
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person.....	284	265	294	315	287	227	257
2 persons.....	352	367	387	410	379	345	279
3 persons.....	206	225	195	256	214	242	228
4 persons.....	154	186	195	150	175	177	197
5 persons.....	80	84	78	75	80	81	96
6 or more persons.....	41	44	33	24	46	30	84
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.28	2.37	2.27	2.23	2.30	2.44	2.65
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.69	2.59	2.33	2.34	2.29	2.44	2.90
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.03	2.13	2.09	2.15	2.31	2.44	2.58
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less.....	1 090	1 153	1 173	1 197	1 138	1 059	1 030
1.01 to 1.50.....	22	14	8	28	36	36	87
1.51 or more.....	5	4	1	5	7	7	24
Mean.....	.48	.44	.41	.49	.50	.53	.60
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	224	412	677	266	163	54	71
Less than \$20,000.....	1	1	6	1	2	—	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	5	4	6	3	5	2	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	8	20	18	8	14	4	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	19	36	33	30	10	11	10
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	48	64	93	57	38	19	21
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	97	169	349	117	69	13	24
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	28	61	134	49	18	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	12	24	23	1	5	3	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3	21	8	—	—	1	2
\$300,000 or more.....	3	12	7	—	2	1	—
Median (dollars).....	112 100	120 300	127 100	110 800	107 400	90 000	91 700
Mean (dollars).....	123 300	137 600	131 700	115 000	112 600	104 700	97 600
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	622	502	293	710	706	752	891
Median contract rent (dollars).....	319	320	389	251	279	261	309
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	316	322	375	270	287	265	300
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	3	—	1	3
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	387	—	288	—	163	280
No meals included in rent.....	611	490	276	692	685	740	876
No cash rent.....	11	11	17	15	21	11	12

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.		Remainder of Bristol County					
	Tract 6527	Tract 6528	Tract 6171	Tract 6503 (pt.)	Tract 6531	Tract 6532	Tract 6533	Tract 6541
All housing units	1 900	1 424	2 906	—	3 100	3 232	3 657	2 042
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 692	1 374	2 722	—	2 998	3 063	3 129	1 982
Owner-occupied housing units.....	409	983	2 437	—	2 379	2 560	2 417	1 737
Percent of occupied housing units.....	24.2	71.5	89.5	—	79.4	83.6	77.2	87.6
White.....	404	975	2 382	—	2 335	2 482	2 396	1 714
Black.....	1	1	9	—	7	19	6	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	9	—	1	2	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	6	—	12	17	6	2
Other race.....	4	7	31	—	24	40	8	13
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	12	16	—	15	30	16	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	399	964	2 368	—	2 327	2 459	2 382	1 707
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 283	391	285	—	619	503	712	245
White.....	1 159	384	282	—	575	491	682	245
Black.....	43	3	1	—	8	2	7	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	3	—	3	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	1	1	—	5	3	3	—
Other race.....	74	3	1	—	28	6	19	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	103	4	2	—	8	9	9	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 098	381	280	—	572	484	681	243
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	208	50	184	—	102	169	528	60
For sale only.....	1	5	27	—	30	53	95	18
For rent.....	172	10	6	—	12	30	24	6
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	11	16	—	18	35	34	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	4	71	—	19	15	346	8
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	29	20	64	—	23	36	29	19
Boarded up.....	7	1	2	—	1	5	—	1
ROOMS								
1 room.....	36	1	4	—	9	1	20	4
2 rooms.....	214	10	20	—	51	23	185	18
3 rooms.....	198	35	105	—	204	71	243	123
4 rooms.....	431	201	317	—	458	532	346	343
5 rooms.....	621	502	652	—	773	930	725	505
6 rooms.....	264	423	724	—	713	790	735	488
7 rooms.....	84	156	523	—	482	433	587	297
8 or more rooms.....	52	96	561	—	410	452	816	264
Median, all housing units.....	4.6	5.4	6.0	—	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.6
Mean, all housing units.....	4.5	5.6	6.2	—	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.7	5.4	6.0	—	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.6	6.2	—	5.9	5.8	6.4	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	5.2	4.4	—	4.1	4.7	3.4	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	133	799	2 669	—	2 573	2 542	2 953	1 604
2, attached.....	10	13	39	—	37	46	130	22
3.....	272	426	107	—	90	441	122	95
3 or 4.....	738	157	44	—	42	144	108	30
5 to 9.....	481	14	5	—	70	28	189	13
10 to 19.....	15	10	—	—	97	1	81	31
20 to 49.....	48	—	—	—	133	—	35	—
50 or more.....	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	35	—	36	17	9	239
Other.....	15	5	7	—	22	13	30	8
Occupied housing units.....	1 692	1 374	2 722	—	2 998	3 063	3 129	1 982
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	569	302	347	—	539	471	805	303
2 persons.....	470	477	732	—	926	940	1 003	540
3 persons.....	304	262	568	—	631	677	500	443
4 persons.....	202	209	656	—	574	632	526	440
5 persons.....	84	90	299	—	235	255	215	177
6 or more persons.....	63	34	120	—	93	88	80	79
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.09	2.31	3.00	—	2.55	2.68	2.26	2.83
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.34	3.08	—	2.74	2.78	2.48	2.96
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.96	2.22	2.22	—	1.96	2.25	1.50	1.96
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 615	1 356	2 684	—	2 954	3 021	3 103	1 951
1.01 to 1.50.....	58	15	35	—	32	40	20	29
1.51 or more.....	19	3	3	—	12	2	6	2
Mean.....	53	46	50	—	49	49	43	52
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	119	711	2 083	—	2 103	2 202	2 117	1 346
Less than \$20,000.....	2	3	9	—	5	5	5	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	9	11	—	7	15	12	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	6	26	20	—	47	49	22	18
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	14	51	61	—	116	105	64	45
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	23	89	135	—	189	235	102	113
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	52	340	688	—	852	884	542	586
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	16	148	716	—	568	528	548	378
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	3	25	261	—	205	206	280	137
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3	11	104	—	58	83	190	45
\$300,000 or more.....	1	9	78	—	56	92	352	13
Median (dollars).....	109 500	123 200	156 500	—	140 600	140 000	174 600	141 900
Mean (dollars).....	113 400	130 400	166 900	—	150 200	153 900	214 700	149 900
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 283	390	267	—	603	490	676	239
Median contract rent (dollars).....	306	308	449	—	258	405	303	418
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	293	326	486	—	338	414	380	424
With meals included in rent.....	4	—	—	—	2	—	3	3
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	278	—	—	—	188	—	463	583
No meals included in rent.....	1 261	374	237	—	563	455	635	207
No cash rent.....	18	16	30	—	38	35	38	29

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 Bristol County—Con.					Plymouth County		
	Tract 6542	Tract 6551	Tract 6552	Tract 6553	Tract 6554	Tract 5411	Tract 5601	Tract 5611
All housing units.....	1 484	1 332	2 108	1 445	2 208	1 342	2 948	2 045
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 446	1 217	2 025	1 391	1 726	1 289	2 232	1 587
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 134	1 042	1 194	840	1 381	1 193	1 660	1 225
Percent of occupied housing units.....	78.4	85.6	59.0	60.4	80.0	92.6	74.4	77.2
White.....	1 121	1 006	1 183	821	1 355	1 169	1 617	1 115
Black.....	6	10	1	4	4	14	10	27
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	3	1	1	4	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	2	4	6	—	8	2
Other race.....	3	20	7	10	12	9	24	80
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	6	10	4	5	8	13	19
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 118	1 001	1 175	818	1 351	1 163	1 606	1 105
Renter-occupied housing units.....	312	175	831	551	345	96	572	362
White.....	304	173	807	539	340	92	556	334
Black.....	—	—	10	2	1	—	2	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	2	2	—	3	2
Other race.....	2	2	14	6	2	3	10	12
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	3	14	1	1	1	2	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	303	170	801	539	339	92	554	328
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	38	115	83	54	482	53	716	458
For sale only.....	5	7	13	8	16	4	23	25
For rent.....	9	6	28	24	4	2	29	11
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	11	37	9	3	8	4	10	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	37	1	2	414	37	628	398
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other vacant.....	12	28	32	17	40	5	26	15
Boarded up.....	—	2	—	3	7	—	—	3
ROOMS								
1 room.....	7	1	9	8	32	1	5	1
2 rooms.....	62	15	231	99	56	15	42	27
3 rooms.....	117	76	213	154	205	37	127	70
4 rooms.....	264	241	307	250	548	136	393	196
5 rooms.....	451	350	552	312	551	238	557	340
6 rooms.....	327	337	446	260	427	346	665	403
7 rooms.....	140	184	194	196	197	256	496	348
8 or more rooms.....	116	128	156	166	192	313	663	660
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.0	6.2	6.0	6.5
Mean, all housing units.....	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.1	6.3	6.2	6.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	6.2	6.0	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.3	6.4	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.5	5.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 043	1 114	1 103	783	1 991	1 284	2 603	1 881
1, attached.....	11	55	43	21	25	8	29	18
2.....	206	45	332	269	127	19	130	60
3 or 4.....	69	22	171	154	25	6	91	36
5 to 9.....	66	31	43	76	5	—	17	16
10 to 19.....	14	19	70	26	1	11	1	4
20 to 49.....	—	—	44	99	—	—	50	—
50 or more.....	—	—	274	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	62	4	2	—	22	5	11	2
Other.....	13	42	26	17	12	9	16	28
Occupied housing units.....	1 446	1 217	2 025	1 391	1 726	1 289	2 232	1 587
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	334	211	659	426	414	159	484	364
2 persons.....	513	390	610	423	595	369	782	536
3 persons.....	272	264	343	237	330	280	388	251
4 persons.....	201	217	278	184	239	300	374	255
5 persons.....	90	102	99	87	102	126	148	124
6 or more persons.....	36	33	36	34	46	55	56	57
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.26	2.53	2.08	2.14	2.25	2.92	2.31	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.40	2.63	2.45	2.48	2.30	3.00	2.43	2.34
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.58	1.98	1.50	1.56	2.04	2.08	1.90	2.14
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 431	1 201	2 001	1 379	1 700	1 271	2 213	1 570
1.01 to 1.50.....	13	15	21	10	21	15	16	15
1.51 or more.....	2	1	3	2	5	3	3	2
Mean.....	.48	.49	.47	.46	.46	.48	.42	.40
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	915	914	976	674	1 235	980	1 468	1 077
Less than \$20,000.....	4	2	3	2	5	1	—	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3	6	15	12	26	5	2	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	20	20	32	11	51	10	5	9
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	52	55	74	52	101	35	19	28
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	190	136	140	102	190	39	61	60
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	530	430	552	328	545	301	303	212
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	102	214	116	121	196	326	427	216
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	11	39	34	29	62	148	249	156
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3	6	10	12	29	72	153	94
\$300,000 or more.....	—	6	—	5	30	43	249	294
Median (dollars).....	116 000	129 500	118 300	122 100	120 000	162 500	190 000	201 800
Mean (dollars).....	118 400	131 800	121 300	128 900	132 200	173 800	219 300	250 300
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	310	165	828	544	330	85	553	347
Median contract rent (dollars).....	319	418	269	410	452	507	528	556
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	319	451	321	384	449	517	541	590
With meals included in rent.....	2	—	3	2	—	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	338	—	213	313	—	213	50	725
No meals included in rent.....	291	155	795	527	303	57	509	286
No cash rent.....	17	10	30	15	27	27	43	60

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	New Bedford, MA MSA		Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County			
	Total	New Bedford city	Total	New Bedford city	Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6509	Tract 6510.02	Tract 6511	Tract 6513
Occupied housing units	60 527	34 411	55 644	34 411	4 883	1 415	927	1 277	1 582	808
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	36 610	15 914	32 709	15 914	3 901	944	329	890	583	247
Percent of occupied housing units	60.5	46.2	58.8	46.2	79.9	66.7	35.5	69.7	36.9	30.6
Renter-occupied housing units	23 917	18 497	22 935	18 497	982	471	598	387	999	561
Percent of occupied housing units	39.5	53.8	41.2	53.8	20.1	33.3	64.5	30.3	63.1	69.4
ROOMS										
1 room	353	296	348	296	5	2	40	2	3	13
2 rooms	2 070	1 337	2 006	1 337	64	24	18	6	81	81
3 rooms	4 573	3 095	4 385	3 095	188	130	80	72	144	159
4 rooms	10 523	6 872	9 970	6 872	553	419	201	311	356	140
5 rooms	16 825	10 723	16 029	10 723	836	629	328	435	516	157
6 rooms	12 823	6 884	11 714	6 884	1 109	823	177	288	287	101
7 rooms	6 777	2 886	5 889	2 886	112	112	61	145	67	90
8 or more rooms	6 543	2 318	5 303	2 318	1 240	62	22	101	100	46
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.0	6.2	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.6	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.5	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	32 068	11 027	27 658	11 027	4 410	846	215	824	286	123
1, attached	1 049	674	1 012	674	37	58	124	55	15	11
2	8 506	6 644	8 329	6 644	177	39	157	181	443	239
3 or 4	10 834	9 994	10 719	9 994	115	5	304	164	572	234
5 to 9	3 681	3 200	3 655	3 200	26	16	73	26	120	161
10 to 19	1 158	843	1 143	843	15	195	38	13	10	27
20 to 49	822	489	1 441	489	48	184	—	—	38	—
50 or more	1 441	1 168	1 441	1 168	—	—	—	—	88	—
Mobile home or trailer	490	88	479	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	478	284	434	284	44	13	16	13	10	13
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	15 230	9 843	14 266	9 843	964	295	264	325	524	299
2 persons	18 771	10 617	17 157	10 617	1 614	466	269	452	421	235
3 persons	11 144	6 100	10 273	6 100	871	273	185	231	283	104
4 persons	9 587	4 830	8 688	4 830	889	249	130	160	222	88
5 persons	4 002	2 004	3 619	2 004	383	91	57	84	86	50
6 or more persons	1 793	1 017	1 641	1 017	152	41	22	25	32	19
Median, occupied housing units	2.30	2.19	2.29	2.19	2.42	2.39	2.24	2.19	2.13	1.95
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.51	2.41	2.51	2.41	2.53	2.45	2.41	2.28	2.32	2.51
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.94	1.98	1.93	1.98	1.98	1.99	2.13	1.93	1.99	1.72
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	59 385	33 579	54 548	33 579	4 837	1 385	905	1 258	1 539	790
1.01 to 1.50	933	664	202	664	39	23	18	16	34	16
1.51 or more	48	168	48	168	7	3	4	3	9	2
Mean	1.48	1.49	1.48	1.49	1.43	1.54	1.51	1.46	1.48	1.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	27 504	9 852	24 139	9 852	3 365	777	190	762	253	105
Less than \$20,000	102	55	99	55	3	2	1	3	3	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	263	142	254	142	9	3	6	6	8	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999	648	342	629	342	19	9	9	19	5	5
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1 608	828	1 537	828	71	24	24	54	27	17
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 421	1 786	3 288	1 786	133	57	37	132	94	24
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11 507	4 931	10 746	4 931	761	566	94	379	40	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5 751	4 815	5 390	4 815	936	105	16	138	80	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2 017	1 473	1 473	1 473	544	105	16	138	9	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	922	79	610	79	312	3	3	33	1	1
\$300,000 or more	1 265	67	688	67	577	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	133 300	116 600	128 500	116 600	185 100	129 100	106 900	119 600	93 100	101 300
Mean (dollars)	150 700	121 100	141 100	121 100	219 400	128 600	107 200	124 300	95 500	105 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23 702	18 448	22 761	18 448	941	467	591	385	998	559
Median contract rent (dollars)	316	307	312	307	536	517	211	281	323	352
Mean contract rent (dollars)	332	311	323	311	560	458	251	288	312	340
With meals included in rent	57	40	54	40	3	1	3	—	1	4
Mean contract rent (dollars)	331	316	331	316	329	513	154	113	113	301
No meals included in rent	22 866	18 019	22 053	18 019	813	458	583	375	974	544
No cash rent	779	389	654	389	125	8	5	10	23	11

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units with a White Householder: 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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.				Plymouth County				
	Troct 6514	Troct 6515	Troct 6516	Troct 6517		Troct 6519	Troct 6520	Troct 6526	Remainder of Bristol County	Troct 6511
Occupied housing units -----	1 031	797	1 272	624	340	924	946	2 973	1 449
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units-----	483	421	805	157	95	416	239	2 482	1 115
Percent of occupied housing units-----	46.8	52.8	63.3	25.2	27.9	45.0	25.3	83.5	76.9
Renter-occupied housing units-----	548	376	467	467	245	508	707	491	334
Percent of occupied housing units-----	53.2	47.2	36.7	74.8	72.1	55.0	74.7	16.5	23.1
ROOMS									
1 room-----	5	15	1	19	5	13	7	—	1
2 rooms-----	32	42	5	75	74	35	26	18	20
3 rooms-----	88	35	35	175	44	102	84	61	54
4 rooms-----	144	135	182	113	69	142	275	482	139
5 rooms-----	268	221	333	86	66	227	285	850	224
6 rooms-----	236	174	331	60	45	198	165	740	292
7 rooms-----	102	100	224	32	16	93	69	403	257
8 or more rooms-----	156	75	161	64	21	114	35	419	462
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.4	5.3	5.7	3.9	4.2	5.2	4.8	5.6	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.6	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.8	4.5	5.0	3.3	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached-----	239	324	626	131	47	207	90	2 366	1 325
1, attached-----	7	62	11	10	28	14	20	462	11
2-----	403	226	455	80	67	252	171	399	43
3 or 4-----	308	140	152	62	64	315	526	128	32
5 to 9-----	60	19	18	85	13	107	166	10	11
10 to 19-----	6	1	—	49	13	19	11	—	3
20 to 49-----	—	—	—	57	16	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	136	81	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	17	—
Other-----	8	6	7	14	9	10	11	11	23
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person-----	301	224	341	325	146	233	221	462	332
2 persons-----	305	207	376	160	71	292	243	915	494
3 persons-----	193	166	236	54	54	168	193	660	226
4 persons-----	122	129	195	52	36	128	157	608	240
5 persons-----	62	47	77	23	19	67	68	284	112
6 or more persons-----	20	24	47	10	20	36	64	84	45
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.20	2.34	2.28	1.50	1.84	2.50	2.55	2.67	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.42	2.56	2.41	2.79	2.84	2.74	2.88	2.76	2.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.00	2.03	2.06	1.50	1.50	2.02	2.44	2.25	2.13
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less-----	1 007	781	1 254	615	327	900	873	2 933	1 437
1.01 to 1.50-----	18	14	16	7	11	21	58	38	11
1.51 or more-----	6	2	2	2	2	3	15	2	1
Mean-----	.45	.48	.44	.44	.55	.48	.58	.49	.39
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	211	281	548	107	38	181	70	2 134	974
Less than \$20,000-----	1	2	5	1	—	1	2	5	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	4	10	6	2	3	4	2	14	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	7	16	30	5	3	5	8	48	5
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	36	34	149	15	4	14	10	100	21
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	65	124	251	24	8	42	20	229	40
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	72	88	38	34	12	73	24	654	173
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	16	7	5	16	2	26	2	196	136
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	6	—	3	4	1	11	—	201	55
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	2	—	7	5	—	3	2	82	17
\$300,000 or more-----	2	—	—	1	5	3	—	69	290
Median (dollars)-----	97 800	93 300	104 200	108 600	103 600	112 300	92 200	140 000	215 700
Mean (dollars)-----	107 500	94 200	111 000	123 400	149 600	125 300	97 700	153 900	282 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	548	372	464	466	245	508	705	478	321
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	354	268	363	380	175	315	296	402	559
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	343	294	351	370	236	312	291	412	598
With meals included-----	2	4	3	2	2	—	1	—	1
Mean (dollars)-----	338	510	287	287	313	—	313	—	725
No meals included in rent-----	538	351	441	454	239	498	693	445	264
No cash rent-----	8	17	20	10	4	10	11	33	56

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County
		Total	New Bedford city	
Occupied housing units -----	1 619	1 551	1 448	164
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	478	427	355	36
Percent of occupied housing units -----	29.5	27.5	24.5	22.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 141	1 124	1 093	128
Percent of occupied housing units -----	70.5	72.5	75.5	78.0
ROOMS				
1 room -----	25	25	25	1
2 rooms -----	43	61	58	9
3 rooms -----	205	203	198	32
4 rooms -----	463	441	419	38
5 rooms -----	402	383	365	38
6 rooms -----	219	208	181	16
7 rooms -----	127	117	104	18
8 or more rooms -----	125	113	101	22
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.2	6.3	7.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	404	345	274	29
1, attached -----	145	145	141	11
2 -----	240	237	231	23
3 or 4 -----	359	355	350	19
5 to 9 -----	200	199	195	16
10 to 19 -----	102	101	93	22
20 to 49 -----	55	55	52	11
50 or more -----	86	86	86	28
Mobile home or trailer -----	1	1	—	—
Other -----	27	27	26	5
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	398	376	360	46
2 persons -----	443	426	392	42
3 persons -----	237	225	306	33
4 persons -----	221	212	189	14
5 persons -----	142	137	131	17
6 or more persons -----	78	75	70	12
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.43	2.44	2.43	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.59	2.63	2.55	2.63
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.25
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	1 543	1 478	1 377	155
1.01 to 1.50 -----	62	59	57	6
1.51 or more -----	14	14	14	3
Mean -----	.55	.56	.56	.56
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	348	302	243	24
Less than \$20,000 -----	2	1	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	17	7	6	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	13	13	12	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	37	33	30	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	178	170	65	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	147	129	101	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	45	37	24	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	8	6	2	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	5	4	2	—
\$300,000 or more -----	6	2	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	112 500	110 700	103 600	95 000
Mean (dollars) -----	120 900	116 100	108 900	104 800
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 132	1 118	1 087	127
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	359	359	359	419
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	344	342	341	404
With meals included in rent -----	6	6	6	—
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	258	258	258	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1 120	1 109	1 076	127
No meals included in rent -----	8	5	3	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)	
		Total	New Bedford city
Occupied housing units -----	197	194	154
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	79	77	49
Percent of occupied housing units -----	40.1	39.7	31.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	118	117	105
Percent of occupied housing units -----	59.9	60.3	68.2
ROOMS			
1 room -----	5	5	3
2 rooms -----	18	17	13
3 rooms -----	26	25	19
4 rooms -----	46	46	39
5 rooms -----	29	29	25
6 rooms -----	37	36	29
7 rooms -----	19	19	12
8 or more rooms -----	17	17	14
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.6	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.2	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	68	66	42
2, attached -----	13	11	11
3 or 4 -----	27	26	22
5 or 9 -----	28	28	27
10 or 19 -----	24	24	21
20 or 49 -----	11	11	9
50 or more -----	7	7	6
Mobile home or trailer -----	13	13	13
Other -----	1	1	1
	5	5	3
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	64	62	47
2 persons -----	44	44	38
3 persons -----	37	36	30
4 persons -----	33	33	25
5 persons -----	11	11	8
6 or more persons -----	8	8	6
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.28	2.30	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.00	3.03	3.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.88	1.90	1.98
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	192	189	149
1.01 to 1.50 -----	4	4	4
1.51 or more -----	1	1	1
Mean -----	.51	.51	.52
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	60	59	36
Less than \$20,000 -----	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	3	3	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	4	4	4
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	13	13	11
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	10	10	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	21	21	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	5	5	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	2	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	1	-
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	100,000	99,200	80,000
Mean (dollars) -----	109,000	106,200	90,400
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	116	115	104
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	350	344	353
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	319	318	321
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	90	90	90
No meals included in rent -----	113	112	101
No cash rent -----	2	2	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	New Bedford, MA MSA		Bristol County (pt.)	
	Total	New Bedford city	Total	New Bedford city
Occupied housing units	210	119	194	119
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	105	36	94	36
Percent of occupied housing units	50.0	30.3	48.5	30.3
Renter-occupied housing units	105	83	100	83
Percent of occupied housing units	50.0	69.7	51.5	69.7
ROOMS				
1 room	4	3	4	3
2 rooms	14	11	13	11
3 rooms	33	22	31	22
4 rooms	27	22	27	22
5 rooms	59	23	57	23
6 rooms	42	22	40	22
7 rooms	19	8	18	8
8 or more rooms	32	24	32	24
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	4.5	5.1	4.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	5.3	4.1	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	107	32	95	32
1, attached	7	7	7	7
2	18	13	17	13
3 or 4	35	34	35	34
5 to 9	17	13	16	13
10 to 19	8	7	8	7
20 to 49	9	7	7	7
50 or more	6	6	6	6
Mobile home or trailer	6	6	6	6
Other	3	—	3	—
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	43	29	41	29
2 persons	41	26	37	26
3 persons	39	24	35	24
4 persons	42	16	37	16
5 persons	25	14	25	14
6 or more persons	20	10	19	10
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.04	2.69	3.04	2.69
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.67	3.07	3.72	3.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.40	2.53	2.41	2.53
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	193	108	177	108
1.01 to 1.50	13	10	13	10
1.51 or more	4	1	4	1
Mean .....	.70	.72	.71	.72
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	91	29	82	29
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1	1	1	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4	4	4	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999	9	6	9	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	32	14	32	14
\$150,000 to \$199,999	18	6	15	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999	14	1	11	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5	—	4	—
\$300,000 or more	8	—	6	—
Median (dollars)	149,400	131,300	143,800	131,300
Mean (dollars)	179,500	130,700	171,000	130,700
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	105	83	100	83
Median contract rent (dollars)	402	381	401	381
Mean contract rent (dollars)	386	353	381	353
With meals included in rent	213	—	213	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	99	79	94	79
No meals included in rent	5	4	5	4
No cash rent	—	—	—	—

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	New Bedford, MA MSA		Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County		
	Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6509	Tract 6511	Tract 6515	Tract 6526	
Occupied housing units	2 224	2 010	182	137	116	195	
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	504	351	5	17	34	14	
Percent of occupied housing units	22.7	17.5	2.7	12.4	29.3	7.2	
Renter-occupied housing units	1 720	1 659	177	120	82	181	
Percent of occupied housing units	77.3	82.5	97.3	87.6	70.7	92.8	
ROOMS							
1 room	34	32	1	3	4	1	
2 rooms	158	150	11	11	4	20	
3 rooms	283	270	22	24	4	12	
4 rooms	426	408	64	43	11	81	
5 rooms	494	461	65	37	30	56	
6 rooms	278	222	15	7	13	18	
7 rooms	119	88	4	7	8	5	
8 or more rooms	101	73	—	3	8	2	
Median, occupied housing units	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.3	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.2	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	398	248	4	9	33	9	
1, attached	289	280	99	1	44	9	
2	311	292	3	18	22	23	
3 or 4	552	539	40	58	12	67	
5 to 9	101	347	12	22	—	80	
10 to 19	101	93	11	7	1	—	
20 to 49	63	60	—	15	—	—	
50 or more	90	89	—	5	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer	3	2	—	—	—	—	
Other	61	60	13	2	4	5	
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	400	355	26	28	10	29	
2 persons	494	441	36	27	28	35	
3 persons	502	450	46	33	27	37	
4 persons	420	377	39	31	27	40	
5 persons	238	223	21	11	15	32	
6 or more persons	170	164	15	7	19	22	
Median, occupied housing units	2.93	2.96	3.14	2.91	3.24	3.41	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.00	3.07	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.92	2.95	3.15	2.89	3.21	3.40	
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	1 949	1 737	158	118	99	145	
1.01 to 1.50	189	187	18	15	13	36	
1.51 or more	86	86	6	6	4	14	
Mean .....	.70	.72	.79	.75	.74	.81
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	306	187	2	7	22	3	
Less than \$20,000	3	3	—	—	—	—	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	6	4	—	—	—	—	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	13	9	—	—	—	—	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	18	14	—	—	—	—	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	49	37	—	—	—	—	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	135	93	1	3	8	1	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	58	26	—	—	10	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	10	2	—	—	2	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	7	1	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	123 200	113 300	112 500	88 300	103 600	67 500	
Mean (dollars)	131 400	112 800	116 300	95 700	105 900	53 800	
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 691	1 632	167	119	81	181	
Median contract rent (dollars)	321	321	158	372	169	368	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	315	312	205	355	248	350	
With meals included in rent	15	16	2	—	1	3	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	208	208	150	—	213	280	
No meals included in rent	1 653	1 599	165	119	78	178	
No cash rent	22	17	—	—	2	—	

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	New Bedford, MA, MSA		Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County			
	Total	New Bedford city	Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6509	Tract 6511	Tract 6515	Tract 6526
Occupied housing units -----	59 391	33 425	54 543	33 425	873	1 490	757	851
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	36 261	15 681	32 387	15 681	325	574	405	229
Percent of occupied housing units -----	61.1	46.9	59.4	46.9	37.2	38.5	53.5	26.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	23 130	17 744	22 156	17 744	548	916	352	622
Percent of occupied housing units -----	38.9	53.1	40.6	53.1	62.8	61.5	46.5	73.1
ROOMS								
1 room -----	337	281	332	281	40	2	15	6
2 rooms -----	1 986	1 256	1 973	1 256	14	64	41	16
3 rooms -----	4 441	2 972	4 254	2 972	74	127	30	79
4 rooms -----	10 246	6 617	9 698	6 617	188	327	127	239
5 rooms -----	16 534	10 427	15 705	10 427	305	489	208	259
6 rooms -----	12 660	6 753	11 557	6 753	170	279	171	152
7 rooms -----	6 705	2 840	5 820	2 840	21	103	94	66
8 or more rooms -----	6 482	2 279	5 254	2 279	22	99	71	34
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached -----	31 802	10 871	27 421	10 871	212	279	310	85
1, attached -----	963	595	927	595	99	14	57	13
2 -----	8 335	6 489	8 160	6 489	155	431	212	110
3 or 4 -----	10 529	9 699	10 416	9 699	291	533	134	493
5 to 9 -----	3 507	3 028	3 481	3 028	67	105	19	130
10 to 19 -----	1 122	808	1 107	808	36	6	19	11
20 to 49 -----	793	461	745	461	—	27	—	—
50 or more -----	1 393	1 121	1 393	1 121	—	86	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	487	86	477	86	—	—	1	—
Other -----	460	267	416	267	13	9	5	9
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person -----	15 006	9 651	14 052	9 651	253	507	221	208
2 persons -----	18 521	10 392	16 914	10 392	261	405	197	222
3 persons -----	10 884	5 875	9 021	5 875	169	255	156	173
4 persons -----	9 345	4 644	8 469	4 644	120	200	119	140
5 persons -----	3 893	1 905	3 314	1 905	52	80	46	56
6 or more persons -----	1 722	951	1 722	951	18	43	24	52
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.29	2.18	2.28	2.18	2.20	2.09	2.30	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.51	2.40	2.51	2.40	2.41	2.31	2.55	2.91
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.91	1.95	1.91	1.95	2.06	1.91	1.93	2.35
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less -----	58 366	32 709	53 564	32 709	859	1 457	746	799
1.01 to 1.50 -----	854	586	815	586	12	27	10	43
1.51 or more -----	171	130	164	130	2	6	1	9
Mean -----	.47	.48	.48	.48	.50	.47	.47	.56
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	27 295	9 732	23 950	9 732	188	248	274	68
Less than \$20,000 -----	100	53	97	53	1	3	2	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	239	140	231	140	6	8	10	8
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	642	338	623	338	9	8	16	2
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	1 396	766	1 325	766	24	49	34	9
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 393	1 766	3 262	1 766	36	91	122	20
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	1 419	4 869	1 661	4 869	93	79	83	24
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 703	4 770	5 470	4 770	16	7	7	2
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	2 008	232	1 467	232	3	1	—	—
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	608	79	579	79	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	1 258	67	1 191	67	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	133 300	116 600	128 500	116 600	106 900	93 400	93 000	93 300
Mean (dollars) -----	150 800	121 100	141 200	121 100	107 100	95 600	93 600	99 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	22 924	17 704	21 991	17 704	544	916	349	620
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	312	306	315	306	216	314	281	281
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	332	313	323	313	254	308	290	283
With meals included in rent -----	449	335	449	335	1	1	3	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	344	333	345	333	163	113	609	—
No meals included in rent -----	22 109	17 291	21 301	17 291	538	892	331	609
No cash rent -----	763	378	638	378	5	23	15	11

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	New Bedford, MA MSA		Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)	New Bedford city, Bristol County					Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Bristol County				
	New Bedford	MA MSA	Total	New Bedford city		Tract 6503	Tract 6501.01	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6502.01	Tract 6502.02		Tract 6503 (pt.)	Tract 6504	Tract 6505	Tract 6506
ANCESTRY															
All persons.....	175 705		161 374	99 922	14 331	4 837	4 247	2 777	2 259	3 354	4 076	3 363	2 957		
Ancestry specified.....	166 468		152 659	94 355	13 809	4 578	3 930	2 676	2 116	3 199	3 714	3 184	2 835		
Single ancestry.....	119 393		111 765	73 898	7 628	3 493	3 065	1 968	1 495	2 241	3 041	2 445	2 447		
Multiple ancestry.....	47 075		40 894	20 457	6 181	1 085	865	708	621	958	673	739	388		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	9 237		8 715	5 567	522	259	317	101	143	155	362	179	122		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported.....	351 410		322 748	199 844	28 662	9 674	8 494	5 554	4 518	6 708	8 152	6 726	5 914		
Arab.....	1 212		1 133	649	79	21	5	28	—	—	—	—	—		
Austrian.....	205		190	75	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Belgian.....	64		58	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Canadian.....	874		723	386	151	15	5	9	6	29	80	33	18		
Czech.....	149		119	63	30	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Danish.....	420		295	109	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dutch.....	620		455	182	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
English.....	26 464		22 339	9 893	4 323	553	480	364	282	379	304	224	96		
Finnish.....	297		231	43	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
French (except Basque).....	23 367		21 380	11 916	1 987	935	570	509	423	830	511	663	239		
French Canadian.....	12 465		11 625	6 427	840	798	227	387	367	586	455	367	206		
German.....	6 864		5 410	2 531	1 454	164	146	35	51	146	74	54	61		
Greek.....	1 192		1 077	46	115	153	25	12	34	12	—	7	—		
Hungarian.....	122		113	46	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Irish.....	20 235		17 088	8 428	3 147	407	362	216	225	257	172	252	64		
Italian.....	6 284		5 452	2 383	832	118	133	50	86	62	24	123	67		
Lithuanian.....	299		234	76	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Norwegian.....	942		788	216	154	6	12	13	9	—	—	6	—		
Norwegian.....	8 529		7 756	4 088	2 42	244	107	328	201	242	168	198	108		
Polish.....	70 633		68 513	45 091	2 120	1 779	1 874	1 227	828	1 358	2 264	1 718	2 015		
Portuguese.....	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Romanian.....	48		41	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Russian.....	1 052		924	490	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scottish.....	1 320		1 107	550	213	43	36	25	16	19	27	19	14		
Scottish-Irish.....	2 332		1 447	611	683	71	12	8	17	13	14	47	—		
Slovak.....	9 246		8 215	7 443	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Subsaharan African.....	1 019		831	511	648	62	105	7	44	31	21	—	77		
Swedish.....	1 319		953	283	366	23	7	—	—	—	—	9	5		
Swiss.....	104		81	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ukrainian.....	110		131	47	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
United States or American.....	3 951		3 526	2 274	355	73	110	39	11	62	104	53	77		
Welsh.....	352		250	64	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	280		223	229	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Yugoslavian.....	33		33	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other ancestries.....	148 405		139 161	93 327	9 244	4 125	4 240	2 237	1 885	2 639	3 851	2 859	2 764		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	223		223	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American.....	106		106	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—		
Costa Rican.....	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan.....	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran.....	7		7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan.....	15		15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—		
Panamanian.....	25		25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran.....	59		59	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified.....	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American.....	105		79	59	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Argentinean.....	5		5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilean.....	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian.....	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian.....	50		31	31	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian.....	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan.....	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American.....	43		43	23	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.												
	Tract 6507	Tract 6508	Tract 6509	Tract 6510.01	Tract 6510.02	Tract 6511	Tract 6512	Tract 6513	Tract 6514	Tract 6515	Tract 6516	Tract 6517	Tract 6518
All persons	2 461	3 981	3 054	2 555	4 021	4 253	1 926	2 612	3 552	3 175	4 383	2 670	1 861
Ancestry specified.....	2 377	3 865	2 800	2 494	3 870	4 124	1 864	2 435	3 259	3 025	4 137	2 153	1 694
Single ancestry.....	1 905	3 097	2 283	1 862	2 749	2 897	1 556	1 630	2 360	2 370	2 838	1 897	1 420
Multiple ancestry.....	472	768	517	632	1 121	1 227	308	805	899	655	1 299	256	274
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	84	116	254	61	151	129	62	177	293	150	246	517	167
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	4 922	7 962	6 108	5 110	8 042	8 506	3 852	5 224	7 104	6 350	8 766	5 340	3 722
Arab.....	—	15	67	—	99	41	20	128	26	22	—	5	—
Austrian.....	—	—	—	6	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	11	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	17	—	—	4	5	—	24	22	24	20	14	—
Czech.....	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish.....	—	—	6	—	—	41	—	—	13	—	5	—	19
Dutch.....	—	6	—	6	12	—	6	—	9	—	30	—	—
English.....	170	334	271	380	625	473	116	370	451	340	602	141	158
French.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	309	678	354	341	337	604	271	258	453	402	615	87	154
French Canadian.....	145	218	145	120	192	307	51	144	248	207	155	117	170
German.....	21	58	48	56	138	141	37	106	91	141	141	54	113
Greek.....	9	47	23	86	66	22	14	—	20	10	28	—	—
Hungarian.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—
Irish.....	93	261	221	258	540	587	57	344	510	269	580	220	193
Italian.....	73	171	58	78	87	200	29	18	135	65	218	57	38
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	30	11	—
Lithuanian (Lithuanian).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	29	—	—
Norwegian.....	45	154	133	152	136	182	6	109	129	94	143	43	70
Polish.....	1 488	2 142	956	1 070	1 340	1 611	1 091	661	874	784	1 202	426	420
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	—	22	13	17	93	—	—	35	13	—	25	26	35
Scotch-Irish.....	—	5	5	5	74	90	5	70	19	—	35	5	5
Scottish.....	8	12	14	—	20	24	7	23	64	14	99	19	13
Slovak.....	39	—	—	24	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Slovenian.....	147	—	—	244	322	302	66	362	514	671	775	724	277
Subsaharan African.....	20	155	6	—	—	11	4	33	40	6	35	—	—
Swedish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	25	84	27	6	21	—	—	105	160	24	67	5	78
Welsh.....	11	—	—	25	106	77	92	19	12	27	5	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	22	21	27	54	38	8
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	2 268	3 550	3 379	2 214	3 681	3 729	1 829	2 376	3 259	3 241	3 791	3 292	1 926
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	50	16	—	—	—	12	—	—	6	17	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	7	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	17	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.										Remainder of Bristol County		
	Tract 6518.99	Tract 6519	Tract 6520	Tract 6521	Tract 6522	Tract 6523	Tract 6524	Tract 6525	Tract 6526	Tract 6527		Tract 6528	Tract 6171	Tract 6503 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	166	2 035	3 024	3 125	3 180	3 037	3 080	2 954	3 337	4 074	3 536	8 522	—
Ancestry specified	166	2 035	3 024	3 125	3 180	3 037	3 080	2 954	3 337	4 074	3 536	8 522	—
Single ancestry	117	1 570	2 514	2 177	2 175	2 405	2 772	2 742	2 603	3 047	2 887	8 076	—
Multiple ancestry	49	264	403	820	854	466	182	132	328	761	992	4 781	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	—	211	107	128	151	156	178	82	108	266	157	3 297	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	332	4 070	6 048	6 250	6 360	6 074	6 160	5 908	6 674	8 148	7 072	17 044	—
Arab	—	—	16	29	14	—	—	—	—	8	13	72	—
Austrian	—	—	—	35	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Belgian	—	—	—	7	38	—	6	5	—	—	5	32	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	—
Czech	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—
Danish	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	35	—
Dutch	26	127	198	289	495	148	71	28	148	508	742	1 832	—
English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finnish	17	173	158	252	289	226	122	79	178	417	462	1 680	—
French (except Basque)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	12	14	118	155	53	43	11	35	37	164	173	1 031	—
German	13	52	113	157	109	25	24	12	43	89	75	342	—
Greek	—	12	7	33	68	22	—	5	—	18	13	35	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	33	31	276	434	570	151	40	48	144	253	360	1 292	—
Italian	18	11	55	85	107	65	5	16	21	39	71	595	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	28	—
Norwegian	6	—	—	5	15	—	—	—	—	52	14	23	—
Polish	20	14	73	131	108	52	17	13	95	191	337	616	—
Portuguese	4	419	1 614	1 723	1 308	2 034	2 603	2 446	1 768	2 165	1 879	2 551	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	33	104	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	—	9	15	7	—	—	—	—	6	17	41	—
Scottish	12	—	6	15	20	—	—	—	21	32	7	118	—
Slovak	—	—	—	6	13	—	—	—	—	14	—	134	—
Slovene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Subsaharan African	—	877	448	202	120	145	31	70	206	121	22	122	—
Swedish	6	6	—	29	6	13	—	—	—	12	—	110	—
Swiss	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	—	17	57	50	125	49	102	77	166	117	54	263	—
Welsh	6	—	9	9	16	7	—	—	—	—	39	10	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	159	2 317	2 855	2 501	2 719	3 033	3 122	3 045	3 824	3 875	2 742	5 957	—
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	—	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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 Bristol County—Con.							Plymouth County				
	Tract 6531	Tract 6532	Tract 6533	Tract 6541	Tract 6542	Tract 6551	Tract 6552	Tract 6553	Tract 6554	Tract 5411	Tract 5601	Tract 5611
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....	8 406	10 859	7 979	5 951	3 603	3 379	4 844	3 542	4 367	3 921	5 933	4 477
Ancestry specified.....	8 108	10 116	7 551	5 647	3 421	3 269	4 588	3 323	4 203	3 788	5 694	4 327
Single ancestry.....	5 113	7 310	5 043	3 730	2 561	2 027	2 896	1 864	2 542	1 869	3 036	2 723
Multiple ancestry.....	2 995	2 806	2 508	1 917	860	1 242	1 692	1 459	1 861	1 919	2 658	1 604
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	298	743	428	304	182	110	256	219	164	133	239	150
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....	16 812	21 718	15 958	11 902	7 206	6 758	9 688	7 084	8 734	7 842	11 866	8 954
Arab.....	76	13	91	29	—	53	11	69	33	7	72	15
Austrian.....	38	8	6	5	—	16	9	7	—	—	—	6
Belgian.....	57	41	—	—	15	48	51	11	11	29	91	31
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	18	18	23	—	—	13	16	12	61	5	18	7
Danish.....	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	45	35	35
Dutch.....	—	64	79	13	13	13	6	5	45	24	74	67
English.....	1 845	1 319	2 127	1 030	526	720	874	708	1 265	1 249	1 790	1 286
Finnish.....	30	28	—	11	23	11	11	34	18	—	17	15
French (except Basque).....	1 162	878	835	1 230	725	475	1 051	762	663	852	725	410
French Canadian.....	673	523	243	542	627	423	429	171	536	382	375	83
German.....	418	472	580	260	157	166	196	201	87	348	534	572
Greek.....	9	62	63	35	21	6	52	—	—	—	70	45
Hungarian.....	—	38	16	—	7	—	—	6	—	—	9	—
Irish.....	934	1 340	1 340	780	282	364	798	594	766	714	1 495	938
Italian.....	315	635	470	309	65	145	155	150	230	226	367	239
Lithuanian.....	22	38	7	34	—	8	—	9	12	29	14	22
Norwegian.....	93	48	69	38	—	17	77	40	12	12	119	23
Polish.....	575	542	278	485	290	224	273	241	194	267	377	129
Portuguese.....	3 500	5 427	2 653	2 312	1 225	1 364	1 808	1 193	1 389	664	1 021	435
Romanian.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Russian.....	113	149	133	—	—	19	19	—	—	48	44	36
Scott-Irish.....	116	71	89	7	17	40	48	—	51	123	58	32
Scottish.....	156	58	220	63	18	12	24	102	51	159	287	237
Slovak.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African.....	147	200	90	17	4	67	42	88	80	105	161	382
Swedish.....	93	132	113	41	7	21	38	86	29	76	142	148
Swiss.....	26	—	10	—	—	9	—	—	—	15	—	9
Ukrainian.....	37	21	8	—	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	142	126	159	170	36	86	84	104	152	95	92	168
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	19	10	8	11	21	—	7	—	—	23	30	—
Welsh.....	33	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	5 997	9 143	6 106	4 405	3 051	2 308	3 504	2 418	2 945	2 265	3 639	3 340
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social 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	Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Bristol County	New Bedford city, Bristol County					
	New Bedford, MA MSA	Total			New Bedford city	Tract 6503	Tract 6501.01	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6502.01	Tract 6502.02	Tract 6503 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	175 705	161 374	99 922	14 331	3 354	4 837	4 247	2 777	2 259	3 354
Native.....	149 371	135 524	79 057	13 847	2 955	4 080	3 501	2 460	1 946	2 955
Foreign born.....	26 334	25 850	20 865	484	399	757	746	317	313	399
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households.....	5 320	5 292	4 554	28	118	83	177	60	75	118
Persons 5 years and over	163 978	150 553	92 402	13 425	3 130	4 566	3 916	2 658	2 123	3 130
In linguistically isolated households.....	11 737	11 686	10 224	51	249	251	481	152	178	249
Speak a language other than English.....	47 374	46 475	36 527	899	822	1 591	1 508	685	751	822
Do not speak English "very well".....	20 358	20 143	16 803	215	327	595	722	247	305	327
Speak Spanish.....	4 650	4 478	4 179	172	—	77	298	8	32	—
Do not speak English "very well".....	2 596	2 546	2 452	50	—	60	218	—	15	—
Linguistically isolated.....	1 871	1 850	1 827	21	—	31	203	—	15	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.....	359	351	194	8	—	—	—	30	20	—
Do not speak English "very well".....	181	181	119	—	—	—	—	30	20	—
Linguistically isolated.....	134	134	112	—	—	—	—	30	20	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	43 153	39 365	22 593	3 788	663	1 033	1 043	592	418	663
Preprimary school.....	3 170	2 854	1 710	316	64	102	73	29	42	64
Public school.....	1 915	1 794	1 219	121	31	40	59	29	22	31
Elementary or high school.....	29 623	26 918	16 660	2 705	446	725	763	382	289	446
Public school.....	26 954	24 758	15 236	2 196	406	647	686	314	265	406
College.....	10 360	9 593	4 223	767	153	206	207	181	87	153
Public college.....	8 376	7 890	3 284	486	113	162	167	152	82	113
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	114 038	104 770	64 554	9 268	2 351	3 394	2 623	2 001	1 640	2 351
Less than 9th grade.....	27 246	26 726	20 046	520	573	796	541	414	472	573
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	19 295	18 387	12 451	908	418	482	468	368	324	418
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	31 881	29 060	16 492	2 821	821	1 101	787	634	432	821
Some college, no degree.....	13 912	12 380	6 719	1 532	226	385	393	249	231	226
Associate degree.....	5 748	4 973	2 569	775	107	184	143	98	62	107
Bachelor's degree.....	10 776	8 999	4 446	1 777	132	337	254	150	71	132
Graduate or professional degree.....	5 180	4 245	1 831	935	74	109	37	88	48	74
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	59.2	56.9	49.7	84.6	57.8	62.3	61.5	60.9	51.5	57.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	14.0	12.6	9.7	29.3	8.8	13.1	11.1	11.9	7.3	8.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	296	311	425	124	291	116	215	205	51	291
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	1 312	1 326	1 381	1 114	1 127	1 429	1 347	1 164	1 371	1 127
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	1 952	1 953	1 985	1 942	1 750	1 831	1 801	1 719	1 661	1 750
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	163 978	150 553	92 402	13 425	3 130	4 566	3 916	2 658	2 123	3 130
Same house.....	104 478	95 468	56 113	9 010	2 177	2 908	1 941	1 850	1 479	2 177
Different house in United States.....	56 253	51 991	33 332	4 262	953	1 644	1 864	793	614	953
Central city of this MSA/PMSA.....	30 171	29 668	23 915	503	726	1 130	1 196	524	505	726
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA.....	11 936	10 559	3 531	1 377	71	219	300	161	46	71
Different MSA/PMSA.....	11 639	9 953	4 910	1 686	80	257	331	108	57	80
Not in an MSA/PMSA.....	2 507	1 811	976	696	76	38	37	—	6	76
Abroad.....	3 247	3 094	2 957	153	—	14	111	15	30	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population.....	143 013	140 000	99 922	3 013	3 354	4 837	4 247	2 777	2 259	3 354
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	62 831	60 825	34 146	2 006	1 410	3 791	2 653	2 166	1 430	1 410
Rural population.....	32 692	21 374	—	11 318	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	14 822	9 779	—	5 043	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms.....	208	147	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	75 172	68 014	39 207	7 158	1 548	2 240	2 072	1 272	891	1 548
Car, truck, or van.....	67 692	61 153	34 424	6 539	1 449	2 145	1 967	1 229	772	1 449
Drive alone.....	57 141	51 133	27 513	6 008	1 154	1 818	1 673	1 110	671	1 154
Carpooled.....	10 551	10 020	6 911	531	295	327	294	119	101	295
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	1 815	1 712	1 446	103	37	25	37	12	47	37
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car.....	1 564	1 475	1 258	89	28	25	37	12	47	28
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat.....	90	84	61	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked.....	3 204	3 039	2 171	165	36	27	42	31	33	36
Other means.....	860	758	479	102	6	17	20	—	26	6
Worked at home.....	1 601	1 352	687	249	20	26	6	—	13	20
Persons per car, truck, or van.....	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.04	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.06	1.08	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	19.3	19.1	19.0	21.4	18.6	19.9	21.7	18.0	21.1	18.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.....	5 342	5 030	3 220	312	143	195	173	74	114	143
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.....	16 387	15 176	9 593	1 211	333	450	615	194	193	333
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.....	20 576	18 153	9 893	2 423	459	728	556	455	216	459
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.....	12 582	10 990	6 276	1 592	160	284	303	267	111	160
All other times.....	18 684	17 313	9 538	1 371	433	557	419	282	244	433
Worked in MSA of residence.....	57 323	52 675	31 571	4 648	1 192	1 718	1 516	1 076	724	1 192
New Bedford city.....	38 563	36 909	25 627	1 654	916	1 441	1 179	822	593	916
Acushnet town.....	1 781	1 682	566	99	74	25	67	16	22	74
Dorchester town.....	8 120	7 787	3 104	333	121	150	91	175	56	121
Fairhaven town.....	4 503	4 218	1 494	285	67	31	46	33	29	67
Freetown town.....	1 044	1 006	301	38	—	26	88	—	11	—
Marion town.....	1 226	369	175	857	5	14	19	—	—	5
Mattapoisett town.....	1 589	576	229	1 013	9	24	20	13	5	9
Rochester town.....	497	128	75	369	—	7	6	17	8	—
Worked outside MSA of residence.....	17 849	15 339	7 636	2 510	356	522	556	196	167	356
Fall River city.....	2 921	2 788	1 294	133	60	49	102	50	17	60
Remainder of Fall River, MA—RI PMSA.....	970	917	386	53	20	25	13	15	3	20
Providence, RI PMSA.....	1 192	1 092	533	100	23	23	6	19	6	23
Pawtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro, RI—MA PMSA.....	655	626	287	29	35	5	21	5	5	35
Brockton, MA PMSA.....	1 452	1 310	683	142	31	67	62	6	14	31
Bastion city.....	1 281	1 037	623	244	15	40	55	13	17	15
Area 15.....	1 084	827	341	257	30	56	21	—	—	30
Remainder of Bastion, MA PMSA.....	3 582	3 103	1 663	479	84	107	153	29	53	84
Area 17.....	1 079	987	534	92	12	64	78	5	—	12
Area 18.....	526	498	200	28	8	16	—	7	22	8
Wareham town.....	1 280	729	372	551	19	12	33	16	12	19
Barnstable County.....	1 107	846	480	261	11	42	—	31	6	11
Worked elsewhere.....	720	579	240	141	8	16	12	—	12	8

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.									
	Troct 6504	Troct 6505	Troct 6506	Troct 6507	Troct 6508	Troct 6509	Troct 6510.01	Troct 6510.02	Troct 6511	Troct 6512
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 076	3 363	2 957	2 461	3 981	3 054	2 555	4 021	4 253	1 926
Native	2 837	2 755	1 780	1 758	2 809	2 774	2 122	3 472	3 700	1 365
Foreign born	1 239	608	1 177	703	1 172	280	433	549	553	561
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	211	161	198	176	217	134	133	116	149	163
Persons 5 years and over	3 742	3 096	2 695	2 195	3 611	2 747	2 480	3 729	3 834	1 702
In linguistically isolated households	479	295	516	312	450	323	260	273	354	344
Speak a language other than English	1 880	1 170	1 646	1 098	1 642	1 048	664	1 133	1 011	950
Do not speak English "very well"	925	518	885	502	797	493	321	570	423	522
Speak Spanish	31	—	13	137	96	458	57	260	294	163
Do not speak English "very well"	8	—	—	76	66	292	40	211	144	62
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	50	51	223	40	163	126	36
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	21	15	—	—	—	—	48	—	5
Do not speak English "very well"	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	829	638	814	559	876	866	386	916	943	549
Preprimary school	65	45	72	46	48	52	22	52	84	44
Public school	38	15	65	46	34	48	22	35	53	30
Elementary or high school	649	448	647	436	713	745	282	682	713	454
Public school	603	398	605	430	670	715	286	612	598	454
College	115	145	95	77	115	69	82	182	146	51
Public college	100	130	89	61	97	60	69	106	117	51
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 599	2 250	1 757	1 430	2 442	1 744	2 021	2 593	2 548	1 036
Less than 9th grade	1 086	706	925	611	1 118	533	498	522	671	409
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	575	475	291	263	536	450	514	542	560	213
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	531	607	283	353	543	431	503	736	747	222
Some college, no degree	206	237	123	85	125	107	214	341	238	100
Associate degree	69	77	35	55	36	85	76	123	134	43
Bachelor's degree	80	116	61	19	61	91	164	195	144	31
Graduate or professional degree	52	32	39	44	23	47	52	134	54	18
Percent high school graduate or higher	36.1	47.5	30.8	38.9	32.3	43.6	49.9	59.0	51.7	40.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.1	6.6	5.7	4.4	3.4	7.9	10.7	12.7	7.8	4.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	408	508	728	723	482	596	162	449	709	629
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 773	1 497	1 470	1 291	1 382	1 473	1 011	1 731	1 571	2 075
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 725	1 250	2 180	2 343	2 825	2 293	1 542	2 108	1 851	2 302
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 742	3 096	2 695	2 195	3 611	2 747	2 480	3 729	3 834	1 702
Some house	2 361	2 168	1 659	958	1 911	1 481	1 710	2 253	2 119	907
Different house in United States	1 287	916	869	1 073	1 640	1 048	770	1 384	1 637	750
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	923	642	577	805	1 323	817	499	944	1 188	604
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	238	150	54	93	116	70	112	181	169	45
Different MSA/PMSA	94	94	165	139	144	137	159	245	221	47
Not in an MSA/PMSA	32	30	73	36	57	24	—	14	59	54
Abroad	94	12	167	164	60	218	—	92	78	45
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 076	3 363	2 957	2 461	3 981	3 054	2 555	4 021	4 253	1 926
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	523	392	131	90	345	1 450	1 273	2 518	827	206
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 645	1 370	1 124	854	1 463	856	964	1 501	1 564	719
Car, truck, or van	1 374	1 259	978	664	1 228	752	896	1 380	1 451	606
Drove alone	1 075	966	656	458	863	599	762	1 203	1 123	422
Carpooled	299	293	322	206	365	173	177	328	328	184
Public transportation (including taxicab)	58	6	38	86	69	37	27	37	69	14
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	53	6	26	71	69	23	27	24	69	5
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	175	89	95	77	135	67	7	51	19	81
Other means	21	—	13	18	18	—	21	28	17	7
Worked at home	17	16	—	9	13	—	13	5	8	11
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.16	1.17	1.23	1.22	1.20	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.14	1.23
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.9	18.4	19.3	19.8	17.8	15.9	19.7	21.0	19.1	17.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	226	144	166	92	137	33	53	79	69	52
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	527	383	369	214	487	215	176	229	377	237
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	309	378	292	161	311	219	315	400	381	103
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	217	151	52	103	198	88	224	296	321	79
All other times	349	298	245	275	317	301	183	492	408	237
Worked in MSA of residence										
New Bedford city	1 291	1 067	902	691	1 230	718	747	1 174	1 240	637
Acushnet town	1 063	904	804	547	1 048	603	580	875	998	560
Dartmouth town	22	50	12	22	26	11	8	14	12	15
Fairhaven town	87	56	38	64	67	90	107	189	119	37
Freetown town	74	50	19	29	61	11	27	75	79	20
Marion town	16	—	7	21	—	—	17	14	14	—
Mattapoisett town	13	7	9	8	28	—	—	—	13	5
Mottosett town	8	—	13	—	—	—	3	8	7	5
Rochester town	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	354	303	222	163	233	138	217	327	324	82
Fall River city	22	26	15	10	31	34	42	50	97	7
Remainder of Fall River, MA—RI PMSA	28	14	—	—	20	12	13	11	21	—
Providence, RI PMSA	8	29	9	5	5	—	34	15	17	—
Powtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro, RI—MA PMSA	21	16	—	—	—	15	7	15	12	10
Brockton, MA PMSA	42	25	—	9	8	5	7	31	22	14
Boston city	30	12	29	16	21	6	—	24	6	12
Area 15	6	14	14	8	—	8	18	17	—	—
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	101	75	101	54	102	41	51	57	55	21
Area 17	23	27	21	15	20	8	12	37	17	—
Area 18	6	12	8	—	13	—	—	23	11	—
Wareham town	15	24	—	25	5	9	—	6	45	—
Barnstable County	37	—	19	14	—	—	14	21	21	18
Worked elsewhere	15	29	6	7	8	—	19	20	—	—

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.							
	Tract 6513	Tract 6514	Tract 6515	Tract 6516	Tract 6517	Tract 6518	Tract 6518.99	Tract 6519
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 612	3 552	3 175	4 383	2 670	1 861	166	2 035
Native	2 364	3 253	2 839	4 022	2 397	1 653	160	1 516
Foreign born	248	299	336	361	273	208	6	519
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	26	42	69	81	57	115	—	148
Persons 5 years and over	2 407	3 292	2 887	4 026	2 518	1 827	166	1 869
In linguistically isolated households	62	106	173	180	150	125	—	355
Speak a language other than English	527	712	696	787	700	499	—	1 035
Do not speak English "very well"	170	313	262	301	181	177	—	486
Speak Spanish	159	139	195	148	181	18	—	267
Do not speak English "very well"	49	55	55	60	46	18	—	161
Linguistically isolated	36	22	33	24	13	6	—	111
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	12	—	11	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	632	762	856	1 142	618	158	6	541
Preprimary school	72	47	70	141	58	4	—	25
Public school	42	40	63	102	58	4	—	19
Elementary or high school	429	593	656	711	411	91	—	457
Public school	406	563	586	655	411	91	—	417
College	131	122	130	290	149	63	6	59
Public college	103	108	87	246	137	39	6	44
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 582	2 338	1 951	2 815	1 785	1 591	84	1 172
Less than 9th grade	406	608	482	388	390	565	—	511
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	347	436	339	511	274	283	—	276
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	389	655	517	856	521	325	39	220
Some college, no degree	227	283	310	372	251	32	32	74
Associate degree	37	56	112	185	50	61	—	39
Bachelor's degree	107	220	174	383	216	178	—	35
Graduate or professional degree	69	80	17	120	83	87	7	17
Percent high school graduate or higher	52.4	55.3	57.9	68.1	62.8	46.7	100.0	32.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.1	12.8	9.8	17.9	16.8	16.7	8.3	4.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	511	471	341	500	647	457	—	639
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 397	1 187	1 566	1 290	1 252	436	—	1 399
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 362	2 437	1 997	1 934	1 282	1 043	—	2 750
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 407	3 292	2 887	4 026	2 518	1 827	166	1 869
Same house	1 341	1 911	1 838	2 472	1 500	931	17	851
Different house in United States	985	1 326	942	1 484	972	846	143	891
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	713	926	660	945	688	529	—	727
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	80	151	132	145	31	111	—	57
Different MSA/PMSA	159	201	119	345	233	188	119	85
Not in an MSA/PMSA	33	48	31	49	20	18	24	22
Abroad	81	55	107	70	46	50	6	127
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 612	3 552	3 175	4 383	2 670	1 861	166	2 035
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	494	921	1 721	2 030	543	141	—	230
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	906	1 457	1 199	1 777	830	615	160	538
Car, truck, or van	747	1 271	1 071	1 568	683	428	391	391
Drove alone	554	1 067	951	1 296	577	352	—	239
Carpooled	193	204	120	272	106	76	—	152
Public transportation (including taxicab)	73	72	22	85	75	35	—	67
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	54	64	22	85	75	35	—	55
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	12
Walked	55	98	58	58	58	108	—	58
Other means	10	5	16	26	8	26	—	16
Worked at home	21	11	32	40	6	18	160	6
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.16	1.09	1.07	1.11	1.10	1.11	—	1.28
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.1	20.2	16.1	20.0	18.5	17.7	—	18.7
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	72	112	71	109	48	56	—	67
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	227	301	263	312	135	92	—	144
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	207	392	356	638	204	159	—	109
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	156	207	231	306	222	174	—	66
All other times	223	434	246	372	215	116	—	146
Worked in MSA of residence	701	1 145	965	1 382	695	476	160	457
New Bedford city	561	840	751	1 054	540	413	160	422
Acushnet town	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dartmouth town	94	116	99	160	71	24	—	28
Fairhaven town	30	130	103	125	77	11	—	7
Freetown town	9	8	—	13	—	14	—	—
Marian town	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Mattapoisett town	7	20	5	12	7	—	—	—
Rochester town	—	7	—	—	—	14	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	205	312	234	395	135	139	—	81
Fall River city	47	66	55	37	30	22	—	8
Remainder of Fall River, MA—RI PMSA	28	11	15	10	9	—	—	—
Providence, RI PMSA	18	31	21	50	9	5	—	—
Pawtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro, RI—MA PMSA	16	6	7	—	—	10	—	—
Brackton, MA PMSA	—	21	—	30	10	14	—	22
Bastion city	22	36	25	53	10	—	—	35
Area 15	15	8	—	13	9	—	—	—
Remainder of Bastion, MA PMSA	22	38	42	112	49	16	—	6
Area 17	5	54	10	8	9	26	—	—
Area 18	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wareham town	—	11	12	35	—	19	—	—
Barnstable County	11	19	17	34	—	8	—	10
Worked elsewhere	7	11	18	13	—	8	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.						
	Tract 6520	Tract 6521	Tract 6522	Tract 6523	Tract 6524	Tract 6525	Tract 6526
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 024	3 125	3 180	3 037	3 080	2 954	3 337
Native	1 983	2 461	2 741	2 186	1 709	1 309	2 133
Foreign born	1 041	664	439	851	1 371	1 645	1 204
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	149	112	48	222	254	352	331
Persons 5 years and over	2 852	2 920	3 022	2 847	2 873	2 668	2 977
In linguistically isolated households	389	220	84	492	503	883	768
Speak a language other than English	1 549	1 126	826	1 467	2 114	2 114	2 064
Do not speak English "very well"	628	474	222	746	920	1 199	1 213
Speak Spanish	43	6	16	166	28	71	557
Do not speak English "very well"	32	—	5	139	23	21	429
Linguistically isolated	27	—	—	122	23	28	297
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	748	820	772	700	597	631	991
Preprimary school	37	55	75	49	8	62	34
Public school	20	44	24	39	8	57	19
Elementary or high school	528	539	509	514	481	486	838
Public school	516	424	403	479	420	452	759
College	183	226	188	137	108	83	119
Public college	115	139	117	121	93	60	76
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 012	2 055	2 237	2 018	2 007	1 815	1 689
Less than 9th grade	662	484	359	858	1 114	975	883
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	384	423	243	345	260	405	305
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	483	365	648	427	376	235	312
Same college, no degree	214	300	347	197	132	99	144
Associate degree	40	79	139	100	43	59	23
Bachelor's degree	169	272	341	50	72	36	18
Graduate or professional degree	60	132	160	41	10	6	4
Percent high school graduate or higher	48.0	55.9	73.1	40.4	31.5	24.0	29.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.4	19.7	22.4	4.5	4.1	2.3	1.3
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	181	267	40	309	190	484	646
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 180	1 181	981	1 365	1 135	1 054	1 794
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 053	2 035	1 595	2 027	2 217	1 879	2 662
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	2 852	2 920	3 022	2 847	2 873	2 668	2 977
Same house	1 902	2 143	2 203	1 976	1 830	1 495	1 367
Different house in United States	767	770	790	830	999	965	1 141
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	507	521	521	623	810	849	791
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	96	125	113	85	63	—	75
Different MSA/PMSA	136	97	141	89	106	110	251
Not in an MSA/PMSA	28	27	15	33	20	6	24
Abroad	183	7	29	41	44	208	469
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	3 024	3 125	3 180	3 037	3 080	2 954	3 337
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 212	1 443	1 956	845	619	209	299
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 210	1 408	1 436	1 122	1 355	1 120	1 026
Car, truck, or van	995	1 271	1 280	950	1 170	1 000	826
Drive alone	798	1 043	1 146	776	798	703	541
Carpooled	197	228	134	174	372	297	285
Public transportation (including taxicab)	61	13	53	53	44	16	75
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	45	9	34	53	24	16	75
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	5	4	19	—	—	—	—
Walked	100	70	69	84	99	74	92
Other means	22	25	23	6	5	18	16
Worked at home	32	29	11	29	37	12	17
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.11	1.06	1.11	1.23	1.21	1.24
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	18.0	19.9	18.6	17.9	17.6	17.0
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	172	114	65	70	150	78	72
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	277	387	255	227	415	416	374
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	239	274	352	291	159	275	205
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	217	334	374	205	216	106	80
All other times	273	270	379	300	378	233	278
Worked in MSA of residence							
New Bedford city	992	1 181	1 060	950	1 156	918	870
Acushnet town	765	1 003	830	796	1 020	796	791
Dorchester town	15	7	27	11	13	14	—
Fairhaven town	147	98	176	104	95	71	43
Freetown town	49	52	18	39	15	24	16
Marian town	7	8	—	—	—	8	10
Mattapoisett town	—	—	9	—	—	—	6
Rochester town	9	5	—	—	13	5	4
Worked outside MSA of residence							
Fall River city	218	227	376	172	199	202	156
Remainder of Fall River, MA—RI PMSA	22	25	78	48	77	44	30
Providence, RI PMSA	15	11	6	16	—	31	6
Pawtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro, RI—MA PMSA	20	38	69	18	25	11	11
Brackton, MA PMSA	28	—	5	12	6	6	—
Bastan city	5	42	69	20	—	16	19
Area 15	16	4	39	—	—	5	25
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	33	—	10	—	14	22	10
Area 17	44	42	53	11	39	37	18
Area 18	23	34	—	8	—	—	—
Wareham town	—	6	18	7	—	—	5
Barnstable County	6	14	—	13	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	6	7	—	—	38	30	32

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Can.		Remainder of Bristol County					
	Tract 6527	Tract 6528	Tract 6171	Tract 6503 (pt.)	Tract 6531	Tract 6532	Tract 6533	Tract 6541
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 074	3 536	8 522	—	8 406	10 859	7 979	5 951
Native	3 089	2 928	8 270	—	7 772	8 838	7 474	5 457
Foreign born	985	608	252	—	634	2 021	505	494
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	308	69	—	—	74	297	98	29
Persons 5 years and over	3 680	3 347	8 035	—	7 926	10 388	7 586	5 588
In linguistically isolated households	687	130	—	—	115	690	149	71
Speak a language other than English	1 630	1 082	500	—	1 312	3 505	1 179	1 027
Do not speak English "very well"	918	441	118	—	368	1 522	1 380	233
Speak Spanish	233	28	50	—	62	20	83	—
Do not speak English "very well"	161	6	17	—	17	7	37	—
Linguistically isolated	141	6	—	—	8	7	8	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	21	—	26	—	10	70	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	21	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
Linguistically isolated	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	806	688	2 569	—	2 183	4 134	2 076	1 675
Preprimary school	81	52	137	—	237	137	164	127
Public school	75	38	84	—	116	61	55	74
Elementary or high school	588	455	1 808	—	1 417	1 504	1 388	1 220
Public school	563	430	1 677	—	1 382	1 421	1 289	1 123
College	137	181	624	—	529	2 493	524	328
Public college	101	136	521	—	420	2 385	386	222
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 460	2 514	5 241	—	5 559	5 997	5 643	3 797
Less than 9th grade	932	554	571	—	821	1 785	606	608
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	574	567	546	—	701	1 020	676	637
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	630	763	1 648	—	1 818	1 579	1 240	1 393
Some college, no degree	138	247	873	—	926	575	761	476
Associate degree	69	144	552	—	237	292	397	225
Bachelor's degree	94	175	751	—	648	454	1 108	336
Graduate or professional degree	23	64	300	—	408	292	765	122
Percent high school graduate or higher	38.8	55.4	78.7	—	72.6	53.2	75.7	67.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.8	9.5	20.1	—	19.0	12.4	33.2	12.1
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	486	280	94	—	177	62	45	151
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 502	1 359	1 126	—	1 357	1 168	1 641	1 365
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 069	2 179	1 993	—	1 802	1 967	1 876	2 136
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 680	3 347	8 035	—	7 926	10 388	7 586	5 588
Same house	2 001	2 453	5 990	—	5 795	5 411	5 054	3 927
Different house in United States	1 360	879	2 027	—	2 123	4 940	2 532	1 654
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 114	588	450	—	756	1 635	514	670
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	133	109	580	—	720	1 149	970	685
Different MSA/PMSA	105	148	869	—	570	1 878	889	264
Not in an MSA/PMSA	8	34	128	—	77	278	159	35
Abroad	319	15	18	—	8	37	—	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	4 074	3 536	749	—	4 972	9 168	5 139	2 649
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	283	1 995	453	—	3 212	5 094	3 730	2 256
Rural population	—	—	7 773	—	3 434	1 691	2 840	3 302
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	3 199	—	1 248	830	1 002	1 990
On farms	—	—	—	—	64	29	54	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 418	1 547	4 224	—	3 938	5 069	3 528	2 870
Car, truck, or van	1 196	1 427	4 049	—	3 712	4 516	3 252	2 691
Drove alone	866	1 253	3 476	—	3 326	3 875	3 002	2 339
Carpooled	330	174	573	—	386	641	250	352
Public transportation (including taxicab)	70	33	24	—	31	25	39	38
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	63	27	24	—	31	25	29	20
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	7	6	—	—	—	—	10	7
Walked	109	16	27	—	75	425	72	20
Other means	16	29	20	—	18	35	11	21
Worked at home	27	42	104	—	102	68	154	100
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.19	1.07	1.08	—	1.06	1.09	1.04	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	19.3	24.3	—	17.8	18.0	20.4	19.8
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	154	60	242	—	138	394	167	226
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	429	340	900	—	843	870	679	622
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	324	324	1 316	—	1 255	1 233	1 120	817
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	196	332	623	—	626	812	676	356
All other times	288	347	1 039	—	974	1 692	732	749
Worked in MSA of residence	1 226	1 314	1 889	—	2 693	3 901	2 703	2 273
New Bedford city	958	994	860	—	1 341	2 137	1 492	1 487
Acushnet town	15	37	77	—	19	8	71	397
Dartmouth town	142	189	152	—	1 178	1 583	1 050	125
Fairhaven town	72	75	116	—	84	111	60	184
Freetown town	6	4	641	—	—	28	—	10
Manan town	14	7	—	—	28	11	12	19
Mattapoisett town	19	8	32	—	20	23	18	51
Rochester town	—	—	11	—	23	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	192	233	2 335	—	1 245	1 168	825	597
Fall River city	66	27	613	—	338	190	155	51
Remainder of Fall River, MA—RI PMSA	14	19	76	—	196	81	104	16
Providence, RI PMSA	—	8	166	—	96	73	82	45
Pawtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro, RI—MA PMSA	—	24	101	—	60	64	24	12
Brockton, MA PMSA	22	38	186	—	103	74	55	18
Boston city	6	32	88	—	31	28	76	67
Area 15	—	15	269	—	30	37	10	75
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	23	27	455	—	112	355	125	107
Area 17	8	10	202	—	49	37	23	63
Area 18	—	13	46	—	102	46	49	11
Wareham town	27	14	12	—	41	48	50	48
Barnstable County	22	—	61	—	33	52	52	37
Worked elsewhere	4	6	60	—	54	83	20	47

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 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 Bristol County—Can.					Plymouth County		
	Tract 6542	Tract 6551	Tract 6552	Tract 6553	Tract 6554	Tract 5411	Tract 5601	Tract 5611
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 603	3 379	4 844	3 542	4 367	3 921	5 933	4 477
Native.....	3 397	3 143	4 537	3 380	4 199	3 841	5 730	4 276
Foreign born.....	206	236	307	162	168	80	203	201
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households.....	67	45	75	28	25	6	—	22
Persons 5 years and over	3 448	3 171	4 564	3 329	4 116	3 668	5 596	4 161
In linguistically isolated households.....	186	102	81	43	25	21	—	30
Speak a language other than English.....	617	478	660	442	228	295	218	386
Do not speak English "very well".....	199	120	178	146	76	86	48	81
Speak Spanish.....	—	45	—	8	31	40	49	83
Do not speak English "very well".....	—	8	—	8	—	21	10	19
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.....	—	—	23	22	6	—	—	8
Do not speak English "very well".....	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	604	801	960	753	1 017	1 097	1 476	1 215
Preprimary school.....	32	67	83	75	85	61	143	112
Public school.....	22	52	40	12	59	28	64	29
Elementary or high school.....	470	558	661	515	717	830	967	908
Public school.....	407	513	580	468	662	732	939	525
College.....	102	176	216	163	215	206	366	195
Public college.....	97	142	159	105	169	154	240	92
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 682	2 257	3 468	2 520	3 052	2 461	3 975	2 832
Less than 9th grade.....	497	324	697	378	303	208	213	99
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	464	436	456	407	593	303	325	280
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	1 074	699	1 225	843	1 049	874	1 167	780
Some college, no degree.....	275	362	556	388	469	398	732	402
Associate degree.....	113	120	145	166	157	178	281	316
Bachelor's degree.....	210	226	265	230	325	353	835	589
Graduate or professional degree.....	49	90	124	108	156	147	422	366
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	64.2	66.3	66.8	68.8	70.6	79.2	86.5	86.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	9.7	14.0	11.2	13.4	15.8	20.3	31.6	33.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	124	247	535	209	256	72	131	149
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	826	1 492	1 098	1 037	889	1 466	898	1 036
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	1 484	1 801	1 822	2 098	1 958	2 016	1 895	1 920
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 448	3 171	4 564	3 329	4 116	3 668	5 596	4 161
Some house.....	2 583	2 345	3 040	2 223	2 987	2 987	3 936	2 479
Different house in United States.....	853	815	1 511	1 075	1 129	1 073	1 588	1 601
Central city of this MSA/PMSA.....	468	190	534	202	334	240	230	33
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA.....	280	507	808	691	638	406	564	407
Different MSA/PMSA.....	81	100	119	121	152	289	614	783
Not in an MSA/PMSA.....	24	18	50	61	5	138	180	378
Abroad.....	12	11	13	31	—	—	72	81
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population.....	3 603	1 856	4 844	3 542	3 556	—	3 013	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	2 590	1 448	2 793	2 053	3 050	—	2 006	—
Rural population.....	—	1 523	—	—	811	3 921	2 920	4 477
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	—	811	—	—	699	885	1 549	2 609
On farms.....	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 837	1 558	2 174	1 681	1 928	1 971	3 080	2 107
Car, truck, or van.....	1 638	1 469	2 078	1 481	1 843	1 812	2 851	1 876
Drive alone.....	1 426	1 307	1 871	1 370	1 628	1 645	2 648	1 715
Carpooled.....	212	162	207	111	215	167	203	161
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	40	11	22	9	21	36	40	27
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car.....	25	11	22	—	21	22	40	27
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat.....	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
Walked.....	88	21	22	83	35	6	57	102
Other means.....	15	41	27	62	29	31	57	14
Worked at home.....	56	16	25	40	—	86	75	88
Persons per car, truck, or van.....	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	17.3	17.6	16.4	16.6	19.0	24.6	19.4	21.5
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.....	147	90	142	94	170	143	81	88
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.....	359	259	420	204	427	437	490	284
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.....	510	488	462	476	583	623	1 052	748
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.....	284	245	426	373	293	329	764	499
All other times.....	481	460	699	494	455	353	618	400
Marked in MSA of residence.....	1 526	1 328	1 819	1 429	1 543	1 173	2 258	1 217
New Bedford city.....	879	647	955	656	828	472	863	319
Acushnet town.....	310	42	134	26	32	66	33	—
Dartmouth town.....	118	103	163	120	91	56	183	94
Fairhaven town.....	168	466	447	574	514	94	173	18
Freetown town.....	5	4	—	7	10	30	8	—
Marion town.....	13	34	25	12	40	103	89	665
Mattapoisett town.....	28	25	95	27	28	52	857	104
Rochester town.....	5	7	—	7	—	300	52	17
Marked outside MSA of residence.....	311	230	355	252	385	798	822	890
Fall River city.....	15	29	39	38	26	27	70	36
Remainder of Fall River, MA—RI PMSA.....	9	5	22	—	22	—	33	20
Providence, RI PMSA.....	20	22	15	6	34	27	32	41
Pawtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro, RI—MA PMSA.....	25	18	19	—	16	—	15	14
Brackton, MA PMSA.....	30	17	29	37	78	83	30	29
Bastan city.....	33	37	47	—	7	96	78	70
Area 15.....	15	14	9	21	6	171	45	41
Remainder of Bastan, MA PMSA.....	38	48	51	72	77	131	166	182
Area 17.....	28	16	30	—	5	26	20	46
Area 18.....	5	—	10	11	18	—	28	—
Wareham town.....	50	12	50	15	31	168	138	245
Barnstable County.....	25	—	28	31	47	50	64	147
Marked elsewhere.....	18	12	6	21	18	19	103	19

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability 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	Bristol County (pt.)				Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Bristol County		New Bedford city, Bristol County				
	New Bedford, MA MSA	Total	New Bedford city	Plymouth County (pt.)	Tract 6503	Tract 6501.01	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6502.01	Tract 6502.02	Tract 6503 (pt.)	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	137 790	126 613	77 502	11 177	2 744	3 924	3 206	2 309	1 880	2 744	
In labor force	85 837	77 999	45 998	7 838	1 705	2 499	2 331	1 387	999	1 705	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.3	61.6	59.4	70.1	62.1	63.7	72.7	60.1	53.1	62.1	
Civilian labor force	85 528	77 699	45 777	7 829	1 697	2 499	2 325	1 387	999	1 697	
Employed	77 061	69 751	40 185	7 310	1 592	2 337	2 111	1 296	905	1 592	
Unemployed	8 467	7 948	5 592	519	105	162	214	91	94	105	
Percent of civilian labor force	9.9	10.2	12.2	6.6	6.2	6.5	9.2	6.6	9.4	6.2	
Not in labor force	51 953	48 614	31 504	3 339	1 039	1 425	875	922	881	1 039	
Institutionalized persons	2 218	2 180	1 642	38	—	244	—	24	—	—	
Enrolled in school	6 575	5 884	3 004	691	108	98	107	81	54	108	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	23 802	22 267	14 470	1 535	649	655	349	543	539	649	
Females 16 years and over	73 892	68 079	42 240	5 813	1 502	2 101	1 660	1 198	1 042	1 502	
In labor force	40 184	36 594	21 776	3 590	803	1 216	1 060	662	438	803	
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.4	53.8	51.6	61.8	53.5	57.9	63.9	55.3	42.0	53.5	
Civilian labor force	40 168	36 578	21 772	3 590	803	1 216	1 060	662	438	803	
Employed	36 353	32 909	19 188	3 444	745	1 135	975	600	406	745	
Unemployed	3 815	3 669	2 584	146	58	81	85	62	32	58	
Percent of civilian labor force	9.5	10.0	11.9	4.1	7.2	6.7	8.0	9.4	7.3	7.2	
With own children under 6 years	10 008	9 330	6 421	678	181	235	281	117	80	181	
In labor force	6 113	5 694	3 768	419	133	170	197	91	40	133	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	12 582	11 518	6 626	1 064	158	358	268	195	108	158	
In labor force	9 799	8 860	4 895	939	122	307	174	162	87	122	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	13 691	12 636	8 723	1 055	245	297	386	138	144	245	
All parents present in household in labor force	7 856	7 268	4 740	588	186	218	254	103	73	186	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	27 518	25 175	15 503	2 343	443	686	729	376	252	443	
All parents present in household in labor force	19 422	17 543	10 152	1 879	302	558	436	296	170	302	
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 677	9 593	5 270	1 084	145	252	205	102	120	145	
Not enrolled in school	2 780	2 597	1 875	183	17	49	72	6	19	17	
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 263	1 200	954	63	9	16	51	—	—	9	
Not high school graduate	1 506	1 447	1 132	59	8	11	56	—	6	8	
Employed	608	570	396	38	8	5	21	—	6	8	
Unemployed	329	316	281	13	—	—	20	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	569	561	455	8	—	6	15	—	—	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over	77 061	69 751	40 185	7 310	1 592	2 337	2 111	1 296	905	1 592	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 808	5 763	2 809	1 045	153	126	183	95	71	153	
Professional specialty occupations	9 905	8 435	4 014	1 470	90	371	222	150	82	150	
Technicians and related support occupations	2 262	2 098	1 087	164	41	74	58	42	27	41	
Sales occupations	8 068	7 078	3 682	990	192	226	164	122	53	192	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11 717	10 625	6 178	1 092	285	387	447	292	204	285	
Private household occupations	108	75	56	33	—	—	—	9	—	—	
Protective service occupations	1 839	1 710	1 033	129	49	97	31	51	14	49	
Service occupations, except protective and household	9 440	8 733	5 105	707	180	269	228	175	145	180	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 841	1 644	1 033	197	25	23	55	—	5	25	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9 433	8 600	4 801	833	165	329	212	188	117	165	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9 196	8 981	6 719	215	257	283	323	125	77	257	
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 729	2 473	1 354	256	65	45	69	27	34	65	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 715	3 536	2 314	179	90	107	119	20	76	90	
Construction	5 022	4 437	2 440	585	85	172	89	50	84	85	
Manufacturing	18 016	16 941	11 157	1 075	449	527	644	265	231	449	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 370	3 816	2 171	554	127	102	124	118	55	127	
Wholesale and retail trade	17 188	15 777	8 581	1 411	355	487	353	303	202	355	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 421	2 976	1 649	445	58	105	129	31	44	58	
Business and repair services	2 590	2 351	1 257	239	69	75	77	74	20	69	
Professional and related services	18 056	15 835	8 367	2 221	296	674	486	354	196	296	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	77 061	69 751	40 185	7 310	1 592	2 337	2 111	1 296	905	1 592	
Private wage and salary workers	60 954	55 569	32 548	5 385	1 274	1 811	1 686	995	710	1 274	
Government workers	11 587	10 499	5 880	1 088	241	407	339	241	164	241	
Local government workers	6 419	5 760	3 393	659	168	256	200	128	77	168	
Self-employed workers	4 369	3 548	1 684	821	69	119	86	60	31	69	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	91 980	83 615	48 718	8 365	1 754	2 587	2 340	1 430	1 117	1 754	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	68 465	62 620	37 863	5 845	1 346	1 867	1 838	1 131	833	1 346	
50 to 52 weeks	47 557	43 289	25 850	4 268	951	1 392	1 388	832	643	951	
40 to 49 weeks	8 399	7 816	4 851	583	171	217	173	161	62	171	
27 to 39 weeks	4 767	4 394	2 844	373	65	104	88	64	41	65	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	13 104	11 762	6 134	1 342	244	483	268	166	218	244	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	108 143	98 914	59 401	9 229	1 991	2 982	2 788	1 711	1 288	1 991	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 157	4 932	3 514	225	106	112	191	51	38	106	
With a mobility limitation	2 703	2 621	1 854	82	13	17	57	44	28	13	
In labor force	606	596	371	10	10	13	—	13	—	10	
With a self-care limitation	3 686	3 508	2 499	178	106	88	167	39	20	106	
With a work disability	10 776	10 342	7 119	434	133	270	216	143	160	133	
In labor force	3 784	3 539	2 127	225	54	127	77	46	37	54	
Prevented from working	6 285	6 085	4 559	200	46	110	139	76	109	46	
No work disability	97 367	88 572	52 282	8 795	1 858	2 712	2 572	1 568	1 128	1 858	
In labor force	78 889	71 637	42 169	7 252	1 561	2 335	2 189	1 314	914	1 561	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	27 120	25 219	16 238	1 901	745	698	412	574	592	745	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 774	5 437	3 783	337	202	170	95	141	149	202	
With a mobility limitation	4 510	4 217	2 920	293	168	119	73	88	118	168	
With a self-care limitation	3 419	3 243	2 249	176	115	105	76	77	84	115	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No workers	8 116	7 738	5 559	378	162	235	166	159	153	162	
Mean family income (dollars)	15 299	14 664	12 653	28 305	18 346	15 548	13 819	15 310	15 751	18 346	
1 worker	12 039	10 990	7 155	1 049	233	208	224	204	204	233	
Mean family income (dollars)	30 052	27 770	24 448	53 962	25 182	29 994	24 575	29 557	30 626	25 182	
2 or more workers	27 119	24 648	13 963	2 471	562	867	694	444	327	562	
Mean family income (dollars)	51 007	49 398	44 304	67 057	47 905	51 701	47 134	54 620	45 638	47 905	

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.									
	Tract 6504	Tract 6505	Tract 6506	Tract 6507	Tract 6508	Tract 6509	Tract 6510.01	Tract 6510.02	Tract 6511	Tract 6512
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over										
In labor force	3 141	2 688	2 164	1 878	2 986	2 101	2 255	3 059	3 154	1 321
Percent of persons 16 years and over	1 962	1 649	1 394	1 038	1 791	1 039	1 112	1 773	1 830	839
Civilian labor force	62.5	61.3	64.4	55.3	60.0	49.5	49.3	58.0	58.0	63.5
Employed	1 962	1 649	1 394	1 038	1 791	1 039	1 112	1 766	1 830	839
Unemployed	1 673	1 430	1 195	902	1 539	873	1 003	1 550	1 592	725
Percent of civilian labor force	289	219	199	136	252	166	109	216	238	114
Not in labor force	14.7	13.3	14.3	13.1	14.1	9.8	12.2	13.0	13.6	13.6
Institutionalized persons	1 179	1 039	770	840	1 195	1 062	1 143	1 286	1 324	482
Enrolled in school	10	—	—	—	—	—	133	117	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	77	78	102	104	105	79	73	107	82	29
Employed	597	592	315	263	628	369	690	594	536	147
Unemployed	1 686	1 434	1 100	998	1 644	1 267	1 370	1 709	1 686	718
Females 16 years and over										
In labor force	952	777	657	467	894	569	584	826	808	415
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.5	54.2	59.7	46.8	54.4	44.9	42.6	48.3	47.9	57.8
Civilian labor force	952	777	657	467	894	569	584	826	808	415
Employed	792	666	567	418	795	466	537	713	668	359
Unemployed	160	111	90	49	99	103	47	113	140	56
Percent of civilian labor force	16.8	14.3	13.7	10.5	11.1	18.1	8.0	13.7	17.3	13.5
With own children under 6 years	308	234	238	221	258	300	101	300	341	190
In labor force	181	151	160	113	182	134	72	154	154	101
Not in labor force	310	186	232	144	295	220	184	249	270	150
In labor force	265	162	175	92	193	123	157	190	185	99
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	389	301	310	313	411	377	85	371	496	253
All parents present in household in labor force	189	202	190	150	285	136	53	166	200	128
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	626	411	551	298	659	672	283	658	652	394
All parents present in household in labor force	476	304	382	177	384	349	226	428	406	191
Persons 16 to 19 years										
Not enrolled in school	204	145	167	156	212	177	137	186	181	130
Unemployed or not in labor force	87	44	32	54	83	60	36	87	93	47
Not high school graduate	52	11	18	27	23	41	29	62	45	13
Employed	66	16	24	27	41	48	8	57	71	38
Unemployed	25	5	—	—	18	5	—	26	25	5
Not in labor force	26	11	—	—	18	8	—	33	14	4
In labor force	15	—	18	18	15	35	—	24	31	9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 673	1 430	1 195	902	1 539	873	1 003	1 550	1 592	725
Professional specialty occupations	68	100	45	45	64	18	113	169	93	20
Technicians and related support occupations	114	73	46	29	56	114	123	206	124	49
Sales occupations	52	48	17	—	22	12	20	30	56	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	148	127	72	74	179	118	131	154	114	74
Private household occupations	223	183	93	93	153	126	230	267	195	68
Protective service occupations	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	16	32	35	41	17	24	18	52	50	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	234	153	153	111	188	118	76	154	260	108
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	34	13	38	21	93	10	—	45	50	22
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	179	200	208	117	194	115	105	213	212	97
Transportation and material moving occupations	389	346	347	227	394	136	87	119	253	175
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	59	54	14	20	61	37	70	56	82	21
Construction	157	93	127	124	118	45	30	76	99	71
Manufacturing	131	119	115	122	112	46	42	91	43	31
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	677	512	536	320	513	232	180	263	408	286
Wholesale and retail trade	27	116	40	31	47	42	59	154	75	11
Finance, insurance, and real estate	307	247	235	208	365	246	300	321	403	188
Business and repair services	39	75	18	8	52	30	61	99	50	21
Professional and related services	17	59	13	35	40	11	28	54	53	34
	309	209	115	60	176	183	260	356	371	83
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	1 673	1 430	1 195	902	1 539	873	1 003	1 550	1 592	725
Government workers	1 444	1 277	1 059	802	1 322	723	727	1 087	1 349	652
Local government workers	194	111	88	84	157	130	207	361	224	49
Self-employed workers	120	61	55	49	110	82	141	228	120	34
	35	42	40	16	60	15	62	102	19	19
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989										
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 112	1 797	1 503	1 136	1 850	1 082	1 198	1 835	1 892	903
50 to 52 weeks	1 653	1 441	1 154	908	1 483	815	854	1 376	1 580	671
40 to 49 weeks	1 074	1 041	680	569	931	495	594	1 025	1 105	445
27 to 39 weeks	303	184	231	114	218	119	130	112	149	52
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	148	86	130	74	131	51	69	59	114	57
	278	211	164	112	228	176	178	259	161	107
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years										
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 474	2 027	1 806	1 580	2 298	1 703	1 360	2 243	2 568	1 166
In labor force	203	173	109	97	167	179	78	90	123	42
With a self-care limitation	137	34	56	45	108	72	49	64	102	42
Prevented from working	31	5	16	—	24	20	—	19	20	—
Not in labor force	136	168	68	81	93	152	41	55	61	—
With a work disability	349	192	184	328	266	397	125	212	384	152
In labor force	133	53	53	82	69	109	20	42	129	28
Prevented from working	192	128	131	210	177	265	93	156	239	124
Na work disability	2 125	1 835	1 622	1 252	2 032	1 306	1 235	2 031	2 184	1 014
In labor force	1 776	1 532	1 304	949	1 669	901	1 026	1 636	1 658	803
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over										
With a mobility or self-care limitation	657	661	358	298	688	398	762	692	586	155
In labor force	136	157	53	86	192	115	182	175	118	25
Prevented from working	111	129	53	59	111	90	137	154	106	14
Not in labor force	81	99	33	59	149	63	90	92	76	18
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Na workers	220	229	112	193	246	299	175	244	308	76
Mean family income (dollars)	15 611	12 184	10 511	8 020	11 768	9 811	18 289	11 243	11 774	7 246
1 worker	281	181	242	142	266	240	214	297	325	137
Mean family income (dollars)	20 439	29 431	20 882	15 142	18 054	18 983	31 549	28 678	18 513	13 961
2 or more workers	665	537	422	281	555	316	371	571	493	259
Mean family income (dollars)	39 410	45 007	52 760	34 266	41 933	38 938	46 884	47 940	39 566	39 788

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.							
	Tract 6513	Tract 6514	Tract 6515	Tract 6516	Tract 6517	Tract 6518	Tract 6518.99	Tract 6519
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 996	2 747	2 351	3 339	2 144	1 728	166	1 467
In labor force	1 085	1 673	1 423	2 144	1 060	696	166	739
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.4	60.9	60.5	64.2	49.4	40.3	100.0	50.4
Civilian labor force	1 078	1 662	1 423	2 144	1 060	696	—	739
Employed	935	1 502	1 217	1 856	877	635	—	572
Unemployed	143	160	206	288	183	61	—	167
Percent of civilian labor force	13.3	9.6	14.5	13.4	17.3	8.8	—	22.6
Not in labor force	911	1 074	928	1 195	1 084	1 032	—	728
Institutionalized persons	116	245	—	115	314	66	—	—
Enrolled in school	111	88	126	163	100	30	—	85
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	249	343	377	505	349	685	—	276
Females 16 years and over	1 107	1 584	1 250	1 770	1 022	1 057	—	870
In labor force	532	774	682	1 064	551	281	—	376
Percent of females 16 years and over	48.1	48.9	54.6	60.1	53.9	26.6	—	43.2
Civilian labor force	532	770	682	1 064	551	281	—	376
Employed	482	710	580	928	463	272	—	311
Unemployed	50	60	102	136	88	9	—	65
Percent of civilian labor force	9.4	7.8	15.0	12.8	16.0	3.2	—	17.3
With own children under 6 years	189	222	210	334	124	39	—	145
In labor force	110	127	97	207	61	27	—	80
With own children 6 to 17 years only	116	211	293	322	130	48	—	146
In labor force	61	122	230	275	112	32	—	106
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	253	274	298	438	182	34	—	174
All parents present in household in labor force	118	143	137	246	86	22	—	84
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	411	580	607	671	380	105	—	409
All parents present in household in labor force	209	309	457	510	257	79	—	280
Persons 16 to 19 years	169	166	232	256	142	12	11	126
Not enrolled in school	77	65	99	67	68	12	—	77
Unemployed or not in labor force	38	38	54	32	58	12	—	27
Not high school graduate	62	65	48	24	58	12	—	55
Employed	24	27	26	—	—	—	—	28
Unemployed	5	18	12	15	6	6	—	21
Not in labor force	33	20	10	9	52	6	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	935	1 502	1 217	1 856	877	635	—	572
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	76	139	89	193	90	89	—	52
Professional specialty occupations	95	144	136	275	162	122	—	38
Technicians and related support occupations	17	33	66	85	44	11	—	—
Sales occupations	97	138	81	183	59	29	—	34
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	159	233	194	330	155	53	—	76
Private household occupations	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	12	45	32	76	40	23	—	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	141	312	223	221	84	105	—	75
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	21	12	12	17	—	22	—	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	62	152	85	169	87	37	—	51
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	164	135	182	187	118	104	—	164
Transportation and material moving occupations	39	101	37	43	5	13	—	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	47	58	80	77	33	27	—	25
Construction	43	72	54	129	19	24	—	13
Manufacturing	230	292	297	258	202	167	—	228
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	49	177	83	174	9	37	—	25
Wholesale and retail trade	176	334	270	354	161	75	—	104
Finance, insurance, and real estate	44	61	16	172	38	33	—	11
Business and repair services	33	56	52	92	35	—	—	6
Professional and related services	235	328	309	473	303	187	—	132
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	935	1 502	1 217	1 856	877	635	—	572
Private wage and salary workers	759	1 209	982	1 447	599	487	—	447
Government workers	155	257	191	319	196	121	—	119
Local government workers	87	108	95	176	77	42	—	67
Self-employed workers	21	36	44	90	65	27	—	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 190	1 791	1 460	2 375	1 244	718	160	793
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	891	1 351	1 070	1 821	1 002	563	143	649
50 to 52 weeks	516	939	719	1 252	596	396	116	379
40 to 49 weeks	131	157	143	186	126	96	14	98
27 to 39 weeks	127	146	105	162	53	24	—	48
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	162	259	227	262	135	97	—	51
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 576	2 070	1 910	2 645	1 418	900	—	1 174
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	221	104	130	132	68	—	131
With a mobility limitation	40	99	70	80	96	43	—	78
In labor force	11	14	17	39	16	16	—	18
With a self-care limitation	42	165	65	100	69	44	—	79
With a work disability	248	225	235	341	315	228	—	203
In labor force	69	78	67	139	105	83	—	39
Prevented from working	159	133	157	189	201	145	—	154
No work disability	1 328	1 845	1 675	2 304	1 103	672	—	971
In labor force	961	1 506	1 331	1 946	917	542	—	691
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	297	421	441	579	412	762	—	293
With a mobility or self-care limitation	42	91	109	123	133	246	—	67
With a mobility limitation	21	64	103	95	99	169	—	44
With a self-care limitation	21	50	64	58	82	162	—	48
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	110	106	143	180	111	134	—	111
Mean family income (dollars)	7 417	16 416	9 395	16 226	11 211	14 346	—	7 278
1 worker	200	356	249	353	197	115	—	183
Mean family income (dollars)	23 853	22 409	24 486	22 472	19 887	36 278	—	17 671
2 or more workers	243	408	449	606	231	69	—	203
Mean family income (dollars)	47 058	44 493	39 507	47 068	43 324	41 735	—	37 483

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.						
	Tract 6520	Tract 6521	Tract 6522	Tract 6523	Tract 6524	Tract 6525	Tract 6526
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 405	2 421	2 580	2 438	2 445	2 244	2 260
In labor force	1 375	1 591	1 570	1 297	1 627	1 439	1 245
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.2	65.7	60.9	53.2	66.5	64.1	55.1
Civilian labor force	1 375	1 591	1 570	1 297	1 627	1 439	1 240
Employed	1 245	1 422	1 467	1 162	1 385	1 159	1 031
Unemployed	130	169	103	135	242	280	209
Percent of civilian labor force	9.5	10.6	6.6	10.4	14.9	19.5	16.9
Not in labor force	1 030	830	1 010	1 141	818	805	1 015
Institutionalized persons	111	—	147	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	171	91	112	158	61	77	188
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	408	382	529	517	459	415	248
Females 16 years and over	1 291	1 318	1 456	1 394	1 306	1 223	1 229
In labor force	618	767	748	624	757	660	524
Percent of females 16 years and over	47.9	58.2	51.4	44.8	58.0	54.0	42.6
Civilian labor force	618	767	748	624	757	660	524
Employed	559	694	688	562	664	519	439
Unemployed	59	73	60	62	93	141	85
Percent of civilian labor force	9.5	9.5	8.0	9.9	12.3	21.4	16.2
With own children under 6 years	127	145	135	216	156	207	261
In labor force	84	86	110	103	126	123	69
With own children 6 to 17 years only	188	242	249	219	240	187	275
In labor force	137	205	202	117	203	145	154
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	182	229	198	221	241	332	429
All parents present in household in labor force	124	140	143	81	171	178	111
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	483	521	477	458	477	461	739
All parents present in household in labor force	309	386	363	181	362	365	354
Persons 16 to 19 years	151	159	150	197	172	160	235
Not enrolled in school	50	61	36	45	74	54	60
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	39	9	26	26	21	26
Not high school graduate	28	46	4	21	25	54	36
Employed	17	17	4	4	4	33	18
Unemployed	11	9	—	4	—	3	—
Not in labor force	—	20	—	13	20	18	18
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 245	1 422	1 467	1 162	1 385	1 159	1 031
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	65	115	214	65	56	49	10
Professional specialty occupations	176	210	295	94	64	17	20
Technicians and related support occupations	54	32	74	25	59	3	9
Sales occupations	83	184	195	98	121	124	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	139	226	209	222	214	122	128
Private household occupations	7	—	3	—	6	—	—
Protective service occupations	12	41	40	43	7	11	25
Service occupations, except protective and household	173	150	128	113	196	121	140
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	61	36	22	17	65	60	73
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	187	99	132	166	197	189	149
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	179	279	87	176	332	318	266
Transportation and material moving occupations	52	7	27	61	6	17	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	57	43	41	82	62	128	108
Construction	108	41	69	108	101	122	65
Manufacturing	303	399	229	331	517	463	387
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	61	13	74	39	52	50	54
Wholesale and retail trade	235	315	317	258	327	261	190
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35	65	89	48	44	44	8
Business and repair services	71	27	31	18	44	27	34
Professional and related services	244	393	460	221	180	91	146
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 245	1 422	1 467	1 162	1 385	1 159	1 031
Private wage and salary workers	952	1 071	1 013	930	1 264	1 072	895
Government workers	186	232	400	174	73	50	98
Local government workers	109	142	223	115	52	28	46
Self-employed workers	107	111	54	58	41	37	38
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 519	1 745	1 645	1 450	1 630	1 504	1 324
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 280	1 404	1 208	1 114	1 291	1 226	1 035
50 to 52 weeks	855	991	899	764	946	756	574
40 to 49 weeks	172	194	178	200	106	218	122
27 to 39 weeks	50	99	70	69	144	105	123
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	139	212	238	197	196	154	114
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 833	1 987	1 822	1 873	1 894	1 787	1 966
With a mobility or self-care limitation	120	113	64	90	49	93	134
With a mobility limitation	56	54	19	40	36	29	57
In labor force	—	—	—	—	6	—	20
With a self-care limitation	96	80	59	67	19	71	92
With a work disability	177	126	121	224	182	157	271
In labor force	43	18	64	36	53	50	35
Prevented from working	99	108	48	174	119	107	229
Na work disability	1 656	1 861	1 701	1 649	1 712	1 630	1 695
In labor force	1 279	1 533	1 438	1 221	1 487	1 347	1 190
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	461	434	611	565	551	457	289
With a mobility or self-care limitation	119	80	142	124	67	103	82
With a mobility limitation	102	37	115	115	58	95	82
With a self-care limitation	64	64	116	67	25	34	16
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
Na workers	134	107	141	254	151	157	272
Mean family income (dollars)	8 845	15 271	25 896	11 216	12 449	11 064	6 659
1 worker	205	190	164	203	236	184	208
Mean family income (dollars)	28 281	28 157	44 414	22 105	20 435	19 913	17 168
2 or more workers	434	548	544	465	461	512	354
Mean family income (dollars)	47 141	51 600	50 311	40 696	37 576	35 498	32 651

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.		Remainder of Bristol County					
	Tract 6527	Tract 6528	Tract 6171	Tract 6503 (pt.)	Tract 6531	Tract 6532	Tract 6533	Tract 6541
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 080	2 881	6 429	—	6 626	9 088	6 377	4 514
In labor force	1 813	1 707	4 725	—	4 360	5 717	3 828	3 142
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.9	59.3	73.5	—	65.8	62.9	60.0	69.6
Civilian labor force	1 813	1 696	4 706	—	4 346	5 708	3 828	3 142
Employed	1 435	1 562	4 335	—	4 042	5 155	3 594	2 971
Unemployed	378	134	371	—	304	553	234	171
Percent of civilian labor force	20.8	7.9	7.9	—	7.0	9.7	6.1	5.4
Not in labor force	1 267	1 174	1 704	—	2 266	3 371	2 549	1 372
Institutionalized persons	—	—	77	—	21	99	57	—
Enrolled in school	69	90	287	—	256	1 248	373	173
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	627	635	581	—	1 046	1 174	1 362	602
Females 16 years and over	1 712	1 536	3 223	—	3 503	4 835	3 401	2 310
In labor force	873	817	2 126	—	2 001	2 714	1 740	1 461
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.0	53.2	66.0	—	57.1	56.1	51.2	63.2
Civilian labor force	873	817	2 126	—	2 001	2 714	1 740	1 461
Employed	706	769	1 960	—	1 821	2 441	1 618	1 397
Unemployed	167	48	166	—	180	273	122	64
Percent of civilian labor force	19.1	5.9	7.8	—	9.0	10.1	7.0	4.4
With own children under 6 years	337	189	378	—	390	422	400	274
In labor force	190	127	240	—	246	325	273	184
With own children 6 to 17 years only	217	216	667	—	741	786	595	612
In labor force	126	175	737	—	604	570	479	504
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	474	248	592	—	588	588	482	414
All parents present in household in labor force	249	174	381	—	358	444	305	268
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	583	451	1 707	—	1 383	1 393	1 281	1 179
All parents present in household in labor force	316	330	1 386	—	1 109	947	1 006	917
Persons 16 to 19 years	248	165	609	—	515	1 504	375	383
Not enrolled in school	147	86	141	—	97	131	37	48
Unemployed or not in labor force	87	45	69	—	47	57	8	23
Not high school graduate	87	30	68	—	74	52	6	11
Employed	28	6	27	—	26	28	6	—
Unemployed	38	4	9	—	17	9	—	—
Not in labor force	21	20	32	—	31	15	—	11
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 435	1 562	4 335	—	4 042	5 155	3 594	2 971
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	59	145	512	—	385	416	444	276
Professional specialty occupations	106	151	679	—	681	603	925	362
Technicians and related support occupations	23	38	122	—	102	134	124	114
Sales occupations	128	148	375	—	483	761	498	261
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	175	297	715	—	568	751	475	482
Private household occupations	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	—
Protective service occupations	36	42	86	—	92	115	99	47
Service occupations, except protective and household	229	142	439	—	631	640	323	422
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	78	81	85	—	57	117	83	48
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	207	181	568	—	540	595	322	491
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	259	231	261	—	193	566	151	253
Transportation and material moving occupations	78	64	199	—	196	150	54	81
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	57	37	188	—	114	299	85	134
Construction	72	68	336	—	275	329	232	261
Manufacturing	418	393	870	—	637	995	585	700
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	80	66	284	—	303	185	114	149
Wholesale and retail trade	328	356	804	—	1 036	1 430	691	702
Finance, insurance, and real estate	39	82	257	—	118	224	170	153
Business and repair services	41	31	228	—	125	154	119	109
Professional and related services	211	326	1 148	—	1 048	1 304	1 326	643
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 435	1 562	4 335	—	4 042	5 155	3 594	2 971
Private wage and salary workers	1 291	1 212	3 335	—	3 047	4 094	2 502	2 401
Government workers	89	223	759	—	707	747	701	382
Local government workers	57	140	398	—	359	269	380	198
Self-employed workers	55	119	234	—	288	304	372	183
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 826	1 808	5 012	—	4 631	6 868	4 160	3 337
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 461	1 404	3 649	—	3 269	4 533	3 044	2 319
50 to 52 weeks	995	994	2 704	—	2 433	2 568	2 274	1 642
40 to 49 weeks	137	177	425	—	427	572	331	291
27 to 39 weeks	146	92	204	—	180	377	145	198
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	185	253	782	—	734	1 206	735	626
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 425	2 136	5 654	—	5 366	7 667	4 718	3 828
With a mobility or self-care limitation	138	92	281	—	176	360	128	93
With a mobility limitation	86	47	206	—	103	120	57	56
In labor force	18	9	40	—	19	74	11	20
With a self-care limitation	93	83	164	—	129	281	117	74
With a work disability	303	252	498	—	478	516	346	369
In labor force	96	93	204	—	161	301	165	166
Prevented from working	201	148	269	—	266	183	148	161
No work disability	2 122	1 884	5 156	—	4 888	7 151	4 372	3 459
In labor force	1 695	1 518	4 413	—	4 026	5 274	3 446	2 898
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	655	734	679	—	1 225	1 313	1 602	686
With a mobility or self-care limitation	133	126	67	—	269	207	310	114
With a mobility limitation	112	112	67	—	183	166	220	108
With a self-care limitation	85	76	15	—	189	137	204	70
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	272	199	147	—	320	332	423	163
Mean family income (dollars)	9 857	17 336	16 835	—	20 029	19 813	25 509	17 505
1 worker	296	297	407	—	612	627	535	363
Mean family income (dollars)	23 407	37 463	37 408	—	31 196	37 872	42 172	35 552
2 or more workers	518	554	1 780	—	1 440	1 587	1 319	1 098
Mean family income (dollars)	34 486	47 413	58 433	—	57 560	54 135	75 408	54 028

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 Bristol County—Con.					Plymouth County		
	Troct 6542	Troct 6551	Troct 6552	Troct 6553	Troct 6554	Troct 5411	Troct 5601	Troct 5611
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 079	2 681	3 958	2 854	3 505	2 926	4 740	3 511
In labor force	2 042	1 768	2 365	1 903	2 151	2 200	3 346	2 292
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.3	65.9	59.8	66.7	61.4	75.2	70.6	65.3
Civilian labor force	2 032	1 760	2 365	1 884	2 151	2 200	3 346	2 283
Employed	1 929	1 600	2 210	1 728	2 002	2 016	3 132	2 162
Unemployed	103	160	155	156	149	184	214	121
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	9.1	6.6	8.3	6.9	8.4	6.4	5.3
Not in labor force	1 037	913	1 593	951	1 354	726	1 394	1 219
Institutionalized persons	27	—	107	142	8	—	38	—
Enrolled in school	86	105	111	49	192	134	204	353
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	599	396	908	494	635	317	725	493
Females 16 years and over	1 630	1 348	2 168	1 565	1 856	1 479	2 520	1 814
In labor force	995	813	1 073	900	995	1 000	1 530	1 060
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.0	60.3	49.5	57.5	53.6	67.6	60.7	58.4
Civilian labor force	989	813	1 073	894	995	1 000	1 530	1 060
Employed	952	744	1 029	826	933	955	1 484	1 005
Unemployed	37	69	44	68	62	45	46	55
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	8.5	4.1	7.6	6.2	4.5	3.0	5.2
With own children under 6 years	128	192	318	219	188	174	249	255
In labor force	85	120	203	149	101	114	174	131
With own children 6 to 17 years only	220	211	284	225	351	413	445	206
In labor force	200	169	259	207	236	369	370	200
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	161	220	342	246	280	277	403	375
All parents present in household in labor force	99	128	237	158	150	178	250	160
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	440	549	612	477	651	828	949	566
All parents present in household in labor force	418	386	500	390	332	679	735	465
Persons 16 to 19 years	166	189	206	161	215	274	346	464
Not enrolled in school	41	64	91	40	32	59	58	66
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	21	3	10	26	13	24
Not high school graduate	7	33	46	18	—	17	34	8
Employed	—	33	39	15	—	9	29	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
Not in labor force	7	—	7	3	—	8	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 929	1 600	2 210	1 728	2 002	2 016	3 132	2 162
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	108	132	271	156	254	299	389	357
Professional specialty occupations	218	213	269	232	239	291	713	466
Technicians and related support occupations	42	40	71	91	65	60	55	49
Sales occupations	228	146	322	156	166	251	436	303
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	365	228	226	287	350	294	492	306
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Protective service occupations	28	44	49	55	62	29	67	33
Service occupations, except protective and household	183	212	321	186	271	218	300	189
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	44	77	22	54	24	44	83	70
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	320	227	278	196	262	264	313	256
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	221	117	197	121	182	103	80	32
Transportation and material moving occupations	89	95	105	67	83	113	92	51
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	83	69	79	127	44	50	112	17
Construction	147	135	77	130	75	185	161	239
Manufacturing	510	298	491	257	441	394	499	182
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	137	91	107	88	187	203	218	133
Wholesale and retail trade	451	427	620	535	500	338	690	383
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32	69	133	92	79	102	189	154
Business and repair services	73	21	80	61	124	65	129	45
Professional and related services	384	340	446	365	464	509	969	743
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 929	1 600	2 210	1 728	2 002	2 016	3 132	2 162
Private wage and salary workers	1 544	1 272	1 863	1 333	1 630	1 543	2 256	1 586
Government workers	299	224	238	263	299	269	511	308
Local government workers	181	141	137	166	138	171	358	130
Self-employed workers	86	96	101	127	73	204	365	252
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 156	1 925	2 526	1 958	2 324	2 279	3 520	2 566
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 650	1 314	1 786	1 437	1 756	1 577	2 457	1 811
50 to 52 weeks	1 258	896	1 446	1 042	1 176	1 203	1 749	1 316
40 to 49 weeks	134	189	119	208	269	185	247	151
27 to 39 weeks	103	91	47	78	127	75	212	86
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	306	278	387	326	248	408	561	373
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 389	2 215	2 823	2 083	2 770	2 556	3 826	2 847
With a mobility or self-core limitation	67	94	59	53	107	95	70	60
With a mobility limitation	23	73	39	53	37	54	18	10
In labor force	8	28	4	12	9	10	—	—
With a self-core limitation	44	69	45	16	70	57	61	60
With a work disability	190	269	198	160	199	192	170	72
In labor force	81	92	102	68	72	100	106	19
Prevented from working	102	142	77	76	102	92	55	53
No work disability	2 199	1 946	2 625	1 923	2 571	2 364	3 656	2 775
In labor force	1 907	1 632	2 171	1 706	1 995	2 047	3 103	2 102
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	653	458	1 028	610	727	370	876	655
With a mobility or self-core limitation	165	73	199	115	135	53	213	71
With a mobility limitation	127	65	152	97	112	37	198	58
With a self-core limitation	71	44	128	70	66	35	77	64
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	156	162	174	109	193	104	211	63
Mean family income (dollars)	17 526	18 995	18 623	18 794	15 169	14 048	26 193	58 915
1 worker	238	238	311	178	326	247	423	379
Mean family income (dollars)	27 898	28 584	28 344	23 393	31 656	36 438	55 906	63 212
2 or more workers	674	608	838	604	737	768	1 004	699
Mean family income (dollars)	50 728	48 287	49 443	45 171	47 614	62 308	68 485	70 222

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	Bristol County (pt.)			Plymouth County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Bristol County					
	New Bedford, MA MSA	Total	New Bedford city		Tract 6503	Tract 6501.01	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6502.01	Tract 6502.02	Tract 6503 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	65 482	60 326	38 646	5 156	1 407	1 670	1 574	1 124	895	1 407
Less than \$5,000	3 490	3 342	2 562	148	73	55	84	38	38	73
\$5,000 to \$9,999	9 436	9 143	7 264	293	188	162	108	136	84	188
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 371	6 030	4 280	341	139	156	144	127	113	139
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 341	9 751	6 678	590	261	167	243	185	166	261
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10 300	9 619	6 206	681	258	309	388	202	168	258
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 751	10 713	6 325	1 038	273	355	267	146	174	273
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9 432	8 305	4 054	1 127	149	348	281	198	141	149
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 607	2 162	889	445	41	101	30	64	6	41
\$100,000 or more	1 754	1 261	388	493	25	17	29	19	5	25
Median (dollars)	27 689	26 725	22 647	41 826	26 476	34 653	30 225	27 043	26 472	26 476
Mean (dollars)	33 930	32 356	27 639	52 340	33 831	37 074	33 639	34 336	30 415	33 831
Families	47 274	43 376	26 677	3 898	957	1 310	1 185	827	684	957
Median income (dollars)	33 927	32 627	28 373	47 448	32 936	40 697	32 750	33 722	31 014	32 936
Males 15 years and over, with income	60 954	55 742	33 226	5 212	1 218	1 738	1 488	1 053	830	1 218
Median income (dollars)	19 346	18 722	16 868	26 993	19 452	21 320	21 513	20 449	19 824	19 452
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.1	46.7	45.2	51.7	46.1	49.4	55.0	47.8	48.8	46.1
Median income (dollars)	27 312	26 765	25 013	37 264	26 417	30 181	26 479	27 731	26 356	26 417
Females 15 years and over, with income	65 813	60 688	37 864	5 125	1 311	1 913	1 434	1 080	941	1 311
Median income (dollars)	9 148	8 958	8 616	11 528	9 883	9 341	11 650	9 887	7 165	9 883
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.6	28.4	28.6	30.7	29.7	27.9	39.7	30.5	25.1	29.7
Median income (dollars)	18 292	17 985	17 183	21 395	17 365	19 560	18 333	20 742	17 292	17 365
Per capita income (dollars)	12 906	12 328	10 923	19 420	13 982	13 269	12 445	14 047	12 006	13 982
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	65 482	60 326	38 646	5 156	1 407	1 670	1 574	1 124	895	1 407
With earnings	48 021	43 769	26 875	4 252	1 001	1 273	1 318	789	636	1 001
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 545	35 131	30 615	51 093	32 124	39 823	34 539	37 961	30 364	32 124
With Social Security income	22 303	20 758	13 402	1 545	525	591	362	467	407	525
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 086	7 063	6 772	7 394	7 734	7 511	7 090	7 409	7 675	7 734
With public assistance income	8 247	8 023	6 626	824	100	123	179	45	101	100
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 372	4 381	4 505	4 036	3 909	4 781	5 848	5 143	3 498	3 909
With retirement income	11 662	10 732	6 754	930	316	334	189	253	314	316
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 840	6 573	6 119	9 913	6 483	5 851	6 325	7 692	6 743	6 483
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	39 541	37 722	32 383	59 775	37 369	41 769	36 280	40 273	34 476	37 369
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 676	37 714	30 409	62 615	32 216	45 811	30 295	41 779	35 307	32 216
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 418	37 729	34 275	57 424	40 531	38 645	42 175	39 352	34 130	40 531
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 164	42 215	37 386	64 378	40 811	43 626	40 219	43 156	36 302	40 811
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 981	45 994	39 511	67 603	38 735	49 401	36 687	47 157	42 986	38 735
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 018	39 126	35 687	61 491	41 931	39 093	43 414	40 865	33 914	41 931
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 577	20 772	18 404	34 243	26 378	27 548	16 392	22 135	26 356	26 378
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 713	14 166	12 364	28 388	14 430	16 328	8 557	16 370	15 697	14 430
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 967	30 310	28 773	37 710	37 156	34 784	26 293	27 041	32 550	37 156
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	47 274	43 376	26 677	3 898	957	1 310	1 185	827	684	957
Householder worked in 1989	34 333	31 105	18 120	3 228	674	960	903	566	423	674
With related children under 18 years	23 671	21 793	13 715	1 878	372	615	604	322	219	372
With related children under 5 years	9 273	8 609	5 976	664	198	221	258	106	94	198
Married-couple families	36 710	33 482	19 209	3 228	748	1 105	918	714	528	748
Householder worked in 1989	28 074	25 299	13 986	2 775	534	845	737	477	338	534
With related children under 18 years	17 275	15 689	8 865	1 586	270	517	440	268	149	270
With related children under 5 years	6 713	6 131	3 838	582	168	194	183	89	64	168
Female householder, no husband present	8 819	8 292	6 374	527	175	176	206	87	117	175
Householder worked in 1989	5 024	4 681	3 413	343	114	92	105	63	46	114
With related children under 18 years	5 610	5 371	4 325	239	83	82	121	40	51	83
With related children under 5 years	2 273	2 215	1 935	58	22	17	58	17	25	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 964	21 282	15 192	1 682	524	460	507	370	260	524
Nonfamily householder	18 208	16 950	11 969	1 258	450	360	389	297	211	450
65 years and over	9 237	8 589	5 861	648	232	156	98	165	112	232
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	170 616	156 664	97 908	13 952	3 348	4 559	4 235	2 753	2 249	3 348
Persons under 18 years	42 074	38 593	24 774	3 481	695	1 013	1 123	522	409	695
Related children under 18 years	41 832	38 374	24 591	3 458	695	1 013	1 123	514	409	695
Related children 5 to 17 years	30 218	27 666	17 155	2 552	477	770	792	395	283	477
Persons 65 years and over	27 120	25 219	16 238	1 901	745	698	412	574	592	745
Persons 75 years and over	11 077	10 249	6 875	828	311	275	133	201	225	311
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	4 730	4 576	3 903	154	43	80	133	54	19	43
Percent below poverty level	10.0	10.5	14.6	4.0	4.5	6.1	11.2	6.5	2.8	4.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 481	1 427	1 200	54	22	13	50	32	—	22
With related children under 18 years	3 743	3 666	3 246	77	43	56	121	36	14	43
With related children under 5 years	2 027	1 989	1 789	38	33	17	61	12	14	33
Married-couple families	1 535	1 446	1 103	89	8	32	45	31	5	8
Householder worked in 1989	518	481	370	37	8	6	24	13	—	8
With related children under 18 years	855	829	653	26	8	15	33	13	—	8
With related children under 5 years	399	380	306	19	8	—	11	8	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	2 930	2 874	2 553	56	27	48	88	16	14	27
Householder worked in 1989	868	851	735	7	6	7	26	12	—	6
With related children under 18 years	2 702	2 660	2 416	42	27	41	88	16	14	27
With related children under 5 years	1 552	1 542	1 416	10	17	17	50	4	14	17
Unrelated individuals	5 551	5 305	4 095	246	117	78	80	72	54	117
Nonfamily householder	3 924	3 740	2 870	184	107	48	62	47	37	107
65 years and over	2 293	2 135	1 442	158	78	35	18	27	15	78
Persons	20 320	19 703	16 430	617	266	288	589	251	118	266
Percent below poverty level	11.9	12.6	16.8	4.4	7.9	6.3	13.9	9.1	5.2	7.9
Persons under 18 years	7 648	7 529	6 689	119	97	88	313	89	40	97
Related children under 18 years	7 467	7 371	6 555	96	97	88	313	81	40	97
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 893	4 835	4 263	58	55	75	223	69	26	55
Persons 65 years and over	3 320	3 095	2 105	225	78	60	23	63	25	78
Persons 75 years and over	1 741	1 652	1 129	89	55	33	13	40	10	55
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 149	5 977	4 915	172	94	122	339	102	73	94
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	27 977	27 225	22 218	752	435	432	684	381	288	435
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	49 695	48 081	37 143	1 614	860	881	1 112	709	595	860

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.									
	Tract 6504	Tract 6505	Tract 6506	Tract 6507	Tract 6508	Tract 6509	Tract 6510.01	Tract 6510.02	Tract 6511	Tract 6512
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 631	1 363	1 011	1 019	1 613	1 147	1 107	1 486	1 749	688
Less than \$5,000	110	42	39	127	80	133	40	128	128	116
\$5,000 to \$9,999	217	275	179	242	473	331	196	241	418	159
\$10,000 to \$14,999	194	168	118	121	230	114	127	95	193	63
\$15,000 to \$24,999	338	264	206	174	269	191	163	258	345	131
\$25,000 to \$34,999	295	191	222	174	152	147	153	230	266	78
\$35,000 to \$49,999	302	225	141	133	245	145	238	274	243	78
\$50,000 to \$74,999	143	134	72	39	105	60	142	202	112	52
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15	49	16	9	29	26	41	39	44	—
\$100,000 or more	17	15	18	—	30	—	7	19	—	11
Median (dollars)	23 623	22 109	22 827	15 650	15 877	14 775	26 348	25 691	17 797	15 517
Mean (dollars)	26 694	28 090	31 631	19 810	24 168	20 652	29 961	30 735	23 116	21 932
Families	1 166	947	776	616	1 067	855	760	1 112	1 126	472
Median income (dollars)	27 965	29 219	27 162	17 037	23 084	17 098	35 000	29 364	22 576	22 368
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 393	1 210	986	788	1 268	763	857	1 223	1 353	548
Median income (dollars)	17 212	18 750	16 324	13 084	15 200	15 017	17 888	20 592	15 431	13 281
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.2	48.2	42.3	35.8	40.3	34.6	38.6	50.9	52.5	42.7
Median income (dollars)	23 301	26 003	21 354	18 839	20 472	23 125	31 094	27 261	20 978	23 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 560	1 330	983	898	1 482	1 129	1 221	1 550	1 518	661
Median income (dollars)	9 359	8 533	8 681	7 160	8 547	7 097	9 014	8 200	8 386	7 282
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.5	34.4	26.8	32.0	28.3	20.0	21.5	26.0	26.0	31.2
Median income (dollars)	16 925	15 541	15 553	18 459	14 754	18 661	20 774	17 652	16 962	17 019
Per capita income (dollars)	10 736	11 508	12 021	8 416	9 705	7 856	13 295	11 565	9 595	7 989
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 631	1 363	1 011	1 019	1 613	1 147	1 107	1 486	1 749	688
With earnings	1 183	929	783	677	1 036	641	662	1 015	1 096	511
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 364	32 475	34 722	22 100	28 322	25 292	32 782	34 504	26 550	24 551
With Social Security income	561	515	282	236	656	386	587	510	521	141
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 202	7 054	6 045	6 572	6 136	7 891	7 569	7 165	6 143	5 320
With public assistance income	182	164	159	247	370	401	133	280	439	136
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 775	4 580	4 261	4 207	3 485	5 278	4 185	4 615	5 627	4 720
With retirement income	339	169	148	128	240	151	358	315	296	54
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 953	4 890	4 187	4 235	5 050	5 051	7 744	6 544	7 142	4 799
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	30 348	34 093	36 721	21 634	29 026	23 151	35 982	34 743	25 887	27 052
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 990	35 992	41 920	22 921	25 650	20 416	38 722	34 528	20 367	23 268
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 839	32 674	29 112	19 963	33 601	27 395	34 622	34 945	32 949	35 253
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 206	37 679	42 712	28 829	33 642	31 143	38 385	43 570	32 707	33 430
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 511	42 238	52 102	36 067	33 681	33 063	47 399	51 980	30 466	33 814
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 942	34 369	29 567	21 702	33 602	29 076	35 002	37 436	34 719	32 875
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 912	17 634	15 473	9 256	16 801	13 424	26 868	15 933	12 080	13 210
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 396	14 121	9 130	6 929	12 562	9 317	24 137	9 754	7 990	10 253
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 911	21 414	28 666	17 030	36 138	22 996	29 998	27 194	25 236	40 416
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 166	947	776	616	1 067	855	760	1 112	1 126	472
Householder worked in 1989	852	648	593	373	720	465	519	762	690	360
With related children under 18 years	613	411	481	362	629	550	270	588	668	328
With related children under 5 years	255	201	206	203	282	282	78	244	329	170
Married-couple families	880	749	600	385	749	459	579	754	721	303
Householder worked in 1989	672	532	474	271	533	314	394	588	517	241
With related children under 18 years	415	321	364	200	394	247	171	345	357	179
With related children under 5 years	159	164	115	105	161	132	57	139	137	105
Female householder, no husband present	254	164	154	204	267	363	176	302	350	153
Householder worked in 1989	154	98	106	85	165	132	170	149	150	103
With related children under 18 years	182	85	104	162	219	275	94	218	284	143
With related children under 5 years	91	37	78	98	105	143	16	105	179	59
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	572	523	358	535	679	355	383	431	808	264
Nonfamily householder	465	416	235	403	546	292	347	374	623	216
65 years and over	219	213	93	142	317	143	304	200	289	90
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 066	3 358	2 957	2 440	3 966	3 054	2 422	3 904	4 253	1 926
Persons under 18 years	1 046	720	886	631	1 094	1 069	375	1 046	1 191	667
Related children under 18 years	1 037	720	875	622	1 082	1 064	375	1 046	1 178	667
Related children 5 to 17 years	703	453	613	356	712	757	300	754	759	443
Persons 65 years and over	657	661	358	298	688	398	762	692	586	155
Persons 75 years and over	267	268	123	110	298	153	309	354	245	59
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	136	70	110	182	207	285	28	235	290	107
Percent below poverty level	11.7	7.4	14.2	29.5	19.4	33.3	3.7	21.1	25.8	22.7
Householder worked in 1989	55	—	48	28	111	62	—	81	110	38
With related children under 18 years	106	38	96	124	198	233	15	198	274	102
With related children under 5 years	80	31	74	97	115	124	15	87	188	69
Married-couple families	63	33	33	45	68	52	13	40	56	29
Householder worked in 1989	27	—	6	7	38	14	—	14	42	—
With related children under 18 years	33	6	8	7	59	19	7	14	56	24
With related children under 5 years	19	6	8	7	27	4	7	—	29	24
Female householder, no husband present	73	37	77	127	130	213	15	176	222	72
Householder worked in 1989	28	—	42	28	64	42	—	67	64	32
With related children under 18 years	73	32	77	117	130	194	8	165	210	72
With related children under 5 years	61	25	66	90	79	113	8	87	151	39
Unrelated individuals	128	111	115	144	179	139	82	94	250	149
Nonfamily householder	105	95	65	97	109	123	69	78	170	109
65 years and over	66	50	27	37	52	33	64	39	48	60
Persons	526	271	436	609	825	1 014	174	943	1 160	518
Percent below poverty level	12.9	8.1	14.7	25.0	20.8	33.2	7.2	24.2	27.3	26.9
Persons under 18 years	193	49	178	207	378	484	27	463	521	220
Related children under 18 years	184	49	167	207	372	479	27	463	508	220
Related children 5 to 17 years	82	12	85	90	206	339	8	350	261	142
Persons 65 years and over	90	97	47	95	76	82	84	90	52	64
Persons 75 years and over	57	42	15	28	49	25	25	52	18	34
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	113	31	132	188	117	334	27	333	340	251
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	758	446	650	847	1 149	1 289	289	1 015	1 542	703
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 520	1 067	1 143	1 236	1 911	1 855	629	1 330	1 993	1 074

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.							
	Troct 6513	Troct 6514	Troct 6515	Troct 6516	Troct 6517	Troct 6518	Troct 6518.99	Troct 6519
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	960	1 271	1 167	1 598	990	1 207	—	796
Less than \$5,000	75	68	79	68	99	132	—	104
\$5,000 to \$9,999	242	163	225	187	233	484	—	262
\$10,000 to \$14,999	77	181	107	135	87	148	—	97
\$15,000 to \$24,999	162	251	196	295	218	223	—	119
\$25,000 to \$34,999	164	268	205	273	133	82	—	58
\$35,000 to \$49,999	120	144	243	313	144	74	—	109
\$50,000 to \$74,999	84	141	76	287	40	24	—	42
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22	49	32	36	30	15	—	5
\$100,000 or more	14	6	4	4	6	25	—	—
Median (dollars)	20 571	22 484	23 987	28 370	17 891	9 760	—	11 176
Mean (dollars)	25 526	27 950	26 099	31 222	22 792	17 376	—	18 319
Families	553	870	841	1 139	539	318	—	497
Median income (dollars)	22 310	27 157	28 781	33 537	20 739	17 500	—	17 364
Males 15 years and over, with income	799	1 097	1 029	1 522	959	632	166	547
Median income (dollars)	12 208	17 358	16 747	19 012	12 134	12 746	12 404	10 256
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.7	47.5	46.2	45.3	25.7	37.0	69.9	31.4
Median income (dollars)	26 141	24 255	23 917	26 164	28 512	21 184	14 583	21 571
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 025	1 428	1 074	1 578	961	1 001	—	789
Median income (dollars)	8 045	8 182	8 272	10 672	9 137	6 929	—	7 757
Percent year-round full-time workers	21.8	29.3	22.7	35.6	35.8	16.2	—	26.2
Median income (dollars)	16 835	17 500	19 357	19 500	19 206	21 136	—	14 620
Per capita income (dollars)	10 006	10 636	9 591	11 699	9 974	11 907	15 396	7 328
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	960	1 271	1 167	1 598	990	1 207	—	796
With earnings	675	1 047	817	1 268	638	547	—	460
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 833	26 398	29 833	31 842	26 430	23 594	—	22 945
With Social Security income	272	341	431	452	370	707	—	287
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 226	7 276	6 092	7 538	6 356	6 115	—	5 349
With public assistance income	225	167	256	202	259	215	—	340
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 417	4 514	3 370	5 256	4 376	3 144	—	4 182
With retirement income	108	219	204	281	199	214	—	77
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 711	6 328	5 926	4 424	4 674	5 156	—	4 437
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	30 780	32 036	29 940	34 571	28 145	28 220	—	23 442
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 562	24 401	29 745	34 703	25 309	25 883	—	22 134
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 278	40 406	30 174	34 397	30 320	29 115	—	25 319
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 826	38 786	35 592	39 395	34 844	34 042	—	30 794
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 793	35 128	38 787	44 061	39 781	45 229	—	34 570
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 813	41 529	31 152	33 966	32 060	31 499	—	27 634
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 800	23 101	19 946	22 793	18 373	19 367	—	14 967
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 880	13 532	12 849	15 811	15 063	11 035	—	12 598
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 332	41 424	28 020	35 768	22 495	25 081	—	22 117
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	553	870	841	1 139	539	318	—	497
Householder worked in 1989	345	647	592	838	330	126	—	312
With related children under 18 years	322	468	497	683	260	88	—	332
With related children under 5 years	138	222	189	351	121	37	—	154
Married-couple families	315	539	497	794	269	189	—	248
Householder worked in 1989	218	422	393	590	195	86	—	169
With related children under 18 years	145	240	311	439	97	35	—	133
With related children under 5 years	67	116	125	240	48	20	—	63
Female householder, no husband present	200	274	295	303	247	118	—	225
Householder worked in 1989	105	181	156	225	112	29	—	132
With related children under 18 years	161	184	172	221	153	48	—	188
With related children under 5 years	71	79	56	104	63	17	—	80
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	603	558	417	641	639	1 049	—	400
Nonfamily householder	407	401	326	459	451	889	—	299
65 years and over	127	120	189	179	229	510	—	185
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 477	3 275	3 165	4 251	2 351	1 795	—	2 032
Persons under 18 years	695	868	942	1 117	562	139	—	611
Related children under 18 years	670	857	922	1 109	562	139	—	611
Related children 5 to 17 years	472	611	639	752	415	105	—	448
Persons 65 years and over	297	421	441	579	412	762	—	293
Persons 75 years and over	141	168	186	268	170	429	—	127
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	152	133	104	130	97	28	—	144
Percent below poverty level	27.5	15.3	12.4	11.4	18.0	8.8	—	29.0
Householder worked in 1989	41	77	25	57	13	6	—	51
With related children under 18 years	143	126	89	113	71	28	—	129
With related children under 5 years	56	54	38	68	59	17	—	71
Married-couple families	20	31	20	33	23	—	—	21
Householder worked in 1989	—	31	8	14	7	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	16	31	14	23	17	—	—	13
With related children under 5 years	5	6	6	10	10	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	111	79	84	90	74	28	—	123
Householder worked in 1989	36	30	17	36	6	6	—	51
With related children under 18 years	111	79	75	83	54	28	—	116
With related children under 5 years	51	32	32	51	49	17	—	71
Unrelated individuals	223	133	119	155	164	276	—	192
Nonfamily householder	131	75	72	81	105	224	—	130
65 years and over	34	32	31	53	81	121	—	67
Persons	727	625	408	544	524	338	—	655
Percent below poverty level	29.4	19.1	12.9	12.8	22.3	18.8	—	32.2
Persons under 18 years	321	302	176	189	181	34	—	275
Related children under 18 years	296	291	156	189	181	34	—	275
Related children 5 to 17 years	206	237	93	109	102	18	—	207
Persons 65 years and over	34	32	42	67	100	121	—	75
Persons 75 years and over	19	25	20	39	59	73	—	40
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	181	221	184	105	199	91	—	233
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	808	724	636	650	682	640	—	850
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 132	1 277	1 082	1 323	1 147	1 017	—	1 124

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.						
	Tract 6520	Tract 6521	Tract 6522	Tract 6523	Tract 6524	Tract 6525	Tract 6526
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 089	1 160	1 182	1 255	1 168	1 101	1 128
Less than \$5,000	69	56	22	116	86	50	164
\$5,000 to \$9,999	155	106	119	273	176	229	302
\$10,000 to \$14,999	134	143	48	177	145	139	171
\$15,000 to \$24,999	193	137	179	152	258	239	180
\$25,000 to \$34,999	178	200	198	222	220	174	132
\$35,000 to \$49,999	201	245	307	183	186	181	125
\$50,000 to \$74,999	126	182	244	112	92	67	54
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15	51	38	12	5	22	—
\$100,000 or more	18	40	27	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	24 654	30 139	37 315	19 836	21 179	21 465	12 599
Mean (dollars)	29 970	37 195	38 660	24 997	24 402	24 491	18 539
Families	773	845	849	922	848	853	834
Median income (dollars)	29 618	34 669	41 497	25 987	26 828	24 393	14 327
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 066	1 058	1 075	980	1 088	973	939
Median income (dollars)	15 743	20 652	22 149	16 056	16 152	14 621	10 465
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.8	56.0	50.6	45.6	48.2	45.5	36.7
Median income (dollars)	21 400	26 597	30 431	26 155	20 959	19 089	19 141
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 136	1 173	1 334	1 212	1 138	1 100	1 061
Median income (dollars)	8 682	11 205	11 104	8 074	8 784	8 199	6 796
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.1	34.0	26.6	26.2	37.1	28.5	21.6
Median income (dollars)	18 641	16 405	21 875	16 049	12 333	12 625	13 079
Per capita income (dollars)	11 169	13 657	14 745	10 087	9 450	8 868	6 211
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 089	1 160	1 182	1 255	1 168	1 101	1 128
With earnings	837	921	871	816	861	799	698
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 226	38 662	38 981	29 455	26 571	27 443	22 403
With Social Security income	418	341	430	432	356	400	289
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 299	6 373	8 777	6 511	6 436	5 376	5 183
With public assistance income	114	108	92	239	143	179	434
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 495	4 948	4 776	4 265	3 860	4 448	5 041
With retirement income	185	205	241	164	186	118	116
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 142	6 356	8 331	7 450	5 491	4 899	2 957
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	35 501	41 728	45 117	28 482	28 331	27 639	20 313
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 960	38 705	46 112	28 482	29 809	25 587	18 555
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 960	44 129	44 296	28 144	27 055	29 486	23 441
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 812	44 586	47 006	34 021	29 955	30 347	26 601
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 086	43 755	49 445	38 081	32 902	30 358	27 114
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 102	45 174	44 865	30 843	27 432	30 338	25 872
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 694	21 205	36 287	13 895	21 254	18 556	11 317
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 358	14 495	27 542	10 432	17 055	11 282	8 657
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 499	40 379	43 307	19 635	25 229	26 639	18 215
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	773	845	849	922	848	853	834
Householder worked in 1989	541	618	650	511	597	628	470
With related children under 18 years	386	379	399	456	410	418	557
With related children under 5 years	121	125	142	184	144	200	206
Married-couple families	601	737	689	681	683	667	482
Householder worked in 1989	455	544	533	419	509	521	331
With related children under 18 years	283	305	326	299	321	310	285
With related children under 5 years	102	107	131	132	121	154	104
Female householder, no husband present	115	81	128	202	146	152	309
Householder worked in 1989	51	57	91	92	82	73	105
With related children under 18 years	67	65	68	139	82	80	244
With related children under 5 years	13	18	11	46	23	35	102
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	381	389	390	379	384	303	444
Nonfamily householder	316	315	333	333	320	248	294
65 years and over	116	143	189	168	162	131	131
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 913	3 119	3 033	3 037	3 080	2 948	3 332
Persons under 18 years	688	764	679	683	729	808	1 194
Related children under 18 years	688	759	679	683	729	793	1 192
Related children 5 to 17 years	516	554	521	493	522	513	832
Persons 65 years and over	461	434	611	565	551	457	289
Persons 75 years and over	212	194	274	236	227	168	135
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	95	80	19	191	79	96	320
Percent below poverty level	12.3	9.5	2.2	20.7	9.3	11.3	38.4
Householder worked in 1989	15	16	—	29	36	43	76
With related children under 18 years	63	37	12	160	40	82	285
With related children under 5 years	23	19	—	66	10	39	130
Married-couple families	42	49	12	55	40	39	104
Householder worked in 1989	10	7	—	20	20	20	22
With related children under 18 years	21	16	5	40	7	31	74
With related children under 5 years	10	7	—	24	—	17	38
Female householder, no husband present	30	21	7	102	39	46	196
Householder worked in 1989	—	9	—	23	16	12	43
With related children under 18 years	30	21	7	102	33	40	191
With related children under 5 years	13	12	—	36	10	22	92
Unrelated individuals	110	70	67	136	97	71	200
Nonfamily householder	67	45	48	116	78	57	121
65 years and over	19	41	46	66	37	39	45
Persons	382	289	161	700	323	407	1 306
Percent below poverty level	13.1	9.3	5.3	23.0	10.5	13.8	39.2
Persons under 18 years	117	85	38	289	99	182	624
Related children under 18 years	117	85	38	289	99	173	622
Related children 5 to 17 years	91	58	38	213	86	118	399
Persons 65 years and over	42	101	62	88	72	59	74
Persons 75 years and over	19	55	40	46	47	33	44
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	105	51	16	125	82	49	473
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	568	348	234	832	484	600	1 583
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 032	857	448	1 272	1 191	1 206	2 196

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.		Remainder of Bristol County					
	Tract 6527	Tract 6528	Tract 6171	Tract 6503 (pt.)	Tract 6531	Tract 6532	Tract 6533	Tract 6541
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 706	1 384	2 717	—	2 996	3 082	3 089	1 997
Less than \$5,000	129	5	99	—	139	77	117	44
\$5,000 to \$9,999	476	223	105	—	274	250	266	143
\$10,000 to \$14,999	246	143	141	—	239	176	301	137
\$15,000 to \$24,999	295	220	267	—	402	487	388	269
\$25,000 to \$34,999	237	229	334	—	481	653	315	314
\$35,000 to \$49,999	212	299	520	—	517	643	544	519
\$50,000 to \$74,999	105	200	870	—	662	460	535	410
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	41	280	—	157	180	309	84
\$100,000 or more	—	24	101	—	125	156	314	77
Median (dollars)	15 063	30 271	45 497	—	34 229	33 344	39 287	37 200
Mean (dollars)	20 369	34 057	49 004	—	40 977	41 345	50 997	41 481
Families	1 086	1 050	2 334	—	2 372	2 546	2 277	1 624
Median income (dollars)	22 882	33 889	50 229	—	40 181	36 258	45 254	41 500
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 271	1 309	3 108	—	2 992	4 154	2 860	2 123
Median income (dollars)	14 065	20 583	26 263	—	22 665	15 912	23 936	22 513
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.4	47.7	55.1	—	52.5	39.1	51.7	50.9
Median income (dollars)	21 180	27 845	32 561	—	30 477	27 278	35 156	31 528
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 549	1 294	2 779	—	3 108	4 337	2 934	2 073
Median income (dollars)	7 310	9 896	13 038	—	9 246	6 884	11 707	10 080
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.2	28.6	35.6	—	27.7	21.8	27.1	27.1
Median income (dollars)	14 369	17 823	23 926	—	21 235	16 241	19 482	18 947
Per capita income (dollars)	8 523	13 227	15 603	—	14 751	12 623	19 823	13 940
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 706	1 384	2 717	—	2 996	3 082	3 089	1 997
With earnings	1 073	997	2 386	—	2 350	2 502	2 183	1 665
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 467	36 011	49 309	—	42 668	41 222	52 641	41 364
With Social Security income	526	623	592	—	983	1 055	1 223	659
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 248	6 705	7 132	—	7 736	7 508	7 816	7 326
With public assistance income	485	109	156	—	259	198	138	107
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 620	4 256	3 357	—	3 594	4 992	3 115	4 330
With retirement income	264	369	338	—	625	493	563	387
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 198	8 551	9 281	—	7 580	7 462	8 354	7 558
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	25 298	38 898	52 147	—	45 694	45 654	58 329	46 233
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 786	39 993	54 084	—	49 952	55 127	63 277	48 656
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 050	38 274	50 135	—	41 761	36 952	54 799	43 642
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 585	40 310	54 378	—	48 559	48 586	61 364	49 184
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 601	41 867	57 242	—	55 821	59 475	68 220	53 149
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 806	39 418	51 480	—	41 939	37 994	56 433	44 912
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 887	31 202	31 840	—	26 341	26 088	35 848	26 033
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 555	27 265	31 528	—	17 600	24 073	28 185	21 691
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 718	33 484	32 295	—	36 078	27 899	42 002	31 564
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 086	1 050	2 334	—	2 372	2 546	2 277	1 624
Householder worked in 1989	686	721	2 041	—	1 879	1 938	1 672	1 280
With related children under 18 years	620	408	1 272	—	1 185	1 281	1 008	891
With related children under 5 years	358	157	314	—	387	364	323	248
Married-couple families	734	892	2 094	—	2 009	2 185	1 977	1 392
Householder worked in 1989	531	603	1 836	—	1 626	1 696	1 480	1 131
With related children under 18 years	361	338	1 124	—	974	1 088	853	749
With related children under 5 years	214	120	307	—	303	339	263	214
Female householder, no husband present	292	139	187	—	315	262	238	191
Householder worked in 1989	134	106	167	—	214	161	138	118
With related children under 18 years	245	65	118	—	196	140	140	132
With related children under 5 years	130	37	7	—	84	17	60	34
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	768	418	502	—	765	734	882	458
Nonfamily householder	620	334	383	—	624	536	812	373
65 years and over	284	225	222	—	331	303	466	161
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 074	3 536	8 405	—	8 342	8 772	7 910	5 926
Persons under 18 years	1 100	708	2 326	—	1 991	2 018	1 811	1 606
Related children under 18 years	1 070	708	2 326	—	1 991	2 018	1 784	1 606
Related children 5 to 17 years	676	519	1 839	—	1 520	1 547	1 391	1 251
Persons 65 years and over	655	734	679	—	1 225	1 313	1 602	686
Persons 75 years and over	308	301	231	—	397	463	700	212
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	219	37	81	—	109	110	75	55
Percent below poverty level	20.2	3.5	3.5	—	4.6	4.3	3.3	3.4
Householder worked in 1989	51	14	35	—	54	20	22	30
With related children under 18 years	188	26	47	—	64	69	50	49
With related children under 5 years	102	20	21	—	64	—	15	22
Married-couple families	42	19	65	—	40	53	51	25
Householder worked in 1989	25	8	19	—	7	10	22	14
With related children under 18 years	24	8	31	—	9	30	35	19
With related children under 5 years	7	8	21	—	9	—	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	170	18	16	—	69	57	24	30
Householder worked in 1989	26	6	16	—	47	10	—	16
With related children under 18 years	164	18	16	—	55	39	15	30
With related children under 5 years	95	12	—	—	55	—	15	14
Unrelated individuals	240	50	101	—	186	134	167	74
Nonfamily householder	159	40	61	—	131	66	152	60
65 years and over	64	17	67	—	106	51	114	38
Persons	888	165	353	—	458	523	455	277
Percent below poverty level	21.8	4.7	4.2	—	5.5	6.0	5.8	4.7
Persons under 18 years	379	51	79	—	111	163	136	112
Related children under 18 years	364	51	79	—	111	163	121	112
Related children 5 to 17 years	237	28	45	—	17	163	97	89
Persons 65 years and over	70	40	132	—	121	120	146	49
Persons 75 years and over	41	33	47	—	59	69	91	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	204	—	158	—	112	160	171	86
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 390	281	504	—	656	763	731	351
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 043	881	1 170	—	1 966	1 537	1 383	812

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 Bristol County—Can.					Plymouth County		
	Tract 6542	Tract 6551	Tract 6552	Tract 6553	Tract 6554	Tract 5411	Tract 5601	Tract 5611
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 405	1 267	1 991	1 389	1 747	1 306	2 281	1 569
Less than \$5,000	33	15	132	56	68	17	79	52
\$5,000 to \$9,999	148	119	299	151	124	85	144	64
\$10,000 to \$14,999	153	121	171	116	195	89	152	100
\$15,000 to \$24,999	271	175	269	265	280	152	241	197
\$25,000 to \$34,999	142	251	297	282	344	199	293	189
\$35,000 to \$49,999	333	300	353	257	402	191	573	274
\$50,000 to \$74,999	211	222	405	214	262	333	450	344
\$75,000 to \$99,999	85	40	52	34	52	168	150	127
\$100,000 or more	29	24	13	14	20	72	199	222
Median (dollars)	32 025	32 175	28 489	27 956	30 412	42 000	40 467	46 189
Mean (dollars)	35 760	35 397	31 491	31 872	33 211	47 726	50 952	58 198
Families	1 068	1 008	1 323	891	1 256	1 119	1 638	1 141
Median income (dollars)	38 533	36 635	37 648	32 263	36 933	47 413	46 000	52 163
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 401	1 298	1 761	1 249	1 570	1 392	2 183	1 637
Median income (dollars)	21 464	21 408	21 572	21 122	21 240	27 192	27 889	25 469
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.0	41.1	52.1	51.0	49.9	53.8	52.6	48.7
Median income (dollars)	28 081	30 690	29 760	26 875	29 740	36 146	37 393	38 125
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 486	1 231	1 933	1 403	1 540	1 304	2 339	1 482
Median income (dollars)	10 211	10 208	8 986	10 279	10 854	11 383	10 560	13 636
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.6	29.5	27.3	28.9	25.5	34.8	25.7	35.0
Median income (dollars)	19 743	18 114	23 846	23 681	21 111	21 100	21 148	21 808
Per capita income (dollars)	14 207	13 045	13 166	13 057	13 155	15 807	19 955	21 876
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 405	1 267	1 991	1 389	1 747	1 306	2 281	1 569
With earnings	1 108	982	1 346	1 055	1 317	1 141	1 810	1 301
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 327	36 787	36 757	34 638	35 347	47 781	52 879	51 513
With Social Security income	501	443	851	497	552	279	763	503
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 602	7 739	7 028	6 918	8 260	6 843	7 520	7 509
With public assistance income	91	80	167	75	126	95	104	25
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 436	3 706	3 334	4 174	3 834	4 833	2 915	5 671
With retirement income	289	239	474	229	341	175	505	250
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 981	7 300	6 139	6 114	5 768	6 447	9 169	13 839
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	40 791	38 927	40 430	37 593	38 486	52 113	59 789	67 269
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 919	41 710	41 162	39 156	40 277	50 264	68 118	69 950
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 745	36 907	39 905	36 388	37 188	53 490	53 495	65 405
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 604	40 344	41 297	41 019	40 710	54 152	65 581	74 245
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 264	43 450	44 921	43 105	42 998	53 347	74 172	76 558
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 671	38 029	38 977	39 031	38 953	53 985	57 890	72 581
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	37 548	27 239	26 020	26 842	21 520	26 205	37 726	31 205
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 990	25 012	19 372	15 481	10 224	25 259	30 020	29 244
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 394	28 531	34 885	30 234	26 792	28 233	40 934	32 257
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 068	1 008	1 323	891	1 256	1 119	1 638	1 141
Householder worked in 1989	758	743	1 017	750	907	969	1 284	975
With related children under 18 years	374	462	596	429	580	624	754	500
With related children under 5 years	128	225	285	181	178	179	238	247
Married-couple families	835	899	1 127	664	1 091	1 006	1 285	937
Householder worked in 1989	601	652	869	587	835	875	1 073	827
With related children under 18 years	294	414	474	339	515	542	629	415
With related children under 5 years	98	214	251	142	162	155	208	219
Female householder, no husband present	156	109	154	174	132	88	313	126
Householder worked in 1989	93	91	116	122	48	69	177	97
With related children under 18 years	60	48	93	66	53	76	119	44
With related children under 5 years	24	11	20	19	4	18	30	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	418	329	718	654	630	247	852	583
Nanfamily householder	337	259	668	498	491	187	643	428
65 years and over	142	104	451	287	261	80	308	260
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 576	3 368	4 730	3 392	4 335	3 912	5 895	4 145
Persons under 18 years	611	795	968	736	957	1 132	1 390	959
Related children under 18 years	611	790	968	732	957	1 132	1 375	959
Related children 5 to 17 years	456	582	688	519	718	879	1 038	635
Persons 65 years and over	653	458	1 028	610	727	370	876	655
Persons 75 years and over	268	154	421	259	269	146	462	220
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	40	27	35	43	98	46	50	58
Percent below poverty level	3.7	2.7	2.6	4.8	7.8	4.1	3.1	5.1
Householder worked in 1989	16	22	7	21	—	16	—	38
With related children under 18 years	22	18	27	32	—	21	18	38
With related children under 5 years	17	18	27	—	—	16	—	38
Married-couple families	14	20	15	22	38	32	18	39
Householder worked in 1989	6	15	7	11	—	9	—	28
With related children under 18 years	6	11	7	16	—	7	—	19
With related children under 5 years	6	11	7	—	—	12	—	19
Female householder, no husband present	26	7	20	21	51	14	32	10
Householder worked in 1989	10	7	—	10	—	7	—	10
With related children under 18 years	16	7	20	16	30	14	18	10
With related children under 5 years	11	7	20	—	4	—	—	10
Unrelated individuals	64	38	199	140	107	13	149	84
Nanfamily householder	56	29	185	74	56	6	111	67
65 years and over	25	19	171	76	26	6	95	57
Persons	175	102	296	255	379	119	270	228
Percent below poverty level	4.9	3.0	6.3	7.5	8.7	3.0	4.6	5.5
Persons under 18 years	37	21	43	44	94	30	43	46
Related children under 18 years	37	16	43	40	94	30	28	38
Related children 5 to 17 years	21	4	17	40	79	30	28	—
Persons 65 years and over	44	24	179	76	99	33	126	66
Persons 75 years and over	24	8	120	64	29	21	39	29
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	52	20	84	75	144	39	56	77
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	268	250	566	327	591	167	330	255
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	726	707	1 029	789	819	483	649	482

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	Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)	New Bedford city, Bristol County					
	New Bedford, MA MSA	Total		New Bedford city	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6509	Tract 6510.02	Tract 6511	Tract 6513
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	161 442	147 905	87 758	13 537	3 761	2 286	3 290	3 847	2 079
Native	137 281	124 159	68 806	13 122	3 042	2 006	2 822	3 380	1 898
Foreign born	24 161	23 746	18 952	415	719	280	468	467	181
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	4 603	4 596	3 873	7	146	72	81	103	13
Persons 5 years and over	151 212	138 521	81 530	12 691	3 481	2 106	3 083	3 458	1 955
Speak a language other than English	41 740	41 028	31 472	712	1 260	749	861	846	368
Do not speak English "very well"	17 656	17 498	14 302	158	589	296	425	301	117
In linguistically isolated households	10 004	9 989	8 557	15	375	211	185	227	36
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	38 646	35 185	18 855	3 461	872	571	629	834	494
Preprimary school	2 776	2 507	1 416	269	64	46	40	66	61
Public school	1 638	1 532	973	106	50	42	35	35	31
Elementary or high school	26 215	23 706	13 668	2 509	626	469	407	646	307
Public school	23 707	21 663	12 348	2 044	549	444	342	541	284
College	9 655	8 972	3 771	683	182	56	182	122	126
Public college	7 818	7 375	2 922	443	142	48	106	103	98
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	106 345	97 535	58 059	8 810	2 378	1 492	2 303	2 352	1 290
Less than 9th grade	25 370	24 921	18 367	449	513	471	475	617	344
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	17 481	16 654	10 888	827	408	360	407	519	250
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29 937	27 247	14 892	2 690	735	353	705	717	327
Some college, no degree	12 858	11 396	5 830	1 462	337	94	292	198	162
Associate degree	5 351	4 594	2 226	1 757	126	76	116	103	31
Bachelor's degree	10 353	8 599	4 110	1 754	230	91	179	144	107
Graduate or professional degree	4 995	4 124	1 746	871	29	47	129	54	69
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.7	57.4	49.6	85.5	61.3	44.3	61.7	51.7	54.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.4	13.0	10.1	29.8	10.9	9.2	13.4	8.4	13.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 152	1 153	1 180	1 140	1 097	1 261	1 313	1 343	1 165
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	151 212	138 521	81 530	12 691	3 481	2 106	3 083	3 458	1 955
Some house	98 480	89 940	51 293	8 540	1 769	1 235	1 917	2 032	1 162
Different house in United States	50 601	46 587	28 359	4 014	1 646	790	1 159	1 377	738
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	26 302	25 835	20 249	467	1 102	623	834	985	491
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	11 646	10 281	3 348	1 365	291	61	173	162	80
Different MSA/PMSA	10 318	8 779	3 861	1 539	216	82	147	171	139
Not in an MSA/PMSA	2 335	1 692	901	643	37	24	5	59	28
Abroad	2 131	1 994	1 878	137	66	81	7	49	55
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	70 730	63 910	35 546	6 820	1 908	781	1 402	1 439	767
Car, truck, or van	64 135	57 899	31 591	6 236	1 819	707	1 291	1 333	648
Drive alone	54 459	48 734	25 485	5 725	1 551	561	1 111	1 066	479
Carpooled	9 676	9 165	6 106	511	268	146	170	267	169
Public transportation	1 407	1 304	1 044	103	25	21	37	62	68
Other means	3 643	3 397	2 266	246	58	53	79	36	30
Walked at home	1 545	1 310	645	235	6	—	5	8	21
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	19.0	18.8	21.3	21.5	16.6	21.1	18.8	17.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	53 942	49 474	28 693	4 468	1 401	643	1 098	1 157	581
Central city	35 907	34 310	23 205	1 597	1 121	528	818	963	455
Outside central city	18 035	15 164	5 488	2 871	280	115	280	194	126
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	16 788	14 436	6 853	2 352	507	138	304	282	186
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	128 044	117 421	69 265	10 623	2 908	1 717	2 644	2 851	1 636
In labor force	80 188	72 711	41 242	7 477	2 118	907	1 579	1 657	901
Employed	72 491	65 519	36 410	6 972	1 947	787	1 435	1 467	787
Unemployed	7 417	6 921	4 640	496	165	120	137	190	107
Percent of civilian labor force	9.3	9.6	11.3	6.6	7.8	13.2	8.7	11.5	12.0
Females 16 years and over	68 587	63 060	37 668	5 527	1 505	1 005	1 449	1 566	917
Employed	34 157	30 892	17 360	3 265	916	416	664	649	418
Unemployed	3 272	3 126	2 083	146	54	64	81	98	38
With own children under 6 years	8 882	8 233	5 388	649	234	206	236	311	123
In labor force	5 578	5 188	3 307	390	169	155	155	131	88
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 526	10 501	5 697	1 025	243	161	173	233	89
In labor force	9 096	8 196	4 280	900	168	101	145	159	56
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 728	8 715	4 485	1 013	186	133	136	151	120
Not enrolled in school	2 512	2 334	1 624	178	72	50	81	63	52
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 103	1 040	798	63	51	43	56	30	21
Not high school graduate	1 327	1 268	957	59	56	44	57	56	37
Employed	561	523	349	38	21	1	—	26	16
Unemployed	281	268	233	13	20	8	27	14	5
Not in labor force	485	477	375	8	15	35	24	16	16
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	86 045	78 053	43 776	7 992	2 130	979	1 643	1 711	979
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	63 783	58 243	33 944	5 540	1 654	747	1 232	1 429	736
50 to 52 weeks	44 406	40 356	23 234	4 050	1 249	473	954	977	407
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	99 802	91 013	52 273	8 789	2 504	1 319	1 871	2 277	1 263
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 468	4 266	2 918	202	169	110	75	116	44
With a mobility limitation	2 348	2 281	1 567	67	41	48	58	102	24
In labor force	529	519	314	—	—	20	10	20	7
With a self-care limitation	3 163	2 999	2 031	164	145	89	40	54	20
With a work disability	9 635	9 220	6 095	415	179	253	186	358	179
In labor force	3 458	3 233	1 859	225	62	82	33	129	55
Prevented from working	5 522	5 341	3 875	181	110	160	139	213	119
No work disability	90 167	81 793	46 178	8 374	2 325	1 066	1 685	1 919	1 084
In labor force	73 746	66 847	37 854	6 899	2 000	796	1 458	1 485	803
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	25 880	24 076	15 268	1 804	398	398	649	574	250
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 479	5 167	3 549	312	95	115	169	118	36
With a mobility limitation	4 302	4 034	2 765	268	73	90	154	106	21
With a self-care limitation	3 208	3 050	2 078	158	76	63	86	76	15

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

[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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.								Plymouth County
	Tract 6514	Tract 6515	Tract 6516	Tract 6517	Tract 6519	Tract 6520	Tract 6526	Tract 5611	
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 861	2 052	3 369	1 504	830	2 534	2 685	4 015	
Native	2 683	1 895	3 168	1 356	542	1 630	1 580	3 850	
Foreign born	178	157	201	148	288	904	1 105	165	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	10	26	65	34	82	124	241	7	
Persons 5 years and over	2 649	1 892	3 105	1 448	767	2 378	2 425	3 731	
Speak a language other than English	479	342	480	337	382	1 291	1 635	294	
Do not speak English "very well"	193	97	181	121	263	522	870	58	
In linguistically isolated households	26	68	132	84	240	333	551	15	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	559	537	862	261	189	622	746	1 012	
Preprimary school	36	34	124	23	—	32	30	101	
Public school	29	27	85	23	—	20	15	29	
Elementary or high school	409	410	494	125	156	433	615	779	
Public school	391	344	447	125	156	421	536	440	
College	114	93	244	113	33	157	101	132	
Public college	100	64	200	106	26	105	58	63	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 940	1 307	2 228	1 146	500	1 690	1 407	2 581	
Less than 9th grade	529	308	275	229	267	578	766	52	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	323	225	376	202	89	310	234	230	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	540	339	736	280	75	388	256	713	
Some college, no degree	230	226	275	176	27	168	110	373	
Associate degree	47	67	140	23	21	28	19	298	
Bachelor's degree	191	125	325	170	9	158	18	577	
Graduate or professional degree	80	17	101	66	12	60	4	338	
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.1	59.2	70.8	62.4	28.8	47.5	28.9	89.1	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.0	10.9	19.1	20.6	4.2	12.9	1.6	35.5	
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 173	1 406	1 276	879	1 063	980	1 308	1 030	
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 649	1 892	3 105	1 448	767	2 378	2 425	3 731	
Some house	1 578	1 290	2 006	854	338	1 651	1 253	2 234	
Different house in United States	1 060	575	1 099	594	394	594	890	1 424	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	742	364	676	322	329	350	680	24	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	151	115	122	31	40	91	61	401	
Different MSA/PMSA	119	65	252	221	25	125	125	657	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	48	31	49	20	—	28	24	342	
Abroad	11	27	—	—	35	133	282	73	
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 169	846	1 363	451	199	1 043	903	1 913	
Car, truck, or van	1 030	774	1 237	416	146	873	743	1 707	
Drove alone	864	680	1 069	390	83	696	510	1 560	
Carpooled	166	94	168	26	63	177	233	147	
Public transportation	49	4	34	—	19	45	—	27	
Other means	79	43	52	29	28	93	46	101	
Worked at home	11	25	40	6	6	32	17	78	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	16.1	18.6	15.7	15.1	19.6	16.1	21.1	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	942	690	1 059	366	168	860	779	1 126	
Central city	679	538	775	267	152	639	707	303	
Outside central city	263	152	284	99	16	221	72	823	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	227	156	304	85	31	183	124	787	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 281	1 536	2 615	1 358	611	2 017	1 914	3 187	
In labor force	1 331	975	1 594	574	290	1 177	1 055	2 075	
Employed	1 201	852	1 420	484	218	1 074	902	1 968	
Unemployed	123	123	174	90	72	103	148	98	
Percent of civilian labor force	9.3	12.6	10.9	15.7	24.8	8.8	14.1	4.7	
Females 16 years and over	1 317	853	1 370	593	354	1 097	1 060	1 656	
Employed	547	432	711	243	125	485	395	894	
Unemployed	47	62	82	33	16	41	61	55	
With own children under 6 years	168	136	266	52	48	108	199	237	
In labor force	90	72	167	20	78	78	60	113	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	144	215	240	69	41	139	239	188	
In labor force	70	176	193	57	16	102	135	182	
Persons 16 to 19 years	127	117	193	70	39	136	218	409	
Not enrolled in school	50	41	52	47	39	45	60	61	
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	21	17	47	16	6	26	24	
Not high school graduate	50	19	9	47	33	23	36	8	
Employed	21	8	—	—	—	17	18	—	
Unemployed	18	7	—	—	16	6	—	8	
Not in labor force	11	4	9	47	—	—	18	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 445	1 021	1 789	747	287	1 284	1 138	2 337	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 053	737	1 312	621	265	1 087	871	1 627	
50 to 52 weeks	744	518	891	335	137	731	495	1 191	
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 655	1 219	2 014	788	449	1 534	1 633	2 588	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	201	46	68	80	23	101	122	52	
With a mobility limitation	94	39	50	75	17	50	57	10	
In labor force	14	14	14	16	6	9	20	—	
With a self-care limitation	150	17	38	32	10	83	80	52	
With a work disability	211	116	259	214	77	148	238	72	
In labor force	78	50	93	63	12	43	29	19	
Prevented from working	119	66	142	142	65	70	202	53	
No work disability	1 444	1 103	1 755	574	372	1 386	1 395	2 516	
In labor force	1 168	917	1 452	490	278	1 090	1 006	1 893	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	389	317	518	304	162	376	276	590	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	78	63	108	110	36	95	82	53	
With a mobility limitation	57	57	88	90	22	86	82	40	
With a self-care limitation	37	34	43	59	24	56	16	46	

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)	New Bedford city, Bristol County				
		Total	New Bedford city		Tract 6501.02	Tract 6509	Tract 6510.02	Tract 6511	Tract 6513
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	72 491	65 519	36 410	6 972	1 947	787	1 435	1 467	787
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 483	5 468	2 556	1 015	170	155	155	79	76
Professional, specialty occupations	9 437	8 046	3 692	1 391	194	114	199	111	85
Technicians and related support occupations	2 120	1 956	967	164	58	12	30	56	11
Sales occupations	7 822	6 861	3 480	961	152	109	154	114	85
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 928	9 897	5 523	1 031	420	112	267	185	139
Private household occupations	90	75	56	15	-	-	9	4	5
Protective service occupations	1 598	1 484	849	114	26	24	39	50	12
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 631	7 976	4 469	655	184	101	124	240	103
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 751	1 560	949	191	55	10	45	14	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9 071	8 279	4 520	792	202	97	189	206	56
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8 485	8 270	6 032	215	323	129	92	241	124
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 572	2 323	1 204	249	54	37	56	82	34
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 503	3 324	2 113	179	109	24	76	85	36
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	60 464	55 536	34 275	4 928	1 395	910	1 257	1 600	744
Less than \$5,000	2 984	2 095	1 223	123	73	80	87	116	31
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8 197	7 918	6 117	279	84	227	151	362	181
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 817	5 484	3 788	333	105	86	88	182	68
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 458	8 904	5 871	554	233	158	215	302	108
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 604	8 959	5 614	645	357	128	217	239	149
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 120	10 129	5 812	991	241	145	245	243	102
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9 075	7 985	3 765	1 090	255	60	196	112	69
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 525	2 088	846	437	30	26	39	44	22
\$100,000 or more	1 684	1 208	367	476	17	-	19	-	14
Median (dollars)	28 641	27 482	23 702	42 234	30 625	17 095	28 275	17 979	23 182
Mean (dollars)	34 781	33 191	28 450	52 706	33 737	23 396	33 584	23 826	27 989
Families	43 632	39 897	23 492	3 735	1 052	654	921	1 026	409
Median income (dollars)	35 171	33 922	29 814	48 002	33 233	23 722	35 347	24 022	27 132
Per capita income (dollars)	13 298	12 709	11 371	19 737	12 587	9 430	13 118	9 905	10 946
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	60 464	55 536	34 275	4 928	1 395	910	1 257	1 600	744
With earnings	44 530	40 468	23 894	4 062	1 168	571	890	1 008	544
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 292	35 892	31 402	51 235	34 507	26 746	36 891	27 190	30 116
With Social Security income	21 205	19 723	12 501	1 482	351	371	464	503	219
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 115	7 092	6 825	7 417	7 213	7 761	7 250	6 225	6 827
With public assistance income	6 633	6 426	5 124	207	142	230	186	377	152
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 172	4 177	4 291	4 020	5 832	4 092	3 971	5 291	4 635
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	40 712	38 910	33 693	59 962	37 031	27 352	39 358	26 768	34 987
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 673	39 825	32 468	61 613	32 341	25 635	42 763	20 729	28 206
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 510	42 580	37 720	64 187	39 789	31 783	44 563	33 324	44 084
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 646	46 770	40 238	66 633	36 999	34 000	53 467	30 760	40 040
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 184	22 344	19 684	34 573	18 625	18 211	23 750	11 980	15 364
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 733	15 085	12 714	28 151	9 992	11 724	13 281	7 313	10 911
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	43 632	39 897	23 492	3 735	1 052	654	921	1 026	409
Householder worked in 1989	32 117	29 005	16 204	3 112	818	434	673	631	266
With related children under 18 years	19 426	11 426	11 495	1 785	511	374	423	596	216
With related children under 5 years	8 146	7 519	4 941	627	221	189	192	300	83
Married-couple families	35 054	31 923	17 872	3 131	846	423	708	679	286
Householder worked in 1989	26 902	24 207	13 023	2 695	677	308	555	489	195
With related children under 18 years	16 296	14 767	8 037	1 529	404	217	319	329	126
With related children under 5 years	6 277	5 718	3 448	559	171	117	139	133	54
Female householder, no husband present	7 080	6 594	4 737	486	152	212	163	292	95
Householder worked in 1989	4 159	3 844	2 620	315	87	107	99	119	59
With related children under 18 years	4 263	4 043	3 050	220	73	143	85	240	74
With related children under 5 years	1 639	1 586	1 338	53	33	71	53	156	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	21 025	19 421	13 497	1 604	446	301	384	702	490
Nonfamily householder	16 832	15 639	10 783	1 193	343	256	336	574	335
65 years and over	8 756	8 141	5 453	615	89	143	184	277	109
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	156 716	143 503	85 935	13 213	3 761	2 286	3 173	3 847	1 944
Persons under 18 years	37 198	33 953	20 511	3 245	937	663	693	1 081	489
Related children under 18 years	36 995	33 773	20 367	3 222	937	658	693	1 068	476
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 863	24 487	14 208	2 376	657	478	486	679	359
Persons 65 years and over	25 880	24 076	15 268	1 804	398	398	649	574	250
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	3 563	3 418	2 813	145	86	137	99	259	91
Percent below poverty level	8.2	8.6	12.0	3.9	8.2	20.9	10.7	25.2	22.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 185	1 131	928	54	38	52	33	106	28
With related children under 18 years	2 671	2 603	2 251	68	79	97	75	251	82
With related children under 5 years	1 422	1 393	1 234	29	36	51	43	176	29
Married-couple families	1 323	1 324	918	89	40	47	26	56	20
Householder worked in 1989	449	412	301	37	24	14	7	42	-
With related children under 18 years	660	634	485	26	33	14	7	56	16
With related children under 5 years	314	295	230	19	11	-	-	29	5
Female householder, no husband present	2 044	1 988	1 708	56	46	84	54	191	50
Householder worked in 1989	662	645	553	17	14	32	26	60	23
With related children under 18 years	1 878	1 836	1 633	42	46	77	49	187	50
With related children under 5 years	1 063	1 053	959	10	25	51	43	139	24
Unrelated individuals	4 896	4 682	3 510	214	66	121	79	187	172
Nonfamily householder	3 479	3 320	2 473	159	53	105	72	142	97
65 years and over	2 108	1 975	1 294	133	18	33	33	36	26
Persons	15 581	15 019	12 036	562	381	499	390	999	485
Percent below poverty level	9.9	10.5	14.0	4.3	10.1	21.8	12.3	26.0	24.9
Persons under 18 years	5 226	5 112	4 424	114	177	176	155	468	187
Related children under 18 years	5 076	4 985	4 321	91	177	171	155	455	174
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 348	3 290	2 796	58	126	131	113	220	130
Persons 65 years and over	3 087	2 896	1 918	191	18	82	70	40	26
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 628	4 481	3 437	147	251	143	154	267	69
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	22 387	21 702	17 032	685	406	720	462	1 353	533

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

[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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.							Plymouth County
	Tract 6514	Tract 6515	Tract 6516	Tract 6517	Tract 6519	Tract 6520	Tract 6526	Tract 5611
OCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	1 201	852	1 420	484	218	1 074	902	1 968
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	95	66	147	79	20	65	5	334
Professional specialty occupations.....	134	99	228	137	13	155	20	419
Technicians and related support occupations.....	33	49	55	10	—	48	9	49
Sales occupations.....	130	61	160	15	15	77	32	289
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	166	128	235	62	38	91	98	266
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	15
Protective service occupations.....	6	13	57	17	—	6	19	25
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	251	148	160	27	31	165	125	176
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	12	—	8	—	16	56	65	70
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	145	61	155	75	18	157	143	232
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	107	126	106	52	53	162	231	32
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	81	29	38	—	—	48	62	44
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	41	72	71	10	14	37	93	17
INCOME IN 1989								
Households.....	1 024	777	1 279	616	338	863	927	1 435
Less than \$5,000.....	68	40	60	50	67	52	115	27
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	122	125	146	176	128	96	276	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	158	83	108	39	41	99	130	92
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	200	155	271	111	17	173	147	172
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	192	125	200	87	17	124	97	166
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	114	166	246	87	49	167	118	267
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	124	59	218	30	19	119	44	332
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	40	24	26	30	—	15	—	119
\$100,000 or more.....	6	—	4	6	—	18	—	205
Median (dollars).....	22 148	24 316	26 769	18 083	8 343	25 532	13 109	47 804
Mean (dollars).....	28 091	26 523	30 548	24 230	16 819	32 340	18 888	59 145
Families.....	665	528	906	269	189	645	682	1 061
Median income (dollars).....	30 282	28 750	33 015	25 929	13 917	30 288	14 856	53 277
Per capita income (dollars).....	10 872	10 260	11 958	11 965	7 228	11 628	6 588	22 641
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households.....	1 024	777	1 279	616	338	863	927	1 435
With earnings.....	833	550	981	356	137	673	574	1 200
Mean earnings (dollars).....	26 048	30 199	31 431	30 271	29 478	34 643	23 047	50 849
With Social Security income.....	325	292	409	276	155	340	264	457
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 369	6 587	7 603	6 298	4 922	6 395	4 969	7 503
With public assistance income.....	117	127	123	129	147	57	341	25
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 588	2 836	5 104	5 455	3 237	3 002	4 864	5 671
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars).....	33 726	30 559	34 041	34 486	23 280	37 287	21 534	66 910
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 904	31 217	35 885	32 388	19 603	37 293	20 163	65 007
Married-couple families (dollars).....	38 176	35 321	38 197	40 608	32 600	40 594	27 585	72 852
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	33 042	39 475	44 379	50 021	47 820	43 163	29 024	72 177
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	25 214	20 860	20 814	20 623	9 456	30 472	11 092	32 336
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	12 332	12 816	15 824	12 680	7 751	17 104	8 230	29 244
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families.....	665	528	906	269	189	645	682	1 061
Householder worked in 1989.....	489	404	636	161	95	456	386	919
With related children under 18 years.....	304	314	517	108	97	314	431	446
With related children under 5 years.....	138	105	281	45	56	108	151	221
Married-couple families.....	469	339	671	180	99	507	423	891
Householder worked in 1989.....	355	283	467	135	62	387	287	788
With related children under 18 years.....	188	201	350	57	28	239	241	378
With related children under 5 years.....	81	65	211	21	18	102	81	202
Female householder, no husband present.....	174	162	202	84	77	81	250	117
Householder worked in 1989.....	119	100	155	21	27	34	90	88
With related children under 18 years.....	101	99	153	51	63	39	185	44
With related children under 5 years.....	47	32	63	24	32	—	70	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	495	331	491	502	209	270	361	523
Nanfamily householder.....	359	249	373	347	149	218	245	374
65 years and over.....	120	151	158	179	102	90	118	227
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 599	2 052	3 280	1 238	827	2 427	2 680	3 721
Persons under 18 years.....	625	580	824	153	216	571	882	837
Related children under 18 years.....	614	565	816	153	216	571	880	829
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	416	405	552	97	156	415	620	545
Persons 65 years and over.....	389	317	518	304	162	376	276	590
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families.....	88	44	88	23	65	78	247	49
Percent below poverty level.....	13.2	8.3	9.7	8.6	34.4	12.1	36.2	4.6
Householder worked in 1989.....	56	13	39	—	11	15	53	38
With related children under 18 years.....	81	38	46	17	50	46	212	29
With related children under 5 years.....	31	13	40	17	23	10	93	29
Married-couple families.....	28	6	25	6	8	42	72	39
Householder worked in 1989.....	28	—	6	—	—	10	5	28
With related children under 18 years.....	28	—	15	—	—	21	42	19
With related children under 5 years.....	3	—	10	—	—	10	23	19
Female householder, no husband present.....	43	38	56	17	57	13	170	10
Householder worked in 1989.....	18	13	26	—	11	—	43	10
With related children under 18 years.....	43	38	49	17	50	13	165	10
With related children under 5 years.....	18	13	23	17	23	—	70	10
Unrelated individuals.....	133	79	121	111	120	79	171	59
Nanfamily householder.....	75	37	66	73	82	36	97	42
65 years and over.....	32	14	38	49	44	19	38	32
Persons.....	451	181	378	178	323	295	959	180
Percent below poverty level.....	17.4	8.8	11.5	14.4	39.1	12.2	35.8	4.8
Persons under 18 years.....	194	62	115	24	122	78	431	41
Related children under 18 years.....	183	47	115	24	122	78	429	33
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	149	35	73	7	100	68	272	—
Persons 65 years and over.....	32	25	52	55	52	42	67	32
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	208	112	93	29	108	95	328	59
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	537	340	484	280	419	403	1 163	207

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County	
		Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6516	Tract 6517
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	4 277	4 133	3 833	407	489
Native	3 846	3 714	3 430	384	470
Foreign born	431	419	403	23	19
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	101	101	101	—	6
Persons 5 years and over	3 825	3 681	3 412	367	443
Speak a language other than English	940	929	907	88	106
Do not speak English "very well"	415	415	403	35	6
In linguistically isolated households	308	308	308	—	49
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 277	1 213	1 077	83	155
Preprimary school	91	91	80	17	21
Public school	91	91	80	17	21
Elementary or high school	984	949	869	48	124
Public school	934	921	841	48	124
College	202	173	128	18	10
Public college	157	145	100	18	5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	2 354	2 262	2 140	255	258
Less than 9th grade	413	390	374	40	50
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	570	559	520	54	24
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	577	567	532	42	85
Some college, no degree	420	413	386	42	38
Associate degree	130	130	130	37	27
Bachelor's degree	182	170	170	31	28
Graduate or professional degree	62	33	28	9	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.2	58.0	58.2	63.1	71.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.4	9.0	9.3	15.7	13.2
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 606	1 643	1 692	1 389	1 562
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	3 825	3 681	3 412	367	443
Same house	1 854	1 767	1 584	175	309
Different house in United States	1 825	1 768	1 688	175	134
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 201	1 201	1 176	113	129
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	68	68	57	12	—
Different MSA/PMSA	507	450	421	50	5
Not in on MSA/PMSA	49	49	34	—	—
Abroad	146	146	140	17	—
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 342	1 284	1 191	183	164
Car, truck, or van	1 060	1 021	940	160	115
Drove alone	806	767	686	106	82
Carpooled	254	254	254	54	33
Public transportation	174	174	168	23	40
Other means	85	76	70	—	9
Worked at home	23	13	13	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.3	22.3	23.1	20.5	27.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 048	1 009	925	143	132
Central city	780	769	741	104	94
Outside central city	268	240	184	39	38
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	294	275	266	40	32
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	2 930	2 800	2 602	307	299
In labor force	1 793	1 727	1 606	262	206
Employed	1 388	1 330	1 237	199	172
Unemployed	392	384	356	63	34
Percent of civilian labor force	22.0	22.4	22.3	24.0	16.5
Females 16 years and over	1 452	1 383	1 297	138	160
Employed	592	566	541	80	98
Unemployed	203	203	181	30	16
With own children under 6 years	310	310	297	18	28
In labor force	160	160	147	18	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only	294	294	260	21	15
In labor force	188	188	183	21	15
Persons 16 to 19 years	265	235	204	21	10
Not enrolled in school	92	92	88	9	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	39	39	35	9	—
Not high school graduate	69	69	65	9	—
Employed	36	36	36	—	—
Unemployed	14	14	14	9	—
Not in labor force	19	19	15	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 827	1 762	1 630	261	202
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 510	1 445	1 361	250	172
50 to 52 weeks	1 090	1 048	1 000	172	140
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 477	2 371	2 198	257	237
With a mobility or self-care limitation	263	263	252	32	30
With a mobility limitation	127	127	116	24	9
In labor force	34	34	28	19	—
With a self-care limitation	220	220	220	32	21
With a work disability	332	322	311	30	33
In labor force	118	118	112	25	18
Prevented from working	186	176	171	5	15
No work disability	2 145	2 049	1 887	227	204
In labor force	1 604	1 538	1 432	227	181
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	362	338	317	24	34
With a mobility or self-care limitation	81	70	64	—	7
With a mobility limitation	56	45	39	—	—
With a self-care limitation	60	49	49	—	7

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. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County	
		Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6516	Tract 6517
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	1 388	1 330	1 237	199	172
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	94	85	75	19	—
Professional specialty occupations.....	147	127	114	24	14
Technicians and related support occupations.....	74	74	68	23	19
Sales occupations.....	78	78	78	23	26
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	319	319	299	56	56
Private household occupations.....	10	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	62	62	58	12	11
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	181	174	144	11	16
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	40	40	40	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	115	103	98	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	182	182	177	25	20
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	39	39	39	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	47	47	47	6	10
INCOME IN 1989					
Households.....	1 585	1 539	1 476	126	164
Less than \$5,000.....	191	180	180	—	29
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	343	343	321	6	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	169	169	169	12	16
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	309	294	294	18	60
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	243	234	212	25	34
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	170	170	160	12	5
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	128	117	117	43	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	15	15	10	10	—
\$100,000 or more.....	17	17	13	—	—
Median (dollars).....	17 691	17 307	17 024	41 000	18 393
Mean (dollars).....	23 047	22 970	22 530	40 403	17 464
Families.....	1 112	1 087	1 037	77	107
Median income (dollars).....	17 966	17 440	17 319	54 098	17 902
Per capita income (dollars).....	8 806	8 763	8 907	13 450	7 954
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households.....	1 585	1 539	1 476	126	164
With earnings.....	1 106	1 071	1 017	120	128
Mean earnings (dollars).....	27 016	27 045	26 706	39 794	18 316
With Social Security income.....	288	283	278	6	39
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 971	6 057	6 154	7 716	6 543
With public assistance income.....	442	442	410	21	48
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	5 068	5 068	4 947	4 763	3 419
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars).....	24 118	23 755	23 299	50 106	16 255
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	18 602	18 602	18 388	43 965	12 416
Morried-couple families (dollars).....	35 975	35 760	34 704	52 314	18 559
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	34 120	34 120	32 733	54 036	11 250
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	14 333	14 333	14 573	45 229	14 517
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	11 352	11 352	11 504	21 664	13 134
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families.....	1 112	1 087	1 037	77	107
Householder worked in 1989.....	708	688	647	77	72
With related children under 18 years.....	728	728	697	45	49
With related children under 5 years.....	377	377	360	24	34
Morried-couple families.....	480	455	432	53	46
Householder worked in 1989.....	343	323	300	53	30
With related children under 18 years.....	232	232	223	31	16
With related children under 5 years.....	157	157	153	24	16
Female householder, no husband present.....	543	543	521	24	61
Householder worked in 1989.....	283	283	270	24	42
With related children under 18 years.....	438	438	416	14	33
With related children under 5 years.....	199	199	186	—	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	634	613	581	75	73
Nonfamily householder.....	473	452	439	49	57
65 years and over.....	133	122	116	6	14
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	4 092	3 970	3 724	381	456
Persons under 18 years.....	1 415	1 402	1 301	100	185
Related children under 18 years.....	1 407	1 394	1 293	100	185
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	965	952	882	60	144
Persons 65 years and over.....	362	338	317	24	34
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families.....	356	356	334	—	28
Percent below poverty level.....	32.0	32.8	32.2	—	26.2
Householder worked in 1989.....	98	98	85	—	6
With related children under 18 years.....	343	343	321	—	21
With related children under 5 years.....	193	193	180	—	21
Morried-couple families.....	42	42	42	—	10
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	42	42	42	—	10
With related children under 5 years.....	42	42	42	—	10
Female householder, no husband present.....	286	286	264	—	18
Householder worked in 1989.....	77	77	64	—	6
With related children under 18 years.....	273	273	251	—	11
With related children under 5 years.....	136	136	123	—	11
Unrelated individuals.....	185	174	168	—	22
Nonfamily householder.....	126	115	115	—	6
65 years and over.....	58	47	41	—	6
Persons.....	1 437	1 426	1 329	12	148
Percent below poverty level.....	35.1	35.9	35.7	3.1	32.5
Persons under 18 years.....	793	793	734	12	82
Related children under 18 years.....	785	785	726	12	82
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	545	545	506	12	52
Persons 65 years and over.....	72	61	55	—	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	580	569	569	—	123
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	1 583	1 572	1 469	12	172

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)	
		Total	New Bedford city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	504	504	405
Native	494	494	395
Foreign born	10	10	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	4	4	4
Persons 5 years and over	473	473	391
Speak a language other than English	42	42	42
Do not speak English "very well"	13	13	13
In linguistically isolated households	9	9	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	141	141	116
Preprimary school	20	20	12
Public school	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	81	81	72
Public school	81	81	72
College	40	40	32
Public college	40	40	32
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	352	352	287
Less than 9th grade	35	35	28
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	54	54	37
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	132	132	101
Some college, no degree	48	48	48
Associate degree	58	58	48
Bachelor's degree	15	15	15
Graduate or professional degree	10	10	10
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.7	74.7	77.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.1	7.1	8.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 390	1 390	1 318
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	473	473	391
Some house	262	262	214
Different house in United States	211	211	177
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	141	141	116
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9	9	9
Different MSA/PMSA	52	52	52
Not in on MSA/PMSA	9	9	—
Abroad	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	201	201	169
Car, truck, or van	135	135	113
Drove alone	103	103	87
Carpooled	32	32	26
Public transportation	19	19	19
Other means	41	41	31
Worked at home	6	6	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	17.9	19.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	165	165	141
Central city	135	135	127
Outside central city	30	30	14
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	36	36	28
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	400	400	327
In labor force	239	239	200
Employed	206	206	174
Unemployed	33	33	26
Percent of civilian labor force	13.8	13.8	13.0
Females 16 years and over	214	214	197
Employed	80	80	80
Unemployed	26	26	26
With own children under 6 years	36	36	28
In labor force	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	65	65	65
In labor force	54	54	54
Persons 16 to 19 years	36	36	36
Not enrolled in school	13	13	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	13	13
Not high school graduate	13	13	13
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	13	13	13
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	245	245	206
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	160	160	121
50 to 52 weeks	123	123	97
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	330	330	264
With a mobility or self-care limitation	16	16	6
With a mobility limitation	16	16	6
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	16	16	6
With a work disability	84	84	65
In labor force	24	24	24
Prevented from working	60	60	41
No work disability	246	246	199
In labor force	179	179	140
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	66	66	59
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	13	6
With a mobility limitation	13	13	6
With a self-care limitation	13	13	6

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 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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)	
		Total	New Bedford city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	206	206	174
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	17	17	11
Professional specialty occupations	24	24	24
Technicians and related support occupations	14	14	14
Sales occupations	8	8	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	48	48	48
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	5	5	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	40	40	22
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8	8	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	7	7	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35	35	35
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	211	211	151
Less than \$5,000	4	4	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	61	61	46
\$10,000 to \$14,999	35	35	25
\$15,000 to \$24,999	49	49	31
\$25,000 to \$34,999	40	40	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9	9	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13	13	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 146	16 146	15 104
Mean (dollars)	20 171	20 171	18 800
Families			
Median income (dollars)	18 854	18 854	20 469
Per capita income (dollars)	8 416	8 416	7 942
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	211	211	151
With earnings	155	155	110
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 421	20 421	19 948
With Social Security income	63	63	37
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 237	8 237	6 247
With public assistance income	63	63	46
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 783	3 783	4 325
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	22 856	22 856	22 902
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 481	23 481	21 742
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 674	30 674	33 155
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 092	37 092	40 500
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 140	15 140	16 463
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 175	11 175	12 441
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	119	119	86
Householder worked in 1989	76	76	68
With related children under 18 years	83	83	57
With related children under 5 years	21	21	13
Married-couple families	56	56	31
Householder worked in 1989	33	33	25
With related children under 18 years	37	37	19
With related children under 5 years	7	7	7
Female householder, no husband present	54	54	46
Householder worked in 1989	34	34	34
With related children under 18 years	37	37	29
With related children under 5 years	14	14	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	130	130	96
Nonfamily householder	92	92	65
65 years and over	20	20	20
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	500	500	401
Persons under 18 years	140	140	114
Related children under 18 years	140	140	114
Related children 5 to 17 years	109	109	100
Persons 65 years and over	66	66	59
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	34	34	16
Percent below poverty level	28.6	28.6	18.6
Householder worked in 1989	4	4	4
With related children under 18 years	29	29	11
With related children under 5 years	8	8	—
Married-couple families	10	10	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	10	10	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	24	24	16
Householder worked in 1989	4	4	4
With related children under 18 years	19	19	11
With related children under 5 years	8	8	—
Unrelated individuals	53	53	44
Nonfamily householder	47	47	38
65 years and over	6	6	6
Persons	152	152	99
Percent below poverty level	30.4	30.4	24.7
Persons under 18 years	58	58	32
Related children under 18 years	58	58	32
Related children 5 to 17 years	41	41	32
Persons 65 years and over	6	6	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	27	27	18
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	171	171	104

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics 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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	696	576
Native	335	244
Foreign born	361	332
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	49	49
Persons 5 years and over	603	494
Speak a language other than English	367	338
Do not speak English "very well"	181	181
In linguistically isolated households	134	134
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	311	233
Preprimary school	66	47
Public school	18	18
Elementary or high school	151	92
Public school	135	92
College	94	94
Public college	73	73
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	315	284
Less than 9th grade	52	52
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	53	53
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	56	56
Some college, no degree	49	38
Associate degree	6	6
Bachelor's degree	34	34
Graduate or professional degree	65	45
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.7	63.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.4	27.8
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 619	1 619
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	603	494
Same house	297	246
Different house in United States	220	178
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	62	62
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	23	23
Different MSA/PMSA	135	93
Not in an MSA/PMSA	-	-
Abroad	86	70
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	262	231
Car, truck, or van	231	200
Drove alone	181	150
Carpooled	50	50
Public transportation	-	-
Other means	19	19
Worked at home	12	12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.3	14.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	215	194
Central city	102	102
Outside central city	113	92
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	47	37
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	452	413
In labor force	287	256
Employed	250	219
Unemployed	25	25
Percent of civilian labor force	9.1	10.2
Females 16 years and over	176	165
Employed	77	66
Unemployed	12	12
With own children under 6 years	38	38
In labor force	7	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only	25	25
In labor force	7	7
Persons 16 to 19 years	63	55
Not enrolled in school	19	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	4
Not high school graduate	4	4
Employed	-	-
Unemployed	-	-
Not in labor force	4	4
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	301	270
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	239	219
50 to 52 weeks	176	156
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	423	384
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	25
With a mobility limitation	13	13
In labor force	-	-
With a self-care limitation	25	25
With a work disability	34	34
In labor force	12	12
Prevented from working	16	16
No work disability	389	350
In labor force	263	232
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17	17
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	7
With a mobility limitation	7	7
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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	250	219
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	28	28
Professional specialty occupations	61	41
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—
Sales occupations	23	12
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10	10
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	7	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	94	94
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6	6
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	158	138
Less than \$5,000	13	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999	23	23
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11	11
\$35,000 to \$49,999	27	17
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20	20
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14	14
\$100,000 or more	20	10
Median (dollars)	40 833	25 682
Mean (dollars)	57 640	42 262
Families	104	84
Median income (dollars)	41 250	25 909
Per capita income (dollars)	14 531	11 869
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	158	138
With earnings	123	103
Mean earnings (dollars)	69 362	51 956
With Social Security income	10	10
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 081	4 081
With public assistance income	34	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 679	6 679
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	60 241	35 596
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 564	13 863
Married-couple families (dollars)	66 139	38 643
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	69 030	15 412
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 977	6 977
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 977	6 977
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	104	84
Householder worked in 1989	81	61
With related children under 18 years	65	55
With related children under 5 years	39	29
Married-couple families	91	71
Householder worked in 1989	77	57
With related children under 18 years	56	46
With related children under 5 years	30	20
Female householder, no husband present	9	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	9	9
With related children under 5 years	9	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	79	79
Nonfamily householder	54	54
65 years and over	7	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	637	533
Persons under 18 years	257	184
Related children under 18 years	257	184
Related children 5 to 17 years	164	102
Persons 65 years and over	17	17
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	38	38
Percent below poverty level	36.5	45.2
Householder worked in 1989	15	15
With related children under 18 years	38	38
With related children under 5 years	23	23
Married-couple families	29	29
Householder worked in 1989	15	15
With related children under 18 years	29	29
With related children under 5 years	14	14
Female householder, no husband present	9	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	9	9
With related children under 5 years	9	9
Unrelated individuals	20	20
Nonfamily householder	10	10
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	231	231
Percent below poverty level	36.3	43.3
Persons under 18 years	122	122
Related children under 18 years	122	122
Related children 5 to 17 years	86	86
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	37	37
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	238	238

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County			
		Total	New Bedford city	Troct 6501.02	Troct 6509	Troct 6511	Troct 6526
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	6 083	5 955	5 622	416	563	412	684
Native	5 349	5 254	5 019	386	563	319	618
Foreign born	734	701	603	30	-	93	66
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	722	716	702	47	77	62	116
Persons 5 years and over	5 279	5 151	4 853	366	492	327	604
Speak a language other than English	4 436	4 335	4 189	311	452	249	567
Do not speak English "very well"	2 653	2 613	2 563	224	292	153	429
In linguistically isolated households	1 948	1 927	1 906	203	217	126	297
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 074	2 027	1 929	194	245	70	265
Preprimary school	125	125	115	9	1	6	4
Public school	102	102	92	9	1	6	4
Elementary or high school	1 757	1 728	1 679	170	243	64	261
Public school	1 712	1 712	1 663	170	238	64	261
College	192	174	135	15	1	-	-
Public college	161	143	110	15	-	-	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 574	2 501	2 285	139	176	153	258
Less than 9th grade	1 084	1 071	989	60	91	46	141
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	612	597	572	33	78	25	69
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	502	487	428	34	-	46	21
Some college, no degree	198	189	174	6	5	36	16
Associate degree	67	58	58	6	2	-	11
Bachelor's degree	79	67	32	-	-	-	-
Graduate or professional degree	32	32	-	-	-	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	34.1	33.3	31.7	33.1	4.0	53.6	18.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.3	4.0	2.8	-	-	-	-
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 689	1 709	1 748	1 783	1 916	1 301	2 148
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	5 279	5 151	4 853	366	492	327	604
Some house	1 833	1 793	1 644	191	112	25	84
Different house in United States	2 354	2 273	2 135	95	170	271	264
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 414	1 392	1 339	46	82	223	93
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	120	101	46	-	-	-	-
Different MSA/PMSA	810	770	740	43	88	48	171
Not in on MSA/PMSA	10	10	10	6	-	-	-
Abroad	1 092	1 085	1 074	80	210	31	256
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 328	1 262	1 107	68	21	106	97
Car, truck, or van	1 139	1 102	954	68	21	106	68
Drove alone	707	685	588	26	14	39	36
Carpooled	432	417	366	42	7	67	32
Public transportation	26	26	26	-	-	-	18
Other means	136	117	117	-	-	-	11
Worked at home	27	17	10	-	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.5	20.6	20.9	28.7	8.3	22.2	25.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 001	951	836	57	21	52	65
Central city	868	853	760	36	21	52	65
Outside central city	133	98	76	21	-	-	-
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	327	311	271	11	-	54	32
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	3 757	3 651	3 390	195	283	263	373
In labor force	1 812	1 746	1 579	84	66	153	136
Employed	1 447	1 381	1 226	68	27	106	97
Unemployed	361	361	349	16	39	47	39
Percent of civilian labor force	20.0	20.7	22.2	19.0	59.1	30.7	28.7
Females 16 years and over	2 056	1 998	1 881	118	181	133	206
Employed	576	549	498	34	13	24	22
Unemployed	172	172	164	11	22	32	8
With own children under 6 years	608	608	588	35	82	54	89
In labor force	156	156	145	13	7	-	9
With own children 6 to 17 years only	442	436	427	32	38	28	42
In labor force	189	189	180	6	16	28	4
Persons 16 to 19 years	489	482	470	37	36	18	39
Not enrolled in school	189	189	189	15	13	12	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	161	161	161	15	13	18	12
Not high school graduate	154	154	154	15	7	18	12
Employed	13	13	13	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	22	22	22	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	119	119	119	15	7	18	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 998	1 932	1 741	90	56	159	153
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 601	1 544	1 377	64	56	128	138
50 to 52 weeks	814	770	660	23	19	49	60
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 513	3 419	3 190	179	283	238	373
With a mobility or self-care limitation	346	331	315	47	49	-	42
With a mobility limitation	207	192	184	5	35	-	17
In labor force	36	36	36	-	10	-	-
With a self-care limitation	226	220	212	42	49	-	35
With a work disability	567	558	533	28	87	5	71
In labor force	83	83	79	17	6	-	-
Prevented from working	455	446	425	11	75	5	71
No work disability	2 946	2 861	2 657	151	196	233	302
In labor force	1 700	1 634	1 471	61	60	141	136
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	188	176	144	16	-	25	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	48	40	-	-	12	-
With a mobility limitation	27	20	20	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	41	34	26	-	-	12	-

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County			
		Total	New Bedford city	Troct 6501.02	Troct 6509	Troct 6511	Troct 6526
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 447	1 381	1 226	68	27	106	97
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	36	30	17	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty occupations -----	78	69	57	--	--	18	--
Technicians and related support occupations -----	8	8	8	--	--	--	--
Sales occupations -----	94	94	61	9	--	--	--
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	216	207	190	25	6	--	9
Private household occupations -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations -----	40	33	28	--	--	--	6
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	221	202	182	17	--	12	15
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	106	96	89	--	--	36	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	169	163	140	6	14	15	--
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	340	340	324	6	7	25	23
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	45	45	36	5	--	--	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	94	94	94	--	--	--	10
INCOME IN 1989							
Households -----	1 876	1 842	1 692	82	140	150	204
Less than \$5,000 -----	280	273	265	18	21	37	48
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	544	544	517	13	46	47	70
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	247	247	241	15	13	--	23
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	316	305	292	12	38	47	25
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	202	192	187	18	22	19	17
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	179	179	130	6	--	--	4
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	73	73	47	--	--	--	--
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	35	29	13	--	--	--	--
\$100,000 or more -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median (dollars) -----	11 939	11 769	11 088	12 917	11 071	8 481	8 199
Mean (dollars) -----	18 166	17 954	16 223	15 338	13 409	12 949	14 248
Families -----	1 538	1 516	1 403	82	140	99	191
Median income (dollars) -----	11 551	11 296	10 428	9 324	9 331	6 404	8 013
Per capita income (dollars) -----	5 750	5 627	5 030	3 084	3 440	3 970	4 061
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households -----	1 876	1 842	1 692	82	140	150	204
With earnings -----	1 110	1 088	978	49	45	98	99
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	22 496	22 139	20 382	18 057	18 180	15 624	19 237
With Social Security income -----	243	238	211	16	15	13	12
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	5 844	5 767	5 530	5 589	11 126	6 375	11 253
With public assistance income -----	832	826	818	47	119	52	123
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	5 930	5 926	5 948	5 221	6 940	5 770	5 696
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars) -----	18 434	18 091	16 063	13 290	12 184	10 819	12 512
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	16 202	15 837	13 456	12 529	12 788	9 268	9 787
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	26 851	26 340	24 595	17 620	19 098	18 723	22 499
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	24 762	24 023	21 527	19 943	18 598	18 039	15 594
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	10 369	10 277	9 164	9 363	7 241	4 233	7 162
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	8 986	8 986	7 635	6 719	7 743	4 233	7 276
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families -----	1 538	1 516	1 403	82	140	99	191
Householder worked in 1989 -----	797	781	696	36	43	46	84
With related children under 18 years -----	1 206	1 200	1 118	66	126	85	155
With related children under 5 years -----	583	583	529	34	73	73	59
Married-couple families -----	741	725	628	39	59	45	60
Householder worked in 1989 -----	522	506	428	12	33	31	44
With related children under 18 years -----	521	515	449	29	59	31	40
With related children under 5 years -----	212	212	167	9	20	19	16
Female householder, no husband present -----	700	694	685	43	74	54	103
Householder worked in 1989 -----	223	223	223	24	10	15	21
With related children under 18 years -----	609	609	600	37	60	54	98
With related children under 5 years -----	343	343	334	25	46	54	43
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	696	649	599	15	13	110	71
Nonfamily householder -----	338	326	289	--	--	51	13
65 years and over -----	102	90	82	--	--	25	--
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	5 965	5 844	5 529	404	563	412	684
Persons under 18 years -----	2 510	2 488	2 404	230	303	159	330
Related children under 18 years -----	2 453	2 431	2 347	230	303	149	328
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 669	1 647	1 598	180	232	64	248
Persons 65 years and over -----	188	176	144	16	--	25	--
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families -----	722	722	722	46	75	66	120
Percent below poverty level -----	46.9	47.6	51.5	56.1	53.6	66.7	62.8
Householder worked in 1989 -----	149	149	149	12	10	27	25
With related children under 18 years -----	666	666	666	41	68	66	115
With related children under 5 years -----	355	355	355	28	43	54	55
Married-couple families -----	158	158	158	15	11	12	29
Householder worked in 1989 -----	51	51	51	--	10	12	13
With related children under 18 years -----	140	140	140	10	11	12	29
With related children under 5 years -----	36	36	36	3	--	--	16
Female householder, no husband present -----	504	504	504	31	57	54	82
Householder worked in 1989 -----	83	83	83	12	--	15	12
With related children under 18 years -----	476	476	476	31	50	54	77
With related children under 5 years -----	297	297	297	25	36	54	39
Unrelated individuals -----	304	281	266	5	6	49	36
Nonfamily householder -----	93	86	78	--	--	5	7
65 years and over -----	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons -----	2 933	2 910	2 880	248	268	265	467
Percent below poverty level -----	49.2	49.8	52.1	61.4	47.6	64.3	68.3
Persons under 18 years -----	1 599	1 599	1 589	169	158	132	243
Related children under 18 years -----	1 550	1 550	1 540	169	158	122	241
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 003	1 003	1 003	126	123	49	165
Persons 65 years and over -----	34	27	22	5	--	--	--
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	1 284	1 270	1 253	163	135	158	260
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	3 560	3 537	3 488	318	292	265	518

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County			
		Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6509	Tract 6511	Tract 6526
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	158 285	144 832	84 969	3 612	2 107	3 576	2 392
Native	134 615	121 551	66 395	2 923	1 827	3 143	1 304
Foreign born	23 670	23 281	18 574	689	280	433	1 088
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	4 255	4 248	3 531	130	48	69	192
Persons 5 years and over	148 429	135 822	79 080	3 343	1 944	3 256	2 166
Speak a language other than English	39 484	38 829	29 383	1 135	587	691	1 393
Do not speak English "very well"	16 348	16 209	13 043	489	192	230	707
In linguistically isolated households	9 021	9 006	7 587	278	97	177	431
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	37 700	34 268	18 021	827	474	785	636
Preprimary school	2 732	2 463	1 382	64	46	66	30
Public school	1 601	1 495	946	50	42	35	15
Elementary or high school	25 391	22 911	12 914	581	372	597	505
Public school	22 917	20 873	11 599	504	347	492	426
College	9 577	8 894	3 725	182	56	122	101
Public college	7 749	7 306	2 879	142	48	103	58
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	104 868	96 094	56 800	2 323	1 415	2 267	1 297
Less than 9th grade	24 737	24 288	17 794	481	423	582	702
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	17 164	16 346	10 605	403	331	494	212
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29 577	26 902	14 602	723	353	692	239
Some college, no degree	12 807	11 345	5 786	337	94	198	110
Associate degree	5 315	4 558	2 190	120	76	103	12
Bachelor's degree	10 294	8 552	4 098	230	91	144	18
Graduate or professional degree	4 974	4 103	1 725	29	47	54	4
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.0	57.7	50.0	61.9	46.7	52.5	29.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.6	13.2	10.3	11.1	9.8	8.7	1.7
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 143	1 142	1 162	1 084	1 170	1 332	1 225
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	148 429	135 822	79 080	3 343	1 944	3 256	2 166
Some house	97 346	88 830	50 304	1 687	1 187	2 010	1 220
Different house in United States	49 478	45 517	27 406	1 625	749	1 213	760
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	25 715	25 248	19 701	1 087	623	869	623
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	11 546	10 200	3 322	291	61	162	61
Different MSA/PMSA	9 892	8 387	3 492	216	41	123	52
Not in on MSA/PMSA	2 325	1 682	891	31	24	59	24
Abroad	1 605	1 475	1 370	31	8	33	186
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	69 883	63 107	34 879	1 876	767	1 381	886
Car, truck, or van	63 408	57 187	31 008	1 787	693	1 275	726
Drove alone	53 984	48 265	25 094	1 544	547	1 033	493
Carpooled	9 424	8 922	5 914	243	146	242	233
Public transportation	1 407	1 304	1 044	25	21	62	46
Other means	3 550	3 323	2 192	58	53	36	97
Worked at home	1 518	1 293	635	6	-	8	17
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	19.0	18.8	21.3	16.7	18.9	16.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	53 258	48 825	28 143	1 375	629	1 111	762
Central city	35 316	33 719	22 695	1 102	514	917	690
Outside central city	17 942	15 106	5 448	273	115	194	72
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	16 625	14 282	6 736	501	138	270	124
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	125 955	115 394	67 450	2 828	1 617	2 698	1 739
In labor force	79 068	71 635	40 314	2 086	862	1 568	1 024
Employed	71 555	64 627	35 654	1 915	767	1 409	885
Unemployed	7 237	6 741	4 472	165	95	159	134
Percent of civilian labor force	9.2	9.4	11.1	7.9	11.0	10.1	13.2
Females 16 years and over	67 478	61 987	36 682	1 472	945	1 462	940
Employed	33 784	30 537	17 042	903	410	625	395
Unemployed	3 196	3 050	2 015	54	49	82	61
With own children under 6 years	8 595	7 946	5 117	224	177	260	152
In labor force	5 496	5 106	3 232	162	109	131	60
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 313	10 294	5 499	236	142	221	212
In labor force	9 003	8 103	4 196	168	92	147	135
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 493	8 487	4 261	168	116	141	190
Not enrolled in school	2 401	2 223	1 513	57	43	53	48
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 007	944	702	36	20	14	14
Not high school graduate	1 231	1 172	861	41	37	46	24
Employed	552	514	340	21	1	26	18
Unemployed	281	268	233	20	8	14	-
Not in labor force	398	390	288	-	28	6	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	84 838	76 890	42 779	2 104	940	1 616	1 091
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	62 781	57 276	33 126	1 628	708	1 349	839
50 to 52 weeks	43 873	39 858	22 834	1 236	464	964	472
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	97 868	89 136	50 584	2 435	1 219	2 149	1 458
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 281	4 079	2 739	128	93	116	80
With a mobility limitation	2 242	2 175	1 461	36	31	40	40
In labor force	505	495	290	-	10	20	20
With a self-care limitation	3 043	2 879	1 919	109	72	54	45
With a work disability	9 356	8 941	5 827	168	234	358	183
In labor force	3 417	3 192	1 822	56	76	129	29
Prevented from working	5 302	5 121	3 662	105	147	213	147
No work disability	88 512	80 195	44 757	2 267	985	1 791	1 275
In labor force	72 696	65 841	36 992	1 980	757	1 408	975
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	25 747	23 948	15 164	387	398	549	276
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 445	5 133	3 515	95	115	106	82
With a mobility limitation	4 288	4 020	2 751	73	90	106	82
With a self-care limitation	3 188	3 030	2 058	76	63	64	16

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County			
		Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6509	Tract 6511	Tract 6526
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	71 555	64 627	35 654	1 915	767	1 409	885
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 453	5 444	2 545	170	18	79	5
Professional specialty occupations	9 405	8 014	3 672	194	114	99	20
Technicians and related support occupations	2 115	1 951	962	58	12	56	9
Sales occupations	7 765	6 804	3 446	152	109	114	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 774	9 752	5 391	406	106	185	98
Private household occupations	90	75	56	—	—	4	—
Protective service occupations	1 585	1 471	836	26	24	50	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 507	7 871	4 384	178	101	228	125
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 697	1 516	912	55	10	14	48
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 942	8 150	4 414	196	83	197	143
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8 238	8 023	5 801	317	129	216	231
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 546	2 297	1 187	54	37	82	62
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 438	3 259	2 048	109	24	85	93
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	59 456	54 549	33 411	1 368	877	1 490	834
Less than \$5,000	2 856	2 733	1 967	66	80	82	88
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7 924	7 645	5 863	84	217	320	227
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 740	5 407	3 711	102	86	182	130
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 315	8 766	5 746	228	144	281	140
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 476	8 841	5 496	351	119	226	97
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 962	9 971	5 703	235	145	243	108
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9 009	7 919	3 725	255	60	112	44
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 490	2 059	833	30	26	44	—
\$100,000 or more	1 684	1 208	367	17	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	28 839	27 670	23 971	30 789	17 312	19 183	14 079
Mean (dollars)	34 984	33 386	28 682	34 010	23 691	24 815	19 784
Families	42 825	39 106	22 801	1 025	621	941	596
Median income (dollars)	35 373	34 169	30 170	33 556	24 139	26 139	19 583
Per capita income (dollars)	13 421	12 831	11 547	12 935	9 918	10 429	6 952
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	59 456	54 549	33 411	1 368	877	1 490	834
With earnings	43 876	39 830	23 355	1 156	548	937	545
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 426	36 022	31 539	34 544	27 077	28 301	23 138
With Social Security income	21 030	19 553	12 350	346	371	490	264
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 132	7 111	6 851	7 159	7 761	6 221	4 969
With public assistance income	6 345	6 138	4 836	126	206	338	287
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 105	4 107	4 210	6 002	4 181	5 459	4 689
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	41 016	39 210	34 084	37 482	27 979	28 364	23 011
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 273	40 440	33 245	32 800	26 651	22 739	22 895
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 710	42 773	37 945	40 337	33 156	34 217	27 591
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 068	47 211	40 805	37 768	37 308	32 091	30 043
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 541	22 696	20 181	18 335	18 211	13 614	13 166
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 058	15 388	13 199	9 992	11 724	8 219	9 793
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	42 598	38 987	22 779	1 038	579	966	528
Householder worked in 1989	31 451	28 463	15 817	816	365	603	323
With related children under 18 years	20 603	18 878	11 055	491	325	549	318
With related children under 5 years	7 915	7 320	4 804	207	166	247	108
Married-couple families	34 140	31 130	17 205	840	371	645	348
Householder worked in 1989	26 191	23 619	12 560	692	262	461	239
With related children under 18 years	15 810	14 358	7 700	390	174	313	190
With related children under 5 years	6 122	5 594	3 389	165	112	120	66
Female householder, no husband present	7 021	6 527	4 732	143	182	270	169
Householder worked in 1989	4 222	3 897	2 701	69	84	123	73
With related children under 18 years	4 167	3 932	2 968	64	130	209	117
With related children under 5 years	1 578	1 520	1 269	25	54	116	42
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	20 412	18 802	12 918	450	271	635	335
Nonfamily householder	16 443	15 222	10 404	362	232	515	243
65 years and over	8 503	7 869	5 228	93	125	246	111
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	153 122	140 034	82 815	3 615	2 052	3 573	2 314
Persons under 18 years	36 063	32 817	19 426	857	573	951	732
Related children under 18 years	35 898	32 663	19 308	857	568	948	732
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 118	23 729	13 466	588	381	632	506
Persons 65 years and over	25 480	23 657	14 935	386	364	532	253
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	3 396	3 252	2 618	74	135	211	164
Percent below poverty level	7.9	8.3	11.5	7.2	21.7	22.4	27.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 150	1 107	893	33	40	79	40
With related children under 18 years	2 521	2 464	2 066	67	94	199	134
With related children under 5 years	1 334	1 316	1 129	25	38	130	51
Married-couple families	1 300	1 222	879	30	37	44	68
Householder worked in 1989	441	415	304	4	4	30	9
With related children under 18 years	671	656	480	23	8	44	38
With related children under 5 years	334	326	252	8	4	29	15
Female householder, no husband present	1 921	1 855	1 573	44	85	159	85
Householder worked in 1989	638	621	518	9	30	49	20
With related children under 18 years	1 740	1 698	1 476	44	73	147	85
With related children under 5 years	955	945	832	17	34	93	36
Unrelated individuals	4 697	4 487	3 327	68	95	163	150
Nonfamily householder	3 455	3 291	2 455	62	85	133	100
65 years and over	2 095	1 957	1 283	18	28	36	38
Persons	14 356	13 799	10 825	297	442	789	694
Percent below poverty level	9.4	9.9	13.1	8.2	21.5	22.1	30.0
Persons under 18 years	4 557	4 443	3 765	120	155	348	304
Related children under 18 years	4 425	4 334	3 680	120	150	345	304
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 891	2 833	2 339	73	94	179	181
Persons 65 years and over	3 061	2 865	1 899	18	77	40	67
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 051	3 893	2 864	161	101	147	167
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	20 692	20 018	15 389	322	636	1 154	876

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	Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Bristol County	New Bedford city, Bristol County					
	New Bedford, MA MSA	Total			New Bedford city	Tract 6503	Tract 6501.01	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6502.01	Tract 6502.02	Tract 6503 (pt.)
All housing units -----	71 641	65 274	41 760	6 367	1 445	1 720	1 895	1 205	968	1 445
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 147	1 033	668	114	13	10	203	110	7	13
1985 to 1988	3 694	3 039	1 795	655	43	233	471	114	36	43
1980 to 1984	2 919	2 451	861	468	18	49	112	40	-	18
1970 to 1979	9 749	8 457	3 638	1 292	94	257	281	97	22	94
1960 to 1969	7 671	6 885	3 190	786	82	415	563	214	178	82
1950 to 1959	8 268	7 395	4 149	873	225	204	139	243	323	225
1940 to 1949	5 665	5 190	3 549	475	280	185	39	113	96	280
1939 or earlier	32 528	30 824	23 910	1 704	690	367	87	274	306	690
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	619	619	492	-	6	-	4	-	-	6
1 bedroom	8 481	8 058	5 585	423	159	80	157	60	35	159
2 bedrooms	21 836	20 312	14 075	1 524	447	533	717	512	369	447
3 bedrooms	31 152	28 414	17 728	2 738	723	904	907	516	476	723
4 bedrooms	7 666	6 400	3 088	1 266	66	169	105	96	74	66
5 or more bedrooms	1 887	1 471	792	416	44	34	5	21	14	44
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	261	261	99	-	-	-	57	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	606	606	512	-	-	-	335	17	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units	500	500	408	-	-	-	236	91	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	71 051	64 689	41 315	6 362	1 436	1 712	1 895	1 197	947	1 436
Source of water, public system or private company	64 062	59 452	41 623	4 610	1 445	1 704	1 880	1 171	968	1 445
Sewage disposal, public sewer	52 732	51 279	40 338	1 453	1 418	1 336	1 874	951	968	1 418
Locking complete plumbing facilities	398	362	218	36	-	5	13	8	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	131	111	58	20	-	5	13	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	164	164	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	65 637	60 487	38 788	5 150	1 396	1 676	1 571	1 075	938	1 396
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	37 250	36 160	26 942	1 090	944	1 104	1 169	602	614	944
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 621	1 355	496	266	19	13	28	30	6	19
Electricity	3 456	3 001	1 805	455	59	50	224	34	12	59
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	22 003	18 940	9 085	3 063	351	502	130	409	306	351
All other fuels	1 105	829	267	276	18	7	7	-	-	18
No fuel used	202	202	193	-	5	-	13	-	-	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	10 881	10 686	9 194	195	207	88	159	94	111	207
1	25 375	23 904	16 573	1 471	615	594	591	458	442	615
2	21 333	18 968	10 125	2 365	419	725	666	366	288	419
3 or more	8 048	6 929	2 896	1 119	155	269	155	157	97	155
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	38 208	34 124	17 003	4 084	704	1 405	975	854	663	704
1989 to March 1990	2 044	1 776	758	268	42	72	93	22	13	42
1985 to 1988	6 869	6 039	2 894	830	71	277	293	131	67	71
1980 to 1984	4 864	4 242	1 999	622	63	158	86	85	59	63
1970 to 1979	9 873	8 625	4 069	1 248	155	319	217	237	108	155
1969 or earlier	14 558	13 442	7 283	1 116	373	579	286	379	416	373
Renter-occupied housing units	27 429	26 363	21 785	1 066	692	271	596	221	275	692
1989 to March 1990	7 677	7 293	6 101	384	206	96	276	106	40	206
1985 to 1988	8 830	8 508	6 972	322	180	118	196	61	118	180
1980 to 1984	4 898	4 698	3 737	200	100	52	64	35	34	100
1970 to 1979	3 714	3 601	3 004	113	107	5	53	11	37	107
1969 or earlier	2 310	2 263	1 971	47	99	-	7	8	46	99
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 760	1 730	1 515	30	52	4	34	-	19	52
Householder 65 years and over	19 117	17 768	11 571	1 349	530	474	321	395	416	530
Owner-occupied housing units	11 955	10 853	6 241	1 102	312	435	272	348	341	312
Locking complete plumbing facilities	88	76	52	12	-	-	6	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	225	225	182	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
No vehicle available	5 819	5 666	4 496	153	164	62	67	76	65	164
Complete plumbing facilities	65 342	60 212	38 609	5 130	1 396	1 671	1 558	1 075	938	1 396
1.00 or less persons per room	63 956	58 849	37 447	5 107	1 396	1 623	1 505	1 054	924	1 396
1.01 or more persons per room	1 386	1 363	1 162	23	-	48	53	21	14	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities	295	275	179	20	-	5	13	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	268	248	160	20	-	5	13	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	27	27	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 062	40 374	36 167	56 162	37 148	38 946	35 824	37 919	33 219	37 148
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 208	20 805	20 019	31 170	27 813	23 320	26 561	22 173	21 400	27 813
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	8 808	8 461	6 938	347	167	121	213	105	57	167
Owner-occupied housing units	2 126	1 922	1 079	204	14	72	58	55	22	14
Renter-occupied housing units	6 682	6 539	5 859	143	153	49	155	50	35	153

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.									
	Troct 6504	Troct 6505	Troct 6506	Troct 6507	Troct 6508	Troct 6509	Troct 6510.01	Troct 6510.02	Troct 6511	Troct 6512
All housing units.....	1 702	1 466	1 156	1 145	1 732	1 207	1 137	1 530	1 914	815
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	37	—	—	—	5	34	22	20	—
1985 to 1988.....	44	6	18	47	27	50	44	114	87	7
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	114	15	60	29	75	9
1970 to 1979.....	40	44	5	4	12	76	608	350	143	32
1960 to 1969.....	45	27	25	13	—	38	198	226	119	54
1950 to 1949.....	107	74	111	58	36	247	139	304	153	76
1940 to 1949.....	259	89	72	51	44	130	21	147	154	76
1939 or earlier.....	1 207	1 189	925	972	1 499	646	33	338	1 163	561
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	17	17	10	33	6	—	—	45
1 bedroom.....	209	119	158	278	324	102	220	49	286	57
2 bedrooms.....	460	448	346	409	505	548	426	549	806	282
3 bedrooms.....	911	838	580	382	846	442	407	707	682	381
4 bedrooms.....	106	38	43	43	39	77	72	183	114	45
5 or more bedrooms.....	16	23	12	16	8	5	6	42	26	5
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—
Vocont condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 671	1 456	1 142	1 114	1 695	1 207	1 137	1 500	1 907	801
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 688	1 455	1 156	1 135	1 732	1 200	1 137	1 524	1 914	815
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 688	1 452	1 149	1 132	1 706	1 163	970	1 473	1 914	806
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	—	5	—	4	25	6	17	—	5
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5	—	4	6	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	—	—	—	—	19	6	17	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 608	1 364	1 078	993	1 626	1 176	1 112	1 476	1 729	709
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 263	1 118	998	888	1 270	624	772	1 027	1 189	604
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	42	19	5	18	18	17	14	20	21	23
Electricity.....	31	14	10	—	141	47	123	38	122	9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	272	213	65	87	189	355	203	385	383	66
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	6	14	7
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	8	105	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	354	250	294	392	533	429	195	307	506	222
1.....	769	595	506	435	654	506	529	627	746	295
2.....	424	382	206	139	353	195	284	422	371	143
3 or more.....	61	137	72	27	86	46	104	120	106	49
Vehicles per household.....	1.1	1.3	1.1	.8	1.0	.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	510	529	233	148	372	337	537	985	605	178
1989 to March 1990.....	7	—	6	10	25	20	19	68	24	5
1985 to 1988.....	68	75	37	20	88	42	84	217	135	29
1980 to 1984.....	52	70	6	12	57	27	53	93	44	58
1970 to 1979.....	111	109	98	53	62	122	219	184	146	22
1969 or earlier.....	272	275	86	53	140	126	162	423	256	64
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 098	835	845	845	1 254	839	575	491	1 124	531
1989 to March 1990.....	302	246	182	328	263	223	109	127	380	177
1985 to 1988.....	337	195	253	257	485	244	112	143	281	159
1980 to 1984.....	155	127	183	98	262	153	155	73	257	75
1970 to 1979.....	178	145	130	87	124	115	173	114	120	64
1969 or earlier.....	126	122	97	75	120	104	26	34	86	56
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	50	62	45	81	87	73	—	35	88	95
Householder 65 years and over.....	440	414	240	196	570	281	579	453	417	116
Owner-occupied housing units.....	224	231	64	80	114	122	200	370	177	42
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	20	22	—	5	11	—	—	5	—	11
No vehicle available.....	174	164	125	132	328	117	154	87	180	60
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 601	1 364	1 073	993	1 622	1 151	1 106	1 459	1 729	709
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 548	1 357	1 067	970	1 553	1 119	1 106	1 435	1 677	664
1.01 or more persons per room.....	53	7	6	23	69	32	—	24	52	45
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	—	5	—	4	25	6	17	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	7	—	5	—	4	10	6	17	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 177	35 873	58 001	25 730	40 301	37 309	38 761	36 690	32 392	32 612
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 982	23 293	22 366	18 513	18 040	14 755	19 810	17 039	17 899	19 798
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	248	156	190	264	348	411	92	304	492	198
Owner-occupied housing units.....	41	55	17	12	10	24	14	85	76	28
Renter-occupied housing units.....	207	101	173	252	338	387	78	219	416	170

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.							
	Tract 6513	Tract 6514	Tract 6515	Tract 6516	Tract 6517	Tract 6518	Tract 6518.99	Tract 6519
All housing units -----	1 131	1 363	1 256	1 685	1 061	1 328	--	890
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990-----	--	--	25	7	6	--	--	17
1985 to 1988-----	16	5	4	--	--	107	--	63
1980 to 1984-----	--	4	--	--	70	104	--	11
1970 to 1979-----	--	--	107	18	402	395	--	79
1960 to 1969-----	--	14	77	34	27	108	--	49
1950 to 1959-----	26	14	133	138	16	30	--	24
1940 to 1949-----	46	104	176	252	24	31	--	165
1939 or earlier-----	1 043	1 222	734	1 236	516	553	--	482
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom-----	44	9	47	--	31	99	--	13
1 bedroom-----	341	167	140	59	379	811	--	166
2 bedrooms-----	365	434	452	602	255	363	--	357
3 bedrooms-----	253	520	414	806	254	40	--	287
4 bedrooms-----	102	199	160	191	69	--	--	51
5 or more bedrooms-----	26	34	43	27	73	15	--	16
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	9	--	--	--	24	37	--	16
Vacant condominium housing units-----	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities-----	1 105	1 355	1 224	1 675	1 042	1 312	--	884
Source of water, public system or private company-----	1 131	1 363	1 256	1 685	1 061	1 328	--	890
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	1 124	1 347	1 230	1 664	1 022	1 299	--	867
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	--	7	13	--	6	16	--	--
Owner-occupied housing units-----	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Renter-occupied housing units-----	--	7	5	--	6	9	--	--
Occupied housing units -----	981	1 269	1 191	1 600	1 005	1 203	--	822
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas-----	548	810	714	828	535	606	--	552
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	13	3	9	17	--	29	--	--
Electricity-----	97	20	33	6	193	168	--	64
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	306	420	411	743	264	351	--	171
All other fuels-----	--	8	24	6	13	43	--	17
No fuel used-----	17	8	--	--	--	6	--	18
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None-----	354	214	308	274	364	619	--	424
1-----	429	562	472	653	428	472	--	303
2-----	159	377	292	520	171	98	--	89
3 or more-----	39	116	119	153	42	14	--	6
Vehicles per household-----	.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	.9	.6	--	.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	261	585	587	1 000	218	79	--	204
1989 to March 1990-----	27	25	48	56	10	--	--	--
1985 to 1988-----	38	86	109	200	35	25	--	22
1980 to 1984-----	54	105	84	133	59	10	--	20
1970 to 1979-----	55	117	182	250	44	21	--	31
1969 or earlier-----	87	252	164	361	70	23	--	131
Renter-occupied housing units -----	720	684	604	600	787	1 124	--	618
1989 to March 1990-----	234	194	121	164	163	272	--	226
1985 to 1988-----	257	251	200	219	262	368	--	146
1980 to 1984-----	81	108	100	114	173	214	--	105
1970 to 1979-----	82	52	121	68	171	247	--	101
1969 or earlier-----	66	79	62	35	18	23	--	40
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit-----	111	41	54	39	31	40	--	50
Householder 65 years and over-----	213	299	376	414	367	617	--	270
Owner-occupied housing units-----	55	209	205	320	83	22	--	102
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	--	--	13	--	6	9	--	--
No telephone in unit-----	18	--	5	21	17	6	--	6
No vehicle available-----	130	73	156	157	218	443	--	175
Complete plumbing facilities-----	981	1 262	1 178	1 600	999	1 194	--	822
1.00 or less persons per room-----	952	1 220	1 120	1 576	985	1 185	--	756
1.01 or more persons per room-----	29	42	58	24	14	9	--	66
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	--	7	13	--	6	9	--	--
1.00 or less persons per room-----	--	7	13	--	6	9	--	--
1.01 or more persons per room-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	43 167	36 377	32 461	35 277	38 070	48 089	--	23 509
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	19 225	20 114	18 360	21 661	18 597	14 175	--	17 469
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	279	209	193	237	205	257	--	268
Owner-occupied housing units-----	17	43	16	63	4	--	--	39
Renter-occupied housing units-----	262	166	177	174	201	257	--	229

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.						
	Troct 6520	Troct 6521	Troct 6522	Troct 6523	Troct 6524	Troct 6525	Troct 6526
All housing units.....	1 192	1 246	1 231	1 267	1 267	1 193	1 289
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	21	9	24	90
1985 to 1988.....	54	7	9	—	57	4	4
1980 to 1984.....	7	10	—	10	55	38	—
1970 to 1979.....	21	6	30	28	34	9	137
1960 to 1969.....	7	13	61	66	94	86	52
1950 to 1959.....	9	68	198	168	129	97	65
1940 to 1949.....	58	176	102	90	74	109	162
1939 or earlier.....	1 036	966	831	884	815	826	779
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom.....	26	—	—	—	8	8	21
1 bedroom.....	153	93	—	81	120	127	185
2 bedrooms.....	324	403	334	517	390	494	485
3 bedrooms.....	501	547	578	588	693	491	465
4 bedrooms.....	126	125	246	74	41	51	129
5 or more bedrooms.....	62	78	73	7	15	22	4
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Vocont condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 192	1 236	1 231	1 267	1 267	1 163	1 274
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 192	1 242	1 224	1 262	1 267	1 185	1 289
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 156	1 222	1 206	1 252	1 249	1 174	1 284
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	22	—	—	10	9
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	13	—	—	4	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	9	—	—	6	9
Occupied housing units.....	1 117	1 171	1 182	1 230	1 181	1 102	1 141
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas.....	780	704	554	873	973	947	1 012
Bottled, tonk, or LP gas.....	10	13	20	18	12	—	27
Electricity.....	12	10	13	43	7	8	34
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	315	426	595	296	181	147	35
All other fuels.....	—	18	—	—	8	—	24
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None.....	244	114	146	321	248	303	415
1.....	552	611	450	512	570	443	484
2.....	255	319	462	325	317	297	212
3 or more.....	66	127	124	72	46	59	30
Vehicles per household.....	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	495	668	889	520	472	350	248
1989 to March 1990.....	22	18	27	24	26	12	5
1985 to 1988.....	79	109	116	52	69	64	44
1980 to 1984.....	54	89	103	61	40	78	53
1970 to 1979.....	133	235	241	86	99	43	87
1969 or earlier.....	207	217	402	297	238	153	59
Renter-occupied housing units.....	622	503	293	710	709	752	893
1989 to March 1990.....	169	119	62	156	181	176	322
1985 to 1988.....	232	219	109	239	214	264	290
1980 to 1984.....	138	66	48	86	152	157	124
1970 to 1979.....	21	51	35	156	87	74	68
1969 or earlier.....	62	48	39	73	75	81	89
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit.....	48	51	—	59	7	43	99
Householder 65 years and over.....	293	255	441	373	358	296	186
Owner-occupied housing units.....	197	180	362	223	189	145	54
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
No vehicle oavailable.....	98	65	120	147	139	168	89
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 117	1 171	1 160	1 230	1 181	1 092	1 132
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 093	1 152	1 147	1 177	1 129	1 046	988
1.01 or more persons per room.....	24	19	13	53	52	46	144
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	22	—	—	10	9
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	22	—	—	6	9
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	34 950	44 454	41 108	31 310	28 153	29 300	33 423
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 269	24 437	28 616	18 552	21 834	23 024	15 305
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	183	119	75	305	165	150	441
Owner-occupied housing units.....	53	38	40	42	41	21	32
Renter-occupied housing units.....	130	81	35	263	124	129	409

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.		Remainder of Bristol County					
	Tract 6527	Tract 6528	Tract 6171	Tract 6503 (pt.)	Tract 6531	Tract 6532	Tract 6533	Tract 6541
All housing units -----	1 900	1 424	2 906	—	3 109	3 213	3 667	2 024
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990-----	8	—	12	—	44	61	88	24
1985 to 1988-----	37	87	160	—	230	217	216	174
1980 to 1984-----	22	9	326	—	368	354	175	125
1970 to 1979-----	249	58	949	—	653	715	919	597
1960 to 1969-----	130	175	423	—	630	509	468	352
1950 to 1959-----	308	287	287	—	390	450	487	271
1940 to 1949-----	181	43	102	—	268	204	231	119
1939 or earlier-----	965	765	647	—	526	703	1 083	362
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom-----	48	—	21	—	10	—	25	—
1 bedroom-----	419	51	92	—	243	149	487	216
2 bedrooms-----	599	344	606	—	794	876	689	584
3 bedrooms-----	751	838	1 544	—	1 517	1 706	1 593	922
4 bedrooms-----	83	171	536	—	495	392	713	259
5 or more bedrooms-----	—	20	107	—	50	90	160	43
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	12	—	—	11	85	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	13	—	—	—	—	15	21	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	16	—	—	—	—	25	57	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities-----	1 847	1 424	2 876	—	3 077	3 204	3 650	2 017
Source of water, public system or private company-----	1 900	1 424	251	—	2 274	3 017	3 052	1 292
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	1 858	1 384	22	—	1 043	2 257	1 837	116
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	40	—	36	—	24	5	9	19
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	20	5	9	8
Renter-occupied housing units-----	21	—	13	—	—	—	—	7
Occupied housing units -----	1 692	1 374	2 722	—	3 007	3 043	3 140	1 972
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas-----	1 403	917	38	—	862	1 869	1 290	610
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	15	17	180	—	135	64	102	153
Electricity-----	145	38	83	—	290	151	161	94
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	106	402	2 245	—	1 626	909	1 529	1 053
All other fuels-----	19	—	176	—	94	50	58	62
No fuel used-----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None-----	519	186	73	—	243	160	265	65
1-----	743	527	626	—	938	1 036	1 132	615
2-----	375	474	1 256	—	1 215	1 269	1 235	775
3 or more-----	55	187	767	—	611	578	508	517
Vehicles per household-----	1.0	1.5	2.1	—	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	409	983	2 437	—	2 386	2 538	2 432	1 721
1989 to March 1990-----	24	8	120	—	117	203	152	65
1985 to 1988-----	103	109	536	—	395	573	480	316
1980 to 1984-----	30	103	402	—	216	361	333	271
1970 to 1979-----	79	204	773	—	682	600	640	560
1969 or earlier-----	173	559	606	—	976	801	827	509
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 283	391	285	—	621	505	708	251
1989 to March 1990-----	388	93	131	—	155	159	129	83
1985 to 1988-----	410	153	94	—	220	184	249	90
1980 to 1984-----	201	47	21	—	183	81	169	9
1970 to 1979-----	172	35	12	—	24	43	139	47
1969 or earlier-----	112	63	27	—	39	38	22	22
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit-----	112	5	20	—	41	25	16	15
Householder 65 years and over-----	482	489	487	—	791	826	1 110	420
Owner-occupied housing units-----	165	398	435	—	595	676	727	381
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	5	—	13	—	—	5	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7
No vehicle available-----	226	137	60	—	182	112	227	31
Complete plumbing facilities-----	1 671	1 374	2 709	—	2 987	3 038	3 131	1 957
1.00 or less persons per room-----	1 549	1 374	2 699	—	2 947	2 989	3 101	1 944
1.01 or more persons per room-----	122	—	10	—	40	49	30	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	21	—	13	—	20	5	9	15
1.00 or less persons per room-----	21	—	13	—	20	5	9	15
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	28 816	36 024	50 686	—	44 872	43 859	57 186	43 312
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	17 214	24 424	31 606	—	22 027	27 050	23 206	26 527
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	402	84	137	—	211	168	250	104
Owner-occupied housing units-----	24	23	96	—	105	116	132	72
Renter-occupied housing units-----	378	61	41	—	106	52	118	32

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 Bristol County—Con.					Plymouth County		
	Tract 6542	Tract 6551	Tract 6552	Tract 6553	Tract 6554	Tract 5411	Tract 5601	Tract 5611
All housing units-----	1 502	1 332	2 108	1 445	2 208	1 341	2 981	2 045
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990-----	7	41	38	26	24	26	26	62
1985 to 1988-----	—	84	106	19	38	266	189	200
1980 to 1984-----	21	27	148	12	34	105	281	82
1970 to 1979-----	241	139	265	195	146	506	486	300
1960 to 1969-----	294	284	167	131	437	87	460	239
1950 to 1959-----	308	237	222	110	484	88	504	281
1940 to 1949-----	116	112	168	61	260	14	262	199
1939 or earlier-----	515	408	994	891	785	249	773	682
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom-----	6	—	26	6	33	—	—	—
1 bedroom-----	189	116	466	248	267	85	251	87
2 bedrooms-----	356	442	532	420	938	238	793	493
3 bedrooms-----	735	565	814	523	767	657	1 292	789
4 bedrooms-----	187	197	208	168	157	312	473	481
5 or more bedrooms-----	29	12	62	80	46	49	172	195
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	30	24	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	9	49	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities-----	1 502	1 332	2 108	1 433	2 175	1 336	2 981	2 045
Source of water, public system or private company-----	1 467	1 093	2 103	1 445	1 835	1 118	2 479	2 013
Sanitary disposal, public sewer-----	599	620	2 025	1 432	990	35	604	814
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	5	17	12	17	5	—	31
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	5	—	6	—	5	—	15
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	17	6	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units-----	1 456	1 217	2 025	1 391	1 726	1 288	2 273	1 589
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas-----	777	621	1 343	937	871	87	712	291
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	40	23	34	4	124	76	127	63
Electricity-----	17	46	186	99	69	74	206	175
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	612	493	427	328	633	953	1 114	996
All other fuels-----	10	34	26	23	29	98	114	64
No fuel used-----	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None-----	95	72	249	171	99	44	89	62
1-----	562	366	876	563	617	275	767	429
2-----	463	584	753	549	744	595	1 014	756
3 or more-----	336	195	147	108	266	374	403	342
Vehicles per household-----	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 150	1 042	1 194	840	1 381	1 192	1 689	1 203
1989 to March 1990-----	50	104	99	50	58	81	124	63
1985 to 1988-----	137	169	180	130	229	299	323	208
1980 to 1984-----	90	150	103	115	202	174	276	172
1970 to 1979-----	235	258	260	213	335	422	458	368
1969 or earlier-----	638	361	552	332	557	216	508	392
Renter-occupied housing units-----	306	175	831	551	345	96	584	386
1989 to March 1990-----	44	32	208	116	135	36	192	156
1985 to 1988-----	129	61	214	199	96	25	196	101
1980 to 1984-----	81	41	242	87	47	15	131	54
1970 to 1979-----	38	30	120	109	35	10	28	75
1969 or earlier-----	14	11	47	40	32	10	37	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit-----	6	16	32	31	13	3	12	15
Householder 65 years and over-----	470	251	866	470	506	215	668	466
Owner-occupied housing units-----	388	218	465	268	459	189	490	423
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	7
No telephone in unit-----	—	7	24	—	5	—	—	—
No vehicle available-----	75	43	232	135	73	17	80	56
Complete plumbing facilities-----	1 456	1 212	2 008	1 379	1 726	1 283	2 273	1 574
1.00 or less persons per room-----	1 456	1 190	1 995	1 364	1 717	1 271	2 273	1 563
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	22	13	15	9	12	—	11
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	5	17	—	—	5	—	15
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	5	9	12	—	5	—	15
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	39 210	36 258	38 271	35 556	35 357	49 368	55 909	63 248
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	24 023	30 094	20 215	25 874	26 842	21 954	29 632	35 789
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	96	62	230	120	145	49	178	120
Owner-occupied housing units-----	67	40	65	44	106	37	83	84
Renter-occupied housing units-----	29	22	165	76	39	12	95	36

Table 33. Financial 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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bristol County		New Bedford city, Bristol County				
		Total	New Bedford city		Tract 6503	Tract 6501.01	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6502.01	Tract 6502.02	Tract 6503 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	28 941	25 451	10 807	3 490	482	1 267	807	758	526	482	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	17 443	15 145	6 034	2 298	238	724	567	396	195	238	
Less than \$300	469	440	268	29	11	28	12	32	14	11	
\$300 to \$399	1 344	1 274	592	70	14	67	35	45	24	14	
\$400 to \$499	1 816	1 622	766	194	15	131	81	59	48	15	
\$500 to \$599	3 794	3 597	1 597	497	43	80	69	49	26	43	
\$600 to \$799	3 419	3 080	1 266	339	49	134	137	107	30	49	
\$800 to \$999	3 193	2 657	1 051	346	34	123	112	28	25	34	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4 059	3 424	1 148	635	65	127	121	64	24	65	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	946	701	137	245	7	22	—	12	—	7	
\$2,000 or more	593	350	56	243	7	56	—	—	4	7	
Median (dollars)	792	768	706	986	750	693	736	632	526	750	
Not mortgaged	11 498	10 306	4 773	1 192	244	543	240	362	331	244	
Less than \$100	79	70	41	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	1 735	1 655	946	80	7	66	26	83	82	38	
\$200 to \$299	6 354	5 843	2 674	511	158	337	140	163	192	158	
\$300 to \$399	2 363	2 012	822	351	39	104	74	97	50	39	
\$400 to \$499	583	444	169	139	—	28	—	12	7	—	
\$500 or more	384	282	121	102	9	8	—	—	—	9	
Median (dollars)	260	255	244	299	249	242	269	242	249	249	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$20,000	6 575	5 984	2 845	591	134	322	165	250	155	134	
Less than 20 percent	1 289	1 201	625	88	20	64	34	67	56	20	
20 to 24 percent	912	814	388	98	38	46	37	43	16	38	
25 to 29 percent	659	622	251	37	18	17	10	31	19	18	
30 to 34 percent	664	599	307	65	21	52	18	13	18	21	
35 percent or more	2 911	2 637	1 247	274	37	143	61	96	46	37	
Not computed	140	111	27	29	—	—	5	—	—	—	
Median	32.7	32.5	32.4	34.5	27.5	33.3	29.5	27.4	26.4	27.5	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 575	5 969	2 572	606	105	283	258	175	122	105	
Less than 20 percent	3 812	3 571	1 527	241	71	176	106	100	91	71	
20 to 24 percent	649	544	275	105	14	21	35	32	6	14	
25 to 29 percent	576	475	205	101	—	26	43	21	5	—	
30 to 34 percent	426	392	168	34	6	27	12	6	5	6	
35 percent or more	1 103	987	397	116	14	33	62	16	15	14	
Not computed	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	17.6	17.1	16.6	22.7	13.1	16.3	23.3	18.2	13.1	13.1	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 334	5 630	2 546	704	131	262	193	111	122	131	
Less than 20 percent	3 329	2 972	1 417	357	64	122	82	81	90	64	
20 to 24 percent	995	919	442	76	19	51	48	19	11	19	
25 to 29 percent	818	761	284	57	18	26	26	5	6	18	
30 to 34 percent	597	510	258	87	18	51	18	6	—	18	
35 percent or more	595	468	145	127	12	12	19	—	15	12	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	19.2	19.1	18.2	19.8	20.4	20.9	21.5	14.7	11.3	20.4	
\$50,000 or more	9 457	7 868	2 844	1 589	112	400	191	222	127	112	
Less than 20 percent	6 697	5 689	2 278	1 008	97	335	147	182	127	97	
20 to 24 percent	1 327	1 116	296	211	—	26	24	17	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	697	514	143	183	—	6	14	17	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	358	287	60	71	8	15	6	—	—	8	
35 percent or more	378	262	67	116	7	18	—	6	—	7	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	13.7	13.2	11.1	16.3	10.0	10.0	11.9	10.2	10.0	10.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	27 263	26 217	21 751	1 046	692	266	596	221	275	692	
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	282	282	230	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	4 097	4 058	3 342	39	42	11	99	6	42	42	
\$200 to \$299	3 712	3 673	3 165	39	89	20	31	12	70	89	
\$300 to \$399	4 331	4 274	3 753	57	159	33	11	—	62	159	
\$400 to \$499	5 750	5 608	4 908	142	134	70	62	24	51	134	
\$500 to \$599	3 996	3 882	3 271	114	139	23	124	74	16	139	
\$600 to \$749	2 949	2 736	2 139	213	75	88	233	52	10	75	
\$750 to \$999	971	809	488	162	33	15	17	36	14	33	
\$1,000 or more	379	243	76	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	796	652	379	144	21	6	13	17	10	21	
Median (dollars)	412	408	403	654	414	496	569	577	335	414	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$10,000	9 172	9 038	7 827	134	203	69	119	47	59	203	
Less than 20 percent	255	255	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	882	872	629	10	11	5	5	—	7	11	
25 to 29 percent	1 242	1 242	1 069	—	9	—	—	26	—	9	
30 to 34 percent	629	619	531	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	5 549	5 482	4 955	67	139	55	69	29	39	139	
Not computed	615	568	442	47	44	9	13	18	13	44	
Median	49.9	49.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	50.0	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6 378	6 138	5 091	240	157	59	128	64	68	157	
Less than 20 percent	653	653	554	—	7	—	23	—	19	7	
20 to 24 percent	882	844	710	38	32	—	—	6	12	32	
25 to 29 percent	827	806	688	21	29	15	—	—	7	29	
30 to 34 percent	948	930	779	18	28	5	11	—	28	28	
35 percent or more	2 904	2 758	2 288	146	61	33	81	55	26	61	
Not computed	164	147	72	17	6	6	7	3	4	17	
Median	33.9	33.7	33.6	38.9	31.9	39.6	42.2	50.0+	25.7	31.9	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 644	6 359	5 311	285	208	73	204	75	114	208	
Less than 20 percent	2 613	2 579	2 339	34	73	11	48	3	69	73	
20 to 24 percent	1 891	1 836	1 564	55	70	37	62	19	24	70	
25 to 29 percent	1 072	1 008	857	64	34	12	65	23	14	34	
30 to 34 percent	374	359	236	15	25	9	17	8	7	25	
35 percent or more	495	429	216	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	199	148	99	51	6	—	6	18	—	6	
Median	21.6	21.4	20.9	27.2	22.0	23.4	24.1	27.9	17.3	22.0	
\$35,000 or more	5 069	4 682	3 522	387	124	65	145	35	34	124	
Less than 20 percent	4 127	3 954	3 141	173	100	47	123	28	29	100	
20 to 24 percent	501	422	243	79	18	18	22	7	5	18	
25 to 29 percent	179	92	42	87	6	—	—	—	—	6	
30 to 34 percent	56	48	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	25	14	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	181	152	88	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	13.7	13.3	12.9	20.4	15.2	16.0	14.2	16.7	14.6	15.2	

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.									
	Tract 6504	Tract 6505	Tract 6506	Tract 6507	Tract 6508	Tract 6509	Tract 6510.01	Tract 6510.02	Tract 6511	Tract 6512
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	146	198	26	32	86	240	518	864	264	55
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	80	63	26	13	46	105	293	469	151	20
Less than \$300 -----	16	6	14	—	4	18	5	24	19	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	11	7	—	—	4	10	22	89	20	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	14	—	7	6	12	5	60	38	10	12
\$500 to \$599 -----	23	34	—	—	14	25	48	95	41	4
\$600 to \$799 -----	5	9	5	7	—	13	48	117	44	4
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	93	85	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	11	—	—	—	12	—	—	21	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	546	626	296	904	669	736	699	786	702	575
Not mortgaged	66	135	—	19	40	135	225	395	113	35
Less than \$100 -----	5	6	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	22	41	—	—	7	42	12	81	32	6
\$200 to \$299 -----	29	73	—	19	28	63	138	238	66	16
\$300 to \$399 -----	5	15	—	—	5	18	39	55	10	13
\$400 to \$499 -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	24	9	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	5	—
Median (dollars) -----	213	216	—	263	238	219	267	246	228	272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	46	70	8	25	25	72	100	278	59	18
Less than 20 percent -----	11	33	8	6	7	23	25	68	14	4
20 to 24 percent -----	5	15	—	—	—	4	25	27	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	14	6
30 to 34 percent -----	14	—	—	—	—	9	10	30	3	8
35 percent or more -----	6	14	—	19	18	36	40	122	28	—
Not computed -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	28.5	19.4	17.5	50.0+	50.0+	35.0	27.5	32.2	32.5	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	26	42	5	—	13	57	126	165	73	18
Less than 20 percent -----	20	36	—	—	7	39	61	108	41	14
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	17	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	4	7	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—
35 percent or more -----	6	6	5	—	6	6	27	39	8	4
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.7	12.9	45.0	—	10.0-	10.0-	21.1	13.7	15.5	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	61	38	6	—	16	58	148	213	80	12
Less than 20 percent -----	32	32	6	—	12	37	76	123	52	8
20 to 24 percent -----	24	6	—	—	4	6	11	31	9	4
25 to 29 percent -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	24	25	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	20	20	13	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	14	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	14.3	10.0-	—	10.0-	10.0-	19.4	17.1	17.6	18.8
\$50,000 or more -----	13	48	7	7	32	53	144	208	52	7
Less than 20 percent -----	13	48	7	7	27	33	138	162	40	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	28	12	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	12.5	10.0-	11.7	10.0-	11.0	12.4	17.1	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 098	835	845	845	1 254	839	567	485	1 124	531
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	8	9	—	—	—	—	5	15	7	19
\$100 to \$199 -----	85	53	28	65	223	361	152	197	221	25
\$200 to \$299 -----	222	159	168	142	216	182	53	74	112	101
\$300 to \$399 -----	249	182	176	168	268	107	67	48	130	122
\$400 to \$499 -----	292	200	211	319	250	92	70	93	292	104
\$500 to \$599 -----	156	154	170	110	197	57	81	13	217	103
\$600 to \$749 -----	61	57	60	41	87	30	77	14	107	34
\$750 to \$999 -----	8	11	—	—	—	4	23	26	16	15
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	9	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	17	10	23	—	13	6	5	5	22	8
Median (dollars) -----	386	405	411	415	366	230	403	218	440	397
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	257	205	232	327	553	435	219	236	474	231
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	17	19	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	6	—	13	48	23	32	48	40	9
25 to 29 percent -----	23	—	—	29	96	126	59	60	92	6
30 to 34 percent -----	18	—	7	—	59	97	46	19	30	15
35 percent or more -----	198	189	225	270	335	164	77	58	244	189
Not computed -----	18	10	—	15	15	16	5	34	49	5
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.7	32.7	31.7	28.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	287	195	211	221	279	196	165	63	312	86
Less than 20 percent -----	29	45	28	17	49	7	—	11	52	11
20 to 24 percent -----	73	23	16	32	30	16	13	12	30	3
25 to 29 percent -----	14	26	30	41	27	66	73	12	20	4
30 to 34 percent -----	58	22	29	33	65	6	8	23	45	27
35 percent or more -----	113	79	97	98	157	59	64	5	150	41
Not computed -----	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	32.4	30.8	34.5	33.1	38.6	27.5	29.3	28.5	35.3	34.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	302	226	260	155	246	117	79	140	167	128
Less than 20 percent -----	150	109	142	68	138	93	9	91	72	61
20 to 24 percent -----	71	45	55	68	61	7	20	42	63	49
25 to 29 percent -----	66	45	46	12	15	12	10	7	13	9
30 to 34 percent -----	8	14	—	7	19	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	18	17	—	—	5	33	—	12	—
Not computed -----	7	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	7	—
Median -----	19.8	20.4	19.1	20.7	18.8	14.0	30.4	17.6	20.6	20.3
\$35,000 or more -----	252	209	142	142	176	91	104	46	171	86
Less than 20 percent -----	239	201	130	136	170	91	74	39	158	70
20 to 24 percent -----	9	8	—	6	6	—	18	7	13	8
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median -----	12.2	11.3	11.8	12.1	10.0-	13.0	17.2	15.6	12.3	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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.							
	Tract 6513	Tract 6514	Tract 6515	Tract 6516	Tract 6517	Tract 6518	Tract 6518.99	Tract 6519
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	119	258	439	689	134	46	—	83
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	71	139	291	489	94	35	—	60
Less than \$300.....	10	—	23	14	16	—	—	17
\$300 to \$399.....	11	25	42	77	7	—	—	6
\$400 to \$499.....	10	22	63	18	6	—	—	16
\$500 to \$599.....	—	9	41	49	30	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	35	23	36	114	13	13	—	16
\$800 to \$999.....	—	38	71	75	—	22	—	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5	16	15	129	15	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	6	—	13	7	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	654	692	540	739	539	869	—	422
Not mortgaged	48	119	148	200	40	11	—	23
Less than \$100.....	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	6	21	67	73	8	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	29	67	51	99	26	—	—	11
\$300 to \$399.....	—	25	15	18	6	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	8	6	—	11	—	12
Median (dollars).....	247	266	200	217	223	500+	—	402
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	29	75	122	183	43	—	—	43
Less than 20 percent.....	6	—	—	28	14	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	13	29	30	—	—	—	11
25 to 29 percent.....	5	20	13	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	5	21	20	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	13	37	59	98	25	—	—	32
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median.....	33.5	34.5	34.5	36.6	37.3	—	—	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	25	58	132	149	28	23	—	6
Less than 20 percent.....	18	29	73	76	20	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	14	24	8	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	19	5	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	22	13	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	4	18	29	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.1	22.5	17.8	19.7	17.7	30.2	—	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	22	25	108	145	48	13	—	23
Less than 20 percent.....	10	11	70	69	48	—	—	17
20 to 24 percent.....	12	—	—	43	—	13	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	19	14	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	19	12	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.4	26.1	13.6	20.4	14.4	22.5	—	17.2
\$50,000 or more.....	43	100	77	212	15	10	—	11
Less than 20 percent.....	38	80	57	112	6	10	—	11
20 to 24 percent.....	—	14	14	64	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	6	22	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	12.7	19.2	20.8	12.5	—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	720	684	595	600	787	1 124	—	612
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	17	5	24	—	—	16	—	18
\$100 to \$199.....	82	30	195	31	127	442	—	228
\$200 to \$299.....	57	57	75	53	67	130	—	69
\$300 to \$399.....	87	112	80	90	98	147	—	78
\$400 to \$499.....	189	191	95	168	212	194	—	64
\$500 to \$599.....	147	171	40	148	117	67	—	57
\$600 to \$749.....	115	95	54	77	98	64	—	69
\$750 to \$999.....	11	17	15	21	47	43	—	19
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	7	—	11	—	—
No cash rent.....	15	6	17	5	21	10	—	10
Median (dollars).....	463	453	282	483	445	278	—	279
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	306	146	255	173	312	624	—	287
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	22	—	—	22	—	16
20 to 24 percent.....	12	5	19	—	18	122	—	19
25 to 29 percent.....	48	15	83	5	48	155	—	112
30 to 34 percent.....	19	7	21	—	22	83	—	19
35 percent or more.....	204	113	98	162	218	221	—	121
Not computed.....	—	23	12	6	6	21	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	29.8	50.0+	50.0+	30.2	—	29.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	99	244	123	128	184	269	—	145
Less than 20 percent.....	—	15	16	11	11	52	—	13
20 to 24 percent.....	—	24	41	22	20	12	—	29
25 to 29 percent.....	23	47	24	29	29	57	—	18
30 to 34 percent.....	15	32	13	—	26	60	—	20
35 percent or more.....	61	126	29	66	98	88	—	65
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	39.4	35.4	25.9	35.3	36.4	31.1	—	33.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	220	224	110	193	171	150	—	72
Less than 20 percent.....	104	97	45	38	60	46	—	28
20 to 24 percent.....	77	62	34	45	50	79	—	23
25 to 29 percent.....	23	43	18	74	49	6	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	11	17	6	18	7	7	—	7
35 percent or more.....	5	5	—	13	—	12	—	8
Not computed.....	—	—	7	5	6	—	—	—
Median.....	20.4	21.2	21.0	25.7	22.2	21.8	—	21.7
\$35,000 or more.....	95	70	107	106	120	81	—	108
Less than 20 percent.....	76	65	75	99	92	60	—	98
20 to 24 percent.....	13	5	20	7	13	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	8	—	—	11	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	6	—	4	—	15	5	—	10
Median.....	15.4	16.3	15.6	12.4	13.4	16.6	—	13.1

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.						
	Troct 6520	Troct 6521	Troct 6522	Troct 6523	Troct 6524	Troct 6525	Troct 6526
Specified owner-occupied housing units	231	427	695	275	156	72	99
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	153	286	355	145	76	39	44
Less than \$300.....	11	15	12	—	7	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	14	28	32	12	17	—	6
\$400 to \$499.....	13	20	29	19	27	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	7	24	66	17	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	47	45	55	19	14	21	12
\$800 to \$999.....	39	67	68	38	—	12	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8	60	78	40	5	6	11
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11	7	15	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	3	20	—	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars).....	699	904	705	814	432	593	840
Not mortgaged	78	141	340	130	80	33	55
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	12	24	13	29	13	—	37
\$200 to \$299.....	30	72	207	75	43	33	12
\$300 to \$399.....	7	24	80	26	24	—	6
\$400 to \$499.....	7	16	17	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	22	5	23	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	289	244	279	247	238	239	174
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	40	100	83	87	57	21	31
Less than 20 percent.....	4	35	7	8	11	—	16
20 to 24 percent.....	—	5	8	14	17	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	4	—	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	3	29	—	6	10	—
35 percent or more.....	36	53	39	47	23	11	15
Not computed.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	41.6	34.6	41.2	30.4	41.0	19.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	41	55	188	81	48	9	17
Less than 20 percent.....	23	32	135	34	37	9	12
20 to 24 percent.....	3	11	26	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	4	—	7	20	—	—	5
35 percent or more.....	—	12	13	27	6	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.9	13.7	14.8	31.6	16.2	12.5	13.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	75	90	219	83	25	24	21
Less than 20 percent.....	36	31	111	50	25	17	11
20 to 24 percent.....	32	29	29	8	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	7	22	40	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	4	24	11	—	—	10
35 percent or more.....	—	4	15	8	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.2	22.4	19.7	17.5	10.0-	17.7	19.5
\$50,000 or more.....	75	182	205	24	26	18	30
Less than 20 percent.....	57	121	185	19	19	18	19
20 to 24 percent.....	6	28	6	—	5	—	11
25 to 29 percent.....	7	24	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	7	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	9	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.7	15.6	10.0-	10.0-	13.8	10.0-	17.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	622	503	293	710	709	752	893
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	45	—	—	4
\$100 to \$199.....	19	17	—	132	51	73	80
\$200 to \$299.....	105	107	11	96	121	187	139
\$300 to \$399.....	142	85	34	144	173	191	214
\$400 to \$499.....	191	106	75	118	193	204	238
\$500 to \$599.....	90	134	20	107	80	62	131
\$600 to \$749.....	67	54	84	46	62	27	76
\$750 to \$999.....	5	—	27	6	14	4	—
\$1,000 or more.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
No cash rent.....	—	—	42	16	15	4	5
Median (dollars).....	418	423	521	348	401	358	402
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	146	114	57	299	170	215	411
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	65	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	31	7	9	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	12	14	24	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	40
35 percent or more.....	142	110	47	162	133	171	360
Not computed.....	4	4	10	29	16	—	11
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	174	122	37	140	203	133	223
Less than 20 percent.....	—	19	—	36	14	5	15
20 to 24 percent.....	25	16	—	16	50	25	55
25 to 29 percent.....	—	5	—	11	14	5	23
30 to 34 percent.....	33	25	—	16	46	27	39
35 percent or more.....	116	57	25	53	79	71	91
Not computed.....	—	—	12	8	—	—	—
Median.....	38.3	34.2	48.3	30.9	32.6	36.1	32.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	222	142	105	168	212	256	187
Less than 20 percent.....	99	53	23	90	100	165	64
20 to 24 percent.....	70	46	27	52	74	44	71
25 to 29 percent.....	48	43	23	19	18	36	28
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	6	7	—	7	13
35 percent or more.....	—	—	15	—	—	—	6
Not computed.....	—	—	11	—	14	—	5
Median.....	20.9	22.0	24.4	19.3	20.2	14.1	21.9
\$35,000 or more.....	80	125	94	103	124	148	72
Less than 20 percent.....	80	115	74	97	115	148	67
20 to 24 percent.....	—	10	3	6	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	9	—	9	—	—
Median.....	10.0-	12.8	14.9	11.8	13.5	12.2	12.1

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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.		Remainder of Bristol County					
	Troct 6527	Troct 6528	Troct 6171	Troct 6503 (pt.)	Troct 6531	Troct 6532	Troct 6533	Troct 6541
Specified owner-occupied housing units	98	717	2 083	—	2 128	2 199	2 088	1 307
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	30	341	1 485	—	1 336	1 321	1 363	819
Less than \$300.....	—	5	20	—	25	20	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	25	65	—	109	59	66	48
\$400 to \$499.....	—	42	43	—	229	108	110	87
\$500 to \$599.....	8	47	168	—	109	138	58	70
\$600 to \$799.....	8	63	327	—	316	237	314	179
\$800 to \$999.....	7	32	243	—	190	295	140	185
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7	100	483	—	242	303	334	222
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	23	103	—	87	98	185	28
\$2,000 or more.....	—	4	33	—	29	63	156	—
Median (dollars)	694	759	895	—	728	870	981	828
Not mortgaged	68	376	598	—	792	878	725	488
Less than \$100.....	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	17	77	35	—	184	150	58	59
\$200 to \$299.....	32	238	315	—	404	535	376	279
\$300 to \$399.....	19	48	166	—	140	146	205	97
\$400 to \$499.....	—	13	46	—	54	13	30	49
\$500 or more.....	—	—	26	—	10	24	56	4
Median (dollars)	270	239	276	—	249	256	276	267
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	34	170	350	—	371	496	406	216
Less than 20 percent.....	17	39	29	—	75	114	70	42
20 to 24 percent.....	—	5	48	—	44	63	59	47
25 to 29 percent.....	7	31	55	—	43	47	57	9
30 to 34 percent.....	—	12	39	—	30	30	31	21
35 percent or more.....	10	83	169	—	154	242	174	91
Not computed.....	—	—	10	—	25	—	15	6
Median	22.5	34.2	34.9	—	31.8	34.0	31.5	31.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	21	223	367	—	555	638	559	289
Less than 20 percent.....	14	139	193	—	348	364	199	166
20 to 24 percent.....	—	31	31	—	45	43	20	47
25 to 29 percent.....	—	16	34	—	59	69	35	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	10	54	—	15	26	34	32
35 percent or more.....	7	27	55	—	88	136	90	34
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.1	16.0	19.1	—	16.9	18.1	19.5	18.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	30	144	387	—	406	375	434	360
Less than 20 percent.....	15	79	138	—	243	165	216	179
20 to 24 percent.....	8	12	60	—	52	103	85	51
25 to 29 percent.....	7	21	81	—	60	43	51	40
30 to 34 percent.....	—	18	43	—	16	16	25	35
35 percent or more.....	—	14	65	—	35	48	57	55
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.0	14.5	24.6	—	15.2	21.1	20.1	20.1
\$50,000 or more.....	13	180	979	—	796	690	870	442
Less than 20 percent.....	13	147	623	—	602	458	552	319
20 to 24 percent.....	—	12	203	—	100	88	132	84
25 to 29 percent.....	—	12	72	—	52	57	47	22
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	50	—	37	41	51	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	31	—	5	46	88	11
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	13.0	15.0	—	13.6	13.8	16.5	13.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 283	391	259	—	598	498	679	245
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	32	—	—	—	—	9	8	—
\$100 to \$199.....	208	17	—	—	177	16	143	6
\$200 to \$299.....	178	62	21	—	103	62	88	31
\$300 to \$399.....	208	88	26	—	60	73	159	3
\$400 to \$499.....	317	89	50	—	66	43	51	60
\$500 to \$599.....	201	65	29	—	33	73	37	55
\$600 to \$749.....	97	28	57	—	61	108	70	21
\$750 to \$999.....	17	24	27	—	31	48	53	5
\$1,000 or more.....	6	—	13	—	28	19	51	18
No cash rent.....	19	—	36	—	39	47	19	46
Median (dollars)	401	415	575	—	298	522	345	499
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	555	91	41	—	213	69	244	53
Less than 20 percent.....	24	—	—	—	—	18	8	—
20 to 24 percent.....	140	—	—	—	23	—	44	—
25 to 29 percent.....	27	—	—	—	61	—	39	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	—	—	—	45	—	12	6
35 percent or more.....	328	85	14	—	75	24	133	30
Not computed.....	24	6	27	—	9	27	8	17
Median	50.0+	49.4	50.0+	—	32.0	36.7	36.9	48.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	303	73	44	—	114	127	248	38
Less than 20 percent.....	25	24	—	—	22	—	28	—
20 to 24 percent.....	70	7	—	—	31	12	39	—
25 to 29 percent.....	33	—	22	—	18	9	10	—
30 to 34 percent.....	45	22	—	—	21	9	57	7
35 percent or more.....	130	14	22	—	18	88	103	15
Not computed.....	—	6	—	—	4	9	11	16
Median	32.6	30.6	32.5	—	25.6	44.4	33.6	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	261	124	74	—	157	97	82	60
Less than 20 percent.....	136	54	9	—	32	8	12	10
20 to 24 percent.....	69	43	15	—	48	28	16	12
25 to 29 percent.....	20	20	—	—	8	19	21	13
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	8	—	19	8	—	6
35 percent or more.....	17	7	19	—	50	22	33	16
Not computed.....	12	—	23	—	—	12	—	3
Median	19.3	20.9	30.9	—	24.8	26.7	28.1	27.5
\$35,000 or more.....	164	103	100	—	114	205	105	94
Less than 20 percent.....	164	81	57	—	61	140	66	84
20 to 24 percent.....	—	11	29	—	10	29	27	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	5	14	—	17	7	4	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Not computed.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	14.3	18.4	—	13.5	15.8	14.9	13.0

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 Bristol County—Con.					Plymouth County		
	Tract 6542	Tract 6551	Tract 6552	Tract 6553	Tract 6554	Tract 5411	Tract 5601	Tract 5611
Specified owner-occupied housing units	939	940	1 054	671	1 235	975	1 451	1 064
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	515	589	567	455	661	764	926	608
Less than \$300.....	33	22	15	—	37	12	9	8
\$300 to \$399.....	69	42	79	53	92	13	40	17
\$400 to \$499.....	100	63	43	29	44	69	91	34
\$500 to \$599.....	62	54	71	72	45	77	62	58
\$600 to \$799.....	79	105	68	92	97	102	134	103
\$800 to \$999.....	77	128	125	67	156	105	145	96
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	91	157	144	110	190	234	263	138
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4	18	22	19	—	86	73	86
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	13	—	66	109	68
Median (dollars)	591	814	810	749	829	1 007	964	983
Not mortgaged	424	351	487	216	574	211	525	456
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	34	40	33	19	97	13	—	67
\$200 to \$299.....	271	229	297	159	304	113	239	159
\$300 to \$399.....	95	64	142	17	118	76	175	100
\$400 to \$499.....	24	18	9	6	26	—	93	46
\$500 or more.....	—	—	6	15	20	—	18	84
Median (dollars)	257	273	273	268	263	273	310	302
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	257	277	251	203	312	134	256	201
Less than 20 percent.....	54	38	48	30	76	7	31	50
20 to 24 percent.....	35	57	10	28	35	34	31	33
25 to 29 percent.....	42	30	24	18	46	—	17	21
30 to 34 percent.....	45	31	16	34	15	17	27	20
35 percent or more.....	76	121	153	93	117	69	150	55
Not computed.....	5	—	—	—	23	7	—	22
Median	29.4	32.2	39.9	33.8	28.6	38.4	38.0	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	156	236	258	159	361	213	249	144
Less than 20 percent.....	111	142	215	76	230	66	100	75
20 to 24 percent.....	21	15	26	6	15	27	44	22
25 to 29 percent.....	6	8	—	13	36	39	58	16
30 to 34 percent.....	10	20	—	23	10	8	17	9
35 percent or more.....	8	51	17	41	70	64	30	22
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Median	13.2	15.2	14.2	22.9	17.2	24.6	22.8	18.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	257	202	207	126	330	164	370	170
Less than 20 percent.....	176	76	115	62	185	65	192	100
20 to 24 percent.....	19	33	24	11	39	13	47	16
25 to 29 percent.....	31	41	37	29	64	20	23	14
30 to 34 percent.....	21	42	8	12	34	35	45	7
35 percent or more.....	10	10	23	12	8	31	63	33
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	23.8	18.3	20.5	18.0	26.0	19.4	18.1
\$50,000 or more	269	225	338	183	232	464	576	549
Less than 20 percent.....	241	136	247	93	140	257	347	404
20 to 24 percent.....	10	65	50	49	39	79	77	55
25 to 29 percent.....	18	9	41	20	33	56	86	41
30 to 34 percent.....	—	15	—	7	20	21	23	27
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	14	—	51	43	22
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	14.5	13.5	19.8	17.1	18.6	17.3	13.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	306	166	831	545	339	84	576	386
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	—	23	12	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	59	7	235	73	—	—	39	—
\$200 to \$299.....	29	6	89	43	36	—	30	9
\$300 to \$399.....	42	23	57	49	29	8	37	12
\$400 to \$499.....	78	40	138	106	68	23	36	83
\$500 to \$599.....	28	36	128	122	70	—	91	23
\$600 to \$749.....	54	19	66	75	66	8	143	62
\$750 to \$999.....	7	23	40	47	40	19	92	51
\$1,000 or more.....	—	8	24	6	—	—	61	75
No cash rent.....	9	4	31	12	30	26	47	71
Median (dollars)	429	513	363	490	552	444	640	711
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	75	33	329	123	31	12	101	21
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	20	8	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	42	—	102	32	—	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	54	12	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	17	—	—	—	10	—
35 percent or more.....	25	26	136	57	7	8	53	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	14	24	4	28	15
Median	24.5	50.0+	28.9	35.9	47.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	74	17	163	93	129	26	136	78
Less than 20 percent.....	13	—	13	23	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	36	—	11	—	29	9
25 to 29 percent.....	29	—	18	12	—	—	11	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	44	13	—	—	18	—
35 percent or more.....	18	17	36	45	108	9	78	59
Not computed.....	9	—	16	—	10	17	—	—
Median	27.5	40.6	30.7	34.4	50.0+	50.0+	37.6	39.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	94	43	172	185	84	35	123	127
Less than 20 percent.....	39	6	28	63	33	17	17	—
20 to 24 percent.....	6	12	68	46	21	—	21	34
25 to 29 percent.....	11	5	15	40	19	—	29	35
30 to 34 percent.....	31	13	26	12	—	—	15	—
35 percent or more.....	7	7	24	24	11	18	22	26
Not computed.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	19	32
Median	25.9	28.5	23.9	23.2	22.1	35.3	27.4	26.9
\$35,000 or more	63	73	167	144	95	11	216	160
Less than 20 percent.....	63	54	109	103	76	6	118	49
20 to 24 percent.....	—	11	36	24	13	—	49	30
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	44	43
30 to 34 percent.....	—	4	18	5	—	—	5	3
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Not computed.....	—	4	4	4	—	5	—	24
Median	12.4	13.5	16.1	15.8	11.1	12.5	19.4	23.2

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)	New Bedford city, Bristol County				
		Total	New Bedford city		Troct 6501.02	Troct 6509	Troct 6510.02	Troct 6511	Troct 6513
Occupied housing units -----	60 631	55 731	34 484	4 900	1 425	934	1 272	1 595	802
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	716	621	370	95	71	5	22	20	-
1985 to 1988 -----	3 128	2 576	1 447	552	352	34	93	60	9
1980 to 1984 -----	2 568	2 187	1 097	381	59	15	29	75	-
1970 to 1979 -----	8 466	7 357	2 891	1 109	206	72	207	115	-
1960 to 1969 -----	6 851	6 226	2 913	625	498	33	203	82	-
1950 to 1959 -----	7 195	6 574	3 614	621	139	173	275	143	15
1940 to 1949 -----	4 584	4 307	2 841	277	25	96	141	154	17
1939 or earlier -----	27 123	25 883	19 710	1 240	75	506	302	946	761
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	382	382	310	-	4	31	-	-	20
1 bedroom -----	6 899	6 586	4 425	313	125	80	42	223	213
2 bedrooms -----	17 708	16 546	11 083	1 162	466	367	471	648	278
3 bedrooms -----	27 449	25 323	15 433	2 126	744	398	597	595	173
4 bedrooms -----	6 622	5 629	2 576	993	81	58	145	103	92
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 571	1 265	657	306	5	-	17	26	26
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	60 346	55 451	34 285	4 895	1 425	934	1 266	1 595	790
Source of water, public system or private company -----	53 997	50 625	34 367	3 372	1 410	934	1 266	1 595	802
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	44 303	43 218	33 180	1 085	1 404	890	1 235	1 595	802
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	199	179	96	20	13	21	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	118	98	45	20	13	6	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	81	81	51	-	-	15	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	34 187	33 162	24 143	1 025	1 061	518	848	1 096	468
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 489	1 240	429	249	28	17	14	14	-
Electricity -----	2 966	2 536	1 414	430	193	42	25	88	97
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	20 853	17 933	8 201	2 920	130	276	379	383	237
All other fuels -----	1 029	753	199	276	7	25	6	14	-
No fuel used -----	107	107	98	-	6	56	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	9 070	8 896	7 464	174	125	269	202	429	257
1 -----	23 425	22 027	14 895	1 398	538	424	564	689	370
2 -----	20 402	18 135	9 418	2 267	618	195	401	371	136
3 or more -----	7 734	6 673	2 707	1 061	144	46	105	106	39
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----									
1989 to March 1990 -----	36 658	32 755	15 921	3 903	955	337	910	596	237
1985 to 1988 -----	1 985	1 725	716	260	86	20	61	24	27
1980 to 1984 -----	6 563	5 760	2 677	803	286	42	211	126	34
1970 to 1979 -----	4 661	4 052	1 824	609	86	27	86	44	54
1969 or earlier -----	9 383	8 171	3 696	1 212	211	122	154	146	46
1969 or earlier -----	14 066	13 047	7 008	1 019	286	126	398	256	76
Renter-occupied housing units -----									
1989 to March 1990 -----	23 973	22 976	18 563	997	470	597	362	999	565
1989 to March 1990 -----	6 399	6 023	4 884	376	235	141	79	330	159
1985 to 1988 -----	7 681	7 372	5 901	309	156	144	101	223	207
1980 to 1984 -----	4 408	4 237	3 297	171	31	127	62	250	69
1970 to 1979 -----	3 294	3 191	2 601	103	41	86	86	110	70
1969 or earlier -----	2 191	2 153	1 880	38	7	99	34	86	60
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	1 278	1 248	1 042	30	19	18	26	64	59
Householder 65 years and over -----	18 146	16 870	10 805	1 276	311	281	420	407	181
Owner-occupied housing units -----	11 560	10 522	5 993	1 038	272	122	342	177	46
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	42	30	19	12	6	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	185	185	142	-	-	-	5	-	12
No vehicle available -----	5 344	5 212	4 076	132	67	117	87	170	107
Complete plumbing facilities -----	60 432	55 552	34 388	4 880	1 412	913	1 272	1 595	802
1.00 or less persons per room -----	59 343	54 486	33 504	4 857	1 373	893	1 255	1 543	788
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 089	1 066	884	23	39	20	17	52	14
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	199	179	96	20	13	21	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	172	152	77	20	13	6	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	27	27	19	-	-	15	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	42 095	40 384	36 013	56 449	35 434	37 309	37 179	32 422	43 764
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 888	21 467	20 714	31 587	26 086	17 062	19 870	18 514	19 916
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	7 220	6 900	5 468	320	160	230	186	429	205
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 036	1 859	1 034	177	51	24	67	76	17
Renter-occupied housing units -----	5 184	5 041	4 434	143	109	206	119	353	188

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

[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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.							Plymouth County
	Tract 6514	Tract 6515	Tract 6516	Tract 6517	Tract 6519	Tract 6520	Tract 6526	Tract 5611
Occupied housing units -----	1 033	797	1 257	626	332	919	934	1 443
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	15	7	6	10	—	54	51
1985 to 1988 -----	5	—	—	—	16	51	4	144
1980 to 1984 -----	4	—	—	46	—	7	—	71
1970 to 1979 -----	—	84	18	207	51	21	83	225
1960 to 1969 -----	14	61	34	—	43	7	40	166
1950 to 1959 -----	14	74	112	6	7	9	54	192
1940 to 1949 -----	88	86	171	7	53	40	118	128
1939 or earlier -----	908	477	915	354	159	784	581	466
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	—	25	—	20	5	8	13	—
1 bedroom -----	128	111	51	267	99	124	126	61
2 bedrooms -----	325	244	443	111	108	244	353	336
3 bedrooms -----	400	289	602	147	97	396	339	551
4 bedrooms -----	153	99	147	20	23	94	103	342
5 or more bedrooms -----	27	29	14	61	—	53	—	153
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 025	778	1 247	620	332	919	929	1 443
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 033	797	1 257	626	332	919	934	1 411
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 017	782	1 236	587	326	883	929	580
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	15
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	15
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	640	506	616	298	240	643	849	271
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	—	7	—	—	5	19	46
Electricity -----	20	26	6	99	19	8	17	157
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	357	251	622	229	62	263	35	905
All other fuels -----	8	14	6	—	—	—	14	64
No fuel used -----	8	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	156	159	195	228	168	179	320	41
1 -----	475	339	541	254	112	467	393	398
2 -----	292	239	399	111	46	224	191	692
3 or more -----	110	60	122	33	6	49	30	312
Vehicles per household -----	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0	.7	1.2	1.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	483	421	813	146	99	410	221	1 094
1989 to March 1990 -----	25	43	56	—	—	22	5	63
1985 to 1988 -----	74	69	149	26	11	72	31	192
1980 to 1984 -----	69	51	106	27	10	49	53	172
1970 to 1979 -----	63	121	168	35	16	99	87	352
1969 or earlier -----	252	137	334	58	62	168	45	315
Renter-occupied housing units -----	550	376	444	480	233	509	713	349
1989 to March 1990 -----	125	76	119	58	92	114	208	148
1985 to 1988 -----	225	106	139	193	74	186	249	95
1980 to 1984 -----	84	67	98	114	50	126	105	41
1970 to 1979 -----	37	87	53	105	13	21	62	65
1969 or earlier -----	79	40	35	10	4	62	89	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	29	31	31	13	18	20	61	15
Householder 65 years and over -----	275	273	374	282	139	244	175	412
Owner-occupied housing units -----	200	157	295	78	70	153	48	369
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	7
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	58	101	142	155	96	67	84	35
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 033	789	1 257	626	332	919	929	1 428
1.00 or less persons per room -----	997	759	1 233	626	313	899	856	1 417
1.01 or more persons per room -----	36	30	24	—	19	20	73	11
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	15
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	15
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	35 129	31 009	33 475	37 904	22 490	36 816	32 523	64 094
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 078	20 051	22 378	19 589	16 156	22 389	15 616	37 336
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	170	83	164	98	139	141	337	93
Owner-occupied housing units -----	43	16	53	4	29	53	32	57
Renter-occupied housing units -----	127	67	111	94	110	88	305	36

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	Bristol County (pt.)		Plymouth County (pt.)	New Bedford city, Bristol County					
	New Bedford, MA MSA	Total		New Bedford city	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6509	Tract 6510.02	Tract 6511	Tract 6513
Specified owner-occupied housing units	27 801	24 474	10 088	3 327	787	240	789	264	108
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	16 625	14 416	5 452	2 209	547	105	421	151	66
Less than \$300	424	395	223	29	12	-	-	-	10
\$300 to \$399	1 277	1 207	525	70	35	18	24	19	11
\$400 to \$499	1 663	1 491	650	172	81	10	55	20	5
\$500 to \$599	1 702	1 512	684	190	69	5	38	10	-
\$600 to \$799	3 274	2 953	1 154	321	124	25	95	41	35
\$800 to \$999	2 931	2 585	986	346	105	13	110	44	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 905	3 305	1 066	600	121	34	78	17	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	894	649	112	245	-	-	21	-	-
\$2,000 or more	555	319	52	236	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	798	774	717	987	738	736	798	702	671
Not mortgaged	11 176	10 058	4 636	1 118	240	135	368	113	42
Less than \$100	79	70	41	9	-	12	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	1 671	1 614	920	57	26	42	81	32	6
\$200 to \$299	6 198	5 720	2 624	478	140	63	232	66	23
\$300 to \$399	2 309	1 976	797	333	74	18	39	10	-
\$400 to \$499	554	415	144	139	-	-	7	-	13
\$500 or more	365	263	110	102	-	-	-	5	-
Median (dollars)	260	255	244	304	269	219	242	228	260
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	6 296	5 741	2 674	555	158	72	244	59	24
Less than 20 percent	1 256	1 168	616	88	34	23	68	14	6
20 to 24 percent	882	793	377	89	37	4	27	-	-
25 to 29 percent	640	603	236	37	10	-	21	14	-
30 to 34 percent	645	580	288	65	18	9	24	3	5
35 percent or more	2 746	2 486	1 130	260	54	36	104	28	13
Not computed	127	111	27	16	5	-	-	-	-
Median	32.4	32.2	31.6	34.3	27.7	35.0	31.3	32.5	42.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 352	5 760	2 435	592	258	57	165	73	19
Less than 20 percent	3 707	3 467	1 459	233	106	39	108	41	12
20 to 24 percent	620	528	259	99	35	-	8	17	-
25 to 29 percent	564	463	193	101	43	12	4	7	-
30 to 34 percent	397	363	139	34	12	-	6	-	-
35 percent or more	1 055	939	385	116	62	6	39	8	7
Not computed	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Median	17.5	16.9	16.1	23.0	23.3	10.0	13.7	15.5	18.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 048	5 386	2 334	662	186	58	178	80	22
Less than 20 percent	3 123	2 800	1 268	323	82	37	95	52	10
20 to 24 percent	984	908	431	76	48	6	31	9	12
25 to 29 percent	790	733	265	57	26	-	18	6	-
30 to 34 percent	577	490	238	87	11	7	20	13	-
35 percent or more	574	455	132	119	19	8	14	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	19.5	19.4	18.6	20.5	21.1	10.0	18.9	17.6	20.4
\$50,000 or more	9 105	7 587	2 645	1 518	185	53	202	52	43
Less than 20 percent	6 442	5 498	2 141	944	141	33	156	40	38
20 to 24 percent	1 275	1 064	255	211	24	14	28	12	-
25 to 29 percent	680	497	133	183	14	-	18	-	5
30 to 34 percent	349	278	55	71	6	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	359	250	61	109	-	6	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.8	13.2	10.8	16.5	12.2	10.0	12.4	17.1	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23 826	22 842	18 541	984	470	597	362	999	565
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	219	219	167	-	-	-	15	7	-
\$100 to \$199	3 237	3 198	2 518	39	60	198	117	177	62
\$200 to \$299	3 340	3 301	2 834	39	17	137	63	105	52
\$300 to \$399	4 019	3 971	3 475	48	3	91	37	126	75
\$400 to \$499	5 039	4 920	4 228	119	57	85	79	259	153
\$500 to \$599	3 502	3 388	2 785	114	114	49	6	203	128
\$600 to \$749	2 500	2 294	1 731	206	192	27	14	91	74
\$750 to \$999	848	694	373	154	14	4	26	9	6
\$1,000 or more	364	228	61	136	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	758	629	369	129	13	6	5	22	15
Median (dollars)	412	407	402	661	581	280	277	438	464
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	7 624	7 490	6 358	134	88	263	144	404	226
Less than 20 percent	181	181	127	-	-	3	7	-	-
20 to 24 percent	792	782	548	10	5	23	36	33	5
25 to 29 percent	967	967	815	-	13	62	39	80	42
30 to 34 percent	442	432	362	10	6	50	9	14	12
35 percent or more	4 727	4 660	4 151	67	51	119	36	221	158
Not computed	515	468	355	47	13	6	17	49	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.0	27.6	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 521	5 304	4 278	217	96	148	43	296	73
Less than 20 percent	539	539	440	-	10	17	5	52	-
20 to 24 percent	797	797	634	38	-	11	12	30	-
25 to 29 percent	708	697	579	11	6	59	6	20	10
30 to 34 percent	808	790	639	18	3	15	4	41	15
35 percent or more	2 505	2 372	1 914	133	70	55	5	138	48
Not computed	164	147	72	17	7	-	-	15	-
Median	33.9	33.5	33.5	41.8	43.8	28.9	28.8	34.7	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 964	5 711	4 685	253	175	95	129	128	198
Less than 20 percent	2 410	2 385	2 153	25	29	74	87	72	98
20 to 24 percent	1 658	1 603	1 345	55	62	7	42	42	72
25 to 29 percent	935	871	720	64	55	9	7	17	17
30 to 34 percent	327	312	189	15	6	-	-	-	11
35 percent or more	450	392	179	58	17	5	-	-	-
Not computed	184	148	99	36	6	-	-	7	-
Median	21.4	21.2	20.5	27.2	24.5	13.8	17.4	19.0	20.1
\$35,000 or more	4 717	4 337	3 220	380	111	91	46	171	68
Less than 20 percent	3 838	3 665	2 886	173	89	91	39	158	62
20 to 24 percent	448	448	206	72	22	7	-	13	-
25 to 29 percent	179	92	42	87	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	56	48	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	25	14	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	171	142	78	29	-	-	-	-	6
Median	13.6	13.3	12.8	20.2	14.5	13.0	15.6	12.3	14.2

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

(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	New Bedford city, Bristol County—Con.							Plymouth County
	Troct 6514	Troct 6515	Troct 6516	Troct 6517	Troct 6519	Troct 6520	Troct 6526	Troct 5611
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	216	307	557	85	27	189	99	962
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	103	186	357	45	27	121	44	574
Less than \$300-----	—	17	14	—	—	5	—	8
\$300 to \$399-----	25	33	47	7	6	5	6	17
\$400 to \$499-----	7	38	18	6	10	13	—	34
\$500 to \$599-----	—	16	31	22	—	7	—	51
\$600 to \$799-----	11	10	90	4	6	47	12	103
\$800 to \$999-----	38	57	62	—	5	27	15	96
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	16	15	82	6	—	8	11	118
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	6	—	13	—	—	6	—	86
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	61
Median (dollars) -----	827	523	747	532	438	696	840	969
Not mortgaged -----	113	121	200	40	—	68	55	388
Less than \$100-----	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	15	58	73	8	—	12	37	44
\$200 to \$299-----	67	36	99	26	—	26	12	126
\$300 to \$399-----	25	12	18	6	—	7	6	88
\$400 to \$499-----	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	46
\$500 or more-----	—	8	6	—	—	16	—	84
Median (dollars) -----	270	196	217	223	—	286	174	327
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000-----	75	90	166	31	10	27	31	165
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	28	9	—	—	16	50
20 to 24 percent-----	13	29	30	—	—	—	—	24
25 to 29 percent-----	20	13	7	—	—	—	—	20
30 to 34 percent-----	5	8	20	—	—	—	—	21
35 percent or more-----	37	40	81	18	10	27	15	41
Not computed-----	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	9
Median -----	34.5	31.9	34.5	36.9	50.0+	50.0+	19.6	26.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	36	71	113	28	6	35	17	136
Less than 20 percent-----	19	43	66	20	6	17	12	67
20 to 24 percent-----	—	9	13	8	—	3	—	22
25 to 29 percent-----	7	5	7	—	—	11	—	16
30 to 34 percent-----	6	—	6	—	—	4	5	9
35 percent or more-----	4	14	21	—	—	—	—	22
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.6	13.2	16.3	17.7	12.5	20.8	13.5	20.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	19	87	124	20	6	57	21	160
Less than 20 percent-----	5	57	53	20	—	36	11	90
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	43	—	6	21	—	16
25 to 29 percent-----	7	14	14	—	—	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent-----	7	16	7	—	—	—	10	7
35 percent or more-----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	33
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	28.2	13.5	21.0	16.4	22.5	16.9	19.5	18.8
\$50,000 or more-----	86	59	154	6	5	70	30	501
Less than 20 percent-----	66	39	86	6	5	57	19	356
20 to 24 percent-----	14	14	32	—	—	6	11	55
25 to 29 percent-----	—	6	22	—	—	7	—	41
30 to 34 percent-----	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	27
35 percent or more-----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	22
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	13.7	18.0	17.5	17.5	12.2	17.1	13.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	550	367	444	480	233	509	713	349
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100-----	5	9	—	—	—	18	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	23	101	23	91	104	13	68	—
\$200 to \$299-----	52	36	53	41	25	87	116	9
\$300 to \$399-----	100	69	81	55	34	126	189	12
\$400 to \$499-----	166	64	127	153	13	150	160	60
\$500 to \$599-----	116	20	104	54	22	78	106	23
\$600 to \$749-----	74	36	29	65	17	55	63	62
\$750 to \$999-----	8	15	15	—	—	—	—	43
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	75
No cash rent-----	6	17	5	21	—	—	6	65
Median (dollars) -----	437	325	459	431	177	416	393	720
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000-----	113	122	115	216	149	102	326	21
Less than 20 percent-----	—	13	—	—	4	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	5	8	—	18	13	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	15	47	5	36	83	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	7	—	—	12	—	—	36	—
35 percent or more-----	80	48	104	150	49	102	285	6
Not computed-----	6	6	6	—	—	—	5	15
Median -----	50.0+	28.9	50.0+	50.0+	28.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	201	87	85	90	29	143	181	55
Less than 20 percent-----	15	16	11	11	—	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent-----	13	36	13	13	9	21	51	9
25 to 29 percent-----	47	18	29	22	5	—	16	—
30 to 34 percent-----	29	—	—	10	7	25	37	—
35 percent or more-----	97	17	32	34	8	97	69	46
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	34.4	23.8	28.2	29.8	30.4	38.4	32.1	45.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	184	85	169	84	10	184	141	113
Less than 20 percent-----	87	39	38	22	4	76	58	—
20 to 24 percent-----	41	28	35	39	—	65	31	34
25 to 29 percent-----	43	11	60	17	6	43	28	35
30 to 34 percent-----	8	—	18	—	—	—	13	—
35 percent or more-----	5	—	13	—	—	—	6	18
Not computed-----	—	7	5	6	—	—	5	26
Median -----	20.6	20.0	25.7	22.2	25.8	21.2	21.6	26.4
\$35,000 or more-----	52	73	75	90	45	80	65	160
Less than 20 percent-----	52	46	75	69	45	80	60	49
20 to 24 percent-----	—	15	—	6	—	—	5	30
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
30 to 34 percent-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	3
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Not computed-----	—	4	—	15	—	—	—	24
Median -----	15.2	17.3	10.6	13.5	10.8	10.0	11.6	23.2

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County	
		Total	New Bedford city	Troct 6516	Troct 6517
Occupied housing units	1 473	1 437	1 369	132	149
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	23	23	23	-	-
1985 to 1988	29	29	29	-	-
1980 to 1984	84	78	69	-	9
1970 to 1979	256	249	229	-	67
1960 to 1969	72	64	58	-	3
1950 to 1959	166	166	163	5	10
1940 to 1949	177	168	157	18	6
1939 or earlier	666	660	641	109	54
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	66	66	66	-	11
1 bedroom	213	213	205	-	40
2 bedrooms	567	553	533	42	42
3 bedrooms	437	437	408	73	39
4 bedrooms	120	107	107	9	5
5 or more bedrooms	70	61	50	8	12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	1 451	1 415	1 347	132	149
Source of water, public system or private company	1 458	1 428	1 369	132	149
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 423	1 409	1 355	132	149
Locking complete plumbing facilities	18	18	18	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	18	18	18	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	903	888	860	71	80
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	31	31	26	-	-
Electricity	143	136	116	-	34
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	343	329	314	61	35
All other fuels	-	-	-	-	-
No fuel used	53	53	53	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	531	531	514	12	66
1	612	604	576	44	66
2	258	245	225	76	17
3 or more	72	57	54	-	-
Vehicles per household .....	.9	.9	.9	1.5	.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	413	383	337	79	25
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988	73	73	52	25	-
1980 to 1984	65	59	56	6	13
1970 to 1979	148	141	130	39	-
1969 or earlier	127	110	99	9	12
Renter-occupied housing units	1 060	1 054	1 032	53	124
1989 to March 1990	373	373	356	17	22
1985 to 1988	352	346	341	25	38
1980 to 1984	163	163	163	11	34
1970 to 1979	143	143	143	-	30
1969 or earlier	29	29	29	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	154	154	154	-	9
Householder 65 years and over	316	302	291	18	28
Owner-occupied housing units	127	113	102	18	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	9	-	-
No telephone in unit	15	15	15	-	4
No vehicle available	161	161	161	7	23
Complete plumbing facilities	1 455	1 419	1 351	132	149
1.00 or less persons per room	1 411	1 375	1 307	132	149
1.01 or more persons per room	44	44	44	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	18	18	18	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	18	18	18	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 516	37 371	36 685	46 782	18 927
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 754	17 690	17 572	25 542	17 406
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	437	429	409	-	32
Owner-occupied housing units	30	22	11	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	407	407	398	-	32

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	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County		
	New Bedford, MA MSA	Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6516	Tract 6517
Specified owner-occupied housing units	303	273	233	59	12
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	216	200	171	59	12
Less than \$300	8	8	8	—	5
\$300 to \$399	33	33	33	30	—
\$400 to \$499	48	39	30	—	—
\$500 to \$599	36	29	18	7	—
\$600 to \$799	14	14	14	—	—
\$800 to \$999	24	24	24	6	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	31	31	25	16	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	22	22	19	—	7
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	553	559	540	399	1 571
Not mortgaged	87	73	62	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	25	25	14	—	—
\$200 to \$299	41	33	33	—	—
\$300 to \$399	16	10	10	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	5	5	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	226	221	231	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	105	90	79	7	12
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9	—	5
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	15	15	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	—	—
35 percent or more	55	48	37	7	7
Not computed	8	—	—	—	—
Median	38.2	45.0	33.2	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	53	47	30	10	—
Less than 20 percent	41	41	30	10	—
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	14.0	15.0	17.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	61	61	61	9	—
Less than 20 percent	34	34	34	9	—
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	8	8	—	—
35 percent or more	9	—	9	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.3	14.3	14.3	12.5	—
\$50,000 or more	84	75	63	33	—
Less than 20 percent	60	51	42	17	—
20 to 24 percent	19	19	16	16	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	14.7	16.0	19.6	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 060	1 054	1 032	53	124
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	28	28	28	—	—
\$100 to \$199	243	243	234	—	10
\$200 to \$299	114	114	109	—	—
\$300 to \$399	91	91	91	9	31
\$400 to \$499	174	174	174	—	14
\$500 to \$599	213	213	205	32	45
\$600 to \$749	141	141	141	12	14
\$750 to \$999	35	35	35	—	10
\$1,000 or more	15	15	15	—	—
No cash rent	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	425	425	428	555	509
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	448	448	439	—	42
Less than 20 percent	28	28	28	—	—
20 to 24 percent	30	30	21	—	—
25 to 29 percent	74	74	74	—	—
30 to 34 percent	68	68	68	—	10
35 percent or more	193	193	193	—	26
Not computed	55	55	55	—	6
Median	34.7	34.7	35.3	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	228	228	228	32	26
Less than 20 percent	23	23	23	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	9	—
25 to 29 percent	33	33	33	—	—
30 to 34 percent	38	38	38	—	10
35 percent or more	125	125	125	23	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	36.2	36.2	36.2	38.2	41.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	280	274	266	10	53
Less than 20 percent	79	79	79	—	20
20 to 24 percent	98	98	90	10	11
25 to 29 percent	50	50	50	—	22
30 to 34 percent	20	20	20	—	—
35 percent or more	27	27	27	—	—
Not computed	6	—	—	—	—
Median	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.5	23.0
\$35,000 or more	104	104	99	11	3
Less than 20 percent	97	97	92	11	3
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	13.4	13.8	14.6	17.5

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)	
		Total	New Bedford city
Occupied housing units -----	187	187	135
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	18	18	18
1980 to 1984 -----	7	7	—
1970 to 1979 -----	43	43	29
1960 to 1969 -----	3	3	3
1950 to 1959 -----	13	13	5
1940 to 1949 -----	16	16	10
1939 or earlier -----	87	87	70
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	22	22	13
1 bedroom -----	36	36	21
2 bedrooms -----	63	63	50
3 bedrooms -----	45	45	37
4 bedrooms -----	21	21	14
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	187	187	135
Source of water, public system or private company -----	174	174	135
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	166	166	135
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	110	110	86
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	6	6	—
Electricity -----	31	31	24
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	33	33	18
All other fuels -----	7	7	7
No fuel used -----	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	85	85	69
1 -----	68	68	55
2 -----	12	12	4
3 or more -----	22	22	7
Vehicles per household -----	.9	.9	.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----			
1989 to March 1990 -----	66	66	36
1985 to 1988 -----	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	16	16	7
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	32	32	17
1969 or earlier -----	18	18	12
Renter-occupied housing units -----			
1989 to March 1990 -----	121	121	99
1985 to 1988 -----	12	12	12
1980 to 1984 -----	55	55	48
1970 to 1979 -----	22	22	14
1969 or earlier -----	26	26	19
1969 or earlier -----	6	6	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	43	43	36
Owner-occupied housing units -----	15	15	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	24	24	17
Complete plumbing facilities -----	187	187	135
1.00 or less persons per room -----	187	187	135
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) -----	28 222	28 222	26 713
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 166	15 166	14 752
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	78	78	56
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14	14	7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	64	64	49

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)	
		Total	New Bedford city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	50	50	29
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	50	50	29
Less than \$300 -----	3	3	3
\$300 to \$399 -----	9	9	9
\$400 to \$499 -----	10	10	10
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	15	15	7
\$800 to \$999 -----	7	7	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	6	6	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	619	619	413
Not mortgaged	—	—	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	14	14	7
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	14	14	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	28	28	22
Less than 20 percent -----	17	17	17
20 to 24 percent -----	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	6	6	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	18.5	18.5	17.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more -----	8	8	—
Less than 20 percent -----	8	8	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	121	121	99
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	65	65	51
\$200 to \$299 -----	5	5	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	8	8	8
\$400 to \$499 -----	28	28	20
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	15	15	15
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	192	192	167
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	69	69	55
Less than 20 percent -----	12	12	12
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	32	32	18
30 to 34 percent -----	5	5	5
35 percent or more -----	12	12	12
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	27.3	27.3	27.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	26	26	26
Less than 20 percent -----	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	14	14	14
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	4	4	4
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	26.8	26.8	26.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	15	15	7
Less than 20 percent -----	15	15	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5	17.5
\$35,000 or more -----	11	11	11
Less than 20 percent -----	4	4	4
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	21.1	21.1	21.1

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)
Occupied housing units	153	133
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	13	13
1980 to 1984	10	10
1970 to 1979	13	—
1960 to 1969	17	10
1950 to 1959	19	19
1940 to 1949	—	—
1939 or earlier	81	81
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	4	4
1 bedroom	19	19
2 bedrooms	32	32
3 bedrooms	32	32
4 bedrooms	31	24
5 or more bedrooms	35	22
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	153	133
Source of water, public system or private company	147	127
Sewage disposal, public sewer	127	127
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	94	94
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	6
Electricity	10	10
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	43	23
All other fuels	—	—
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	—	—
1	61	61
2	67	60
3 or more	25	12
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	81	61
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	29	22
1980 to 1984	7	7
1970 to 1979	30	17
1969 or earlier	15	15
Renter-occupied housing units	72	72
1989 to March 1990	48	48
1985 to 1988	3	3
1980 to 1984	10	10
1970 to 1979	6	6
1969 or earlier	5	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	153	133
1.00 or less persons per room	117	97
1.01 or more persons per room	36	36
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)	83 730	69 273
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 245	15 245
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	53	53
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units	46	46

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	81	61
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	67	47
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	13	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—
\$600 to \$799	11	11
\$800 to \$999	7	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	16	16
\$2,000 or more	17	10
Median (dollars)	1 208	1 578
Not mortgaged	14	14
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	6
\$200 to \$299	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	8	8
Median (dollars)	500+	500+
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	13	13
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6
35 percent or more	7	7
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	24	11
Less than 20 percent	20	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	4	4
Not computed	—	—
Median	14.6	18.9
\$50,000 or more	44	37
Less than 20 percent	28	21
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6
Not computed	—	—
Median	13.9	14.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	72	72
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	3	3
\$200 to \$299	4	4
\$300 to \$399	5	5
\$400 to \$499	21	21
\$500 to \$599	17	17
\$600 to \$749	22	22
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	521	521
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	24	24
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	20	20
Not computed	4	4
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	22	22
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	22	22
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	20	20
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	20	20
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	27.5	27.5
\$35,000 or more	6	6
Less than 20 percent	6	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5

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 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	Bristol County (pt.)			New Bedford city, Bristol County			
	New Bedford, MA MSA	Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6509	Tract 6511	Tract 6526
Occupied housing units -----	1 871	1 831	1 662	94	158	118	202
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	89	89	82	--	--	--	40
1985 to 1988 -----	102	94	94	22	16	--	--
1980 to 1984 -----	40	40	22	14	--	--	--
1970 to 1979 -----	272	272	202	26	4	8	54
1940 to 1969 -----	111	106	100	18	--	21	13
1950 to 1959 -----	110	110	105	--	4	10	12
1940 to 1949 -----	190	190	183	14	16	10	23
1939 or earlier -----	957	930	874	--	118	69	60
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	34	34	34	--	2	--	16
1 bedroom -----	260	260	222	13	3	4	19
2 bedrooms -----	837	812	781	19	110	82	117
3 bedrooms -----	615	608	524	56	33	32	35
4 bedrooms -----	99	99	83	6	10	--	15
5 or more bedrooms -----	26	18	18	--	--	--	--
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 833	1 793	1 624	94	158	118	202
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 837	1 817	1 662	94	158	118	202
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 739	1 717	1 609	94	143	118	202
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	36	36	36	--	19	--	--
Owner-occupied housing units -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Renter-occupied housing units -----	36	36	36	--	19	--	--
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	1 269	1 264	1 210	81	38	95	147
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	30	30	22	--	--	--	22
Electricity -----	157	157	116	--	--	15	14
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	339	304	238	--	101	8	--
All other fuels -----	35	35	35	--	3	--	10
No fuel used -----	41	41	41	13	16	--	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	763	758	758	34	81	66	116
1 -----	788	761	674	39	77	45	70
2 -----	282	274	210	21	--	7	16
3 or more -----	38	38	20	--	--	--	--
Vehicles per household -----	.8	.8	.7	.9	.5	.5	.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----							
1989 to March 1990 -----	370	337	234	21	--	--	7
1985 to 1988 -----	38	38	24	--	--	--	--
1980 to 1984 -----	114	106	58	9	--	--	7
1970 to 1979 -----	54	54	49	7	--	--	--
1969 or earlier -----	109	89	66	5	--	--	--
1969 or earlier -----	55	50	37	--	--	--	--
Renter-occupied housing units -----							
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 501	1 494	1 428	73	158	118	195
1985 to 1988 -----	823	823	823	13	112	98	135
1980 to 1984 -----	420	413	369	28	27	12	40
1970 to 1979 -----	195	195	183	20	19	8	18
1969 or earlier -----	33	33	33	12	--	--	2
1969 or earlier -----	30	30	20	--	--	--	--
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	279	279	269	27	28	24	47
Householder 65 years and over -----	144	134	107	18	--	16	--
Owner-occupied housing units -----	45	35	29	12	--	--	--
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No telephone in unit -----	13	13	13	--	--	--	--
No vehicle available -----	58	53	53	--	--	16	--
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 835	1 795	1 626	94	139	118	202
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 580	1 540	1 371	74	112	118	134
1.01 or more persons per room -----	255	255	255	20	27	--	68
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	36	36	36	--	19	--	--
1.00 or less persons per room -----	21	21	21	--	4	--	--
1.01 or more persons per room -----	15	15	15	--	15	--	--
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 737	34 588	30 016	31 069	--	--	56 000
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	14 324	14 293	13 657	12 155	12 460	12 606	14 408
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	794	789	783	53	83	59	118
Owner-occupied housing units -----	15	10	10	--	--	--	--
Renter-occupied housing units -----	779	779	773	53	83	59	118

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County			
		Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6509	Tract 6511	Tract 6526
Specified owner-occupied housing units	199	186	107	21	-	-	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	150	142	85	16	-	-	-
Less than \$300	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	11	11	11	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	16	16	16	7	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799	20	20	20	9	-	-	-
\$800 to \$999	14	14	9	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	56	56	12	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	23	15	7	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	1 021	1 000	667	656	-	-	-
Not mortgaged	49	44	22	5	-	-	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	17	17	10	5	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	12	12	12	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	316	331	404	225	-	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	52	47	40	5	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5	5	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	29	29	29	-	-	-	-
Not computed	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	17.5	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	38	38	23	7	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7	7	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	19	19	4	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	37.5	37.5	29.6	27.5	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	56	56	29	9	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	14	14	14	9	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	23	23	4	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	28.0	28.0	25.6	17.5	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more	53	45	15	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	24	24	9	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	21	13	6	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	21.6	13.1	13.1	73	158	118	195
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 494	1 494	1 428	73	158	118	195
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	34	34	34	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	323	323	317	39	87	27	5
\$200 to \$299	245	243	222	26	43	-	26
\$300 to \$399	191	191	176	8	25	7	30
\$400 to \$499	328	328	314	-	-	-	82
\$500 to \$599	176	176	176	-	-	55	30
\$600 to \$749	137	137	137	-	3	24	22
\$750 to \$999	35	35	35	-	-	5	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	27	27	17	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	366	366	370	191	171	467	441
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	752	752	725	32	77	67	112
Less than 20 percent	28	28	28	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	31	31	31	-	-	10	-
25 to 29 percent	93	93	93	13	23	13	-
30 to 34 percent	74	74	56	-	30	-	-
35 percent or more	467	467	458	19	20	34	112
Not computed	59	59	59	-	4	10	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.1	32.2	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	417	417	408	27	51	15	27
Less than 20 percent	75	75	75	13	26	-	-
20 to 24 percent	59	59	50	-	7	-	-
25 to 29 percent	65	65	65	6	25	8	7
30 to 34 percent	60	60	60	8	-	-	2
35 percent or more	158	158	158	-	-	-	18
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	30.8	30.8	31.2	25.4	19.8	25.3	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	206	206	206	14	30	36	36
Less than 20 percent	79	79	79	14	27	-	-
20 to 24 percent	105	105	105	-	-	31	36
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	-	3	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	5	5	5	-	-	5	-
Not computed	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
Median	21.0	21.0	21.0	10.0-	12.8	22.9	22.5
\$35,000 or more	119	119	89	-	-	-	20
Less than 20 percent	109	109	89	-	-	-	20
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
Median	11.7	11.7	11.1	-	-	-	10.0-

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	New Bedford, MA MSA	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County			
		Total	New Bedford city	Tract 6501.02	Tract 6509	Tract 6511	Tract 6526
Occupied housing units	59 664	54 792	33 679	1 392	883	1 512	849
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	674	579	335	71	5	20	37
1985 to 1988	3 081	2 537	1 408	337	34	60	4
1980 to 1984	2 563	2 182	693	59	15	75	-
1970 to 1979	8 347	7 238	2 825	200	72	107	73
1960 to 1969	6 780	6 160	2 853	486	33	82	27
1950 to 1959	7 133	6 512	3 557	139	173	133	49
1940 to 1949	4 497	4 220	2 761	25	96	144	109
1939 or earlier	26 589	25 364	19 247	75	455	891	550
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	374	374	302	4	31	-	5
1 bedroom	6 760	6 447	4 315	125	80	223	126
2 bedrooms	17 315	16 173	10 723	466	331	592	296
3 bedrooms	27 098	24 972	15 166	717	383	568	334
4 bedrooms	6 565	5 572	2 527	75	58	103	88
5 or more bedrooms	1 552	1 254	646	5	-	26	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	59 379	54 512	33 480	1 392	883	1 512	844
Source of water, public system or private company	53 057	49 700	33 562	1 377	883	1 512	849
Sewage disposal, public sewer	43 423	42 353	32 396	1 371	854	1 512	844
Locking complete plumbing facilities	184	164	81	13	6	-	5
Owner-occupied housing units	118	98	45	13	6	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	66	66	36	-	-	-	5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	33 519	32 494	23 520	1 034	518	1 031	783
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 475	1 226	415	28	17	14	5
Electricity	2 882	2 452	1 353	193	42	78	12
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	20 658	17 766	8 100	130	225	375	35
All other fuels	1 029	753	199	7	25	14	14
No fuel used	101	101	92	-	56	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	8 753	8 579	7 147	119	269	372	267
1	23 012	21 634	14 562	520	373	670	370
2	20 191	17 932	9 279	609	195	364	182
3 or more	7 708	6 647	2 691	144	46	106	30
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	36 402	32 527	15 788	934	337	596	221
1989 to March 1990	1 957	1 697	702	86	20	24	5
1985 to 1988	6 476	5 681	2 646	277	42	126	31
1980 to 1984	4 620	4 011	1 788	79	27	44	53
1970 to 1979	9 311	8 119	3 659	206	122	146	87
1969 or earlier	14 038	13 019	6 993	286	126	256	45
Renter-occupied housing units	23 262	22 265	17 891	458	546	916	628
1989 to March 1990	6 032	5 656	4 517	235	105	262	162
1985 to 1988	7 516	7 207	5 759	150	144	216	219
1980 to 1984	4 278	4 107	3 173	25	112	242	96
1970 to 1979	3 275	3 172	2 582	41	86	110	62
1969 or earlier	2 161	2 123	1 860	7	99	86	89
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	1 152	1 122	926	7	18	44	52
Householder 65 years and over	18 047	16 776	10 726	299	281	391	175
Owner-occupied housing units	11 532	10 499	5 976	260	122	177	48
Locking complete plumbing facilities	42	30	19	6	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	172	172	129	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available	5 295	5 163	4 027	67	117	154	84
Complete plumbing facilities	59 480	54 628	33 598	1 379	877	1 512	844
1.00 or less persons per room	58 511	53 682	32 834	1 346	872	1 460	789
1.01 or more persons per room	969	946	764	33	5	52	55
Locking complete plumbing facilities	184	164	81	13	6	-	5
1.00 or less persons per room	172	152	77	13	6	-	5
1.01 or more persons per room	12	12	4	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 111	40 391	36 024	35 532	37 309	32 422	32 523
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 031	21 603	20 897	26 608	17 176	19 286	15 934
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 903	6 583	5 151	148	215	379	274
Owner-occupied housing units	2 036	1 859	1 034	51	24	76	32
Renter-occupied housing units	4 867	4 724	4 117	97	191	303	242

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	Bristol County (pt.)		New Bedford city, Bristol County				
	New Bedford, MA MSA	Total	New Bedford city	Troct 6501.02	Troct 6509	Troct 6511	Troct 6526
Specified owner-occupied housing units	27 659	24 340	10 025	766	240	264	99
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	16 515	14 314	5 399	531	105	151	44
Less than \$300	424	395	223	12	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	1 277	1 207	525	35	18	19	6
\$400 to \$499	1 652	1 480	639	81	10	20	—
\$500 to \$599	1 690	1 500	672	62	5	10	—
\$600 to \$799	3 265	2 944	1 145	115	25	41	12
\$800 to \$999	2 917	2 571	977	105	13	44	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 849	3 249	1 054	121	34	17	11
\$1,500 to \$1,999	886	649	112	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	555	319	52	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	797	773	718	744	736	702	840
Not mortgaged	11 144	10 026	4 626	235	135	113	55
Less than \$100	79	70	41	—	12	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 671	1 614	920	26	42	32	37
\$200 to \$299	6 181	5 703	2 614	135	63	66	12
\$300 to \$399	2 294	1 961	797	74	18	10	6
\$400 to \$499	554	415	144	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	365	263	110	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars)	260	255	244	271	219	228	174
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	6 278	5 723	2 663	153	72	59	31
Less than 20 percent	1 251	1 163	611	29	23	14	16
20 to 24 percent	882	793	377	37	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent	633	596	236	10	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent	639	574	282	18	9	3	—
35 percent or more	2 746	2 486	1 130	54	36	28	15
Not computed	127	111	27	5	—	—	—
Median	32.4	32.2	31.7	29.0	35.0	32.5	19.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 333	5 741	2 423	251	57	73	17
Less than 20 percent	3 700	3 467	1 459	106	39	41	12
20 to 24 percent	622	523	254	35	—	17	—
25 to 29 percent	557	456	186	36	12	7	—
30 to 34 percent	397	363	139	12	—	—	5
35 percent or more	1 048	932	385	62	6	8	—
Not computed	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	16.9	16.0	22.8	10.0	15.5	13.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 992	5 330	2 305	177	58	80	21
Less than 20 percent	3 109	2 786	1 254	73	37	52	11
20 to 24 percent	984	908	431	48	6	9	—
25 to 29 percent	767	710	261	26	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	566	479	227	11	7	13	10
35 percent or more	566	447	132	19	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.4	19.3	18.6	21.6	10.0	17.6	19.5
\$50,000 or more	9 056	7 546	2 634	185	53	52	30
Less than 20 percent	6 422	5 478	2 136	141	33	40	19
20 to 24 percent	1 267	1 056	255	24	14	12	11
25 to 29 percent	659	484	127	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	349	278	55	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	359	250	61	—	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.8	13.2	10.8	12.2	10.0	17.1	17.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23 115	22 131	17 869	458	546	916	628
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	219	219	167	—	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199	3 145	3 106	2 426	60	183	159	63
\$200 to \$299	3 236	3 197	2 730	5	122	105	103
\$300 to \$399	3 904	3 856	3 375	3	70	119	177
\$400 to \$499	4 862	4 743	4 065	57	85	220	125
\$500 to \$599	3 402	3 288	2 685	114	49	184	101
\$600 to \$749	2 416	2 210	1 647	192	27	91	48
\$750 to \$999	836	682	361	14	4	9	—
\$1,000 or more	364	228	61	—	—	—	6
No cash rent	731	602	352	13	6	22	5
Median (dollars)	412	407	401	586	274	432	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	7 275	7 141	6 018	82	248	346	263
Less than 20 percent	174	174	120	—	3	7	—
20 to 24 percent	776	766	532	5	23	23	—
25 to 29 percent	946	946	794	13	62	72	—
30 to 34 percent	414	404	334	6	35	—	36
35 percent or more	4 489	4 422	3 922	45	119	14	222
Not computed	476	429	316	13	6	39	5
Median	50.0+	49.8	50.0+	50.0+	34.7	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 361	5 144	4 118	90	127	281	181
Less than 20 percent	531	531	432	10	11	52	8
20 to 24 percent	777	739	614	—	—	23	51
25 to 29 percent	663	652	534	—	38	12	16
30 to 34 percent	780	762	611	3	6	41	37
35 percent or more	2 446	2 313	1 855	70	55	138	69
Not computed	164	147	72	7	—	15	—
Median	34.0	33.8	33.6	44.8	29.7	36.1	32.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 868	5 615	4 589	175	80	118	132
Less than 20 percent	2 378	2 353	2 121	29	59	72	58
20 to 24 percent	1 608	1 553	1 295	62	7	32	22
25 to 29 percent	928	864	713	55	9	7	28
30 to 34 percent	327	312	189	6	—	—	13
35 percent or more	177	392	179	17	5	—	6
Not computed	177	141	92	6	—	7	5
Median	21.5	21.2	20.5	24.5	14.8	18.5	21.3
\$35,000 or more	4 611	4 231	3 144	111	91	171	52
Less than 20 percent	3 742	3 569	2 810	89	91	158	47
20 to 24 percent	448	376	206	22	—	13	5
25 to 29 percent	179	92	42	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	56	48	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	25	14	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	161	132	78	—	—	—	—
Median	13.7	13.3	12.9	14.5	13.0	12.3	12.6

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
New Bedford, MA MSA -----	175 641	14.0	71 609	14.2	NEW BEDFORD CITY, BRISTOL COUNTY— Con.				
BRISTOL COUNTY (PT.)					Tract 6509 -----	3 054	16.8	1 207	15.7
					Tract 6510.01 -----	2 678	13.4	1 121	14.7
					Tract 6510.02 -----	3 898	15.7	1 546	15.8
					Tract 6511 -----	4 253	14.8	1 914	15.4
					Tract 6512 -----	1 960	15.8	815	14.6
					Tract 6513 -----	2 578	15.5	1 131	13.5
					Tract 6514 -----	3 552	14.9	1 363	14.8
Total -----	161 374	14.1	65 274	14.3	Tract 6515 -----	3 175	15.3	1 256	14.7
New Bedford city -----	99 922	15.0	41 760	15.1	Tract 6516 -----	4 375	14.0	1 690	14.6
					Tract 6517 -----	2 678	12.1	1 056	14.1
PLYMOUTH COUNTY (PT.)					Tract 6518 -----	1 861	13.9	1 306	14.4
					Tract 6518.99 -----	154	16.9	—	—
					Tract 6519 -----	2 047	15.0	912	14.1
Total -----	14 267	13.0	6 335	12.8	Tract 6520 -----	3 024	13.7	1 192	13.3
					Tract 6521 -----	3 125	14.6	1 246	15.4
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN BRISTOL COUNTY					Tract 6522 -----	3 180	15.5	1 231	14.5
					Tract 6523 -----	3 037	15.9	1 267	15.5
					Tract 6524 -----	3 080	14.5	1 267	15.1
					Tract 6525 -----	2 954	16.2	1 193	15.5
					Tract 6526 -----	3 337	15.6	1 289	15.5
					Tract 6527 -----	4 074	14.8	1 900	15.8
Tract 6503 -----	3 354	14.8	1 445	15.3	Tract 6528 -----	3 536	16.1	1 424	16.1
NEW BEDFORD CITY, BRISTOL COUNTY					REMAINDER OF BRISTOL COUNTY				
					Tract 6171 -----	8 522	11.5	2 906	11.5
					Tract 6503 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 6501.01 -----	4 837	15.8	1 720	16.3	Tract 6531 -----	8 370	11.8	3 100	11.6
Tract 6501.02 -----	4 247	15.2	1 895	15.7	Tract 6532 -----	10 826	11.6	3 232	12.0
Tract 6502.01 -----	2 805	15.2	1 220	16.1	Tract 6533 -----	8 048	11.4	3 657	11.9
Tract 6502.02 -----	2 231	16.7	953	15.9	Tract 6541 -----	5 864	15.3	2 042	15.6
Tract 6503 (pt.) -----	3 354	14.8	1 445	15.3	Tract 6542 -----	3 690	15.8	1 484	15.9
Tract 6504 -----	4 076	15.6	1 702	15.7	Tract 6551 -----	3 379	16.2	1 332	15.5
Tract 6505 -----	3 363	15.0	1 466	15.1	Tract 6552 -----	4 844	12.5	2 108	12.2
Tract 6506 -----	2 972	14.8	1 185	14.5	Tract 6553 -----	3 542	15.9	1 445	15.9
Tract 6507 -----	2 446	12.7	1 116	14.2	Tract 6554 -----	4 367	10.7	2 208	11.6
Tract 6508 -----	3 981	14.7	1 732	15.2	PLYMOUTH COUNTY				
					Tract 5411 -----	3 924	15.5	1 342	15.5
					Tract 5601 -----	5 847	12.1	2 948	12.3
					Tract 5611 -----	4 496	12.0	2 045	11.6

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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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 their 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.

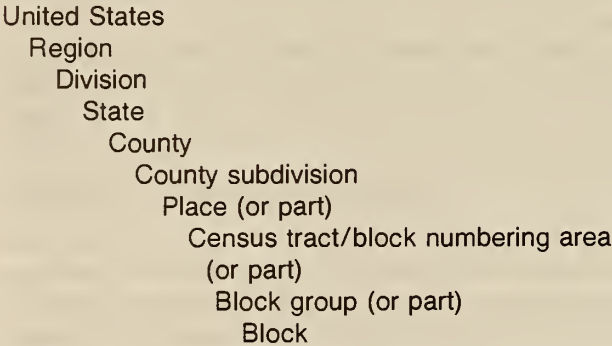
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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:



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.

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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.

Pre-designated 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 59 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 Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	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	
All other languages	Vietnamese	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Other languages (part)	
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
All other languages	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

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 x 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	\$23,973	

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 Flathead) 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 Philipino, 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	Micronesian 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, Micronesian, 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 differentials 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 prior 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 1890. 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. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if 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 evaluations 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 households 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

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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 of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

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.

	All Other Housing Units	
11	1 person in housing unit	
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin

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
		110	No cash rent

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

Group	Owner	111-120	
	White Householder		Black Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	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		Vacant Housing Units
		1	Vacant for rent
		2	Vacant for sale
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	3	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 mailout, 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 mailout. 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 480

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	0.2
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	0.2

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—Massachusetts

[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	1.1	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.0
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	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	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
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	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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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 15 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. FOSDlC 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 FOSDlC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in 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 FOSDlC 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 FOSDlC 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 FOSDlC.

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

D-4

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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 1	1 9 4 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 9	1 9 8 1
0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0
1 0 1 0	9 1 0 1	1 0 1 0	9 1 0 1
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

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, Ecuadoran, 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 – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | 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 – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | 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		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																							
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	<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>If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → <input type="text"/></p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																							
<p>3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female																																																																																																																																																																																																							
<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. → <input type="text"/> If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → <input type="text"/> If Other race, print race. → <input type="text"/></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="text"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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="text"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) → <input type="text"/>		<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="text"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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="text"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) → <input type="text"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																							
<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> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>					0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2			3	3			4	4			5	5			6	6			7	7			8	8			9	9			<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>						1	8	0	0	0	9	1	1				2	2				3	3				4	4				5	5				6	6				7	7				8	8				9	9			<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>					0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2			3	3			4	4			5	5			6	6			7	7			8	8			9	9			<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>						1	8	0	0	0	9	1	1				2	2				3	3				4	4				5	5				6	6				7	7				8	8				9	9		
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<p>6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced																																																																																																																																																																																																							
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. → <input type="text"/></p>	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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.) → <input type="text"/>		<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.) → <input type="text"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																							
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																							

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
 Stepson/stepdaughter Grandchild
 _____ 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 1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0 8 0 8 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 4 rooms 7 rooms
 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
 3 rooms 6 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
	Occupied	Vacant	Less than 1	6 up to 12		
0 0	<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular	1 up to 2	12 up to 24	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	2 up to 6	24 or more	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2 2	C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="radio"/> LR	<input type="radio"/> TC	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers	<input type="radio"/> P/F	<input type="radio"/> RE	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> MV	<input type="radio"/> ED	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6	C2. Is this unit boarded up?		<input type="radio"/> P0	<input type="radio"/> P3	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
7 7	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> P1	<input type="radio"/> P4	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
8 8			<input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> P5	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9			<input type="radio"/> P6	<input type="radio"/> SM	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
			F. Cov.			
			1b	1a		
			7	H1		

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

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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. ➔

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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

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.

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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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
STF 1 (100 percent)	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
	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
	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
STF 2 (100 percent)	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
	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
	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
STF 3 (Sample)	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
	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
	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

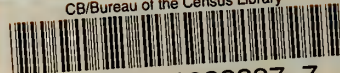
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties 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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