1990

# CENSUS OF <br> POPULATION <br> AND HOUSING 

## SERIES CPH (3)

## CENSUS TRACTS <br> AND BNA'S

LIBRARY

1990 Census of
Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH

Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA

## Bureau of the Census - Library <br> $\square$


$\square$
$\qquad$
$\longrightarrow$五




#### Abstract

$\qquad$






J

$$
3
$$



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennıal Planning Divisıon, Susan M. Miskura, Chief, coordınated and directed all census operations. Patricia A. Berman, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were Robert R. Bair, Rachel F. Brown, James L. Dinwiddie, Allan A. Stephenson, and Edwin B. Wagner, Jr. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Cheryl R. Landman, Adolfo L. Paez, A. Edward Pike, and William A. Starr. Other important contributors were Linda S. Brudvig, Cindy S. Easton, Avis L. Foote, Carolyn R. Hay, Douglas M. Lee, Gloria J. Porter, and A. Nishea Quash.

The Decennial Operations Division, Arnold A. Jackson, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: Donald R. Dalzell, Kenneth A. Riccini, Billy E. Stark, and James E. Steed. Processing offices were managed by Alfred Cruz, Jr., Earle B. Knapp, Jr., Judith N. Petty, Mark M. Taylor, Russell L. Valentine, Jr., Carol A. Van Horn, and C. Kemble Worley. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Jonathan G. Ankers, Sharron S. Baucom, Catharine W. Burt, Vickie L. Cotton, Robert J. Hemmig, George H. McLaughlin, Carol M. Miller, Lorraine D. Neece, Peggy S. Payne, William L. Peil, Cotty A. Smith, Dennis W. Stoudt, and Richard R. Warren. Other important contributors were Eleanor I. Banks, Mlriam R. Barton, Danny L. Burkhead, J. Kenneth Butler, Jr., Albert A. Cseliar, Donald H. Danbury, Judith A. Dawson, Donald R. Dwyer, Beverly B. Fransen, Katherine H. Gilbert, Lynn A. Hollabaugh, Ellen B. Katzoff, Randy M. Klear, Norman W. Larsen, Peter J. Long, Sue Love, Patricia O. Madson, Mark J. Matsko, John R. Murphy, Dan E. Philipp, Eugene M. Rashlich, Willie T. Robertson, Barbara A. Rosen, Sharon A. Schoch, Imelda B. Severdia, Diane J. Simmons, Emmett F. Splers, Johanne M. Stovall, M. Lisa Sylla, and Jess D. Thompson.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Daniel H. Weinberg, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. Gordon W. Green, Jr., Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and Leonard J. Norry, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: William A. Downs, Peter J. Fronczek, Patricia A. Johnson, Enrlque J. Lamas, Charles T. Nelson, and Thomas S. Scopp. Other important contributors were Eleanor F. Baugher, Jeanne C. Benetti, Robert L. Bennefield, Robert W. Bonnette, William S. Chapin, Higinlo Feliciano, Timothy S. Grall, Cynthia J. Harpine, Selwyn Jones, Mary C. Kirk, Richard G. Kreinsen, Gordon H. Lester, Mark S. Llttman, Wllfred T. Masumura, John M. McNeil, Diane C. Murphy, George F. Patterson, Thomas J. Palumbo, KIrby G. Posey, John Priebe, Anne D. Smoler, and Carmina F. Young.

The Population Division, Paula J. Schneider, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. Phllip N. Fulton, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were Nampeo R. McKenney and Arthur J. Norton. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: Jorge H. del Pinal, Campbell J. Gibson, Roderick J. Harrison, Donald J. Hernandez, Jane H. Ingold, Martin T. O'Connell, Marle Pees, J. Gregory Robinson, Phillip A. Salopek, Paul M. Siegel, Robert C. Speaker, Gregory K. Spencer, and Cynthla M. Taeuber. Other important contributors were Ceila G. Boertlein, Rosallnd R. Bruno, Janice A. Costanzo, Rosemarie C. Cowan, Arthur R. Cresce, Larry G. Curran, Carmen DeNavas, Robert O. Grymes, KrlstIn A. Hansen, Mary C. HawkIns, Rodger V. Johnson, Mlchael J. Levin, Edna L. Paisano, Sherry B. Pollock, Stanley J. Rolark, A. Dianne Schmidley, Denise I. Smlth, and Nancy L. Sweet.

The Data User Services Division, Gerard C. Iannelli, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data Marle G. Argana, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. Alfonso E. Mirabal, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made signifIcant contributions: Deborah D. Barrett, Frederick G. Bohme, Larry W.

Carbaugh, James P. Curry, Samuel H. Johnson, John C. Kavaliunas, and Forrest B. Williams. Other important contributors were Molly Abramowitz, Celestin J. Aguigui, Barbara J. Aldrich, Deiores A. Baldwin, Albert R. Barros, Geneva A. Burns, Carmen D. Campbell, James R. Clark, Virginia L. Coilins, George H. Dailey, Jr., Barbara L. Hatchl, Theresa C. Johnson, Paul T. Manka, John D. McCall, Jo Ann Norris, David M. Pemberton, Sarabeth Rodriguez, Charles J. Wade, Joyce J. Ware, and Gary M. Young.

The Geography Division, Robert W. Marx, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. Jack R. George, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. Robert A. LaMacchia, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. Sllla G. Tomasi, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Frederick R. Broome, Charles E. Dingman, Linda M. Franz, David E. Galdi, Dan N. Harding, Donald I. Hirschfeld, David B. Meixler, Peter Rosenson, Joel Sobel, Brian Swanhart, and Richard Trois. Other important contributors were Gerard Boudriault, Desmond J. Carron, Anthony W. Costanzo, Paul W. Daisey, Beverly A. Davis, Carl S. Hantman, Christine J. Kinnear, Terence D. McDowell, Linda M. Pike, Rose J. A. Quarato, Lourdes Ramirez, Gavin H. Shaw, Danlel L. Sweeney, Timothy F. Trainor, Phyllis S. Willette, and Waiter E. Yergen.

The Statistical Support Division, John H. Thompson, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. John S. Linebarger, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. Henry F. Woltman, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. Howard Hogan and David V. Bateman were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Florence H. Abramson, Deborah H. Griffin, Richard A. Griffin, Lawrence I. Iskow, and Michael L. Mersch. Other important contributors were Linda A. Flores-Baez, Larry M. Bates, Somonica L. Green, James E. Hartman, Steven D. Jarvls, Alfredo Navarro, Erlc L. Schindier, Carolyn T. Swan, and Glenn D. White.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, Marshall L. Turner, Jr., Chief, assisted by Cathy L. Talbert, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, Walter C. Odom, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. Michael G. Garland was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: Bernard E. Baymler, Albert W. Cosner, Gary J. Lauffer, Gerald A. Mann, Clement B. Nettles, Russell Price, and Barbara J. Stanard. Other important contributors were Barbara M. Abbott, Robert J. Brown, David M. Coontz, and John T. Overby.

The Data Preparation Division, Joseph S. Harris, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. Plummer Alston, Jr., and Patricla M. Clark were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, Stanley D. Matchett, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. Richard L. Bitzer, Richard F. Blass, Karl K. KIndel, and John W. Marshall were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were William F. Adams, John E. Bell, LaVerne Collins, Dwight P. Dean, Arthur G. Dukakls, Sheila H. Grlmm, Willlam F. Hill, James F. Holmes, Stanley D. Moore, Marvin L. Postma, John E. Reeder, and Leo C. Schilling.

The Personnel Division, David P. Warner, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. Colleen A. Woodard was the assistant chief.

The Technıcal Services Division, C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief, designed. developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

U.S. Department of Commerce Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration


## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director
Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for Decennial Census
William P. Butz, Associate Director for Demographic Programs
Bryant Benton, Associate Director for Field Operations
Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director for Administration
Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for Decennial Census

## CONTENTS

List of Statistical Tables ..... iv
How to Use This Census Report. ..... l-1
Table Finding Guide. ..... II-1
User Notes ..... III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables ..... IV-1
Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.) ..... 1
APPENDIXES
A. Area Classifications ..... A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics ..... B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data ..... C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures ..... D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages ..... E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance ..... F-1
G. Maps ..... G-1

## LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s) ]

| Table |  | Page | Table |  | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 1 | 12. | Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 35 |
| 2. | General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 10 | 13. | Occupancy, Utilization, and Financlai Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Isiander Househoider: 1990 | 36 |
| 3. | General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 12 |  | Census Tract or Block Numbering Area |  |
| 4. | General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aieut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 13 | 14. | Occupancy, Utilization, and Financiai Characteristics of HousIng Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 37 |
| 5. | General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 14 | 15. | Occupancy, Utilization, and Financiai Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 38 |
| 6. | General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 15 | 16. | Seiected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 39 |
| 7. | General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 16 | 17. | Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 46 |
| 8. | Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 17 | 18. | Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 55 |
| 9. | Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 24 | 19. | Income and Poverty Status In 1989: 1990 <br> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 64 |
| 10. | Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 33 | 20. | Social and Labor Force Characterlstlcs of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 73 |
| 11. | Occupancy, Utilization, and FInanclal Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 34 | 21. | Occupation, Income In 1989, and Poverty Status In 1989 of Whlte Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 75 |



| Table | Page | Table | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 44.Selected Structural Characteristics <br> of Housing Units With a White, Not <br> of Hispanic Origin Householder: <br> 1990 | 117 | $45 .$Financial Characteristics of Hosing <br> Units With a White, Not of Hispanic <br> Origin Householder: 1990 <br> Census Tract or Block Numbering <br> Area | 118 |
| Census Tract or Block Numbering <br> Area | 46.Percent of Persons and Housing <br> Units in Sample: 1990 <br> Census Tract or Block Numbering <br> Area | 119 |  |

## HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

## CONTENTS

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

## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TABLE FINDING GUIDE

| 34yen | Toud | Whis | Blact | Anmben hation Euitna, of Aline | Peocrio Alinindor | Hapric ated | mishan mat Hepanic arth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nomatiom cmpactextics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aャp .................................... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 7 |
| Anowity ................................. | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One df wrimer ........................... | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cout atment ........... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| Dinalily................................. | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| Evactiond tireme . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 | 20 | 22 | 24 | \% | \% | 30 |
| Fanit ype ty pummos of amin chiden . . . . . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| Furty ................................... | 17 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 30 |
| Mapmic algin ............................ | 8, 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Howehot type and matilorehit. ........c... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 7 |
|  | 19 | 21 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 2 | 27 | 20 | r |
| Indinty. .................................. | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Journey to mort. | 17 | 20 | 22 | 34 | 3 | 2 | 30 |
| Liber lore the ......................... | 18 | 20. | 20 | 24 | \% | 2 | 30 |
| Lugupo spoken athooe and thiy to apeat Englth. | 17 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 38 | ${ }^{28}$ | 30 |
| Mrald mim............................. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3. | 8 | 7 |
| Hume of tremportion it mot. . . . . . . . . . . | 17 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 3 | \% | 30 |
| Oecuprion .............. | 18 | 21 | 21 | 25 | 27 | 20 | 9 |
| Pree of trith. | 17 | 20 | 2 | 24 | \% | \% | 30 |
| Price of worl. | 17 | 20 | 22 | 24 | * | 3 | 30 |
| Powty in in $1800 .$. | 18 | 21 | 25 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 9 |
| Ract ................... | 8 | - | - | $\overline{-}$ | - | \% | 0 |
| Aevidence in 18 es.. | 17 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 3 | \% | 30 |
| School arolimert end iype at echool. | 17 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| Sm. ..................................... | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Utan aral and fomm raidence (pericnas) .... | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Went citue in 9809. | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | \% | \% | 30 |
|  | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Houne cuructersics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bedrooma ................................ | 2 | 34 | 38 | 38 | 40 | $Q$ | 4 |
| Condomium . | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Corrsia mex | - | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 |
| Gromere ................................. | 33 | 35 | 37 | 38 | 41 | 4 | 45 |
| Houn heting ful. | 2 | 36 | 36 | 3 | 40 | 4 | 4 |
|  | 2 | 38 | 3 | 30 | 40 | 2 | 4 |
| Nuthen tualtion. | 38 | 34 | 3 | 38 | 40 | 2 | 4 |
| Ment hatued in mex. ..................... | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Morigepe stave and seloctad mority ownom cand | 33 | 38 | 37 | 30 | 41 | 4 | 8 |
| Persere in ind | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Person per fore . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Pumbing tucilios. | 3 | 36 | 3 | 38 | 40 | $Q$ | 4 |
| Roons .......... | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Semage dupead ........................... | 5 | 34 | 3 | 38 | 40 | 0 | 4 |
| Sourco of wim | 32 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 40 | 2 | 4 |
| Teloptions in unt | 2 | 34 | 38 | 38 | 40 | $Q$ | 4 |
| Tence .. . . | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Unts in wuers | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|  | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vecanco charsiowtios ..................... | - | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Velo...................... | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Vendee meieblio | 5 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 40 | 8 | 4 |
| Year hounthitor mand the unt | 3 | 3 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 8 | 4 |
| Year mextere brin.... .... | 3 | 3 | 36 | 30 | 40 | 12 | 4 |
| LUD A EA............................... | 1 | - | $-$ | - | - | - | - |

## 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 populationsize 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.

## 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 $1990 \mathrm{CPH}-2$, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports.
- A dagger " $t$ " 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 $1990 \mathrm{CPH}-2$, 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]


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<br>Customer Services<br>Bureau of the Census<br>Washington, DC 20233<br>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 ( $\mathrm{CPH}-3$ ) 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 $1990 \mathrm{CP}-2$ or $\mathrm{CH}-2$ 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 Amenican 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

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

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

## SALEM-GLOUCESTER, MA PMSA

## User Note 1

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

Essex County-The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-95A, Boston, MA PMSA and CPH-395C, Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH 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 8-Hamilton town, Manchester town, Wenham town
Area 9-Middleton town, Topsfield town
Area 10-Essex town, Ipswich town, Rowley town
Area 15-Lynnfield town, Nahant town, North Reading town, Saugus town

## LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

| Report No. | Area | Report |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | United States | 56 |
| 2 | Alabama | 57 |
| 3 | Alaska | 58 |
| 4 | Arizona | 59 |
| 5 | Arkansas | 60 |
| 6 | California | 61 |
| 7 | Colorado |  |
| 8 | Connecticut | 62 |
| 9 | Delaware | 63 |
| 10 | Not Assigned | 64 |
| 11 | Florida | 65 |
| 12 | Georgia |  |
| 13 | Hawaii | 66 |
| 14 | Idaho | 67 |
| 15 | Illinois | 68 |
|  |  | 69 |
| 17 | Indiana lowa | 70 |
| 18 | Kansas | 71 |
| 19 | Kentucky |  |
| 20 | Louisiana | 72 |
| 21 | Maine | 73 |
| 22 | Maryland | 74 |
| 23 | Massachusetts |  |
| 24 | Michigan | 76 |
| 25 | Minnesota | 77 |
| 26 | Mississippi | 78 |
| 27 | Missouni | 79 |
| 28 | Montana | 80 |
| 29 | Nebraska | 81 |
| 30 | Nevada | 82 |
| 31 | New Hampshire | 83 |
| 32 | Not Assigned | 84 |
| 33 | New Mexico | 85 |
| 34 | New York | 86 |
| 35 | North Carolina | 87 |
| 36 | North Dakota | 88 |
| 37 | Ohio | 89 |
| 38 | Oklahoma | 90 |
| 39 | Oregon | 91 |
| 40 | Pennsytvania | 92 |
| 41 | Rhode Island | 93 |
| 42 | South Carolina | 94 |
| 43 | South Dakota |  |
| 44 | Tennessee |  |
| 45 | Texas | 95A |
| 46 | Utah | 95B |
| 47 | Vermont | 95C |
| 48 | Virginia |  |
| 49 | Washington | 95D |
| 50 | West Virginia | 95 E |
| 51 | Wisconsin |  |
| 52 | Wyoming | 96 |
| 53 | Puerto Rico | 97 |
| 54 | Not Assigned | 98 |
| 55 | Virgin Islands | 99 |


| Area | Report No. | Area |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not Assigned |  | Buffalo-Nlagara Falls, NY CMSA: |
| Not Assigned | 100A | Buffalo, NY PMSA |
| Abilene, TX MSA | 100B | Niagara Falls, NY PMSA |
| Aguadilla, PR MSA 101 Burington, NC MSA |  |  |
| Albany, GA MSA | 101 | Burlington, NC MSA |
|  | 102 | Burlington, VT MSA |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY | 103 | Canton, OH MSA |
|  | 104 | Casper, WY MSA |
| Albuquerque, NM MSA | 105 | Cedar Rapids, IA MSA |
| Alexandria, LA MSA |  |  |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA | 106 | Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA |
| Altoona, PA MSA | 107 | Charleston, SC MSA |
|  | 108 | Charleston, WV MSA |
| Amarillo, TX MSA | 109 | Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, |
| Anchorage, AK MSA |  | NC-SC MSA |
| Anderson, IN MSA | 110 | Charlottesville, VA MSA |
| Anderson, SC MSA | 111 | Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA |
| Anniston, AL MSA | 112 | Cheyenne, WY MSA |
| Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA |  | Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA: |
| Arecibo, PR MSA | 113A | Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA |
| Asheville, NC MSA | 113B | Chicago, IL PMSA |
| Athens, GA MSA | 113C | Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA |
| Atlanta, GA MSA | 113D | Joliet, IL PMSA |
|  | 113E | Kenosha, WI PMSA |
| Atlantic City, NJ MSA | 113F | Lake County, IL PMSA |
| Augusta, GA-SC MSA |  |  |
| Austin, TX MSA | 114 | Chico, CA MSA |
| Bakersfield, CA MSA |  |  |
| Baltimore, MD MSA |  | CIncInnatl-Hamllton, OH-KY-IN CMSA: |
| Bangor, ME MSA | 115A | Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA |
| Baton Rouge, LA MSA | 115B | Hamilton-Middletown, OH |
| Battle Creek, MI MSA PMSA |  |  |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA | 116 | Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY |
| Bellingham, WA MSA |  | MSA |
| Benton Harbor, MI MSA |  | Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA: |
| Billings, MT MSA |  |  |
| Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA | 117A | Akron, OH PMSA |
| Binghamton, NY MSA | 117B | Cleveland, OH PMSA |
| Birmingham, AL MSA | 117C | Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA |
| Bismarck, ND MSA | 118 | Colorado Springs, CO MSA |
| Bloomington, IN MSA | 119 | Columbia, MO MSA |
| Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA | 120 | Columbia, SC MSA |
| Boise City, ID MSA | 121 | Columbus, GA-AL MSA |
|  | 122 | Columbus, OH MSA |
| Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA: | 123 | Corpus Christi, TX MSA |
| MA-NH CMSA: <br> Boston, MA PMSA | 124 | Cumberland, MD-WV MSA |
| Brockton, MA PMSA |  | Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA: |
| Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH | 125A | Dallas, TX PMSA |
| PMSA | 125B | Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA |
| Lowell, MA-NH PMSA |  |  |
| Nashua, NH PMSA | 126 | Danville, VA MSA |
| Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA | 127 | Davenport-Rock IslandMoline, IA-IL MSA |
| Bradenton, FL MSA | 128 | Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA |
| Bremerton, WA MSA | 129 | Daytona Beach, FL MSA |
| Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA | 130 | Decatur, AL MSA |
| Bryan-College Station, TX MSA | 131 | Decatur, IL MSA |


|  | Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: | 179 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 132A | Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA | 180 |
| 132B | Denver, CO PMSA | 181 |
| 133 | Des Moines, IA MSA | 182 |
|  |  | 183 |
|  | Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: | 184 |
| 134A | Ann Arbor, MI PMSA | 185 |
| 134B | Detroit, MI PMSA | 186 |
| 135 | Dothan, AL MSA | 187 |
| 136 | Dubuque, IA MSA | 188 |
| 137 | Duluth, MN-WI MSA |  |
| 138 | Eau Claire, WI MSA | 189 |
| 139 | El Paso, TX MSA | 190 |
| 140 | Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA | 191 |
| 141 | Elmira, NY MSA | 192 |
| 142 | Enid, OK MSA | 193 |
| 143 | Erie, PA MSA | 194 |
| 144 | Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA | 195 |
| 145 | Evansville, IN-KY MSA | 196 |
| 146 | Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA | 197 |
| 147 | Fayetteville, NC MSA | 198 |
| 148 | Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA | 199 |
| 149 | Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA | 200 |
| 150 | Flint, MI MSA | 201 |
| 151 | Florence, AL MSA | 202 |
| 152 | Florence, SC MSA | 203 |
| 153 | Foŕt Collins-Loveland, CO MSA | 204 |
| 154 | Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA | 205 |
| 155 | Fort Pierce, FL MSA | 206 |
| 156 | Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA | 207 |
| 157 | Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA | 208 |
| 158 | Fort Wayne, IN MSA | 209 |
| 159 | Fresno, CA MSA | 210 |
| 160 | Gadsden, AL MSA | 211 |
| 161 | Gainesville, FL MSA | 212 |
| 162 | Glens Falls, NY MSA | 213 |
| 163 | Grand Forks, ND MSA |  |
| 164 | Grand Rapids, MI MSA | 214 |
| 165 | Great Falls, MT MSA |  |
| 166 | Greeley, CO MSA |  |
| 167 | Green Bay, WI MSA | 215A |
| 168 | Greensboro-Winston-SalemHigh Point, NC MSA | 215B |
| 169 | Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA | $215 \mathrm{C}$ |
| 170 | Hagerstown, MD MSA |  |
| 171 | Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA | 216 |
|  |  | 217 |
|  | Hartford-New Britain- | 218 |
|  | Middietown, CT CMSA: | 219 |
| 172A | Bristol, CT PMSA | 220 |
| 172B | Hartford, CT PMSA |  |
| 172C | Middletown, CT PMSA | 222 |
| 172D | New Britain, CT PMSA | 222 |
| 173 | Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA | 224 |
| 174 | Honolulu, HI MSA |  |
| 175 | Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA | 225 |
|  |  | 226 |
|  | Houston-Gaiveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA: | 227 |
| 176A | Brazoria, TX PMSA | 228 |
| 176B | Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA |  |
| 176C | Houston, TX PMSA |  |
| 177 | Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA | 229A |
| 178 | Huntsville, AL MSA | 229B |

enver-Bouider, CO CMSA: Denver, CO PMSA182183

Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: 184
Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
185
Detroit, MI PMSA
Dubuq, AL MSA
Duluth, MN-WI MSA
Eau Claire, WI MSA
100
Ikhart-Goshen, IN MSA

| Indianapolis, IN MSA Iowa City, IA MSA | 230 | Midland, TX MSA Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jackson, MI MSA | 231A | Milwaukee, WI PMSA |
| Jackson, MS MSA | 231B | Racine, WI PMSA |
| Jackson, TN MSA |  |  |
| Jacksonville, FL MSA | 232 | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA |
| Jacksonville, NC MSA | 233 | Mobile, AL MSA |
| Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA | 234 | Modesto, CA MSA |
|  | 235 | Monroe, LA MSA |
| Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA | 236 | Montgomery, AL MSA |
| Johnson City-KingsportBristol, TN-VA MSA | 237 | Muncie, IN MSA |
| Johnstown, PA MSA | 238 | Muskegon, MI MSA |
| Joplin, MO MSA | 239 | Naples, FL MSA |
| Kalamazoo, MI MSA | 240 | Nashville, TN MSA |
| Kankakee, IL MSA | 241 | New Bedford, MA MSA |
| Kansas City, MO-KS MSA | 242 | New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA |
| Killeen-Temple, TX MSA | 243 | New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA |
| Knoxville, TN MSA | 244 | New Orleans, LA MSA |
| Kokomo, IN MSA |  |  |
| La Crosse, WI MSA |  | New York-Northern New |
| Lafayette, LA MSA |  | Jersey-Long isiand, NY-NJ-CT CMSA: |
| Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA | 245A | Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA |
| Lake Charles, LA MSA | 245B | Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA |
| Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA | 245C | Danbury, CT PMSA |
| Lancaster, PA MSA | 245D | Jersey City, NJ PMSA |
| Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA | 245E | Middlesex-Somerset- |
| Laredo, TX MSA |  | Hunterdon, NJ PMSA |
| Las Cruces, NM MSA | 245F | Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA |
| Las Vegas, NV MSA | 245G | Nassau-Suffok, NY PMSA |
|  | 245 H | New York, NY PMSA |
| Lawrence, KS MSA | 2451 | Newark, NJ PMSA |
| Lawton, OK MSA | 245J | Norwalk, CT PMSA |
| Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA | 245K | Orange County, NY PMSA |
| Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA | 245L | Stamford, CT PMSA |
| Lima, OH MSA |  |  |
| Lincoln, NE MSA | 246 | Norfolk-Virginia BeachNewport News, VA MSA |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR | 247 | Ocala, FL MSA |
| MSA | 248 | Odessa, TX MSA |
| Longview-Marshall, TX MSA | 249 | Oklahoma City, OK MSA |
|  | 250 | Olympia, WA MSA |
| Riverside, CA CMSA: | 251 | Omaha, NE-IA MSA |
| Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA | 252 | Orlando, FL MSA |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA | 253 | Owensboro, KY MSA |
| PMSA | 254 | Panama City, FL MSA |
| Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA | 255 | Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH |
| Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA | 25 | MSA |
|  | 256 | Pascagoula, MS MSA |
| Louisville, KY-IN MSA | 257 | Pensacola, FL MSA |
| Lubbock, TX MSA | 258 | Peoria, IL MSA |
| Lynchburg, VA MSA |  | Peoria, IL MSA |
| Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA |  | Philadeiphia-Wilmington- |
| Madison, WI MSA |  | Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA: |
| Manchester, NH MSA | 259A | Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA |
| Mansfield, OH MSA | 259B | Trenton, NJ PMSA |
| Mayagüez, PR MSA | 259C | Vineland-Millville-Bnidgeton, NJ PMSA |
| McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA | 2590 | Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA |
| Medford, OR MSA | 260 | Phoenix, AZ MSA |
| Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA | 261 | Pine Bluff, AR MSA |
| Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA |  | Pittsburgh-Beaver Valiey, PA |
| Merced, CA MSA |  | CMSA: |
|  | 262A | Beaver County, PA PMSA |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdaie, FL CMSA: | 262B | Pittsburgh, PA PMSA |
| Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood- | 263 | Pittsfield, MA MSA |
| Pompano Beach, FL PMSA | 264 | Ponce, PR MSA |
| Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA | 265 | d, ME MSA |


| Report No. | Area | Report No. | Area | Report |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA | 292 | San Antonio, TX MSA | 315 |
|  | CMSA: | 293 | San Diego, CA MSA | 316 |
| 266A | Portland, OR PMSA |  |  | 317 |
| 266B | Vancouver, WA PMSA |  | San Franclsco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA: |  |
| 267 | Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, | 294A | Oakland, CA PMSA | 8 |
|  | NH-ME MSA | 294B | San Francisco, CA PMSA | 319 |
| 268 | Poughkeepsie, NY MSA | 294C | San Jose, CA PMSA | 320 |
|  |  | 294D | Santa Cruz, CA PMSA |  |
|  | Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: | 294E | Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA | 321 |
| 269A | Fall River, MA-RI PMSA | 294F | Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA |  |
| 269B | Pawtucket-WoonsocketAttieboro, RI-MA PMSA |  |  | 322 323 |
| 269 C | Providence, RI PMSA |  | San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA: | 324 |
|  |  | 295A | Caguas, PR PMSA | 325 |
| 270 | Provo-Orem, UT MSA | 2958 | San Juan, PR PMSA | 326 |
| 271 | Pueblo, CO MSA |  |  | 327 |
| 272 | Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA | 296 | Santa Barbara-Santa Maria- |  |
| 273 | Rapid City, SD MSA |  | Lompoc, CA MSA | 328 |
| 274 | Reading, PA MSA | 297 | Santa Fe, NM MSA | 329 |
|  |  | 298 | Sarasota, FL MSA |  |
| 275 | Redding, CA MSA | 299 | Savannah, GA MSA | 330 |
| 276 | Reno, NV MSA | 300 | Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA | 331 |
| 277 | ```Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA``` |  | Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA: | 332 |
| 278 | Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA | 301A | Seattle, WA PMSA | 333 |
| 279 | Roanoke, VA MSA | 301B | Tacoma, WA PMSA | 334 |
| 280 | Rochester, MN MSA | 302 | Sharon, PA MSA | 335 |
| 281 | Rochester, NY MSA | 303 | Sheboygan, WI MSA | 336 |
| 282 | Rockford, IL MSA | 304 | Sherman-Denison, TX MSA | 337 |
| 283 | Sacramento, CA MSA | 305 | Shreveport, LA MSA |  |
| 284 | Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA | 306 | Sioux City, IA-NE MSA | 338 |
|  |  | 307 | Sioux Falls, SD MSA | 339 |
| 285 | St. Cloud, MN MSA | 308 | South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA | 340 |
| 286 | St. Joseph, MO MSA | 309 | Spokane, WA MSA | 341 |
| 287 | St. Louis, MO-IL MSA | 310 | Springfield, IL MSA | 342 |
| 288 | Salem, OR MSA | 311 | Springfield, MO MSA |  |
| 289 | Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA |  |  | 343 |
|  | MSA | 312 | Springfield, MA MSA | 344 |
|  |  | 313 | State College, PA MSA |  |
| 290 | Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA | 314 | Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV | 345 |
| 291 | San Angelo, TX MSA |  | MSA | 346 |

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

ESSEX COUNTY, MA

| 2047.01 |  | 2047 | (pt.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2047.02 | $\ldots$ | 2047 | (pt.) |
| 2231 |  | 2232 | (pt.) |
| 2232 |  |  |  |

1980 moct 1990 moxl

## E35EX COUNTY, MA

2047 ................................. 208701

2232 ........................................... 2231


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbals, see rext]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Essex County (or.), MA-Con. |  | Totols for split trocts/8NA s in Essex County. MA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Solem city | Swampscort COP | Troct 2021 | Troct 2031 | Tract 2032 | Tract 2041 | Iract 2044 | Tract 2046 | Troct 2172 |
| LaND AREA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Squore kilometers .square miles | 21.0 8.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | 4.4 | 38 1.5 | 3.6 1.4 | 3.9 15 | 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | 44 17 |
| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All persons | 38091 | 13650 | 7821 | 6809 | 4458 | 8546 | 3435 | 5339 | 8219 |
| Under 5 yeors. | 2427 | 764 | 469 | 482 | 235 | 479 | 211 | 368 | 622 |
| 5 to 9 years. | 1977 | 787 | 416 | 494 | 238 | 356 | 143 | 323 | 524 |
| 10 to 14 yeors.- | 1741 | 723 | 383 | 378 | 269 | 325 | 112 | 275 | 473 |
| 151019 yeors-- | ${ }_{2}^{2} 252$ | 758 | 402 | 372 | 242 | +696 | 150 | 278 | 484 |
| 20 to 24 years.- | 3667 | 830 | 481 | 315 | 252 | 1118 | 230 | 453 | 518 |
| 25 to 34 yeors-- | 8192 5 5 | 1944 | 1276 | , 722 | 572 | 1645 1155 | 880 | 1090 | 1420 |
| 351044 yeors-- | 5554 | $\stackrel{2}{207}$ | 1274 | 1313 | 801 | 1155 | 593 | 772 | 1335 |
| 45 to 54 years.- | 3 339 | 1648 | 807 | 893 | ${ }_{6}^{662}$ | 687 | 302 | 494 | 833 |
| 55 to 64 years-- | 3162 | 1358 | 695 | 733 | 509 | 767 | 259 | 495 | 880 |
| 651074 yeors. | 3152 | 1311 | 748 | 599 | 400 | 737 | 322 | 443 | 696 351 |
| 75 to 84 yeors-..- 85 yeors ond over | 2061 567 | $\begin{aligned} & 908 \\ & 312 \end{aligned}$ | 629 241 | $\begin{aligned} & 344 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 211 \\ 67 \end{array}$ | 468 113 | $\begin{array}{r} 193 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 278 \\ 70 \end{array}$ | 351 83 |
| 3 and 4 years - | 908 | 323 | 191 | 204 | 95 | 183 | 66 | 141 | 266 |
| 16 yeors ond over | 31598 | 11228 | 6470 | 5371 | 3654 | 7321 | 2940 | 4327 | 6497 |
| 18 yeors ond over. | 30870 | 10891 | 6293 | 5208 | 3559 | 7188 | 2885 | 4204 | 6294 |
| 21 yeors ond over. | 28925 | 10443 | 6049 | 5022 | 3422 | 6354 | 2784 | 4023 | 6011 |
| 60 yeors ond over | 7437 | 3248 | 2000 | 1470 | 933 | 1737 | 690 | 1052 | 1596 |
| 62 yeors ond over | 6815 | 2963 | 1860 | 1320 | 844 | 1575 | 639 | 958 | 1402 |
| Medion -------- | 33.3 | 39.4 | 38.5 | 39.9 | 40.9 | 327 | 349 | 340 | 354 |
| 5 Female | 20465 | 7304 | - 303 | 3533 | 2399 | 4736 | 1800 | 2833 | 4188 |
| 5109 yeors.-- | 976 | 389 | 203 | 231 | 121 | 174 | 75 | 157 | 298 |
| 10 to 14 yeors. | 861 | 329 | 173 | 192 | 137 | 163 | 47 | 140 | 216 |
| 15 to 19 years. | 1191 | 375 | 221 | 172 | 135 | 411 | 67 | 140 | 214 |
| 20 to 24 yeors. | 2017 | 422 | 250 | 154 | 149 | 688 | 113 | 237 | 238 |
| 25 to 34 yeors. | 4192 | 1024 | 671 | 403 | 292 | 839 | 451 | 556 | 733 |
| 35 to 44 yeors. | 2835 | 1232 | 666 | 686 | 456 | 607 | 290 | 401 | 671 |
| 45 to 54 yeors... | 1783 | 866 | 440 | 461 | 326 | 398 | 146 | 256 | 437 |
| 551064 years. | 1725 | 715 | 381 | 379 | 257 | 416 | 145 | 272 | 477 |
| 651074 yeors. | 1904 | 760 | 461 | 315 | 219 | 435 | 205 | 263 | 392 |
| 75 to 84 yeors. | 1348 | 559 | 401 | 203 | 128 | 284 | 129 | 180 | 210 |
| 85 yeors ond over | 431 | 235 | 184 | 124 | 51 | 79 | 28 | 54 | 57 |
| 3 and 4 yeors .... 16 years and over | 454 17261 | 164 6108 | 99 3629 | 88 285 | ¢ 51 | 90 4131 |  |  |  |
| 18 yeors ond over - | 16915 | 0108 5939 | 3 3 527 | ${ }_{2} 8776$ | 1925 | 4076 | + 539 | ${ }_{2} 282$ | 3 3 3 |
| 21 yeors ond over | 15789 | 5721 | 3402 | 2702 | 1851 | 3530 | 1494 | 2177 | 3166 |
| 60 yeors ond over | 4629 | 1934 | 1262 | 828 | 521 | 1036 | 438 | 644 | 922 |
| 62 yeors ond over | 4277 | 1781 | 1184 | 752 | 473 | 943 | 411 | 592 | 816 |
| Median --- | 345 | 40.5 | 401 | 407 | 407 | 331 | 36.0 | 352 | 369 |
| Male | 17626 | 6346 | 3518 | 3276 | 2059 | 3810 | 1635 | 2506 |  |
| Medion oge | 32.3 | 37.9 | 36.6 | 38.9 | 41.3 | 325 | 33.4 | 324 | 338 |
| HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All persons. | 38091 | 13650 | 7821 | 6809 | 4458 | 8546 | 3435 | 5339 | 8219 |
| In households .-... | 36945 | 13447 | 7618 | 6883 | 4458 | 7773 | 3420 | 5339 | 8119 |
| Householder ----- | 15806 | 5276 | 3128 | 2416 | 1798 | 3339 | 1627 | 2099 | 3059 |
| Fomily householder | 9417 | 3835 | 2133 | 2003 | 1271 | 2065 | 856 | 1443 | 2286 |
| Nonfomily householder | 6389 | 1441 | 995 | 413 | 527 | 1274 | 771 | 656 | 773 |
| Living olone | 4995 | 1189 | 835 | 348 | 427 | 971 | 602 | 507 | 639 |
| Spouse - | ${ }^{6} 8874$ | 3228 | 1743 | 1777 | 1075 | 1617 | 605 | 1074 | 1878 |
| Child...- | 10087 | 4042 | 2195 | 2154 | 1300 | 2003 | 751 | 1646 | 2637 |
| Other relatives | 1637 | 439 | 265 | 183 | 99 | 251 | 157 | 238 | 286 |
| Nonrelofives .- | 2541 | 462 | 287 | 153 | 186 | 563 | 280 | 282 | 259 |
| Institutionolized persons | 296 | 192 | 192 | 126 | - | - | 15 |  | 18 |
| Other persons in group quorters. | 850 | 11 | 11 |  | - | 773 | - | - | 82 |
| Persons per household | 2.34 | 2.55 | 2.44 | 2.77 | 2.48 | 2.33 | 2.10 | 254 | 265 |
| Persons per fomily --...-. | 2.97 | 3.01 | 297 | 3.05 | 295 | 2.87 | 277 555 | 305 | 3.10 |
| Persons 65 years ond over | 5780 | 2531 | 1618 | 1107 | 678 | 1318 | 555 | 791 | 1130 |
| In households ... | 5671 | 2339 | 1426 | 984 | 678 | 1318 | 555 | 791 | 1130 |
| Householder | 3997 | 1535 | 974 | 600 | 453 | 886 | 406 | 533 | 761 |
| Nonfomily householder | 2082 | 663 | 475 | 186 | 191 | 409 | 222 | 226 | 348 |
| Living olone | 2032 | 641 | 465 | 175 | 184 | 395 | 215 | 219 | 341 |
| 5pouse -------- | 1169 | 598 | 340 | 293 | 180 | 324 | 104 | 181 | 274 |
| Other relotives | 446 | 178 | 102 | 85 | 41 | 83 | 43 | 73 | 91 |
| Nonrelotives .-. | 59 | 28 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Institutionalized persons ...- | 103 | 192 | 192 | 123 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other persons in group quarters ...-...............- | , |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fomilies .-------- | 9417 | 3835 | 2133 | 2003 | 1271 | 2065 | 856 |  |  |
| With own children under 18 yeors. | 3846 | 1530 | 855 | 891 | 502 | 754 | 303 | 607 |  |
| Number of own children under 18 yeors | 6715 | 2661 | 1471 | 1558 | 872 | 1267 | 494 | 1065 | 1737 |
| Morried-couple fomilies | 6874 | 3228 | 1743 | 1777 | 1075 | 1617 | 605 | 1074 |  |
| With own children under 18 yeors-....-- | 2645 | 1306 | 708 | 811 | 410 | 554 | 214 | 442 | 793 |
| Number of own children under 18 yeors | 4705 | 2341 | 1258 | 1443 | 724 | 954 | 361 | 808 | 1469 |
| Female householder, na husband present | 2009 | 475 | 306 | 173 | 153 | 335 | 187 | 288 | 327 |
| With own children under 18 yeors--..- | 1046 | 193 | 126 | 70 | 76 | 165 | 73 | 140 | 154 |
| Number of own children under 18 yeors .-.-.-.-.-.-. | 1773 | 278 | 183 | 100 | 122 | 255 | 111 | 217 | 233 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males 15 years and over.. | 14520 | 5188 |  |  | 1703 | 3229 | 1395 | 2014 |  |
|  | 5598 | 1444 | 816 | 582 | 445 | 1254 | 564 | 682 | 951 |
| Now married, except seporoted | 7214 | 3340 | 1812 | 1808 | 1103 | 1668 | 632 | 1123 | 1940 |
| Seporoted. | 309 | 50 | 27 | 21 | 17 | 42 | 29 | 38 | 27 |
| Widowed | 404 | 153 | 100 | 70 | 39 | 84 | 42 | 52 | 89 |
| Oivorced .- | 995 | 201 | 123 | 77 | 99 | 181 | 128 | 119 | 64 |
| Females 15 yoars and over | 17426 | 6188 | 3675 | 2897 | 2013 | 4 157 | 1574 | 2359 | 3429 |
| Never morried .-.------------- | 5770 | 1497 | 915 | 531 | 496 | 1605 | 518 | ${ }^{6} 60$ | 745 |
| Now morried. except seporated | 7245 | 3327 | 1806 | 1819 | 1109 | 1675 | 633 | 1131 | 1940 |
| Seporated... | 495 | 92 | 56 | 37 | 26 | 84 | 37 | 65 | 87 388 |
| Widowed -.--- | 2297 1619 | 881 391 | 642 256 | 324 186 | 212 170 | 473 | 244 142 | 283 220 | 388 269 |

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

## Census Tract or Block Numbering Area



| LAND AREA <br> Square tiome Sovore miles |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

## AGE



HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP


Spouse
OTher relotuves
inst，vutionalized－．．．．．．．
Other persons in group guorters
Persons per househoid
Persons per fomly


In households
Mouseholder－－．．．．．．．．．．
Iving done
Spouse－．．．－
Morvelotives－－．．－．
Other persons in grove quarters
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILOREN


Proct 2176
$\therefore \sim$$\stackrel{\sim}{0}$


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | N－$\quad \omega \omega \infty \infty$ <br>  |
|  |  |
|  | Nぃ． |
| ニニニN |  <br>  |
| ぁスが <br>  |  <br>  |


| N |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


ニNGOMVNAN

|  <br>  |
| :---: |
|  |  |


242
740
1519
26
70
73
7297
1250
1510
25
354
158

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con
[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]]
Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area

| LAND AREA <br> 5quore kilometer Squore miles..- |
| :---: |
|  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 39 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 16.6 | 16 |
| 1.5 | 1.5 | 32 | 6.4 | 6 |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

45 to 54 yeors...
55 to 64 yeors...
65 to 74 years
85 yeors ond ove

## 3 and 4 years

16 yeors ond over
21 yeors ond over
60 yeors and over
62 yeors ond over
Under 5 years
Under 5 years.
5 to 9 yeors.
10 .
10 to 14 yeors
15 to 19 yeors
20 to 24 yeors
25 to 34 yeors
35 to 44 yeors
45 to 54 yeors
55 to 64 yeors
65 to 74 years
75 to 84 yeors..
85 yeors ond over
3 and 4 yeors .-
16 yeors ond over
21 yeors ond over
60 years ond over
62 yeors ond over
Medion oge
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP


Instifutionotized persons
Other persons in group quorters
Persons per household

In households
Householder ---.-------
Nonfomily householder
Nonfomily househ
Living olone
5pouse --.---
Nonrelotives
Institutionalized persons
Other persons in group quorters

## FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN



| Oonvers COP. Essex County, MA |  |  |  |  | Gloucester city. Essex County. MA |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Troct 2111 | Iract 2112 | Iract 2113 | Tract 2114 | Troct 2115 | Troct 2201 <br> (pl.) | Tract 2211 | Tract 2212 | Troct 2213 | Trost 2214 |

Toble 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con
fifor definions of terms and meonings of symbols see trill

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Gracester aty Essea County. Ma-con |  |  |  |  |  | Mortieteod COP Essex Countr MA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Iroct 2215 | Tract 221599 | Troct 2216 | Tract 2217 | Itoct 2218 | froct 2219 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { froct } 2031 \\ \text { (pf ) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Troct } \\ \hline \text { \|pt } 1 \end{array}$ | Proct 2033 | $\text { froct } 2011$ |
| Land area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Squore thometers. square mies. | 8 3 | - | 5 2 | 9 | 17 | 384 148 | 38 15 | 36 14 | 44 | - |
| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All merios | 3099 | - | 1704 | 3141 | 2334 | 6206 | 6809 | -458 | 8654 | so |
| Under 5 y veus... | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & 141 \end{aligned}$ | - | 114 124 | 226 202 | 148 185 | $\begin{aligned} & 437 \\ & 373 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 482 \\ & 494 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{238}^{235}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 479 \\ & 381 \end{aligned}$ | 2 |
| 10 10 14 meors. | 138 | - | 101 | 170 | 169 | 300 | $\stackrel{478}{ }$ | 269 | 375 | 2 |
| 15 to 19 veors. | 135 | - | 106 | 154 | 148 | 286 | 372 | 242 | 344 | 1 |
| 201024 yeors. | 255 | - | 124 | 254 | 158 | 402 | 315 | 252 | 502 | 1 |
| 251034 reors... 351044 reos | 524 400 | - | 366 230 | 594 420 | 325 376 | 1164 1 1 | 722 1313 | 572 801 | 1 1 1 123 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 45 to 54 yeers.... | 269 | - | 151 | 271 | 233 | 686 | - 893 | 862 | 1163 | , |
| 55 to 68 veers. | 321 | - | 167 | 364 | 245 | 602 | 733 | 509 | 836 | 9 |
| 65 to 74 vers... <br> 75 to <br> 14 <br> reors | 351 295 | - | 120 | 260 180 | 165 | 455 | 599 | 400 | 659 | 11 |
| 85 veors and ower. | 71 | - | 22 | 180 46 | 65 | 236 63 | 344 164 | 211 67 | 383 149 | ${ }^{-}$ |
| 3 and 4 years | 86 | - | ${ }^{47}$ | 91 | ${ }^{63}$ | 169 |  |  | 157 | $1$ |
| 16 vears and over 18 yeers and over | 2596 2553 | - | 1339 1302 | 2512 2462 | 1806 1752 | 5049 4928 498 | 5371 5208 | 3654 3659 3 | 7354 7218 | $41$ |
| 21 years ond over | 2431 | - | 1234 | ${ }_{2} 345$ | 1654 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 746$ | 5 022 | 3 422 | ¢ 6998 | 39 |
| S0 preas ond over | 901 | - | 304 | 683 | 469 | 1053 | 1470 | 933 | 1563 | 21 |
| 62 reors ond over | 822 | - | 273 | 609 | 421 | 944 | 1320 | 844 | 1412 | 17 |
| Yedon....- | 379 | - | 323 | 344 | 358 | 360 | 399 | 409 | 384 | 435 |
| 5 ram | 1676 | - | 896 | 1635 | 1249 | 3125 | 3533 | 2399 | 4606 | 26 |
| Under 5 vecrs-- | 90 82 | - | 47 65 | 106 99 | 65 94 | 220 163 | $\begin{aligned} & 213 \\ & 231 \end{aligned}$ | 128 121 | $\begin{aligned} & 232 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ |
| 10 to 14 yeors. | 63 | - | 50 | 88 | 74 | 158 | 192 | 137 | 178 | $-$ |
| 15 to 19 reers. | 66 | - | 54 | 76 | 80 | 132 | 172 | 135 | 161 | ! |
| 20120. 2.4 vears. | 127 | - | 57 | 127 | 76 | 199 | 154 | 149 | 252 | 1 |
|  | 260 186 | - | 184 125 | 293 206 | 177 204 | 598 587 | 403 886 | 292 456 | 859 <br> 92 | 4 |
| 55 to 54 y yeers.- | 145 | - | 80 | 138 | 126 | 326 | 461 | 326 | 607 | 1 |
| 5510 a veors. | 185 | - | 100 | 209 | 138 | 308 | 379 | 257 | 414 | 4 |
| 65 to 74 yeors... 75 to 84 yeers.. | 209 | - | 73 48 | 141 115 | 89 73 | 241 147 | 315 203 | 219 128 | 375 263 | 6 |
| 85 weas and own .... | 55 | - | 13 | 37 | 53 | 46 | 124 | 51 | 108 | - |
| 3 and 4 veors ... | ${ }^{42}$ | - | 21 | - 41 | 26 | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 88 | 5181 | -82 | 22 |
| (16 yeers and over | 1428 14409 | - | 724 703 | 1329 1304 | 1001 975 | 2562 2 2 | 2853 2776 | 1981 1925 | 3956 3895 | 22 |
| 21 vears and over | 1346 | - | 674 | 1247 | 916 | 2424 | 2702 | 1851 | 3796 | 20 |
| 60 yeers ond own | 584 | - | 177 | 409 | 284 | 591 | 828 | 521 | 936 | 11 |
| 62 yeors ond over | 543 | - | 159 | 359 | 256 | 538 | $75 ?$ | 473 | 858 | 8 |
| Medion ...... | 42.4 | - | 34.1 | 36.0 | 38.1 | 36.7 | 407 | 407 | 394 | 430 |
| medion mage ... | 1423 352 | - | 808 30.6 | 1506 32.8 | 1085 331 | 3081 35.6 | 3 38 38 | 2059 41.3 | 4048 +373 | 24 51.0 |
| HOUSEHOLD TPPE AND RELATIONSHIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All porsoes -...--...-.-...-- | 3099 | - | 1704 | 3141 | 2334 | 6206 |  | 4458 |  |  |
| in househoids .....- | 3075 | - | 1704 | 3095 | 2236 | 6168 | 6683 | 4458 | 8635 | 50 |
| Housenolder. | 1499 | - | 691 | 1241 | 781 | 2475 | ${ }_{2} 416$ | 1798 | 3992 | 19 |
| Fomily househoider. | 758 | - | 443 | 829 | 635 | 1668 | 2003 | 1271 | 2245 | 18 |
| Nontomil householder | 741 | - | 248 | 412 | 146 | 807 | 413 | 527 | 1747 | 1 |
| Soare l ing alone ......- | ${ }_{6} 639$ | - | 193 | 354 | 123 | $\begin{array}{r}626 \\ \hline 109 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}348 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 427 | 1377 | 1 |
| Soouse <br> Cul | 539 | - | 331 | 633 | 464 | 1399 | 1777 | 1075 | 1862 | 15 15 |
| Other reioperves | 776 113 | - | 530 | 949 <br> 136 | 819 108 | 1745 | 2154 | 1300 | 2038 | 15 |
| Monrelotves .. | 148 | - | 92 | 136 | 64 | 313 | 153 | 186 | 586 | 1 |
| insitutionolzed persons | - | - | - | 30 | 98 | 24 | 126 |  | , |  |
| Other persons an group quorters .. | 24 | - | - | 16 | - | 14 |  | - | 19 |  |
| Persons per housenold | 2.05 | - | 2.47 | 249 | 286 | 249 | 277 | 248 | 216 | 263 |
| Persons per fomily. | 288 | - | 3.08 | 3.07 | 319 | 303 | 3.05 | 295 | 282 | 267 |
| Passees 65 yoers and over | 717 | - | 221 | 486 | 347 | 754 | 1107 | 678 | 1191 | 14 |
| In households .-. .------ | 717 | - | 221 | 470 | 253 | 730 | 984 | 678 | 1191 | 14 |
| Householder $\qquad$ Aontomir householder | 551 355 | - | 154 88 | 334 169 | 163 63 | 475 195 | 600 186 | 453 191 | 848 455 | ${ }^{8}$ |
| Iming done ....... | 352 | - | 88 87 | 164 | 80 | 187 | 175 | 188 | 438 | 1 |
| Spouse -........ | 127 | - | 44 | 87 | 57 | 165 | 293 | 180 | 271 | 6 |
| Other reiotmes -..-- | 34 | - | 21 | 45 | 31 | 77 | 85 | 41 | 58 | - |
| towrelotves ......... | 5 | - | 2 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 123 | 4 | 14 | - |
|  | - | - | - | 16 | 94 | $\stackrel{24}{-}$ | 12 | - | - | - |
| FAMMIY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wh fonios ...----.....- | 758 | - | 443 | 829 | 635 |  | 2003 | 1271 | 2245 | 18 |
| With own chidren under 18 reors-...... | 316 | - | 222 | 346 | 290 | 692 | 891 | 502 | 840 | 5 |
| Number of own clidren under 18 yeors. | 512 539 | - | 380 381 | 618 63 | 536 | 1192 11399 | 1558 | 872 1075 | 1375 | 9 |
| With awn Marriven couple fomives .-...... | 539 211 | - | 331 161 | 633 267 | 464 | $\begin{array}{r}1399 \\ 588 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1777 | 1075 410 | 1862 686 | 15 3 |
| tumber of own chisen under 18 veors.-. | 357 | - | 277 | 507 | 380 | 1031 | 1443 | 724 | 1167 | 5 |
| Foecele hovratidier, mo husbond presemt | 177 | - | 93 | 144 | 144 | 304 | 173 | 153 | 286 | 1 |
| With oun crictren undee 18 reors..... | 92 | - | 55 | 62 | 8.4 | 76 | 70 | 76 | 128 | 1 |
| number of oun oudren under 18 vecrs. | 140 | - | 94 | 87 | 139 | 124 | 100 | 122 | 172 | 2 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meles 15 yoars and over.............. | 1180 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tever morted..................--............ | 390 | - | 201 | 381 | 2.1 | 738 | 582 | 445 | 1085 | 2 |
| Now morned ercept seporoted | 568 | - | 347 | 669 | 496 | 1477 | 1808 | 1103 | 1919 | 15 |
| Seporrted .- | 46 | - | 9 | 35 | 9 | 45 | 21 | 17 | 54 | - |
| Wrowed | 61 | - | 29 | 38 | 31 | 62 | 70 | 39 | 73 | ! |
| Draored .-. | 115 | - | 45 | 78 | 39 | 190 | 77 | 99 | 297 | 1 |
| fencles 15 yeors and over | 144 |  | 734 | 1342 |  |  | 2897 | 2013 | 391 |  |
| Vever morred.-.......--- | 330 | - | 200 | 324 | 217 | 587 | 531 | 496 | 1104 | 5 |
| Now morred encept separated | 567 | - | 344 | 666 | 487 | 1469 | 1819 | 1109 | 1925 | 15 |
|  | 54 | - | 17 | 28 | 37 | 51 | 37 | 26 | 71 | - |
| Wrowed --- | 307 | - | 96 | 191 | 159 | 263 | 324 | 212 | 426 | 1 |
| Ororced -. - | 183 | - | 77 | 133 | 116 | 214 | 186 | 170 | 465 | 1 |
| CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUM | G AREAS |  |  |  |  |  | SALE | GLOUCE | ER, MA | SA 5 |

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con
[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

## Census Tract or Block Numbering <br> Area

Peobody city. Essex County, MA

## LAND AREA



AGE All persans
Under 5 yeors
5 to 9 yeors
Under 5 yeors.
5 to 9 yeors.-
10 to 14 yeors
10 to 14 yeors
15 to 19 yeors.
20 to 24 y
20 to 24 yeors
25 to 34 yeors
25 to 34 yeors
35 to 44 yeors
45 to 54 yeors
45 to 54 yeors.
55 to 64 yeors.
55 to 64 yeors.
65 to 74 veors.
75
75 to 84 yeors.-.
85 yeors and over
85 yeors and over
16 yeors ond over
18 years ond over
21 yeors and over
18 years ond over
21 yeors ond over
60 years ond over
60 years and over -
62 years and over -
Medion ...-.-.-.

Female. | Under 5 years |
| :--- |
| 5 to |

5109 years.-
10 10 14 years
10 to 14 years.
15 to 19 yeors.
20
20 to 24 yeors
25 to 34 years
25 to 34 years
35 to 44 years
45 to 54 years
55 to 64 yeors
55 to 64 years.
65 to 74 years.
75 to 84 yeors.
85 yeors and over
3 and 4 years ---
18 yeors ond over
60 yeors and over
60 yeors ond over
Median.------
Medion oge.
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP


FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

| Fomilies <br> With own children under 18 yeors. <br> Number of own children under 18 yeors .-....... <br> Married-couple families $\qquad$ <br> With own children under 18 veors........-.............. <br> Number of own children under 18 years $\qquad$ <br> Female hauseholder, no husband present <br> With own children under 18 yeors.. $\qquad$ <br> Number of own chitdren under 18 yeors $\qquad$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |





$\begin{array}{rr}2036 & 1544 \\ 568 & 478 \\ 1300 & 903 \\ 24 & 17 \\ 57 & 57 \\ 87 & 89 \\ \mathbf{2 2 0 8} & 1748 \\ 480 & 416 \\ 1301 & 900 \\ 30 & 55 \\ 268 & 261 \\ 129 & 116\end{array}$
1135
469
811
858
348
618
225
111
179





1827
716
1258
1454
601
1074
289
97
159
1509
605
1078
1252
529
955
187
63
106

$\begin{array}{rr}3878 \\ 3869 \\ 1 & 559 \\ 1 & 086 \\ & 473 \\ & 437 \\ & 880 \\ 1 & 170 \\ & 169 \\ & 91 \\ & \\ & \\ & 9\end{array}$

$\left.\begin{array}{rl}1111111111111111111111\end{array}\right)$

6 SALEM-GLOUCESTER, MA PMSA

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con
(for defintions of remms and maunings of sumbols see tery
Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area


## LAND AREA



## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | か, А | N~N NNN |  |  | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | స్ల్ల |  |
|  |  | ${\underset{\Delta u}{\omega}}_{\underset{\sim}{\omega}}^{\sim}$ |  | nNN ※~io |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ర్ర |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




FAMIIY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN



Femoles 15 yeers and over
hever morned .-.............
Seporated.
Wiowed

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Solem city. Essex Country, MA-Con |  |  | Swampscat: CDP. Essex County, MA |  |  | Remoinder of Essex County, MA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Troct 2047.01 | Proct 2047.02 | Tract 2172 (pt) | Troct 2021 (pt.) | Iroct 2022 | Troct 2031 (pt.) | Troct 2121 | Iract 2141 | Troct 2151 |
| LAND AREA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Square kilameters $\qquad$ <br> Squore miles. $\qquad$ | 7.3 2.8 | 2.5 9 | - | 4.4 | 3.5 | - | $\begin{aligned} & 36.2 \\ & 14.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.8 \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.8 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ |
| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 All peorsons -- | 4118 273 | 5809 346 | - | 7821 469 | $\begin{array}{r}5829 \\ \hline 295\end{array}$ | - | 4921 356 | 5754 367 | 7280 519 |
| 5 to 9 yeors.-...... | ${ }_{214}$ | 346 312 | - | 469 416 | 371 | - | 322 | 367 387 | 519 535 |
| 10 to 14 yeors. | 178 | 341 | - | 383 | 340 | - | 259 | 391 | 483 |
| 15 to 19 yeors.... | 204 | 403 | - | 402 | 356 | - | 290 | 390 | 436 |
| 20 to 24 yeors... | 288 | 543 | - | 481 | 349 | - | 307 | 311 | 429 |
| 25 to 34 yeors..- | 812 | 1067 | - | 1276 | 668 | - | 802 | 640 | 1168 |
| 35 to 44 years... | 593 | 850 | - | 1274 | 1033 | - | 850 | 1027 | 1370 |
| 45 to 54 yeors... | 372 | 652 | - | 807 | 841 | - | 620 | 824 | 871 |
| 55 to 64 yeors..... 65 to 74 yeors... | 393 451 | 516 441 | - | 695 748 | 663 563 | - | 489 400 | 629 440 | 689 512 |
| 75 to 84 yeors.--- | 280 | 252 | - | 629 | 279 | - | 180 | 216 | 512 216 |
| 85 yeors ond over - | 60 | 76 | - | 241 | 71 | - | 46 | 132 | 52 |
| 3 ond 4 yeors ... | 106 | 143 | - | 191 | 132 | - | 129 | 165 | 224 |
| 16 yeors ond over -- 18 yeors ond over -. | 3421 3 3 | 4730 4576 | - | 6470 6893 | 4758 4598 | - | 3925 3811 | 4 4 4 461 | 5639 5456 |
| 21 yeors ond over .-. | 3192 | 4315 | - | 6049 | ${ }_{4} 494$ | - | 3614 | 4155 | ${ }_{5} 224$ |
| 60 years and over | 995 | 1013 | - | 2000 | 1248 | - | 868 | 1103 | 1116 |
| 62 yeors ond over. | 922 | 900 | - | 1860 | 1103 | - | 773 | 977 | 968 |
| Medion .-.-.-.-. | 36.2 | 33.9 | - | 38.5 | 40.5 | - | 36.2 | 39.3 | 35.5 |
| Under 5 Female -- | $\begin{array}{r}2256 \\ 124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3055 | - | $\begin{array}{r}4303 \\ \hline 252 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3001 146 1 | - | $\begin{array}{r}2479 \\ \hline 187\end{array}$ | 2970 | 3701 247 |
| 5 to 9 yeors---- | 109 | 152 | - | 203 | 186 | - | 163 | 174 | 271 |
| 10 to 14 yeors. | 95 | 165 | - | 173 | 156 | - | 120 | 177 | 230 |
| 15 to 19 years.. | 104 | 204 | - | 221 | 154 | - | 130 | 207 | 215 |
| 20 to 24 years-- | 156 | 283 | - | 250 | 172 | - | 131 | 132 | 219 |
| 25 to 34 yeors. | 420 | 562 | - | 671 | 353 | - | 413 | 331 | 587 |
| 35 to 44 yeors.- | 298 | 438 | - | 666 | 566 | - | 418 | 541 | 700 |
| 45 to 54 yeors-. | 209 | 343 | - | 440 | 426 | - | 314 | 429 | 440 |
| 55 to 64 yeors. | 233 | 268 | - | 381 | 334 | - | 245 | 318 | 361 |
| 65 to 74 yeors.. | 280 | 255 | - | 461 | 299 | - | 232 | 248 | 256 |
| 75 to 84 years.. | 184 | 151 | - | 401 | 158 | - | 96 | 139 | 141 |
| 85 yeors ond over | 44 | 64 | - | 184 | 51 | - | 30 | 98 | 34 |
| 3 ond 4 yeors.. | 50 | 65 | - | 99 | 65 | - | 73 | 77 | 89 |
| 16 yeors ond over | 1914 | 2525 | - | 3629 | 2479 | - | 1985 | 2395 | 2901 |
| 18 yeors ond over | 1871 | 2451 | - | 3527 | ${ }_{2} 412$ | - | 1936 | 2317 | 2812 |
| 21 years ond over | 1792 | 2318 | - | 3402 | 2319 | - | 1847 | 2211 | 2696 |
| 60 yeors ond over | 631 | 606 | - | 1262 | 672 | - | 474 | 649 | 604 |
| 62 yeors ond over. | 588 | 540 | - | 1184 | 597 | - | 428 | 586 | 533 |
| Medion --------------- | 38.4 | 34.8 | - | 40.1 | 410 | - | 36.9 | 406 | 362 |
| Mole | 1862 | 2754 | - | 3518 | 2828 | - | 2442 | 2784 | 3579 |
| Medion oge ... | 33.8 | 32.8 | - | 36.6 | 39.9 | - | 35.5 | 37.5 | 34.8 |
| HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All persons | 4118 | 5809 | - | 7821 | 5 829 | - | 4921 | 5754 | 7280 |
| In households -.... | 4059 | 5809 | - | 7618 | 5829 | - | 4886 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 589$ | 6964 |
| Householder ----.-- | 1762 | 2213 | - | 3128 | 2148 | - | 1822 | 1910 | 2437 1 |
| Fomily householder - | 1141 | 1507 | - | 2133 | 1702 | - | 1368 | 1606 | 1960 |
| Nonfomily householder | 621 | 706 | - | 995 | 446 | - | 454 | 304 | 477 |
| Living olone .-...-.-.- | 520 | 550 | - | 835 | 354 | - | 375 | 255 | 367 |
| Spouse - | 876 | 1172 | - | 1743 | 1485 | - | 181 1847 | 1443 | 1734 |
| Child --- | 1126 | 1837 | - | 2195 | 1847 | - | 1547 | 1975 | 2375 |
| Other relotives -------- | 134 | 275 | - | 265 | 174 | - | 186 | 150 | 188 |
| Nonrelotives -...----------- | 161 | 312 | - | 287 | 175 | - | 150 | 111 | 230 |
| Institutionalized persons --.-.----- | 59 | - | - | 192 | - | - | 35 | 161 | 230 |
| Other persons in group quorters .- | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | 35 | 4 | 86 |
| Persons per household | 230 | 2.62 | - | 2.44 | 271 | - | 268 | 293 | 286 |
| Persons per fomily --..- | 2.87 | 318 | - | 2.97 | 3.06 | - | 313 | 322 | 319 |
| Persons 65 years and over | 791 | 769 | - | 1618 | 913 | - | 626 | 788 | 780 |
| In households ---..- | 760 | 769 | - | 1426 | 913 | - | 626 | 633 | 774 |
| Householder --.--- | 539 | 534 | - | 974 | 561 | - | 401 | 389 | 489 |
| Nonfomily househalder | 279 | 275 | - | 475 | 188 | - | 194 | 154 | 179 |
| Living olone .-.-.....---...-..........-- | 275 | 268 | - | 465 | 176 | - | 188 | 150 | 168 |
| Spouse -......- | 181 | 151 | - | 340 | 258 | - | 164 | 178 | 212 |
| Other relotives ---------- | 35 | 78 | - | 102 | 76 | - | 55 | 58 | 60 |
| Nonrelatives | 5 | 6 | - | 10 | 18 | - | 6 | 155 | 13 |
| Institutionalized persons $\qquad$ <br> 0 ther persons in group quarters | 31 | - | - | 192 | - | - | - | 155 | 6 |
| Other persons in group quarters .-...---.........- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FAMIIY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families .--------------------.- | 1141 | 1507 | - | 2133 | 1702 | - | 1368 |  |  |
| With own children under 18 yeors-........ | 433 | ¢ 674 | - | 855 | +675 | - | 557 | \%35 |  |
| Number of own children under 18 yeors --..- Morried-couple fomilies | 738 <br> 876 | 1163 1172 | - | 1471 1743 | 1190 1485 | - | 1017 1181 | 1347 1443 | $\begin{aligned} & 1732 \\ & 1734 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 306 | 515 | - | - 708 | 598 | - | 498 | 660 | 828 |
| Number of own children under 18 yeors | 529 | 914 | - | 1258 | 1083 | - | 920 | 1228 | 1572 |
| Wiremale householder, no husbond present - | 219 | 256 | - | 306 | 169 | - | 139 | 127 | 185 |
| With own children under 18 years-.------------1. | 112 | 130 | - | 126 | 67 | - | 53 | 63 | 87 |
| Number of own children under 18 years ...... | 189 | 208 | - | 183 | 95 | - | 88 | 100 | 141 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males 15 yeors and aver. | 1525 |  |  |  | 2310 | - | 1975 |  |  |
| Never married......--...........- | 453 | 791 | - | 816 | 628 | - | 542 | 532 | 785 |
| Now marred, excepl separoted ...-.-.-.-.-....- | 906 | 1229 | - | 1812 | 1528 | - |  | 1497 |  |
| Seporoted -.-.--------.........--- | 18 | 42 | - | 27 | 23 | - | 22 | 13 | 35 |
| Widowed. | 47 | 52 | - | 100 | 53 | - | 65 | 53 | 49 |
| Divorced. | 101 | 128 | - | 123 | 78 | - | 118 | 71 | 140 |
| Females 15 years and over. | 1928 | 2568 | - | 3675 | 2513 | - | 2009 | 2443 | 2953 |
| Never morried ---------...... | 440 | 751 |  | 915 | 582 | - | 377 | 498 | 672 |
| Now morried except seporoted | 908 | 1248 | - | 1806 | 1521 | - | 1224 | 1499 | 1787 |
| Separoted ---- .-......... | 59 | 54 | - | 56 | 36 | - | 27 | 4! | 37 |
| Widowed ............ | 328 | 293 | - | 642 | 239 | - | 242 | 286 | 249 |
|  | 193 | 222 |  | 256 | 135 | - | 139 | 119 | 208 |

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con
[For detinitions of terms ond meonangs of symbols see peat|

## Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Iroct 2161 Troct 2176 (pt $1 \quad$ lroct $281 \quad$ lroct 2201 (p)

## LAND AREA

Sovare I lamerer
Square mules.

## AGE

| Under 5 veors. 5 to 9 vears. $\qquad$ 10 to 14 vears 15 to 19 yeors 201024 years 251034 veors. 35 po 44 veors. $\$ 5$ to 54 vears. 55 10 64 veors. 65 to 74 vears. 75 to 84 verors. . |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

3 and 4 years
10 vears and over
18 vears and over
21 vears and over
60 veors and over
60 weors and over


## 10 to 14 verars.

15 to 19 veers.
25 to 34 veors.
35 10 44 vears.
45 10 54 vears.
65 to 74 vears.
85 years and over

## 3 and 4 vears

16 vears and over
21 wears and over
60 vears and over
02 vears and over
Medion age ..
HOUSEHOLD TTPE AND RELATIONSHIP

family trpe by presence of own children


## MARITAL STATUS



Now morned except secoroted
Sepor ored
Widowed
Onverced

```
Femoles }15\mathrm{ years and over
```

how marned eacepr seporarea
Sepor ored
Widowed
Widowed
Onorced


Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990
(Threshald and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitians of terms and meanings of symbals. see text

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Boston--Lowrence-5olem, MA--NH CMSA | Mossochusetts (pt.) | New Hompshire (pp.) | Solem--Gloucester. MA PM5A | Essex County (pt), MA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Totol | Beverly city | Oonvers COP |
| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All persons | 3708228 | 3416633 | 291595 | 257396 | 257396 | 37289 | 23735 |
| Under 5 yeors-- | 240144 | 216044 | 24100 | 16204 | 16204 | 2514 | 1421 |
| 5 to 9 years_... 10 to 14 yeors. | 215460 | 193632 | 21828 | 15096 | 15096 | 2188 | 1441 |
| 10 to 14 yeors. | 199287 | 179342 | 19945 | 13483 | 13483 | 1942 | 1269 |
| 15 to 19 yeors. 20 to 24 yeors | 236255 | 216867 | 19388 | 15085 | 15085 | 2506 | 1399 |
| 20 to 24 yeors- | 313886 | 294627 | 19259 | 17950 | 17950 | 2602 | 1585 |
| 25 to 34 yeors. | 705060 | 647039 | 58021 | 44354 | 44354 | 6927 | 4072 |
| 35 to 44 yeors. | 586619 | 534429 | 52190 | 41 845 | 41845 | 5892 | 3731 |
| 45 to 54 yeors. | 390597 | 358193 | 32404 | 28415 | 28415 | 3643 | 2661 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 326885 | 306147 | 20738 | 25755 | 25755 | 3407 | 2586 |
| 651074 yeors. | 274100 | 259953 | 14147 7 7 | 22171 | 22171 | 3140 | 2001 |
| 751084 yeors... | 162665 | 155310 | 7355 | 12669 | 12669 | 1868 | 1075 |
| 85 yeors ond over | 57270 | 55050 | 2220 | 4369 | 4369 | 660 | 494 |
| 3 and 4 years 16 veors and over | 94248 3013285 | 84 701 2791 521 | 9 92157 764 | 6443 209893 | $\begin{array}{r} 6443 \\ 209893 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1022 \\ 30237 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 598 \\ 19341 \end{array}$ |
| 18 years ond over | 2928314 | ${ }_{2} 714529$ | 213785 | 204232 | 204232 | 29397 | 18744 |
| 21 yeors ond over | 2755386 | 2552613 | 202773 | 193899 | 19389 | 27600 | 17933 |
| 60 years ond over | 657032 | 623760 | 33272 | 52246 | 52246 | 7375 | 4857 |
| 62 yeors ond over | 591733 | 562512 | 29221 | 47045 | 47045 | 6667 | 4333 |
| Medion ..... | 341 | 343 | 32.2 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 35.0 | 36.6 |
| Female | 1925 275 | 1777991 | 147284 | 135605 | 135605 | 19862 1 1 181 | 12528 |
| Under 5 yeors. 5 to 9 yeors | 117056 | 105138 | 11928 | 7983 | 7983 | 1241 |  |
| 5 to 9 yeors | 104970 | 94233 | 10737 | 7506 | 7506 | 1073 | 751 |
| 10 to 14 yeors. | 96935 | 87169 | 9766 | 6500 | 6500 | 971 | 636 |
| 15 to 19 yeors. | 116672 | 107207 | 9465 | 7659 | 7659 | 1389 | 661 |
| 20 to 24 yeors | 157898 | 148174 | 9724 | 9229 | 9229 | 1394 | 790 |
| 25 to 34 yeors. | 353558 | 324504 | 29054 | 22719 | 22719 | 3556 | 2049 |
| 35 to 44 yeors. | 298935 | 272672 184 | 26 15 154 7 | 21548 | 21548 | ${ }^{3} 1800$ | 1925 <br> 1 <br> 1 |
| 45 to 54 years.- | 200043 | 184299 | 15744 | 14721 | 14721 | 1889 | 1390 1 1 1 |
| 55 to 64 yeors.- 65 to 74 yeors.. | 171021 157018 | 160668 149119 108 | 10353 7899 | 13571 12600 | 13571 12600 | 1789 1813 | 1351 1122 |
| 75 to 84 yeors. | 107301 | 102599 | 4702 | 8218 | 8218 | 1223 | 724 |
| 85 years and over | 43858 | 42209 | 1649 | 3351 | 3351 | 524 | 412 |
| 3 and 4 years ... 16 yeors and over | 45637 1586743 | 40957 1473829 | 4680 112914 | $\begin{array}{r} 3156 \\ 112328 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3156 \\ 112328 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 511 \\ 16386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 316 \\ 10308 \end{array}$ |
| 18 yeors ond over - | 1545451 | 1436412 | 109039 | 109583 | 109583 | 15994 | 10021 |
| 21 years and over | 1458659 | 1355084 | 103575 | 104035 | 104035 | 14862 | 9621 |
| 60 yeors and over | 394737 | 375586 | 19151 | 31121 | 31121 | 4464 | 2933 |
| 62 yeors and over | 360378 | 343244 | 17134 | 28376 | 28376 | 4105 | 2658 |
| Medion -- | 35.5 | 35.7 | 32.6 | 37.7 | 377 | 359 | 381 |
| Mole | 1782953 | 1638642 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median oge | 32.8 | 32.9 | 318 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 340 | 351 |
| HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All persons | 3708228 | 3416633 | 291595 | 257396 | 257396 | 37289 | 23735 |
| In households -- | 3592672 | 3303234 | 289438 | 251351 | 251351 | 35866 | 22866 |
| Householder -- | 1406144 | 1301711 | 104433 | 100407 | 100407 | 14543 | 8717 |
| Fomily householder | 935100 | 856204 | 78896 | 68882 | 68882 | 9721 | 6353 |
| Nonfomily householder | 471044 | 445507 | 25537 | 31525 | 31525 | 4822 | 2364 |
| Living olone | 365733 | 346634 | 19099 | 25819 55 | 25819 | 3882 | 1965 |
| 5 pouse ---- | 747447 | 680050 | 67397 | 55986 | 55986 | 7701 | 5239 |
| Child --- | 1113578 | 1016883 | 96695 | 75642 | 75642 | 10762 | 7317 |
| 0 ther relotives | 136256 | 127223 | 9033 | 8975 | 8975 | 1215 | 831 |
| Nonrelatives -- | 189247 | 177367 | 11880 | 10341 | 10341 | 1645 | 762 |
| Institutionalized persons --.-.- | 48285 | 46815 | 1470 | 2971 | 2971 | 651 | 614 |
| Other persons in group quarters | 67271 | 66584 | 687 | 3074 | 3074 | 772 | 255 |
| Persons per househald --------- | 256 | 254 | 2.78 | 2.51 | 251 | 247 |  |
| Persons per fomily $\qquad$ Persans 65 years and over | 314 494035 | 314 $470 \quad 313$ | - 33720 | $\begin{array}{r}305 \\ 39209 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.05 39209 | 303 5668 | 311 3570 |
| In households ---------------- | 458790 | 436463 | 22327 | 36855 | 36855 | 5 240 | 3022 |
| Householder ----- | 311890 | 297716 | 14174 | 24983 | 24983 | 3585 | 1994 |
| Nonfomily householder | 151804 | 145649 | 6155 | 11926 | 11926 | 1792 | 878 |
| Living olone | 146609 | 140732 | 5877 | 11542 | 11542 | 1729 | 849 |
| Spouse -..- | 100280 | 94941 | 5339 | 8448 | 8448 | 1190 | 690 |
| Other relotives | 39977 | 37521 | 2456 | 2970 | 2970 | 397 | 293 |
| Nonrelatives ------------- | 6643 | ${ }^{6} 285$ | , 358 | 454 | 454 | 68 | 45 |
| Institutionalized persons ......... Other persons in group quorters. | 32789 2456 | 31588 2262 | 1201 194 | $\begin{array}{r}2118 \\ \hline 136\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2218 \\ \hline 136\end{array}$ | 416 12 | 524 24 |
| Other persons in group quarters .-... |  | 2262 |  | 136 |  | 12 | 24 |
| family type by Presence of Own children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fomilies .-.-------- | 935100 | 856204 | 78896 | 68882 |  |  |  |
| With own children under 18 yeors- | 409713 | 368516 | 41197 | 28781 | 28781 | 4178 | 2684 |
| Number of own children under 18 years | 734311 | 660454 | 73857 | 50121 | 50121 | 7304 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 682$ |
| Married-couple fomilies .-.- | 748132 | 680602 | 67530 | 56029 | 56029 | 7697 | 5248 |
| With own children under 18 yeors--..... | 334041 | 298676 | 35365 | 23330 | 23330 | 3211 | 2256 |
| Number of own children under 18 yeors --.....-- | 614491 143813 | 549736 | 64755 | 41793 | 41793 9 | 5795 1613 | 4055 |
| Femole householder, no husband present. | 143813 | 135536 | 8277 | 9993 | 9993 | 1613 | 838 |
| With own children under 18 years.. | 64078 | 59564 | 4514 | 4661 | 4661 | 841 | 356 |
| Number of own children under 18 yeors. | 102843 | 95674 | 7169 | 7211 | 7211 | 1328 | 530 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moles 15 years and over. ....n....... | 1447033 | 1336164 | 110869 | 98997 |  |  |  |
| Never morried -..-...-..... . . . . . . - -------- | 522490 | 492277 | 30213 | 30505 | 30505 | 4543 | 2787 5 5454 |
| Now married except separoted | 783893 | 714210 | 69883 | 58306 | 58306 | 8031 | 5454 |
| Seporated -- | 20993 | 19513 | 1480 | 1468 | 1468 | 228 | 119 |
| Widowed | 38981 | 37003 | 1978 | 2853 | 2853 | 431 | 297 |
|  | 80676 | 73161 | 7515 | 5865 | 5865 | 835 | 523 |
| Females 15 years ond over Never married | 1606304 | 1491451 | 114853 | 113616 | 113616 | 16577 | 10424 |
| Now morried except separoted | 4808121 | 410603 | 24399 69 518 | 298274 58274 | 29 58274 | ${ }^{4} 8029$ | 5458 |
| Seporoted ---....----..-. | 30377 | 28559 | 1818 | 2220 | 2220 | 347 | 162 |
| Widowed | 190705 | 181570 | 9135 | 14475 | 14475 | 2072 | 1393 |
| Oivarced. | 123236 | 113253 | 9983 | 9373 | 9373 | 1448 |  |

Toble 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990-Con.



Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990
[Threshald is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see texif
Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area


AGE
Salem, MA

## 239059

 All peUnder 5 yeors.-
5 to 9 yeors... Under 5 years.
5 to 9 yeors.-.
10 to 14 years
10 to 14 yeors.
15 to 19 yeors.
20 to 24 yeors
20 to 24 yeors
25 to 34 yeors
25 to 34 yeors
35 to 44 yeors.
45 to 54 yeors.
55 to 64 years.
55 to 64 years.
65 to 74 yeors.
75 io 84 years...
85 years and over
3 and 4 yeors
16 years ond over
18 years and over
18 years and over
21 years ond over
60 years ond over

Female
Under 5 years...
5 10 9 years_-.
10 to 14 years.

5109 yeors.-
10 to 14 years
15 to 19 years
20 to 24 yeors
35 to 44 yeors
45 to 54 years
55 to 64 yeors
65 to 74 years.
75 to 84 years--
85 years and over
3 and 4 years
16 years and aver
18 years and over
21 yeors and over
60 years and aver
62 years and over
$\qquad$


Median age .-
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP



## MARITAL STATUS



## Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

AGE

AGE


| 7542 | 7044 | 498 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 505 | 530 | 35 |
| 583 | 546 | 37 |
| 593 | 556 | 37 |
| 629 | 588 | 41 |
| 788 | 739 | 49 |
| 1886 | 1377 | 109 |
| 125 | 158 | 93 |
| 731 | 672 | 59 |
| 45 | 423 | 28 |
| 289 | 285 |  |
| 139 | 134 |  |
| 37 | 36 |  |
| 212 | 196 | 16 |
| 5703 | 5320 | 383 |
| 5459 | 5093 | 366 |
| 5019 | 4679 | 340 |
| 678 | 655 | 23 |
| 584 | 564 | 20 |
| 287 | 286 | 29.3 |
| 3806 | 3569 | 237 |
| 283 | 265 | 18 |
| 280 | 264 | 16 |
| 291 | 280 | 11 |
| 303 | 288 | 15 |
| 386 | 363 | 23 |
| 741 | 679 | 62 |
| 646 | 599 | 47 |
| 359 | 335 | 24 |
| 228 | 214 | 14 |
| 166 | 163 |  |
| 101 | 97 |  |
| 22 | 22 |  |
|  | 102 |  |
| 2908 | 2718 | 190 |
| 2785 | 2602 | 183 |
| 2569 | 2397 | 172 |
| 392 | 380 | 12 |
| 346 | 335 | 11 |
| 298 | 297 | 299 |
| 3736 | 3475 | 261 |
| 278 | 278 | 28.1 |

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE ANO RELAYIONSHIP




## FAMIIY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILOREN



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| - |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990
[theshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text|
Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area

| 8oston-Lowrence-Solem. MA-NH CMSA | Mossochusetts (pt.) | New Hampshire (pt.) | Salem-Glourester.MA PMSA | Essex County (pt.). MA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Potol | Peobody city | Solem city |

AGE
All persons
Under 5 veors-.-.
 5 to 9 yeors....
10 to 14 years.
15 to 19 years. 15 to 19 years
20 to 24 veors 35 to 44 vears
45 to 54 vears.
55 to 64 years.
55 to 64 yeors.
65 to 74 veors
75
75 to 84 yeors.
3 and 4 years
16 yeors ond over
18 years ond over
21 yeors ond over.
60 yeors and over.
62 yeors and over
Median ---....--
Femo
Under 5 vears.
5 to 9 years.
5 to 9 yeors.-.
10 to 14 vears.
10 to 14 vears
15 to 19 veors
20 to 24 vears
25 to 34 vears
$\qquad$ 35 to 44 veors
45 to 54 veors.
55 to 64 veors
$\qquad$ 55 to 64 vears
65 to 74 vears.
$\qquad$ 85 yeors ond aver

$$
3 \text { and } 4 \text { years }
$$

16 yeors ond over
18 years ond over
60 yeors and over
62 years ond over
Mole
Medion oge $\qquad$
household type and relationship


| fomilies |
| :---: |
| With own children under 18 veors |
| Number of own children under 18 |
| Morried-couple fomilies |
| With own children under 18 yeors. |
| Number of own children under 18 |
| Female householder, no |
| With own children under 18 yeors. |
| Number of own children under |



## MARITAL STATUS

Moles is years and over
Never morried -- .-.-.-.-----
Separoted
Widowed
Onvorced
femoles 15 years and over
Never morried
Now morried --.-...-...--
Seporored
Widowed
Oivoreed

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Boston low renct-Solem MA.NH CMSA | Massochuselts (pf) | New Homp: share (p) 1 | Solem Goucester. MA PMSA | Issex Countr (pt). MA |  |  |  | Peobody cily Essex County MA <br> Troct 2107 | Solem city tssex Counly. MA <br> Froct 2043 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | severty aty | A Mobody cily | Solem city |  |  |
| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 503 546 434 400 358 442 1066 698 294 148 69 42 6 | 5506 631 518 465 524 572 1140 726 459 232 143 71 25 | 5506 631 518 465 524 572 140 726 459 232 143 71 25 | 439 53 37 48 50 44 84 54 28 20 11 9 1 | 1346 142 121 99 133 152 254 177 135 72 29 26 6 | 2548 324 258 228 243 268 576 308 174 86 61 16 6 | 408 37 39 27 39 53 82 59 43 43 22 4 3 - | 1248 163 156 119 114 121 252 169 93 33 24 4 |
|  | 8396 132544 126135 113185 10157 8813 247 | 8188 129491 123 110 110 905 9984 88687 84.6 | 208 3053 2904 2980 173 146 25.7 | 222 3800 3813 3652 3251 341 295 25.3 | 222 3800 3613 3252 341 295 295 25.3 | 17 293 278 241 29 29 229 | 45 962 910 822 91 81 257 25 | 113 1693 1608 1440 122 104 240 | 12 299 283 256 14 10 25.8 28 | 61 780 741 673 42 37 22.9 |
| fomele | 96409 | 94263 | 2146 | 2866 | 2866 | 224 | 104 | 1320 | 219 | 648 |
| Under 5 S veers.- | 10870 9 | 10599 8827 | 271 206 | 304 267 | 304 267 | 23 20 | 75 67 | 152 129 192 | 16 25 | 76 83 83 |
| 10 10 14 veors. | 8320 | 8128 | 192 | 229 | 229 | 23 | 47 | 111 | 13 | 55 |
| 15019 veors. | 8726 | 8556 | 170 | 275 | 275 | 33 | 67 | 121 | 23 | 60 |
| 20 to 28 veers. | 11045 | 10846 | 199 | 306 | 306 | 28 | 82 | 137 | 35 | 53 |
| 251034 rears. | 20574 | 20072 | 502 | 585 | 585 | 37 | 133 | 297 | 43 | 136 |
|  | 12948 | 12332 6817 | 316 136 | 384 244 118 | 384 244 | 29 | 93 69 | 169 | 25 27 | 5 |
| 551064 veers. | 3963 | 3879 | 84 | 117 | 117 | 10 | 29 | 50 | 8 | 15 |
| 651074 veers. | 2577 | 2537 | 40 | 89 | 89 | 8 | 19 | 36 | 2 | 12 |
| 75 1084 years... | 1343 | $\begin{array}{r}1317 \\ \hline 353\end{array}$ | 26 | 50 16 | 50 | 3 | 21 | 14 | 2 |  |
| 85 vears and owe | 357 | 353 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | - |  |
| 3 and 4 veers. | 4128 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 024$ | 104 | 106 | 106 | 10 | 26 | 50 | 8 | 28 |
| 16 veers and over | 66649 | 65207 | 1442 | 2020 | 2020 | 152 | 506 | 905 | 162 | 417 |
| 18 21 | 63527 57155 | 62164 55887 | 1363 1268 | 1937 1728 | 1937 1728 | 146 117 | 486 437 | 8777 | 155 138 1 | 396 362 |
| 60 veors and ower. | 6052 | 5957 | 95 | 202 | 202 | 16 | 47 | 80 | 5 | 24 |
| 62 veers and over | 5321 | 5238 | 83 | 180 | 180 | 16 | 45 | 68 | 4 | 21 |
| Medion. | 251 | 25.1 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 21.6 | 25.7 | 25.3 | 24.5 | 247 |
| Melo | 96790 | 94433 | 2357 | 2640 | 2640 | 215 | 642 | 1228 | 189 | 600 |
| metion oge. | 242 | 242 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 22.8 | 26.9 | 22.0 |
| HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| in househoids perseers. | 193199 185280 | 188 180896 | 4503 4441 | $\begin{array}{ll}5506 \\ 5 & 253 \\ 5\end{array}$ | 5506 5 5 | 439 408 | 1346 1328 | 2548 <br> 2428 | 408 400 | 1248 1248 |
| Householder. | ${ }_{54} 806$ | 53 502 | 1304 | 1 625 | 1 1625 | 139 | + 338 | $\begin{array}{r}2488 \\ \hline 718 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 400 143 | 1248 329 |
| fomly househoider | 41318 | 40312 | 1006 | 1254 | 1254 | 108 | 328 | 575 | 107 | 290 |
| tontomily househoider | 13488 | 13190 | 298 | 371 | 371 | 31 | 108 | 143 | 36 | 39 |
| Linng olone | 8998 | 8805 | 193 | 267 | 267 | 24 | 88 | 89 | 28 | 28 |
| Spouse. | 21971 | 21162 | 809 | 709 | 709 | 56 | 203 | 225 | 44 | 87 |
| Ond......... | 74007 17 | 72301 | 1706 | 2114 | 2114 | 164 | 528 | 1026 | 150 | 568 |
| Other relotives | 17154 | 16877 | 277 | 425 | 425 | 27 | 89 | 257 | 36 | 166 |
| Morrelotves............- | 17342 | 16997 | 345 | 380 | 380 | 22 | 72 | 202 | 27 | 98 |
| instinutionolized persons -....... | 3058 4861 | 3041 4816 | 17 45 | 73 180 | 73 180 | 29 | +3 | 50 70 | $\overline{8}$ |  |
| Persons per household | 329 | 330 | 3.13 | 3.08 | 3.08 | 2.98 | 2.91 | 3.37 | 2.89 | 3.91 |
| Persons per formly. | 366 | 3.66 | 3.49 | 3.43 | 3.43 | 3.35 | 3.36 | 3.62 | 3.29 | 3.96 |
| Persees 65 yeers and over | 6981 | 6864 | 117 | 239 | 239 | 21 | 61 | 83 | 7 | 28 |
| in households .-... | 6791 4115 | 6676 | 115 | 235 | 235 | 21 | 61 | 83 | 7 | 28 |
| Householder Mi.......... | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 115 \\ 2 & 052\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 051 \\ 2 & 021\end{array}$ | 64 31 | 145 70 | 145 70 | 6 2 | 46 31 31 | 49 22 | 6 |  |
| L mmg done .-.... | 1960 | ${ }_{1}^{2} 931$ | 29 | 70 | 70 | 2 | 31 | 22 | 4 |  |
| Spouse -..... | 1028 | 1011 | 17 | 41 | 41 | 4 | 7 | 13 | - |  |
| Other relotives | 1428 | 1401 | 27 | 43 | 43 | 9 | 8 | 19 | 1 | 12 |
| Insirumionolized -....... | 220 145 | 213 144 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2 | - | 2 | - |  |
| Other persons in grove quorters... | 45 | 44 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| family type by presence of Own Children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41318 | 40312 | 1006 | 1254 | 1254 | 108 | 328 | 575 | 107 | 290 |
| With own cridren under 18 veors.-............. | 28004 | 27352 | -652 | 838 | 838 | 79 | 217 | 412 | 73 | 219 |
| Number of own cridren under 18 veors | 59618 | 58161 | 1457 | 1683 | 1683 | 146 | 389 | 834 | 110 | 454 |
| Marriodeovple famises ..... | 21280 | 20519 | 761 | 667 | 667 | 63 | 186 | 229 | 46 | 92 |
| With own chidren under 18 yeors.- | 13548 | 13047 | 501 | 404 | 404 | 42 | 108 | 155 | 26 | 69 |
| Number of own chidren under 18 veors. | 28236 | 27156 | 1080 | 835 | 835 | 66 | 217 | 316 | 44 | 149 |
| Win Fomple househalder, mo husbend proseant | 16264 | 16108 | 156 | 496 | 496 | 33 | 121 | 300 | 54 | 172 |
| Wirth own chidren under 18 veors-...... | 12761 | 12656 | 105 | 392 | 392 | 30 | 100 | 235 | 44 | 136 |
| Number of own cridren under 18 vears. | 28385 | 28100 | 285 | 778 | 778 | 67 | 159 | 479 | 64 | 275 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Melos 15 yeers and over. | 67521 | 65875 | 1646 | 1826 | 1826 | 143 | 469 | 810 | 140 | 376 |
| hever morned.................. | 33197 | 32814 | 583 | 801 | 801 | 53 | 197 | 406 | 58 | 192 |
| yow marmed except segaroted | 26824 | 25935 | 889 | 797 | 797 | 75 | 218 | 294 | 63 | 131 |
| Seproted--............-. | 2692 | 2646 | 46 | 77 | 77 | 4 | 17 | 46 | 9 | 25 |
| Wrowed | 731 | 720 | 11 | 25 | 25 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 1 |  |
| Dworced .-. | 4077 | 3960 | 117 | 126 | 126 | 10 | 27 | 54 | 9 |  |
| Females 15 yeers and over | 68186 | 66 709 | 1477 | 2066 | 2066 | 158 | 515 | 928 | 165 |  |
| vever morried | 26853 <br> 25 <br> 88 | 26464 | 389 | 733 794 7 | 733 | 67 58 | 163 | 367 287 | 61 54 | $\begin{aligned} & 172 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ |
| Now morred excep' segorcted Sepcroted -................ | 25589 5713 | 24 5 5660 | 850 53 | 794 170 | 794 170 | 58 11 | 218 48 | 287 93 | 54 23 | $\begin{array}{r} 129 \\ 58 \end{array}$ |
| Wrowed .-. | ${ }_{3} 583$ | 5660 3523 | 53 60 | 128 | 1728 128 | 5 | 48 | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Ororced --...-........ | 6448 | 6323 | 125 | 241 | 241 | 17 | 45 | 136 | 19 |  |

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


| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 8oston-Law-rence--Solem. MA-NH CMSA | Massochusetts (pt) | New Hamp. shire (pt.) | SolemGloucester. MA PMSA | Essex County (pt.), MA |  |  |  | Peobody city. Essex County. MA | Solem ciry. Essex County, MA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Totol | 8everly city | Peobody ciry | Solem city | Troct 2107 | Tract 2043 |
| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All persons | 3622312 | 3333706 | 288606 | 254346 | 254346 | 36984 | 44742 | 34348 | 3336 | 1802 |
| Under 5 veors...... | 231207 | 207479 | 23728 | 15869 | 15869 | 2479 | 2742 | 1997 | 245 | 101 |
| 5109 yeors. | 208055 | 186507 | 21548 | 14807 | 14807 | 2162 | 2572 | 1624 | 216 | 90 |
| 10 to 14 veors. | 192521 | 172832 | 19689 | 13225 | 13225 | 1910 | 2345 | 1433 | 176 | 49 |
| 15 to 19 veors. | 228942 | 209787 | 19155 | 14827 | 14827 | 2474 | 2801 | 1891 | 215 | 60 |
| 20 to 24 yeors. | 303681 | 284696 | 18985 | 17673 | 17673 | 2573 | 3088 | 3244 | 271 | 165 |
| 251034 yeors. | 685797 | 628460 | 57337 | 43750 | 43750 | 6870 | 7900 | 7309 | 743 | 485 |
| 35 to 44 veors. | 575118 | 523396 | 51722 | 41445 | 41445 | 5855 | 6673 | 5061 | 467 | 250 |
| 45 to 54 yeors. | 384263 | 352064 | 32199 | 28133 | 28133 | 3621 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 135$ | 3094 | 311 | 118 |
| 55 to 64 yeors. | 323038 | 302419 | 20619 | 25600 | 25600 | 3 389 3 | 5125 | 3039 | 297 | 141 |
| 75 7584 yeors. | 161238 | 153919 | 14319 | 22612 12612 | 12612 | 1860 | 1900 | 2027 | 116 | 157 137 |
| 85 yeors ond over | 56868 | 54654 | 2214 | 4349 | 4349 | 659 | 600 | 561 | 34 | 49 |
| 3 ond 4 yeors .- | 90931 2951 | + 81526 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline 1905 \\ \hline 738\end{array}$ | 6 <br> 6720 <br> 2079 | 6 <br> 0720 <br> 779 | 1011 | 1 364 3689 | 755 29008 | 999 | 41 1549 |
| 16 yeors ond over | 2951780 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 732042$ | 219738 | 207779 | 207779 | 30031 | 36589 | 29008 | 2652 2565 | 1549 1528 1 |
| 21 21 yeors ond over | 2869348 2701950 | 2600976 29076 | 200974 | 202209 192039 | 202209 | 29 27424 | 35 33 923 | 28400 26 734 | 2565 | 1528 1484 |
| 60 yeors ond over | -650965 | -617839 | 33126 | 51985 | 51985 | 7350 | 9173 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 550 | 428 |
| 62 years ond over | 586358 | 557260 | 29098 | 46815 | 46815 | 6646 | 8119 | 6661 | 485 | 398 |
| Medion .- | 344 | 346 | 323 | 366 | 36.6 | 35.0 | 36.5 | 34.5 | 31.9 | 33.6 |
| Femole | 1882689 | 1736847 | 145842 | 134004 | 134004 | 19706 | 23258 | 18540 | 1716 | 1003 |
| Under 5 years.- | 112687 | 100936 | 11751 | 7816 | 7816 | 1227 | 1373 | 993 | 131 | 52 |
| 5 to 9 yeors.- | 101432 | 90832 | 10600 | 7360 | 7360 | 1060 | 1274 | 795 | 103 | 42 |
| 10 to 14 yeors. | 93552 | 83912 | 9640 | 6368 | 6368 | 953 | 1083 | 712 | 78 | 25 |
| 15 to 19 yeors. | 113153 | 103797 | 9356 | 7530 | 7530 | 1367 | 1265 | 1003 | 110 | 32 |
| 20 to 24 yeors. | 152981 | 143391 | 9590 | 9078 | 9078 | 1377 | 1532 | 1805 | 136 | 91 |
| 25 to 34 yeors | 344384 | 315654 | 28730 | 22401 | 22401 | 3529 | 3969 | 3740 | 374 | 266 |
| 35 to 44 yeors. | 293197 | 267150 | 26047 | 21336 | 21336 | 2981 | 3400 | 2585 | 234 | 133 |
| 45 to 54 yeors. | 196806 | 181156 | 15650 | 14571 | 14571 | 1881 | 2681 | 1648 | 166 | 55 |
| 55 to 64 years.- | 168979 | 158693 | 10286 | 13499 | 13499 | 1781 | 2729 | 1655 | 152 | 79 |
| 65 to 74 veors | 155530 | 147663 | 7867 | 12529 | 12529 | 1807 | 2269 | 1854 | 132 | 89 |
| 75 to 84 yeors | 106398 | 101718 | 4680 | 8178 | 8178 | 1220 | 1225 | 1323 | 75 | 101 |
| 85 years ond over | 43590 | 41945 | 1645 | 3338 | 3338 | 523 | 458 | 427 | 25 | 38 |
| 3 ond 4 yeors .-. 16 yeors ond over | 44012 1556087 | 39400 1444144 | 4612 111943 | r 111194 1196 | $\begin{array}{r} 3104 \\ 111196 \end{array}$ | 506 16279 | 523 19 | 383 15906 | $\begin{array}{r}51 \\ 1382 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21 876 |
| 16 yeors ond over | 1556087 1516010 | 1444144 1407896 | 111943 108114 | 111 108 108 496 | 11196 108491 | 16279 15892 | 19285 18744 | 15906 15615 | 13382 | 885 |
| 21 yeors ond over | 1431909 | 1329201 | 102708 | 103034 | 103034 | 14776 | 17980 | 14650 | 1266 | 841 |
| 60 yeors ond over | 391147 | 372076 | 19071 | 30965 | 30965 | 4450 | 5342 | 4515 | 306 | 275 |
| 62 yeors ond over | 357142 | 340078 | 17064 | 28235 | 28235 | 4091 | 4773 | 4178 | 275 | 259 |
| Medion --------- | 35.7 | 360 | 327 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 359 | 38.1 | 35.7 | 328 | 345 |
| Mole | 1739623 | 1596859 | 142764 | 120342 | 120342 | 17278 | 21484 | 15808 | 1620 | 799 |
| Medion oge | 331 | 332 | 319 | 35.3 | 353 | 34.0 | 35.0 | 33.2 | 30.9 | 328 |
| HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All persons | 3622312 | 3333706 | 288606 | 254346 | 254346 | 36984 | 44742 | 34348 | 3336 | 1802 |
| In households. | 3510184 1 | 3223705 | 286479 | 248391 | 248391 | 35575 | 44302 | 33443 | 3329 | 1766 |
| Householder | 1380431 | 1276875 | 103556 | 99442 | 99442 | 14441 | 16850 | 14724 | 1320 | 926 |
| Fomily householder | 917026 | 838796 | 78230 | 68181 | 68181 | 9643 | 12397 | 8627 | 870 | 394 |
| Nontomily househol | 463405 | 438079 | 25326 | 31261 | 31261 | 4798 | 4453 | 6097 | 450 | 532 |
| Living olone | 360660 | 341702 | 18958 | 25614 | 25614 | 3865 | 3804 | 4823 | 384 | 424 |
| Spouse - | 735745 | 668922 | 66823 | 55508 | 55508 | 7656 | 10114 | 6509 | 649 | 255 |
| Child -- | 1083497 | 987946 | 95551 | 74499 | 74499 | 10647 | 14204 | 8701 | 1110 | 363 |
| Other relotives | 129471 | 120609 | 8862 | 8781 | 8781 | 1196 | 1862 | 1310 | 133 | 60 |
| Nonrelotives - | 181040 | 169353 | 11687 | 10161 | 10161 | 1635 | 1272 | 2199 | 117 | 162 |
| Institutionolized persons | 47342 | 45874 | 1468 | 2951 | 2951 | 651 | 399 | 221 | 6 | 26 |
| Other persons in group quarters | 64786 | 64127 | 659 | 3004 | 3004 | 758 | 41 | 684 | 1 | 10 |
| Persons per household | 255 | 253 | 277 | 251 | 2.51 | 2.47 | 2.64 | 2.28 | 2.52 | 1.89 |
| Persons per fomily .-.. | 314 | 313 | 320 | 304 | 3.04 | 3.03 | 3.12 | 292 | 3.16 395 | 2.69 3 |
| Persons 65 yoors ond over | 489690 | 466066 | 23624 | 39017 | 39017 | 5651 | 6561 | 5656 | 395 | 343 |
| In households .-. | 454579 | 432348 | 22231 | 36666 | 36866 | 5223 | 6203 | 5548 | 390 | 316 |
| Householder --.------- | 309202 | 295086 | 14116 | 24859 | 24859 | 3579 | 4137 | 3925 | 284 | 251 |
| Nonfomily householder | 150375 | 144248 | 6127 | 11865 | 11865 | 1790 | 1862 | 2050 | 147 | 168 |
| Living olone | 145238 | 139387 | 5851 | 11481 | 11481 | 1727 | 1812 | 2000 | 144 | 164 |
| Spouse -- | 99586 | 94262 | 5324 | 8411 | 8411 | 1186 | 1396 | 1147 | 66 | 39 |
| Other relotives | 39259 | 36823 | 2436 | 2945 | 2945 | 391 | 588 | 419 | 34 | 22 |
| Nonrelotives | 6532 | 6177 | 355 | 451 | 451 | 67 | 82 | 57 |  | 4 |
| Institutionolized persons | 32685 | 31485 | 1200 | 2215 | 2215 | 416 | 356 | 102 | 5 | 26 |
| Other persons in group quorters . | 2426 | 2233 | 193 | 136 | 136 | 12 | , | 6 | - |  |
| family type by presence of own children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Womilies -...........- | 917026 | 838796 | 78230 | 68181 | 68181 | 9643 | 12397 |  | 870 | 394 |
| With own children under 18 yeors- | 398685 | 357901 | 40784 | 28352 | 28352 | 4126 | 5049 | 3295 | 431 | 146 |
| Number of own children under 18 vears | 710229 | 637347 | 72882 | 49200 | 49200 | 7203 | 8674 | 5582 | 733 | 263 |
| Morried-couple fomilies | 737054 | 670049 | 67005 | 55596 | 55596 | 7651 | 10136 | 6514 | 646 | 252 |
| With own children under 18 yeors- | 327630 | 292597 | 35033 | 23094 | 23094 | 3183 | 4237 | 2410 | 326 | 80 |
| Number of own children under 18 yeors | 600734 | 536737 | 63997 | 41 271 | 41271 | 5743 | 7432 | 4231 | 571 | 150 |
| Femole householder, no husbond present. | 138389 | 130199 | 8190 | 9775 | 9775 | 1589 | 1746 | 1644 | 183 | 118 |
| With own children under 18 yeors.- | 60061 | 55602 | 4459 | 4488 | 4488 | 820 | 695 | 759 | 97 | 63 |
| Number of own children under 18 yeors. | 93627 | 86624 | 7003 | 6849 | 6849 | 1283 | 1075 | 1172 | 151 | 110 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males 15 years and over. | 1415511 | 1305721 | 109790 | 97985 | 97985 | 13967 | 17555 | 13254 |  |  |
| Never morried.....-.............. | 507551 | 477708 | 29843 | 30095 | 30095 | 4506 | 5246 | 4937 | 486 | 306 |
| Now morried. except seporated | 770456 | 701367 | 69089 | 57821 | 57821 | 7978 | 10814 | 6755 | 671 | 257 |
| Separated.. | 20056 | 18600 | 1456 | 1438 | 1438 | 226 | 265 | 248 | 27 | 20 |
| Widowed | 38593 | 36620 | 1973 | 2835 | 2835 | 430 | 477 | 390 | 24 | 29 |
| Oworced. | 78855 | 71426 | 7429 | 5796 | 5796 | 827 | 953 | 924 | 87 | 66 |
| Femoles 15 years and over | 1575018 | 1461167 | 113851 | 112460 | 112460 | 16466 | 19528 | 16040 | 1404 | 884 |
| Never morried... | 470404 | 446246 | 24158 | 28907 | 28907 | 4638 | 4590 | 5194 | 410 | 343 |
| Now morried except seporoted | 767001 | 698089 | 68912 | 57771 | 57771 | 7986 | 10583 | 6792 | 676 | 267 |
| Separoted.- | 28461 | $26 \quad 671$ | 1790 | 2148 | 2148 | 341 | 377 | 383 | 32 | 23 |
| Widowed | 188654 | 179568 | 9086 | 14377 | 14377 | 2068 | 2561 | 2230 | 159 | 160 |
| Oworced. | 120498 | 110593 | 9905 | 9257 | 9257 | 1433 | 1417 | 1441 | 127 | 91 |


| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 8ostan-Low rence Solem. MA-NH CMSA | Mossochusetts (pt) | New Homp. shive (pt) | Solem Gloucester. MA PMSA | Essex County ( pt ), Ma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Totah for soit trocts/8kA in Essex County MA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Totol | Beverly cily | Oonvers CDP | Gloucester city | Morbieheod COP | Peobody uty | Solem city | swompleolt COP | Troct 2021 | Iract 203) |
| RACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whte All persons | 4171643 3708228 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 871990 \\ 3 & 416633\end{array}$ | 299653 | 254356 | 264356 <br> 257 | 38  <br> 87  <br> 37 195 | 24174 23 | 28716 | 19971 | 47039 | 38091 | 13650 | 7821 | 6809 |
| Block | 239059 | 236411 | 2648 | 2448 | 2448 | 328 | 124 | 68 | 81 | - 450 | 1517 1017 | 13459 | 7693 | 6687 |
| Americon Indion, Eshumo or Aleut | 7542 | 7044 | 498 | 305 | 305 | 50 | 6 | 27 | 13 | 21 | 106 | 13 | ${ }_{4}$ | 32 |
| Amercon Indion .-. | 7261 | 6173 | 488 | 295 | 295 | 48 | 6 | 22 | 13 | 20 | 106 | 13 | 4 | 2 |
| Eskimo .-.... | 145 | 136 135 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | - | 5 |  | 1 | - | - |  |  |
| Aleut -1...-...... | 136 12105 | 117863 | 3542 | $234{ }^{5}$ | 2347 | 388 | 241 | 75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asion or Pocatic Istonder | 120495 | 116996 | 3499 | ${ }_{2} 281$ | ${ }_{2} 281$ | 378 | 234 | 76 | 163 | 509 496 | 522 | 79 | 50 | 79 73 |
| Chinese - | 49174 | 48237 | 937 | 627 | 627 | 83 | 73 | 13 | 41 | 170 | 123 | 27 | 18 | 23 |
| Fupino | 5077 | 4809 | 268 | 211 | 211 | 29 | 22 | 7 | 16 | 30 | 90 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| Soponese | 7483 | 7239 | 244 | 278 | 278 | 72 | 19 | 23 | 24 | 46 | 33 | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| Asson Indion | 16549 | 15565 | 984 | 331 | 331 | 43 | 37 | 5 | 35 | 92 | 53 | 12 | 2 | 17 |
| Koreon ... Vietomese | 119274 | $\begin{array}{r}8763 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 511 | 371 237 | 371 237 | 52 26 | 47 26 | 13 | 32 | 91 20 | 32 135 | 10 | $1{ }^{9}$ | 12 |
| Vietnomese | 11988 | 11956 | 32 | 64 | 64 | 37 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 135 3 | 11 | 10 | - |
| Hmong - | 51 | 51 | - | 21 | 1 | 10 | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |
| Lootion | 2670 | 2650 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 10 | $\overline{5}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | - | 4 | 6 | - | - | - |
| Thon --....- | 5393 | 5136 | +159 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 5 5 | 9 | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ | 13 8 | 1 | $\overline{9}$ |  | - |
| Pocitic islonder | 910 | 867 | 43 | 66 | 66 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 21 | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| Howomon. | 322 | 295 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | 6 | - |  |  |
| Samoon | 160 | 152 | 8 | 21 | 21 | - | 3 | - | 6 | 10 | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| Guomonion ---.-...- | 313 115 | 306 114 | 7 | 18 | 18 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | - |  | - |
| Other roce ----------- | 95409 | 94039 | 1370 | 1860 | 1860 | 140 | 68 | 38 | 44 | 414 | 1036 | 34 | 18 | 9 |
| HISPANIC ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All persons | 4171643 | 3871990 | 299653 | 264356 | 264356 | 38195 | 24174 | 28716 | 19971 | 47039 | 38091 |  | 7821 | - 800 |
| Hisponic origin (of ony roce) | 193199 | 188696 | 4503 | 5506 | 5506 | 439 | 259 | 272 | 160 | 1346 | 2548 | 135 | 76 |  |
| Puerto Rcan Cubon...-- | 78774 6797 | 7735 6580 | 1423 217 | 1094 | 1094 133 | 131 13 | 11 | 35 14 | 23 8 | 214 37 | 592 30 | 10 4 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Other Hisponic | 97559 | 95540 | 2019 | 3940 | 3940 | 253 | 195 | 175 | 98 | 1032 | 1870 | 105 | os | 13 |
| Not of Hisponic origin | 3978444 | 3683294 | 295150 | 258850 | 258850 | 37756 | 23915 | 28444 | 19811 | 45693 | 35543 | 13515 | 7745 | 6788 |
| RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All persoms - | 4171643 | 3871990 | 299653 | 264356 | 264356 | 38195 | 24174 | 28716 | 19971 | 47039 | 38091 | 13650 | 7821 | 6809 |
| White -.-.-...-.-.- | 3708228 | 3416633 | 291595 | 257396 | 257396 | 37289 |  |  |  | 45525 | 35410 |  | 7693 | 6887 |
| Hisponic origin --.-- | 85916 | - 829297 | 2989 288606 | 3050 254346 | 3 050 2546 | - 305 | 23 177 | 235 28 | 126 19534 | 783 | 1062 34348 | 100 1359 | \% 54 | 18 |
| Not of hispons ongin | 3622 23959 | 3 236411 | 288606 2648 | 254346 2448 | 254346 2448 | 36984 328 | 23 124 | 28 66 | 19 ${ }^{131}$ | 44 570 | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 1017 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 13359 65 | 86 | 689 32 |
| Hisponic orgin | 21011 | 20769 | 242 | 666 | 666 | 24 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 161 | 453 | 6 | 5 |  |
| Not of Hisponk origin. | 218048 | 215642 | 2406 | 1782 | 1782 | 304 | 112 | 65 | 80 | 409 | 564 | 59 | 51 | 32 |
| Americon Indion, Eskmo. or Aleut | 7542 | 7044 | 498 | 305 | 305 | 50 | 6 | 27 | 13 | 21 | 106 | 13 | 4 | 2 |
| Hisponik origin ......- | 1244 | 1216 | 28 | 56 | 56 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 43 |  | - |  |
| Not of Hisponic origin -- | 6298 | 5828 | 470 | 249 | 249 | 49 | 41 | 25 | 10 | 20 | 63 | 13 | 5 | 2 |
| Asion or Pociticislinder.. | 121405 | 117863 | 3542 | 2347 | 2347 | 388 | 241 | 77 | 173 | 509 | 522 | 79 | 50 | 79 |
| Hisponic orgin ..... | ${ }^{2} 397$ | 112370 | + 27 |  | 43 | 385 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{6}$ |  |  | 58 | 14 | 2 | 8 |  |
| Not of Hisponic origin Other roce -.....-- | $\begin{array}{r}119 \\ 95 \\ \hline 909\end{array}$ | 115493 94039 | 3515 1370 | 2304 1880 1 | 2304 1860 | 385 140 | 235 68 | 73 38 | 172 44 | 501 414 | 508 1036 | 77 <br> 34 | 48 18 | 79 |
| Hisponic origin | 82631 | 81414 | 1217 | 1691 | 1691 | 106 | 62 | 30 | 29 | 393 | 976 | 27 | 15 | 3 |
| Not of Hisponic ongin. | 12778 | 12625 | 153 | 169 | 169 | 34 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 21 | 60 | 7 | 3 |  |





| ¢ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ |  |  |  |
| N | $\underset{\infty}{\circ} \stackrel{0}{\infty}$ | $\underset{\infty}{\circ}$ |  |
| ¢ |  |  |  nin in |
| H |  | س్ల్లు |  <br> mの m |
| $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\mathrm{D}} \\ & \overline{\mathrm{~b}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  <br> $\infty \infty$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { N} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{t} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |




IC ORIGIN
All persons
HISP

 $\square$ CE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN Cubon -...........
Other Hisponic
Not of Hisponik origin
RACE AND HISPA
White -..........
Hhisponic orign
Not of Hisponic on
Block ..........
Hisponk orronn




Chinese ......-
Filipino

Aponese
Joponese
Asion Indion
Koreon
Vietnomese

|  |
| :---: |

14


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| জ్రભinnne |  $\cdots \circ$ |
|  |  |
|  |  <br> mm m |

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

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990-Con
[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols. see fext]

| Census Troct or Block Numbering Area | Probody city, Essex County, MA-Con |  |  |  |  | Solom city. Essea County ma |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Iract 2105 | Iract 2106 | Iroct 2107 | Hoct 2108 | Iract 2109 | Hoct 2021 (0t) | Froct 2031 (pt) | Hoct 2032 (pt) | Froct 2041 (pt) | Irox 2042 | Proct 2043 |
| RaCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White -..-.......- | 5248 5190 | 4 3 3 | 3819 3 3 | 4109 3849 | 3878 38802 | - | = | - | 8496 | 4702 | 3159 |
| Block ..... | 23 | 6 | 115 | 73 | 45 | - | - | - | 178 | 132 | 2251 312 |
| Americon Indion. Eshimo. or Aleut | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 18 | 8 |  |
| Americon Indion | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 18 | 8 | 40 |
| Eskrmo ........ | - | - |  |  | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Asion or Pocific islander | 20 | 26 | $3{ }^{-}$ | 37 | $\overline{10}$ | - | = | - | 86 | 42 | 2 |
| Assion ............. | 20 | 19 | 34 | 34 | 10 | - | - | - | 83 | 41 | 42 37 |
| Chinese | 1 | 5 | 19 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 16 | 10 | 97 |
| Filipino | 2 | 6 | $\overline{9}$ | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |  |
| loponese | $\overline{4}$ | 4 | 9 | 8 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| Koreon -- | 11 | - | 2 | 11 | 3 |  | - | - | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Vietnomese. | 2 | $?$ | - | 5 | - |  | - | - | 54 | 10 | 20 |
| Combodion. | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Hmong --.-.-.... Lootion | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\overline{1}$ | - | - |
| That .-. | - | - | - | 2 | - |  |  |  | - | - |  |
| Other Asion | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |  | 12 |  |
| Poritic islondet | - | 7 | - | 3 | - |  | - | - | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Howelion-.- | - | 7 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |  |
| Somoan ... Guomomon | - | 7 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Oiher Pocific Isionder .-.-.- | 15 | 19 | 39 | 49 | - |  | - | - | 2 |  |  |
| Other roce .-.-.-............- | 15 | 19 | 139 | 149 | 20 | - | - | - | 122 | 63 | 514 |
| hispanic origin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All persons . | 5248 | 4022 | 3819 | 4109 | 3878 | - | - | - | 8496 | 4702 | 3159 |
| Hispont orrgin (of ony roce) Mexicon | 5 | 70 2 | $\begin{array}{r}408 \\ 11 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 386 5 | 119 5 | - | - | - | 240 3 | 282 5 | 1248 16 |
| Puerto Rion | 10 | 20 | 62 | 46 | 17 | - | - | - | 59 | 61 | 262 |
| Cubon -......... | 40 | 4 | 7 | 3 ${ }^{3}$ | 6 | - | - | - | 9 | 1 |  |
| Other Hisponac. | - $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ \hline 197\end{array}$ | ${ }^{48}$ | 328 | 332 | 3759 | - | - | - | 169 | 215 | 968 |
| Nol of Hisconic orrgin - | 5197 | 3952 | 3411 | 3723 | 3759 | - | - | - | 8256 | 4420 | 1911 |
| RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5248 5190 | 4 3 3 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4 3 3 849 | 3878 38802 | - | - | - | 8 8 8 092 | 4702 4457 | $\begin{array}{ll}3159 \\ 2 & 251\end{array}$ |
| Hisponic orig | 35 | 51 | 193 | 179 | 88 | = | - |  | 8 | 4.515 | 2251 |
| Not of Hisponic origin | 5155 | 3918 | 3336 | 3670 | 3714 | - | - | - | 7975 | 4308 | 1802 |
| 8lock ....-..........- | 23 | 6 | 115 | 73 | 45 | - | - | - | 178 | -132 | 312 |
| Hisponic origin .-..- | 1 | - | 78 | 56 | 15 | - | - | - | 14 | 69 | 258 |
| Yot of Hisponic origin ......... | 22 | 6 | 37 | 17 | 30 | - | - | - | 164 | 63 | 54 |
| Amencon Indion. Estumo, or Aleut.- | - | ? | ? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 18 | 8 |  |
| Risponic ortign ................ | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 7 | 32 |
| Not of Hisponk onigm ............. | 20 | 26 | 34 | 37 | 10 | - | - | - | 86 | 42 | 42 |
| Hisponik origm .... | 19 |  | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6 |
| Not of Hisponic origin - | 19 | 26 | 34 | 33 | 9 | - | - | - | 86 | 39 | 36 |
| Other roce .......... | 15 | 19 | 139 | 149 | 20 | - | - | - | 122 | 63 | 514 |
| Hisponic origin -...... Not of Hisconic ongin | 14 | 19 | 137 2 | 147 2 | 15 5 | - | - | - | 103 19 | 60 3 | 11 103 |




Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990
[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boston-Low- } \\ & \text { rence-Solem. } \\ & M A-N H C M 5 A \end{aligned}$ | Mossochusettrs (pt.) | New Hompshire ( pt ) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Solem.-. } \\ & \text { Gloucester. } \\ & \text { MA PMSA } \end{aligned}$ | Essex County 'pt, MA |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Totol | Beverly city | Oonvers COP | Gloucester ciry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Marblehend } \\ \text { COP } \end{gathered}$ | Peobody city |
| All housing units- | 1650710 | 1535199 | 115511 | 110138 | 110138 | 15652 | 9119 | 13125 | 8736 | 18240 |
| tenure by race and hispanic origin of HOUSEHOLDER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing unirs --.------ | 154004 | 1440078 | 106926 | 102326 | 102326 | 14796 | 8813 | 11579 | 8225 | 17556 |
| Owner-occepied housing unts ----------i- | 909113 588 | 832085 57.8 | $77028$ | 66030 64.5 | 66 640 630 | 8717 58.9 | 6563 74.5 | 6687 578 | 5908 718 | 12351 704 |
| Whire ---- | 870814 | 795063 | 75751 | 65441 | 65441 | 8653 | 6506 | 6670 | 5854 | 12168 |
|  | 20176 | 19774 | 402 | 184 | 184 | 23 | 9 |  | 17 | 69 |
| Americon Indion. Eskimo. or Aleut |  | 796 | 71 | 42 | 42 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Asion or Pocific Islonder -------- | 13557 | $\begin{array}{r}12857 \\ \hline 3595\end{array}$ | 700 | 309 54 | 309 | ${ }_{5}^{28}$ | 44 | 5 | 33 | 85 |
| Other roce ---------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 25 |
| Hisponic origin (of ony roce) - | 10621 | 10085 | ${ }^{536}$ | 418 | 418 | 50 | 32 | 49 | 23 | 125 |
| White, not of hisponct origin_- | 863987 637891 | 788 607999 | 75328 | 65 082 | 65082 | 8610 | 6477 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 623$ | 5833 | 12066 5205 |
| White ------------- | 535330 | 506648 | 28682 | 34966 | 34966 | 5890 | 2211 | 4857 | 2280 | 4946 |
|  | 59174 | 58653 | 521 | 545 | 545 | 81 |  | 15 | 12 | 101 |
| Americon Indion Eskimo, or Aleut | 1690 | 1581 | 109 | 70 | 70 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Asion or Pocific Islonder ------- | 19987 | 19666 | 321 265 | 294 | 294 | 62 30 | 21 | 10 | 13 | 46 105 |
| Other roce ------------- |  |  | 265 |  | 421 | 30 |  | 6 |  |  |
| Hisponic origin (of ony roce)... White, not of Hisponic origin_ | 44185 516444 | $\begin{array}{rl} 43 & 417 \\ 488 \\ 416 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 768 \\ 28 \\ 288 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1207 \\ 34360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1207 \\ 34360 \end{array}$ | 89 5831 | - 2196 | 48 4814 | 2 225 | 311 4784 |
| vacancy status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vocont housing units | 103700 | 95121 | 8585 | 7812 | 7812 | 856 | 306 | 1546 | 511 | 684 |
| For sole only-- | 14542 | 12773 | 1769 | 1006 | 1006 | 90 | 61 | 138 | 97 | 116 |
| For rent --.---.-.-.----id Rented or sold, not ocupied | 46992 8299 8 | 43824 7803 | 3168 | 2852 | 2852 | 479 | 100 58 | 360 | 163 | 341 |
| For seosonol. recreotionol, or occosionol use | 17542 | 15228 | 2314 | 2383 | 2383 | 63 | 26 | 824 | 139 | 34 |
| For migront workers --------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other vocont Boorded up $\qquad$ | 16317 1 1728 | 15434 1700 | 883 28 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 1055 \\ 58 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1055 \\ 58 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 126 2 | ${ }^{64}$ | 167 38 | 78 <br> 1 | 18 |
| ROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 room- | 32527 | 31792 | 735 | 1425 | 1425 | 150 | 40 | 172 | 51 | 190 |
| ${ }_{2}$ r rooms | 76438 183 | 73795 174677 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 8643$ | 4019 | 4019 |  | ${ }_{790} 22$ | 594 | ${ }_{577}^{289}$ |  |
| 4 3 rooms -- | 183261 270 | 174 <br> 247 <br> 976 | - ${ }^{2} 5884$ | 10676 17648 | 10676 17 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 590$ | 1790 1265 | 14488 2415 | 1056 | 3091 |
| 5 rooms. | 305011 | 282510 | 22501 | 19693 | 19693 | 2681 | 1447 | 2679 | 1111 | 3454 |
| 6 'roms | 288103 | 267572 | 20531 | 20332 | 20332 | 3040 | 855 | 2359 | 1490 | 3615 |
| 7 rooms -- | 206322 | 189335 | 16987 | 15490 | 15490 | 2136 | 636 | 1447 | 1636 |  |
| ${ }^{8}$ M or more rooms --.--- | - 288952 | 267 502 5 | 21350 | 20855 | 20855 | 2364 | 1863 | 2011 | 2526 | 3090 |
| Medion, oll housing units | 5.4 | 5.3 5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 54 55 5 | 59 | 52 | 64 63 | 5.7 5 |
| Medion, occupied housing units. | 54 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 55 | 6.0 | 52 | 64 | 5.7 |
| medion, owner-occupied housing units- | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 65 | 65 | 64 | 6.5 | 62 | 70 | 63 |
| Medion, renter-occupied housing units -- | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 4.0 | 41 | 3.9 |
| UNITS IN STRUCTURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. detoched | 767829 | 698781 | 69048 | 60428 | 60428 | 7930 | 5734 | 6792 | 5908 |  |
| 1 , otloched |  |  | 8128 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 174$ | [4.474 | 405 |  | 35 | 427 | 772 |
| 3 or 4 | ${ }_{191} 1931$ | ${ }_{186} 2045859$ | 5106 | 11689 | 11689 | 1836 | 553 | ${ }_{1} 1891$ | ${ }_{882}$ | + 515 |
|  | 105214 | 100486 | 4728 | 6184 | 6184 | 1158 | 541 | 624 | 318 | 875 |
| 10 1019 - | 97886 | 91965 | 5861 | 3986 | 3986 | 994 | 302 303 | 334 509 | 188 | 737 |
| 50 or more | 87960 | ${ }_{85} 803$ | 1 | 3703 3 3 314 | 3703 3314 | 848 507 | 353 | 509 243 | 43 | 755 |
| Mobile home or troiler | 15229 | 9627 | 5602 | ${ }_{1} 1233$ | 1233 | 6 | 248 | 47 |  | 881 |
| Other - | 17987 | 17008 | 979 | 1780 | 1780 | 213 | 104 | 175 | 102 | 185 |
| Ocrupied housing units | 1547004 | 1440078 | 106926 | 102326 | 102326 | 14796 | 8813 | 11579 | 8225 | 17556 |
| PERSONS IN UNIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 person-... | 396061 | 376516 | 19545 | 26135 |  | 3947 |  |  | 2153 |  |
| ${ }_{3}^{2}$ perisons --- | 473535 271776 | 440 250 8020 | 33515 <br> 20 <br> 074 | 263504 33 18 315 | 33504 18315 15 | 4823 2862 | 2827 1640 | 3 3 2 2 021 | 2916 1434 | 5438 <br> 3429 |
| 4 persons. | 240885 | 219632 | 21253 | 15652 | 15652 | 2169 | 1493 | 1567 | 1207 | 3036 |
| 5 persons --.-- | 107 772 | 99460 | 8356 | 6244 | 6244 | 875 | 631 | 697 | 403 | 1225 |
| 6 or more persons -- | 56975 | 53692 | 3283 | 2476 | 2476 | 320 | 249 | 300 | 112 |  |
| Merion, occuped housing units--- | 2.30 | 2.28 | 2, 272 | 225 | 2.25 | ${ }_{2}^{2.22}$ | 236 | 2188 | 217 235 | 239 268 |
| Medion, renter.occupuied housing units --- | 189 | ${ }_{188}$ | 2.05 | 179 | 179 | 174 178 | 182 | ${ }_{184}$ | 1.63 | 183 |
| PERSONS PER ROOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.00 or less-- | 1505116 | 1399650 | 105466 | 101199 | 101199 | 14663 | 8765 | 11409 | 8195 | 17323 |
| $\begin{array}{r}1.0110150 . \\ 151 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 27510 | 26274 |  |  |  |  | 40 | 130 | 24 |  |
| 151 or more. | 14378 | 14154 | 224 | 275 | 275 |  | 8 | 40 | 6 |  |
| meon ---- | 47 | 47 | 48 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 38 |  |
| Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon Specified owner-occupied housing units- | 676287 | 615939 | 60348 | 51177 | 51177 | 7012 | 5250 | 4946 | 4982 | 956 |
| Less to00 to 539.999 | 1764 | 1566 | ${ }_{198}^{88}$ | 87 97 | 97 | 23 | ${ }_{4}$ | 12 | 7 |  |
| \$40.000 to 559.999 | 2976 | 2494 | 482 |  |  | 34 | 11 | 25 | 9 |  |
| \$60.000 to 579.999 | 7855 |  | 1196 | 403 | 403 | 60 | 25 | 85 | 10 |  |
| \$80,000 10 S99,999 | 2) 359 | 17684 | 3675 | 902 | 902 | 154 | 65 | 166 | 32 |  |
| \$100.000 10 \$149.999 | 168267 | 142411 | 25856 | 7806 | 7806 | 1292 | 652 | 1170 | 208 | 663 |
| $\$ 150.00010 \$ 199.999$ $\$ 200.000$ 10 $\$ 249.999$ | ${ }^{2288832}$ | 211022 | 17810 |  |  | 3199 1119 |  |  | -855 | 5018 1906 |
|  | 106147 55563 | 99 53 5392 119 |  | 9993 <br> 5041 <br> 0.0 | 9903 5041 | 1119 461 | 1064 | 712 373 | $\begin{array}{r}1237 \\ \hline 874\end{array}$ |  |
| \$300.000 or more --. | 82139 | 80087 |  | 7381 | 7381 |  | 359 | 716 | ${ }_{1} 742$ |  |
| Medion (dolllars) -- | 176400 | 179900 | 147900 | 191100 | 191100 | 177200 | 185500 | 177100 | 257200 | 177100 |
| Meen (dollors) ---- | 204600 | 208700 | 162200 | 221700 | 221700 | 201600 | 202300 | 211700 | 299600 | 183700 |
| COntract rent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Speoctiod renter-occupied housing units. | 633476 | -04 055 | 29421 | 35906 | 35906 | $\bigcirc 042$ | 2229 | 4843 |  |  |
| Medion controct rent ( collors) - .-.----- | 554 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{583}$ | ${ }^{602}$ |  | $687$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 585 | ${ }^{478}$ | 703 |  |
| With meols included in rent Meon controct rent (dollors) | 3155 624 | 2945 622 |  |  | 142 561 | 21 629 | -88 | 18 518 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 762 \end{aligned}$ | 32 553 |
| No meals included in rent. | 612785 | 584312 | 28473 |  |  | 5874 | 2125 |  |  |  |
| No cosh rent | 17536 | 16798 | ${ }^{738}$ | 1331 | 1 1 | 147 | 96 | 175 | 106 | 188 |

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 -Con.
(for defirutions of terms ond meanengs of symbols see feat)


Toble 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 -Con.
[For definitions of rerms and meanings of symbols, see text]


Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 - Con.
IFor detmions of terms and mommes of smmeats see
Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area
Dorvers COP fssee County MA
Ared
All havien unim............................
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF
HOUSEHOLDER


Goukester city fisen Counir MA

| 1roct 2111 | Froct 2112 | Iract 2113 | Tract 2114 | Pract 2115 | $\text { Froct } 2201$ | Froct 2211 | Proct 2212 | Hort 2213 | Froct 2214 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1484 | 2608 | 2125 | 2902 | - | - | 1971 | 737 | 1819 | 1237 |
| 1409 | 2521 | 2086 | 2797 | - | - | 1672 | 570 | 1502 | 1148 |
| 946 | 1436 | 1917 | 2264 | - | - | 1290 | 450 | 966 | 485 |
| 671 | 570 | 919 | 809 | - | - | 772 | 789 | 643 | 422 |
| 980 | 1431 | 1893 | 2242 | - | - | 1289 | 448 | 963 | 483 |
|  | 1 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - |  | - |
| - | - | $\overline{-}$ | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - |
| 6 | 4 | 19 | 15 | - | - | 1 | - | . | 1 |
| - | - | , | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  | - | 3 |  | 5 | 7 |
| 936 | 1430 | 1884 | 2227 | - | - | 1286 | 445 | 958 | 477 |
| 463 | 1085 | 169 | 533 | - | - | 382 | 120 | 536 | 663 |
| 451 | 1074 | 166 | 520 | - | - | 380 | 120 | 531 | 659 |
| 2 | 2 | - | 5 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
| - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 7 | 6 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| 3 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 448 | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 1065 \end{array}$ | 164 | $517$ | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 378 \end{array}$ | $119$ | 527 | 650 |

## Vacanct status


for rent -.........................
for seasond recceational. ar occosionol use
For mogrant worters
Other veronn....
Boarded $10 .-$
ROOMS 1 room....
2 rooms
3 rooms
4 rooms
5 rooms
6 rooms.
8 or more rooms
Medon all hoving unts


Medion, owne--cccuped housing unins
Medion. renter-octuped hoving units


Occupied hevring umits
PERSONS IN UNIT


## PERSONS PER ROOM

100 or less.
101 to 150.
150
101 to 150.
151 an more
Nean --....

## value



## CONTRACT RENT

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con. [For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see exit]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Gloucester city, Essex County, MA-Con. |  |  |  |  |  | Morbleheod CDP. Essex County. MA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Troct 2215 | Troct 221599 | Tract 2216 | Troct 2217 | Tract 2218 | Proct 2219 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Troct } 2031 \\ (\mathrm{pt}) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Tract } 2032 \\ \text { (pt ) } \end{array}$ | Fract 2033 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Troct } 2041 \\ (\mathrm{pt}) \end{array}$ |
| All housing units------....-- -- -- - | 1588 | - | 778 | 1295 | 838 | 2856 | 2510 | 1916 | 4291 | 19 |
| TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units ---------- | 1499 | - | 691 | 1241 | 781 | 2475 | 2416 | 1798 | 3992 | 19 |
| Owner-occupied housing units --.....--.... | 340 | - | 363 | 602 | 510 | 1681 | 2161 | 1365 | 2363 | 19 1000 |
| Whitercent of occupied housing units - | 22.7 | - | 52.5 | 48.5 | 65.3 | 679 | 89.4 | 75.9 | 592 | 100.0 19 |
| White --- | 340 | - | 362 | 600 | 508 | 1677 | 2133 | 1357 | 2345 | 19 |
| 8lock -...----.......... | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | - | 9 | - |
| Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut.-..-------- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | $-$ |  | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 18 | 6 | 9 | - |
|  | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Hisponic origin (of ony roce). | 7 | - | 7 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 10 | $\overline{-}$ |
| White. not of Hisponic origin. | 333 | - | 356 | 594 | 505 | 1669 | 2130 | 1349 | 2335 | 19 |
| Renter-occupied housing units .- | 1159 | - | 328 | 639 | 271 | 794 | 255 | 433 | 1629 |  |
| White .-.-.---------- | 1152 | - | 325 | 637 | 266 | 787 | 253 | 427 | 1600 | - |
|  | 2 | - | 2 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 10 | - |
| Americon Indion, Eskima. or Aleut - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | - |
| Asion or Pocific Islonder .--- | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | 10 | - |
| Other race -------.--- | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | - |
| Hisponic origin lof ony rocel ----------------- White not of | 14 1139 | - | 323 | ${ }_{633}^{5}$ | 3 264 | 781 | 1 252 | 421 | 20 1585 | - |
| White, not of Hisponic origin----------------- | 1139 | - | 323 | 633 | 264 | 781 | 252 | 421 | 1585 | - |
| VACANCY STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vor vocont housing units ----------------- | 89 | - | 87 | 54 | 57 | 381 | 94 | 118 | 299 | - |
| For sole only-------------1- | 6 | - | 22 | 5 | 11 | 30 | 28 | 21 | 48 | - |
| For rent ---------------.-- Rented or | 70 1 | - | 26 | 29 | 5 | 93 <br> 13 <br> 1 | 15 2 | 33 3 | 115 29 | - |
| For seasonol, recreationol, or occosionol use | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | 39 | 215 | 30 | 39 | 70 | - |
| For migront workers .-.-.-.----.... | - | - | - | - |  | , | - | - | - |  |
| Other vocont..- | 11 | - | 36 | 15 | 1 | 30 | 19 | 22 | 37 | - |
|  | - | - | 29 | 3 | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | - |
| ROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 room. | 57 | - | 1 | 19 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 42 | - |
| 2 rooms. | 206 | - | 27 | 63 | 10 | 63 | 3 | 27 | 259 | - |
| 3 rooms | 395 | - | 76 | 144 | 28 | 400 | 21 | 102 | 454 | - |
| 4 rooms .- | 331 | - | 206 | 264 | 147 | 511 | 87 | 195 | 772 | 2 |
| 5 rooms.- | 285 | - | 218 | 295 | 240 | 490 | 169 | 236 | 704 | 2 |
| 6 rooms .-- | 156 | - | 114 | 229 | 192 | 501 | 519 | 298 | 663 | 10 |
| 7 rooms .... | 51 | - | 60 | 116 | 108 | 390 | 712 | 334 | 586 | 4 |
| 8 or more rooms.. | 107 | - | 76 | 165 | 112 | 481 | 997 | 717 | 811 | 1 |
| Medion, oll housing units . | 39 | - | 49 | 50 | 5.5 | 54 | 7.1 | 68 | 54 | 60 |
| Meon, oll housing units--- | 42 | - | 51 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 73 | 68 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Medion, occupied housing units | 39 | - | 49 | 51 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 72 | 68 | 5.5 | 60 |
| Medion, owner-occupied housing units | 6.0 | - | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 62 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 66 | 60 |
| Medion, renter-accupied housing units-....... | 34 | - | 4.1 | 41 | 47 | 38 | 56 | 43 | 3.9 | - |
| UNITS IN STRUCTURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. detached -- | 162 | - | 257 | 395 | 583 | 1925 | 2287 | 1488 | 2114 | 19 |
| 1. attoched-- | 23 | - | 41 | 20 | 19 | 48 | 40 | 43 | 344 |  |
| 2 ----- | 363 | - | 203 | 428 | 140 | 195 | 137 | 153 | 575 |  |
| 3 or 4 .. | 479 | - | 118 | 300 | 88 | 118 | 21 | 112 | 749 | - |
| 5109. | 170 | - | 39 | 76 | 1 | 84 | - | 34 | 284 | - |
| 10 to 19 ....-...... | 42 | - | 34 | 59 | - | 81 | 12 | 27 | 149 | - |
| 201049 ........ | 77 | - | 79 | - | - | 353 | - | 43 | - | - |
| 50 or mare ------ | 243 | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mobile home or trailer | - | - | 1 | 1 |  | 31 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Other -- | 29 | - | 6 | 16 | 6 | 21 | 12 | 15 | 75 | - |
| Occupied housing units . | 1499 | - | 691 | 1241 | 781 | 2475 | 2416 | 1798 | 3992 | 19 |
| PERSONS IN UNIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 person---- | 664 | - | 193 | 354 | 123 |  | 348 | 427 |  |  |
| ${ }_{3}^{2}$ persons..... | 408 218 | - | 220 130 | 397 200 | 263 142 | 823 489 | 860 496 | 635 332 | 1411 603 | 10 3 |
| 4 persons .-...-- | 137 | - | 86 | 158 | 156 | 339 | 491 | 285 | 426 | 5 |
| 5 persons...- | 49 | - | 46 | 91 | 59 | 142 | 172 | 92 | 139 | - |
| 6 or more persons | 23 | - | 16 | 41 | 38 | 56 | 49 | 27 | 36 | - |
| Medion, occupied housing units-- | 171 | - | 219 | 2.17 | 253 | 224 | 2.50 | 224 | 194 | 235 |
| Medion, owner-occupied housing units.- | 2.41 | - | 2.33 | 2.36 | 239 | 246 | 250 | 239 | 221 | 2.35 |
| Median, renter-occupied housing units ..... | $150-$ | - | 2.05 | 197 | 298 | 181 | 249 | 175 | 150 | - |
| PERSONS PER ROOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.00 or less . | 1473 | - | 679 | 1207 | 762 | 2450 | 2409 | 1791 | 3976 | 19 |
| 1.01 10: 50 | 20 | - | 9 | 26 | 18 |  | 6 | 6 | 12 |  |
| 1.51 or more. | 6 | - | 3 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | - |
| meon. | 49 | - | 47 | 47 | S0 | 44 | 38 | 36 | 38 | 44 |
| Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spectified owner-occupied housing units-- | 123 | - | 223 | 340 | 457 | 1355 | 1947 | 1179 | 1838 | 18 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | - |
| \$20.000 10 \$39.999 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | - |
| \$40.000 10 \$ $\$ 59.999$ | , | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | - |
| \$60.000 to 579.999 | 5 | - | 6 | 8 | 4 | 25 | 1 | 3 | 6 | - |
| \$80.000 to $\$ 99.999$ | 10 | - | 20 | 18 | 9 | 30 | 8 | 8 | 16 | - |
| \$100.000 $10 \$ 149.999$ | 55 | - | 98 | 154 | 95 | 255 | 47 | 42 | 114 | S |
| \$150.000 to \$199.999 | 35 | - | 75 | 122 | 180 | 495 | 298 | 175 | 371 | 11 |
| \$200.000 to $\$ 249.999$ | 11 | - | 16 | 19 | 78 | 207 | 585 | 213 | 438 | 1 |
| \$250.000 to \$299.999 | 6 | - | 3 | 11 | 39 | 133 | 412 | 172 | 289 | 1 |
| \$300.000 or more. |  | - | 3 | 6 | 51 | 193 | 593 | 558 | 591 | 1620 |
| Medion (dollors). | 143200 | - | 144100 | 147200 | 180100 | 184700 | 253800 | 290800 | 245500 | 162500 |
| Meon (dollors) -. | 150000 | - | 148600 | 155800 | 207200 | 216900 | 286400 | 343600 | 286600 | 169400 |
| CONTRACT RENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sperified renter-occupied housing units |  |  |  |  |  |  | 246 | 429 | 1621 |  |
| Medion controct rent (dollors) ....... ... | 386 | - | 513 | 494 | 283 | 599 | 722 | 670 | 690 | - |
| Mean contract rent (dallors) -...-. . . . | 374 | - | 496 | 454 | 348 | 615 | 728 | 664 |  | - |
| With meals intuded in rent ........ | 5 | - | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |  | 1 | - |
| Meon controct rent (dollors).... | 530 | - | 782 | 437 | 832 | 313 | 706 | - | -875 | - |
| No meals included in rent ...................... No cosh rent.-- | 1117 36 | - | 320 4 | 614 23 | 260 | 739 34 | 221 | 398 31 | 1568 52 | - |

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 - Con.
[for definmions of terms and meorings of symbols see leall


Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 -Con. [For defritions of terms ond mennings of symbols. see texx]
Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area

| Solem city. Essex County, MA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tract 2021 (pt.) | Tract 2031 (pt.) | Troct 2032 (pt.) | Tract 2041 (pt.) | Tract 2042 | Tract 2043 | Tract 2044 (ot.) | Tract 2045 | Troct 2046 (pt.) |
| - | - | - | 3544 | 2441 | 1511 | 1782 | 1504 | 2197 |

TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER


## VACANCY STATUS



## PERSONS IN UNIT

## 2 persons

3 persons
4 persons
6 or more persons
Medion, occupied housing units
Medion, renter-occupied housing unis

## PERSONS PER ROOM



## value

## Less thon $\$ 20.000$

$\$ 20.000$ 10 539.999
540.000 to 559.990
$560.00010 \$ 79999$
$\$ 80.000$ 10 $\$ 99.999$
$\$ 100.00010 \$ 149999$
$\$ 150.000$ to $\$ 199.999$
$\$ 200000$ 10 $\$ 249.999$
$\$ 250,000$ 10 $\$ 299999$
$\$ 300,000$ or mote
Medion (doilors)


## contract rent

Specified renter-occupied housing units
Median contract rent (dollors)
Meon contract rent (dallars)
With meals included in rent..
Meon contract rent (dollors)
vo meols included in rent


Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 - Con.
(For defintions of terms and meonings of symbols see textl|


Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 - Con. [For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Remoinder of Essex Countr, MA-Con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Troct 2161 | Tract 2176 (pt.) | Iract 2181 | Troct 2201 (pt) | Troct 2221 | Iract 2231 | Tract 2232 | Tract 2233 | Tract 2701 |
| All housing units...------------- | 1207 | - | 2315 | 4202 | 1485 | 1841 | 1637 | 1684 | 1573 |
| TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units .---....-- | 1168 | - | 2110 | 3354 | 1284 | 1566 | 1518 | 1599 | 1507 |
| Owner-occupied housing units ---------------- | 966 | - | 1397 | 1955 | 864 | 1083 | 816 | 1314 | 1129 |
| Wh. Percent of occupled housing units ----- | 827 | - | 662 | 58.3 | 67.3 | 692 | 538 | 822 | 74.9 |
|  | 960 | - | 1393 | - 949 | 861 | 1079 | 812 | 1307 | 1118 |
| 8lock --...- | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Americon Indion. Eskimo, or Aleut- | $\overline{5}$ | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 5 |
| Asion or Pocific Islonder --......- | 5 | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |  |
| Orher roce ------------------------- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Hispanic origin (of ony roce) -- | 4 | - | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| White. not of Hisponic origin-- | 956 | - | 1388 | 1943 | 860 | 1075 | 810 | 1301 | 1115 |
| Renter-occupied housing units -- | 202 | - | 713 | 1399 | 420 | 483 | 702 | 285 | 378 |
|  | 199 | - | 710 | 1389 | 419 | 476 | 696 | 283 | 373 |
| 8lock --- | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Americon Indion, Eskimo. or Aleut. | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Asion or Pocific Islonder .-. | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
|  | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Hisponic origin (of ony roce)- | 199 | - | 1 |  | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | , |
| White, not of Hisponic origin. | 199 | - | 710 | 1384 | 417 | 473 | 693 | 280 | 372 |
| VACANCY STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vocant housing units | 39 | - | 205 | 848 | 201 | 275 | 119 | 85 | 66 |
| for sole only --..---... | 14 | - | 24 | 84 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 21 | 15 |
| For rent ...-- | 10 | - | 54 | 98 | 24 | 13 | 91 | 40 | 21 |
| Rented or sold, not occupied. | 4 | - | 15 | 16 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| For seasonol. recreotionol, or occosional use | 3 | - | 95 | 618 | 123 | 212 | 5 | 12 | 6 |
| for migront workers -------------- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other vocont. | 8 | - | 17 | 32 | 34 | 23 | 15 | 6 | 16 |
| 8oarded UP----- | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 |
| ROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 roam.- | 1 | - | 18 | 78 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 4 |
| 2 rooms | 8 | - | 75 | 260 | 69 | 20 | 56 | 23 | 37 |
| 3 rooms .- | 99 | - | 197 | 477 | 170 | 202 | 256 | 102 | 68 |
| 4 rooms .- | 69 | - | 294 | 702 | 233 | 303 | 346 | 225 | 290 |
| 5 rooms.- | 123 | - | 272 | 683 | 240 | 312 | 250 | 262 | 233 |
| 6 rooms .-- | 167 | - | 356 | 776 | 281 | 362 | 283 | 324 | 301 |
| 7 rooms ------- | 221 | - | 303 | 536 | 197 | 269 | 174 | 306 | 297 |
| 8 or more rooms | 519 | - | 800 | 690 | 289 | 366 | 256 | 419 | 343 |
| Medion, oll housing units | 7.1 | - | 6.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 60 |
| Mean, oll housing units.- | 7.1 | - | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 59 | 54 | 6.2 | 60 |
| Medion, occupied housing units----- | 7.1 | - | 6.4 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 58 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Medion, owner-octupied housing units | 7.5 | - | 7.4 | 6.3 | 64 | 6.3 | 64 | 6.6 | 66 |
| Medion, renter-occupied housing units.... | 3.6 | - | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 40 | 41 |
| UNITS IN STRUCTURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I, detoched -- | 1041 | - | 1545 | 2674 | 998 | 1402 | 691 | 1225 | 1147 |
| 1, oftoched-- | 17 | - | 56 | 161 | 46 | 46 | 55 | 65 | 27 |
| 2 ----- | 39 | - | 272 | 567 | 179 | 88 | 260 | 40 | 71 |
| 3 or 4 -- | 24 | - | 200 | 360 | 70 | 111 | 266 | 25 | 24 |
| 5109 | 50 | - | 152 | 246 | 74 | 47 | 242 | 51 | 75 |
| 10 to 19 - | 20 | - | 46 | 97 | 67 | 32 | 66 | 44 | 167 |
| 20 to 49 -------- | - | - | - | 28 | - | 2 | 37 | 68 | 39 |
| 50 or more ---.-- | - | - | - | - | - | 74 |  | 145 | - |
| Mobile home or troiler | 2 | - | 3 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Other -- | 14 | - | 41 | 67 | 47 | 36 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| Occupled housing units .--- | 1168 | - | 2110 | 3354 | 1284 | 1566 | 1518 | 1599 | 1507 |
| PERSONS IN UNIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 person-- | 226 | - | 538 | 1184 | 326 | 413 | 480 | 296 | 212 |
| 2 persons | 380 | - | 725 | 1125 | 410 | 540 | 502 | 504 | 480 |
| 3 persons -- | 213 | - | 368 | 473 | 239 | 266 | 250 | 359 | 306 |
| 4 persons | 227 | - | 306 | 371 | 197 | 227 | 183 | 288 | 326 |
| 5 persons .-... | 85 | - | 133 | 152 | 75 | 86 | 71 | 112 | 128 |
| 6 or more persons .-------------- | 37 | - | 40 | 49 | 37 | 34 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
| Medion, occupied housing units-...--- | 2.44 | - | 2.21 | 194 | 2.27 | 219 | 206 | 250 | 270 |
| Medion, owner-occupied housing units.- | 2.67 | - | 245 | 2.14 | 260 | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.65 | 302 |
| Medion, renter-occupied housing units-------- | 1.50- | - | 168 | 1.53 | 164 | 160 | 163 | 1.98 | 208 |
| PERSONS PER ROOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.00 or less | 1162 | - | 2104 | 3328 | 1270 | 1553 | 1506 | 1590 | 1494 |
| 1.01 to 1.50 | 6 | - | 5 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 10 |
| 1.51 or more - | - | - | 1 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Meon -.---- | 39 | - | 38 | 41 | 44 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 48 |
| value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spectived owner-accupied housing units <br> Less thon $\$ 20.000$ | 839 3 | - | 1 148 | 1538 4 | 651 | 926 3 | 590 | 1058 | 891 |
| \$20.000 to $\$ 39.999$ |  | - | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 3 |
| \$40.000 to \$59,999 .. | 2 | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 4 |
| \$60.000 $10 \$ 599.999$ | 9 | - | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 8 |
| \$80.000 10599.999 | 7 | - | 3 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 14 | 23 |
| \$100,000 to \$149.999 | 52 | - | 44 | 127 | 93 | 96 | 162 | 126 | 152 |
| \$150.000 10 \$ 199.999 | 133 | - | 94 | 434 | 202 | 305 | 220 | 451 | 348 |
| \$200.000 10 \$249.999. | 166 | - | 216 | 364 | 134 | 204 | 98 | 265 | 195 |
| \$250.000 10 \$299.999. | 132 | - | 193 | 228 | 90 | 119 | 45 | 86 | 104 |
| \$300.000 or more. | 335 | - | 590 | 337 | 107 | 183 | 40 | 109 | 53 |
| Medion (dollors) .- | 268000 | - | 306800 | 222000 | 202100 | 210500 | 171300 | 192500 | 184500 |
| Meon (dollors) --.. | 301300 | - | 348500 | 253100 | 227100 | 237800 | 189800 | 211400 | 197600 |
| CONTRACT RENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spectiod renter-occupied housing units .... | 181 | - | 699 | 1381 | 401 | 459 | 698 | 273 | 363 |
| Medion controct rent (dollors) ------------- | 241 | - | 648 | 526 | 575 | 525 | 521 | 650 | 644 |
| Mean controct rent (dollors) --- | 449 | - | 654 | 541 | 562 | 545 | 508 | 689 | 589 |
| With meals uncluded in rent.................... | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 2 | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ | 1 | $4{ }^{4}$ |
| Meon coniroct rent (dollors). | 513 | - | 1250 | 313 | 435 | 287 | 450 | 575 | 435 |
| No meals included in rent .-. | 158 | - | 643 | 1319 | 370 | 428 | 665 | 249 | 338 |
|  | 22 | - | 55 | 61 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 23 | 21 |

Table 10．Occupancy，Utilization，and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder： 1990
Essex Counly（pt）．Ma $\quad$ Tow

 －




 デoov ニ̄
















$\qquad$ ！： ： ！ （＇1：c： PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person．－
 6 or more persons ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Medion，occupied housing units．．．．．
Medion，owner－occupied housing units
Medion，renter－occupied housing units LuE



| 10 |
| :--- |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |


5300.000 or mors

CT RENT
Specified renter－occupied housing units
Medion controct rent（dollors）．－．．．．－－－
Medion controct rent（dollors）
Meon contract rent（dollors）
With meols included in rent
Meon controct rent（dollors）－－


nem
1
Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area

## Occupled housing units


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


Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 [threshold is 400 persions for defimions of terms ond meenings of symbols, see lext]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Boston-low MAMC-SOlem. | Mossoctusetts (pt) | New Hompshire (pt.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



Toble 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 [Theshald is 400 persons for defintions of terms and meanings of symbols. see text]

$\Xi$
スヘニ゙


\＆のゴ
$\qquad$
$\square-$
$\cong$ 毋




| ๙ัจ8ぁ | ～111－m＝n－ 188 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | － |

\％ニ゙
sum

$\infty$ ๗ั
－
＇＝－－mNmコッヘ •
$\square$
$\square$ ＂＇

－ －




聯








รัฐัจำ
onme
$\pm$

 いマ～N


## Beverly city，Essex Countr，MA

－
N
－ $\bigcirc$

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

| $\underset{\text { ¢ }}{ }$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |

 －永吉


 aro bosed on sample and subiect to sompling voriobitiry，see text．For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols，see texf


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Area} \& \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Probody ory, Essex Countr, MA-con} \& \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Solvm otry Esexe Countr. Ma} \\
\hline \& Iroct 2105 \& Proct 2106 \& Iract 2107 \& Iract 2108 \& Prect 2109 \& Heat 2021 (pt) \& Irect 2031 (pt) \& Irect 2032 (ot) \& Irect 2041 (pt) \& Iract 2042 \& Itact 2043 \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{ANCESTRY} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
All
\(\qquad\) \\
Ancestry specified \\
Single ancestry. \\
Multiple ancestry
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) Ancestry undlossified or not reported
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& 5248
4993
2789
2708

255 \& 4022
3
2
26299
1
1
163 \& 3819
3560
2352
1
1 \& $\begin{array}{rrr}4109 \\ 3 \\ 3 & 859 \\ 3 & 214 \\ 645 \\ & 250\end{array}$ \& 3878
3598
2599
1069

1080 \& | $=$ |
| :--- |
| - | \& - \& - \& 8496

7989
5931
2758
507 \& 4702
4056
3090
1366
246 \& 3159
2763
2370
393
396 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS} <br>
\hline Tovel encossties raperted -.----------- \& 10496 \& 804 \& 7638 \& 8218 \& 7756 \& - \& - \& - \& 1692 \& - 404 \& 6318 <br>
\hline Austrion \& 17 \& 7 \& 7 \& - \& 14 \& - \& - \& - \& 18 \& 8 \& 8 <br>
\hline Belpion -...- \& 78
48 \& $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $4{ }^{-}$ \& $\overline{7}$ \& 37 \& - \& - \& - \& 10
70 \& 70 \& $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Crech --.--- \& \& 5 \& - \& - \& 3 \& - \& - \& - \& \& - \& 2 <br>
\hline Danish - \& 15 \& 27 \& 5 \& 21 \& 7 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 10 \& - <br>
\hline \& - 39 \& ${ }^{27}$ \& 27
356 \& 16 \& 7 \& - \& - \& - \& 15 \& 80 \& 6 <br>
\hline English \& 996
38 \& 628
25 \& 356
30 \& 256
10 \& 279
15 \& - \& - \& - \& 963
26 \& 564 \& 191
5 <br>
\hline French (except Bosque)- \& 462 \& 461 \& 426 \& 264 \& 410 \& - \& - \& - \& 1604 \& 676 \& 304 <br>
\hline French Conodion ---------------------1.-- \& 310 \& 268 \& 166 \& 75 \& 193 \& - \& - \& - \& 1136 \& 504 \& 228 <br>
\hline Germon \& 321 \& 279 \& 164 \& 119 \& 138
353 \& - \& - \& - \& 430 \& 309 \& 132 <br>
\hline Greek ---- \& 279
41 \& ${ }^{241}$ \& 179 \& 480
88 \& 353
20
8 \& - \& - \& - \& 254 \& 158 \& $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br>
\hline trish --- \& 1987 \& 1296 \& 974 \& 781 \& 827 \& - \& - \& - \& 2117 \& 1315 \& 196 <br>
\hline Itolion-...- \& 1015 \& 661 \& 498 \& 199 \& 483 \& - \& - \& - \& 1039 \& 723 \& 104 <br>
\hline Lithuonion - \& 32
48 \& 60
12 \& 20 \& $\stackrel{7}{-}$ \& 21 \& - \& - \& - \& 52 \& 51 \& 4 <br>
\hline Polish ------ \& 440 \& 364 \& 204 \& 156 \& 343 \& - \& - \& - \& 597 \& 365 \& 23
349 <br>
\hline Portuguese -- \& 290 \& 247 \& 555 \& 1350 \& 852 \& - \& - \& - \& 135 \& 127 \& 17 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{-}$ \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 25 \& - \& <br>
\hline Russion-.... \& 103
42 \& 94 \& 101 \& 64
46 \& 84 \& - \& - \& - \& 404 \& 112 \& ${ }^{21}$ <br>
\hline Scotctrish \& 42
158 \& 75
128 \& 29
109 \& 66 \& 64
74 \& - \& - \& - \& 127
269 \& 21
102 \& 13 <br>
\hline Slovok .-.-....- \& - \& 9 \& - \& - \& 7 \& - \& - \& - \& 11 \& 9 \& 18 <br>
\hline Subsohoron Africon \& 193 \& 194 \& 88 \& $\overline{45}$ \& 24 \& - \& - \& - \& 32 \& 7 \& <br>
\hline  \& 193
22 \& 194 \& 88 \& ${ }^{45}$ \& 24 \& - \& - \& - \& 83
10 \& 77 \& 58
6 <br>
\hline Ukronion \& 29 \& 16 \& 22 \& 15 \& 40 \& \& - \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 40 \& 96
8 \& 17 \& 78 \& 109 \& - \& - \& - \& 174 \& 79 \& 130 <br>
\hline  \& 18 \& 8
24 \& 9 \& 6 \& 6 \& - \& - \& - \& 19
88 \& 32 \& 88 <br>
\hline Yugoslovion --------.....--...........- \& - \& 2 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& $\bigcirc$ \& \& <br>
\hline Other oncestries \& 3447 \& 2742 \& 3446 \& 4123 \& 3269 \& - \& - \& - \& 6988 \& 3928 \& 4261 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS} <br>
\hline Dominicon (Dominizon Republic) ------ \& $\overline{7}$ \& 13 \& 435 \& 215 \& 11 \& - \& - \& - \& 90 \& 118 \& 817 <br>
\hline Centrol Americon-.------.---- \& 6 \& - \& - \& - \& 24 \& - \& - \& - \& 32 \& 7 \& 25 <br>
\hline Costo Ricon Guatematon \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 24 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Honduron.. \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 2 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 19 <br>
\hline Nicoroguan .-. \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 32 \& - \& <br>
\hline Ponamonion ------------ \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& $\overline{7}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 6 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 7 \& <br>
\hline South Americon---------1----------- \& 28 \& 12 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& $\overline{8}$ \& - \& <br>
\hline Argentinean. \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Chiteon -..---
Colombion \& - \& 12 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& $\overline{8}$ \& - \& <br>
\hline Ecuodorion \& 28 \& 12 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Perwion --------------------- \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline Other South Americon \& - \& - \& \& \& \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990
[0ota based on sample ond subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbals, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Boston-Law-rence-Solem. MA-NH CMSA | Mossochusetts (pt.) | New Hompshire (pt.) | SolemGloucester, MA PMSA | Essex Countr (pt.). MA |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Totol | Beverly oity | Oonvers CDP | Gloucester city | Morbleheod COP | Peobody ciry |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3736237 | 3450498 | 285739 | 246549 | 246549 | 36299 | 22967 | 26968 | 18949 | 47039 41686 |
| foreign born | 435510 | 421470 | 14040 | 17807 | 17807 | 1896 | 1207 | 28 1748 | 1022 | 41 5 5 883 |
| LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linguisticolly isoloted households. | 57080 | 55416 | 1664 | 2284 | 2284 | 177 | 62 | 336 | 57 | 785 |
| Persens 5 years and over <br> In linguisticolly isoloted households | 3886669 136617 | $\begin{array}{r}3611855 \\ 133 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 274 <br> 814 <br> 3 | 247386 4700 | 247 4896 4700 | 35558 | 22705 115 | 26828 583 | 18773 | 44090 |
| Speok o longuoge other thon English. | 571545 | 547089 | 24456 | 25994 | 25994 | 2701 | 1461 | 3 048 | 1 1624 | 1885 7495 |
| Do not speak English "very well | 237360 | 230318 | \% 7042 | + 9260 | 9260 | 720 | 406 | 1138 | 240 | 3248 3 |
| 5peok 5ponish ---.-.-.----- | 156306 | 152479 | 3827 | 4433 | 4433 | 443 | 227 | 148 | 108 | 1051 |
| Do not speok English "very well" -.-------------- | 76591 | 75138 | 1453 | 2092 | 2092 | 133 | 51 | 40 | 25 | 452 |
|  | 46720 | 46073 | + 647 | 1302 | 1302 | 72 | 30 | 21 |  | 198 |
| Speok on Asion or Pocific Islond longuoge --.---.----- | 82647 | 81087 | 1560 | 1389 | 1389 | 237 | 229 | 17 | 32 | 413 |
| Oo not speok English "very well ${ }^{\text {c }}$---- | 48462 | 47773 | 689 | 767 <br> 374 | 767 | 107 | 104 | 4 | 7 | 287 |
| Linguisticolly isolored -------------------------- | 32689 | 32430 | 259 | 374 | 374 | 53 | 33 | - | - | 179 |
| SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preprimory school | 81822 | 75239 | 6583 | 6043 | 6043 | 1000 | 627 | 477 | 457 | 10463 1007 |
| Public school. | 39636 | 37760 | 1876 | 3003 | 3003 | 432 | 305 | 321 | 242 | 424 |
| Elementory or high school | 597262 | 546145 | 51117 | 35223 | 35223 | 4844 | 3300 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 072$ | 2541 | 6603 |
| Public school -- | 518155 | 472298 | 45857 | 30005 | 30005 | 4262 | 2751 | 3631 | 1963 | 5459 |
| College ---- | 388296 | 369892 | 18404 | 19937 | 19937 | 3679 | 1660 | 1376 | 1338 | 2853 |
| Public college ---------------------------------- | 172954 | 162328 | 10626 | 11643 | 11643 | 2053 | 1065 | 898 | 708 | 1767 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons 25 yoars and over | 2758047 | 2565905 | 192142 | 183217 | 183217 | 25974 | 16852 | 19970 | 14602 | 32647 |
| Less thon 9th grode --...... | 175414 | 166326 | 9088 | 10183 | 10183 | 995 | 707 | 1701 | 181 | 2960 |
| 9th to 12 th grode. no diplomo | 295539 | 277043 | 18496 | 18260 | 18260 | 2354 | 1519 | 3179 | 458 | 3838 |
| High school groduote fincludes equivolency) | 799128 | 742283 | 56845 | 51285 | 51285 | 7808 | 5029 | 6315 | 2139 | 11064 |
| Some college, no degree - | 442362 | 404518 | 37844 | 32570 | 32570 | 4845 | 3456 | 3051 | 2610 | 5310 |
| Associote degree----- | 200078 | 183048 | 17030 | 15725 | 15725 | 2704 | 1656 | 1642 | 1371 | 2650 |
| 8ochelor's degree | 511948 | 475074 | 36874 | 35259 | 35259 | 4875 | 3026 | 2700 | 4580 | 4722 |
| Groduote or professionol degree | 333578 | 317613 | 15965 | 19935 | 19935 | 2393 | 1459 | 1382 | 3263 | 2103 |
| Percent high school groduote or higher <br> Percent bochelor's degree or higher | 82.9 30.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 82.7 \\ & 30.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85.6 \\ & 27.5 \end{aligned}$ | 84.5 30.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 84.5 \\ & 30.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.1 \\ & 280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.8 \\ & 26.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.6 \\ & 20.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.6 \\ & 53.7 \end{aligned}$ | 79.2 20.9 |
| FERTILITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Children ever borm per 1.000 women 15 to 24 years ----- | 165 | 164 | 191 | 138 | 138 | 134 | 78 | 271 | 38 | 166 |
| Children ever born per 1.000 women 25 to 34 years ....- | 925 | 905 | 1167 |  | 907 | 902 | 859 | 1085 | 589 | 1005 |
| Children ever bomper 1,000 women 35 to 44 years ----- | 171 | 1699 | 1843 | 1603 | 1603 | 1563 | 1715 | 1776 | 1359 | 1719 |
| RESIDENCE IN 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons 5 yoers and over ------------------ | 3886669 | 3611855 | 274814 | 247386 | 247386 | 35558 | 22705 | 26828 | 18773 | 44090 |
| Same house - | 2257602 | ${ }_{2}^{2112137}$ | 145465 | 153957 | 153957 | 20472 | 15056 | 17474 | 12544 | 29040 |
| Different house in United Stores | 1507332 | 1381601 | 125731 | 90578 | 90578 | 14828 | 7506 | 9215 | 6109 | 14283 |
| Centrol city of this MSA/PM5A | 397513 | 372255 | 25258 | 16834 | 16834 | 1119 | 693 | 5607 | 355 | 1233 |
| Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA | 567790 | 534322 | 33468 | 35399 | 35399 | 7958 | 3759 | 1056 | 2998 | 7029 |
| Different MSA/PMSA | 478773 | 420329 | 58444 | 35319 | 35319 | 5111 | 2838 | 2302 | 2480 | 5750 |
| Not in on M5A/PMSA | 63256 | 54695 | 8561 | 3026 | 3026 | 640 | 216 | 250 | 276 | 271 |
| Abrood | 121735 | 118117 | 3618 | 2851 | 2851 | 258 | 143 | 139 | 120 | 767 |
| URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urben populotion $\qquad$ In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre | 3632905 1692513 | 3466996 1606690 | 165909 85823 | 238676 139 501 | 238676 139 501 | 38195 21 | $\begin{array}{ll}24 & 174 \\ 16 & 681\end{array}$ | 28716 | $19971$ | 47039 |
|  | + 538842 | + 404972 | 133870 | $\begin{array}{r}139 \\ 25680 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 25889 | 21744 | 16681 | 14633 | $15582$ | 32020 |
| In housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre | 205388 | 166795 | 38593 | 10830 | 10830 | - | - | - | - |  |
| On forms ------------------------- | 3953 | 3346 | 607 | 265 | 265 | - | - | - | - |  |
| JOURNEY TO WORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Workers 16 years and over .--------------- | 2141717 | 1979482 | 162235 | 137123 | 137123 | 20036 | 12845 | 14172 | 11064 | 24541 |
| Cor, truck. or von.. | 1721420 | 1569327 | 152093 | 120104 | 120104 | 17468 | 11987 | 12215 | 9040 | 23079 |
| Orove olone | 1501235 | 1367220 | 134015 | 107328 | 107328 | 15777 | 10949 | 10629 | 8418 | 20411 |
| Corpooled .- | 220185 | 202107 | 18078 | 12776 | 12776 | 1691 | 1038 | 1586 | 622 | 2668 |
| Public tronsportotion (induding toxicob) | 227948 | 226805 | 1143 | 6060 | 6060 | 1048 | 198 | 467 | 732 | 421 |
| 8us or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor | 104261 | 103530 | 731 | 1 4 4 297 | 1419 | 135 | 47 | 97 | 232 | 150 |
| Subwoy or elevoted. roilrood. or ferryboot | 119036 | 118749 | 287 | 4297 | 4297 | 865 | 151 | 271 | 484 | 249 |
| Wolked--------- | 117082 | 114121 | 2961 | 6105 | 6105 | 897 | 401 | 853 | 568 | 568 |
| Other means... | 21575 | 20033 | 1542 | 1211 | 1211 | 193 | 83 | 157 | 178 | 76 |
| Worked of home | 53692 | 49196 | 4496 | 3643 | 3643 | 430 | 176 | 480 | 546 | 397 |
| Persons per cor, truck, or von | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.05 |  |  | 1.04 | 1.07 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m. | 91697 | 81252 | 10445 | 5757 | 5757 | 791 | 558 | 801 | 318 |  |
| 6:00 0.m. to 6.59 0.m. | 379505 | 343079 | 36426 | 26448 | 26448 | 3905 | 2153 | 3162 | 1697 | 5159 |
| 7:00 0.m. to 7.59 o.m. | 652619 | 603668 | 48951 | 42701 | 42701 | 6360 | 4510 | 3701 | 3950 | 7211 |
| 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m. | 481522 | 453424 | 28098 | 28389 | 28389 | 4339 | 2527 | 2811 | 2560 | 4804 |
| All other times. | 482682 | 448863 | 33819 | 30185 | 30185 | 4211 | 2921 | 3 217 | 1993 | 5855 |
| Worked in PMSA of residence | ... | ... | .. | 83530 | 83530 | 13423 | 7947 |  |  |  |
| Solem ciry -- | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 13947 | 13947 | 1782 | 721 | 259 | 948 | 1910 |
| Gloucester ciry |  |  | ... | 11221 | 11221 | 385 | 115 | 8259 | 48 | 192 |
| Beverly ciry--- | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 13012 | 13012 | 6961 | 954 | 588 | 280 | 890 |
| Donvers town |  | ... | ... | 13069 | 13069 | 1975 | 4321 | 441 | 203 | 2452 |
| Peobody city.- | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 12722 | 12722 | 1068 | 1169 | 417 | 373 | 6723 |
| Swompscott town | ... | ... | ... | 2309 | 2309 | 104 | $1{ }^{6}$ | 30 | 361 | 197 |
| Morbleheod town | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 4796 | 4796 | 254 | 122 | 28 | 3248 | 164 |
| Area 08. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 4025 | 4025 | 409 | 163 | 366 | 56 | 108 |
| Area 09. |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2299 | 2299 | 168 | 283 | 31 | 72 | 273 |
| Area 10. | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 4868 | 4868 | 279 | 93 | 545 | 51 | 145 |
| Rockport town |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 1262 | 1262 | 38 | - | 291 | - | 6 |
| Worked outside PMSA of residence | ... | ... | ... | 53593 | 53593 | 6613 | 4898 | 2917 | 5424 | 11481 |
| 8 8oston ciry -- | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 14823 | 14823 | 1750 | 1126 | 789 | 2344 | 2579 |
| Lymn ciry- | ... | ... | ... | 7589 | 7589 | 645 | 659 | 155 | 769 | 2058 |
| Combridge cily | .. | $\ldots$ | ... | 2352 | 2352 | 290 | 135 | 214 | 275 | 371 |
| Area 15 |  |  | ... | 2528 | 2528 | 256 | 353 | 104 | 133 | 787 |
| Remoinder of 8oston. MA PMSA | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 18464 | 18464 | 2513 | 1752 | 1175 | 1507 | 4460 |
| Lowrence ciry -- | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 513 | 513 | 99 | 104 | 37 | 7 | 101 |
| Hovertill ciry----- | -.. | ... | ... | 392 | 392 | 45 | 57 | 14 | 8 | 47 |
| Remoinder of Lowrence-Hoverhill, MA-NH PMSA | ... | ... | ... | 3 1 1 187 | 3367 | 450 | 424 | 140 | 92 | 568 |
| towell. MA-NH PMSA. | ... | - $\cdot$ | ... |  | 1188 | 175 | 114 | 56 | 59 | 238 |
| Worked essewhere - | - | . | . |  |  | 390 | 174 | 233 | 230 | 272 |

Toble 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Doto bosed on sample and suberet to sampling ronoblify. see text. For definitions of torms ond maonings of symbols, see texil]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Areo} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Essex County (pt.l, Mr-Con.} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Totols for spfit trocts/BNA's in fssex Countr, MA} \\
\hline \& Solvem airy \& 5wompscon COP \& Tract 2021 \& Iroct 2031 \& Iroct 2032 \& Troct 2041 \& Proct 204 \& HoCt 2046 \& Yroct 2172 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{PLACE OF BIRTH} \\
\hline \& 34701 \& 12539 \& 7230 \& 6380 \& 4279 \& 7987 \& 3182 \& 5037 \& 7928 \\
\hline formen bom. \& \& 1111 \& 591 \& 429 \& 179 \& 570 \& 253 \& 302 \& 291 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{LaNGUAGE SPOKEN AT MOME AND ABIUTY TO SPEAK ENGUSH} \\
\hline Linguisncaly solotod howsehalds ...-....-............. \& 702 \& 45 \& 41 \& 50 \& 7 \& 114 \& 71 \& 27 \& 26 \\
\hline in Inqusticoly sioctiod housenolds \& 35609
1
1578 \& 12856 \& 332
56
765 \& \(\begin{array}{r}6327 \\ \hline 153\end{array}\) \& 4223 \& \({ }^{8} \mathbf{0 8 1}\) \& 3224 \& 4971
51 \& 7597 \\
\hline Speot o longuoge other thon English. \& 6209 \& 1290 \& 740 \& 514 \& 178 \& 1247 \& 508 \& 544 \& 343 \\
\hline Do nol speed English "woy wel- \& 2461 \& 340 \& 224 \& 190 \& 15 \& 353 \& 203 \& 200 \& 107 \\
\hline Speok Sponsh .---------...-- \& 1865 \& 158 \& 97 \& 25 \& 30 \& 113 \& 123 \& 138 \& 66 \\
\hline Do not speok English "very welt \& 1232 \& 43 \& 20 \& 6 \& 8 \& 26 \& 52 \& 100 \& 20 \\
\hline Linguisncoly isoboted ------.... \& 954 \& \& 72 \& II \& - \& - \& 52 \& 34 \& 8 \\
\hline Speok en Asion or Poofic lisond longuoge. \& 199 \& 102 \& 72 \& 11 \& 8 \& - \& 15 \& - \& - \\
\hline Do not seod Engtish "wory well"... Ingusticoly soloted \& 122
84 \& 42 \& 32 \& - \& - \& - \& 15
15 \& - \& - \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{SCHOOL ENROUMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL}} \\
\hline \& \& \& 1601 \& 1659 \& 1165 \& 2475 \& 562 \& 1134 \& 1867 \\
\hline  \& 586 \& 386 \& 204 \& 266 \& 103 \& 123 \& 68 \& 105 \& 242 \\
\hline Putix school ... \& 317 \& 238 \& 141 \& 147 \& 55 \& 73 \& 13 \& 54 \& 82 \\
\hline Elementory or high sctiool \& 4384 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1669 \\
1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} 6 \& \({ }_{790} 88\) \& 973 \& 641 \& 719 \& 316 \& 699 \& 1092 \\
\hline A Abice school ------- \& 3710
3
3 \& 1461 \& 790 \& 802 \& 449 \& +628 \& 239 \& 584 \& 1022 \\
\hline  \& 3621
2808 \& 978
496 \& 529
335 \& 420
183 \& \({ }_{223}^{421}\) \& \(1 \begin{aligned} \& 1633 \\ \& 1433\end{aligned}\) \& 178 \& 330 \& 533 \\
\hline  \& \& 496 \& 335 \& 183 \& 223 \& 1433 \& 83 \& 238 \& 396 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{EDUCATIONAL ATTANMENT} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Porseas 25 yours and ow \\
Less thon 97h grode
\end{tabular} \& 26
2027
2127 \& \(\begin{array}{r}9788 \\ \hline 216 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}5670 \\ 163 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) \& 468
65 \& 3222
68 \& 5504
226 \& 2589
230 \& \(\begin{array}{r}3642 \\ \hline 158\end{array}\) \& 5598
135 \\
\hline Oth to 12th grode. no diplomo . \& 3547 \& 603 \& 439 \& 157 \& 111 \& 754 \& 284 \& 532 \& 551 \\
\hline High school groduvte (ndudes equiviency) \& 7687 \& 2290 \& 1611 \& 651 \& 433 \& 1530 \& 589 \& 1336 \& 1979 \\
\hline Some colege. no degree .-.-.- \& 4652 \& 1664 \& 963 \& 727 \& 614 \& 1071 \& 420 \& 659 \& 1029 \\
\hline Assooate degree.- \& 1633 \& 730 \& 436 \& 485 \& 253 \& 424 \& 107 \& 195 \& 589 \\
\hline Bachelor's degre \& 4173 \& 2488 \& 1274 \& 1407 \& 1071 \& 900 \& 660 \& 543 \& 944 \\
\hline Grodure or prolessional degree --------.---.-.-. \& 2208 \& 1797 \& 784 \& 1276 \& 672 \& 599 \& 299 \& 219 \& 371 \\
\hline Percent hagh school grodute or higher \& 78.2 \& 91.6 \& 89.4 \& 95.3 \& 94.4 \& 82.2 \& 80.1 \& 81.1 \& 87.7 \\
\hline Percent bochelor 's degree or higher---------------1. \& 24.5 \& 43.8 \& 36.3 \& 56.3 \& 54.1 \& 27.2 \& 37.0 \& 20.9 \& 23.5 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{FERTIUTY} \\
\hline Oidren ever bom per 1.000 women 15 to 24 yeors -.- \& 198 \& 89
883 \& 108 \& 31 \& 28 \& 85 \& 167 \& 385 \& 31 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Chidren ever bom per 1.000 women 25 to 34 yeors .-. \\
Children ever bom per 1.000 women 35 to 44 yeors .-.
\end{tabular} \& 816
1370 \& 883
1643 \& + \(\begin{array}{r}878 \\ 1718\end{array}\) \& 1 8707 \& - 640 \& 888
1148 \& 634
1241 \& 971
1577 \& 1
1
1 465 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{RESIDENCE IN 1985} \\
\hline Parsoes 3 peas and ow \& 35609 \& 12886 \& 7352 \& 6327 \& 4223 \& 8081 \& 3224 \& 4971 \& 7597 \\
\hline Some house .-.-.-...-.-.-.-.--- \& 18792 \& 8439 \& 4758 \& 4836 \& 2921 \& 4029 \& 1732 \& 3032 \& 4980 \\
\hline Different house in United 5totes \& 16081 \& 4232 \& 2454 \& 1427 \& 1295 \& 3973 \& 1423 \& 1901 \& 2569 \\
\hline Central oity of the MSA/PMSA \& \({ }_{6}^{6} 407\) \& 231 \& 139 \& 113 \& 77 \& 1208 \& 651 \& 954 \& 183 \\
\hline Remander of tis MSA/PMSA \& 2756 \& 1684 \& 764 \& 655 \& 513 \& - 683 \& 227 \& 408 \& 1444 \\
\hline Differem MSA/PMSA. \& 6468 \& 2174 \& 1467 \& 636 \& 651 \& 1910 \& 512 \& 486 \& 874 \\
\hline Not in on MSA/PMSA. \& 450 \& 143 \& 84 \& 23 \& 54 \& 172 \& 33 \& 53 \& 68 \\
\hline Abrood \& 736 \& 215 \& 140 \& 64 \& 7 \& 79 \& 69 \& 38 \& 48 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE} \\
\hline  \& 38091 \& 13650 \& 7821 \& 6809 \& 4458 \& 8557 \& 3435 \& 5339 \& 8219 \\
\hline In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre .-. \& 13635 \& 9798 \& 4802 \& 6123 \& 3581 \& 3331 \& 1198 \& 2089 \& 6152 \\
\hline  \& - \& \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \\
\hline In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre... On forms \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{JOURNEY TO WORK} \\
\hline Con Warkers 16 rove ave -- \& 19545 \& 6865 \& 3935 \& 3292 \& 2454 \& 4614 \& 1884 \& 2851 \& 4288 \\
\hline Cor. truck or ven.- \& 16062 \& 5867 \& 3396 \& 2789 \& 1983 \& 3941 \& 1330 \& 2438 \& 3942 \\
\hline Drove done. \& 13773 \& 5370 \& 3065 \& 2628 \& 1791 \& 3400 \& 1215 \& 1981 \& 3636 \\
\hline Corpooled --- \& 2289 \& 497 \& 331 \& 161 \& 192 \& 541 \& 115 \& 457 \& 306 \\
\hline Puolis tronsportation (induring taxicob) .-.-.-. \& 1535 \& 641 \& 347 \& 241 \& 113 \& 242 \& 275 \& 175 \& 154 \\
\hline Bus or troley bus ar streetcor or troley cor \& 418 \& 201 \& 98 \& 77 \& 30 \& 58 \& 41 \& 32 \& 8 \\
\hline  \& -970 \& 440 \& 249 \& 164 \& 83 \& 168 \& 228 \& 107 \& 146 \\
\hline Wolked. \& 1328 \& 127 \& 80 \& 86 \& 147 \& 343 \& 178 \& 129 \& 110 \\
\hline  \& 242 \& 29 \& 23 \& \(17{ }^{-}\) \& -55 \& 37 \& 39 \& 38 \& 40 \\
\hline Worked ot home ------------------------------- \& 378 \& 201 \& B9 \& 176 \& 156 \& 51 \& 62 \& 71 \& 42 \\
\hline Persons per cor. ruck, or von -..- \& 1.08 \& 1.05 \& 1.05 \& 1.03 \& 1.05 \& 1.08 \& 1.05 \& 1.11 \& 1.04 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 5:00 o.m. to 5.59 o.m....... 6:00 o.m. to 6.59 o.m...... \& 876
4064 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
173 \\
1121 \\
\hline 129
\end{tabular} \& 108
637 \& 63
545 \& 83
368 \& \({ }_{88}^{202}\) \& 113
312 \& 77
617 \& 156
932 \\
\hline 7:00 o.m. to 7.59 o.m. -- \& 6044 \& 2347 \& 1432 \& 1149 \& 938 \& 1387 \& 636 \& 828 \& 1495 \\
\hline 8.00 o.m. to \(8: 59 \mathrm{am}\) a.m. \& 3528 \& 1867 \& 984 \& 863 \& 476 \& - 684 \& 359 \& 556 \& 802 \\
\hline Al orther times ...-.... \& 4655 \& 1156 \& 687 \& 496 \& 433 \& 1404 \& 402 \& 702 \& 861 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Solem city --.- \& 6542 \& 695 \& 340 \& 344 \& 173 \& 1452 \& 646 \& 1017 \& 494 \\
\hline Glowcester oin \& 184 \& \& Ir \& 20 \& , \& 54 \& 36 \& 43 \& 58 \\
\hline Beverty ciry... \& 1067 \& 137 \& 71 \& 98 \& 52 \& 211 \& 170 \& 147 \& 1528 \\
\hline Doswers town \& 1501 \& 92 \& 53 \& 61 \& 28 \& 368 \& 143 \& 324 \& 578 \\
\hline Pecobody iny -- \& 1677 \& 213 \& 174 \& 84 \& 93 \& 261 \& 63 \& 309 \& 211 \\
\hline Swomoscort 10 wn - \& 268 \& 1292 \& 756 \& 131 \& 109 \& 76 \& \({ }^{6}\) \& 23 \& 9 \\
\hline Marbleheod town \& 498 \& 351 \& 218 \& 713 \& 882 \& 244 \& 58 \& - \& 85 \\
\hline Areo 08. \& 124 \& 10 \& 10 \& 27 \& 4 \& 44 \& 5 \& 43 \& 41 \\
\hline Area 09 \& 118 \& 14 \& 8 \& 20 \& 10 \& 48 \& 5 \& - \& 14 \\
\hline Areo \(10 . .\). \& 89 \& 25 \& 25 \& 24 \& 20 \& - \& 7 \& 27 \& 30 \\
\hline Rockport rown \& 8 \& \& \& - \& \& 5 \& , \& - \& 12 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 7469 \&  \& 2280 \& 1770 \& 1083 \& 1856 \& 746 \& 918 \& 1228 \\
\hline \& 2198
+1318 \& 11135
1
1 \& 476
717 \& 635
340 \& 457
185 \& 604
333 \& 293
87 \& 257 \& 301
169 \\
\hline  \& 1318
435 \& 1103

293 \& 717 \& 340
111 \& 185
68 \& 333
53
5 \& 87 \& 96 \& 169 <br>
\hline  \& 435
357 \& 293
113 \& ${ }_{9}^{201}$ \& 71 \& 68 \& 53
47 \& 20
33 \& 80
63 \& 57 <br>
\hline  \& 2243 \& 1166 \& 677 \& 493 \& 285 \& 488 \& 209 \& 307 \& 502 <br>
\hline  \& 46 \& 19 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 14 \& 11 \& 15 <br>
\hline  \& 32 \& 69 \& 45 \& 8 \& - \& 14 \& 9 \& - \& 17 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 410 \& 69
46 \& 45 \& 18 \& 21 \& 160 \& 29 \& 64 \& 46 <br>
\hline \& 101 \& 46 \& 26 \& 34 \& 5 \& 31 \& 3 \& 11 \& 10 <br>
\hline  \& 329 \& 92 \& 40 \& 58 \& 59 \& 126 \& 49 \& 29 \& 80 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS} \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{SALEM-GLOUCESTER, MA PMSA 47} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Dotio bosed on somple ond subiect to sompling voriobirit, see lext. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see texi]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Essex County, MA-Con. |  | Beverty city, Essex Countr, MA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Iract 2176 | Tract 2201 | Tract 2044 (pt.) | Iroct 2171 | Troct 2172 (pt.) | Troct 2173 | Tract 2174 | Troct 2175 | Troct 2176 (pt.) |
| PLACE OF BIRTH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6496 | 7200 | - | 6203 | 7928 | 4916 | 5269 4886 | 6303 $6 \quad 150$ | 6831 6496 |
| Foreign born - | 335 | 269 | - | 454 | 291 | 280 | 383 | 153 | 335 |
| Language spoken at home and ability to SPEAK ENGLISH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linguistically isolored households -------------------- | 20 | 19 | - | 21 | 26 | 29 | 62 | 19 | 20 |
| Persons 5 yeors ond over | 6432 34 | 7098 19 | - | 6271 | 7597 54 | 4 503 | 1882 143 188 |  |  |
| 5 peok o longuoge other thon English. | 504 | 280 | - | 639 | 343 | 48 411 | 143 587 | 217 | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 504 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Do not speok English "very well" | 108 | 19 | - | 172 | 107 | 138 | 161 | 34 | 108 |
| 5peok 5ponish --------------- | 65 | 31 | - | 70 | 66 | 46 | 163 | 33 | 65 |
| Do not speok English "very wello | 34 | - | - | 7 | 20 | 23 | 49 | 3 | 34 |
| Linguistically isoloted | 14 | - | - | 3 | 8 | 11 | 39 | - | 14 |
| 5peak on Asion or Pocific Islond longuoge | 67 | - | - | 43 | - | 36 | 65 | 26 | 67 |
| Oo not speok English "very well' ---- | 16 | - | - | 22 | - | 30 | 28 | 11 | 16 |
| Linguis ticolly isoloted .------------------- |  | - | - | - | - | 20 | 14 | 19 | - |
| SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and aver anrolled in school | 2361 | 1520 | - | 1480 | 1867 | 1265 | 1083 | 1467 | 2361 |
|  | 225 | 123 | - | 169 | 242 | 167 | 69 | 128 | 225 |
|  | 55 | 87 | - | 63 | 82 | 144 | 41 | 47 | 55 |
| Elementory or high school | 814 | 935 | - | 873 | 1092 | 791 | 512 | 762 | 814 |
| Public school-------- | 628 | 821 | - | 805 | 1022 | 751 | 435 | 621 | 628 |
| College --.--- | 1322 | 462 | - | 438 | 533 | 307 | 502 | 577 | 1322 |
|  | 373 | 303 | - | 339 | 396 | 231 | 378 | 336 | 373 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9 th grode $\qquad$ | 4255 86 | 560 56 137 | - | 4776 186 | $\begin{array}{r}5998 \\ \hline 135\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3123 \\ \hline 233\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3738 \\ \hline 235\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Less thon 9 th grode ----.-...-.-- | 284 | 396 | - | 318 | 551 5 | 543 | 413 | 245 | 886 284 |
| High school groduote (includes equivolency) | 980 | 1362 | - | 1390 | 1979 | 1169 | 1013 | 1277 | 980 |
| Some college, no degree ------ | 791 | 1067 | - | 934 | 1029 | 582 | 750 | 759 | 791 |
| Associote degree ------ | 449 | 581 | - | 579 | 589 | 250 | 289 | 548 | 449 |
| 8 8ochelor's degree | 1105 | 1192 | - | 878 | 944 | 222 | 723 | 1003 | 1105 |
| Groduote or professionol degree -----------1-- | 560 | 825 | - | 491 | 371 | 124 | 315 | 532 | 560 |
| Percent high school groduote or higher -------------- Percent bochelor's degree or higher --------- | 91.3 39.1 | 90.4 36.3 | - | 89.4 28.7 | 87.7 23.5 | $75.2$ | 82.7 27.8 | 91.9 34.2 | 91.3 |
| Percent bochelor's degree or higher --------------- | 39.1 | 36.3 | - | 28.7 | $23.5$ | $11.1$ | 27.8 | 34.2 | 39.1 |
| FERTILTY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Children ever born per 1.000 women 15 to 24 yeors -- | 980 | 135 | - | 90 | 31 | 545 | 316 | 104 | 4 |
| Children ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors --- | - 980 | + 809 | - | 734 1953 | 1091 | 1624 | 528 | 692 | 980 |
| Children ever born per 1.000 women 35 to 44 yeors -- | 1453 | 1213 | - | 1953 | 1465 | 1811 | 1254 | 1526 | 1453 |
| RESIDENCE IN 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Some house -------------.-- | 3678 | 4198 | - | 3755 | 4980 | 2497 | 1850 | 3712 | 3678 |
| Different house in United 5totes | 2696 | 2839 | - | 2492 | 2569 | 2000 | 2929 | 2142 |  |
| Centrol city of this M5A/PM5A | 169 | 541 1 187 | - | -831 | 183 | 210 | - 297 | 177 | 169 |
| Remoinder of this M5A/PM5A | 1114 | 1187 | - | 1451 | 1444 | 1261 | 1597 | 1091 | 1114 |
| Different M5A/PMSA --.--- | 1169 | 888 | - | 903 | 874 | 502 | 836 | 827 | 1169 |
| Not in on M5A/PM5A --...-- | 244 | 223 | - | 55 | 68 | 27 | 199 | 47 | 244 |
| Abrood ----------------- | 58 | 61 | - | 24 | 48 | 6 | 103 | 19 | 58 |
| URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{681}$ | 6755 | - | 6657 | 8219 | 4916 | 5269 | 6303 | 6831 |
| In housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre Rural populotion | 3965 | $\begin{array}{r}4124 \\ 714 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 4614 | 6152 | 1812 | 1020 | 4181 | 3965 |
| In housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre | - | 433 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| On forms ----------------------------------- | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| JOURNEY TO WORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Workers 16 years and over - | 3562 | 3746 | - | 3415 | ${ }_{4} 288$ | 2301 | 2986 | 3484 | 3562 |
| Cor, truck, or van.- | 2939 | 2957 | - | 2996 | 3942 | 1978 | 2596 | 3017 | 2939 |
| Drove olone .- | 2630 | 2565 | - | 2767 | 3636 | 1653 | 2357 | 2734 | 2630 |
| Corpooled -------------- | 309 | 392 | - | 229 | 306 | 325 | 239 | 283 | 309 |
| Public tronsportation (including toxicob) ---.- | 164 | 206 | - | 161 | 154 | 87 | 186 | 296 | 164 |
| 8us or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor -....... 5ubwoy or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboot --.... | 20 144 | $\begin{array}{r}49 \\ 157 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 8 153 | 8 146 | 25 50 | 29 130 | 45 | 20 |
|  | 144 243 | 157 332 | - | 153 172 | 146 110 | 50 151 | 130 123 | 242 98 | 144 |
|  | 60 | 48 | - | 14 | 40 | 53 | 26 |  | 243 60 |
| Worked ot home. | 156 | 203 | - | 72 | 42 | 32 | 55 | 73 | 156 |
| Mean trovel time to work (minutes) <br> Departure fime for work: 258 26.2 - 21.1 21.3 21.2 23.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5:00 0.m to 5.59 o.m. | 67 | 152 | - | 197 |  | 195 | 92 | 84 |  |
| 6:00 o.m. 106.59 o.m. - | 475 | $\begin{array}{r}714 \\ +168 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 644 | 932 | 554 | 654 | 646 | 475 |
| 7:00 o.m to 7.59 cm om.- | 1151 | 1168 | - | 1008 | 1495 | 509 | 1013 | 1184 | 1151 |
| 8:00 o.m to 8.59 om .... | 824 | 691 | - | 798 | 802 | 516 | 621 | 778 | 824 |
|  | 889 | 818 | - | 696 | 861 | 495 | 551 | 719 | 889 |
| Worked in PM5A of residence - | 2137 | 2581 | - | 2326 | 3050 | 1764 | 1939 | 2197 | 2137 |
| Solem ciry --..------- | 232 | -69 | - | 260 | 494 | 248 | 354 | 194 | 232 |
| Gloucester city .------- | 768 | 1025 | - | $\begin{array}{r}67 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 588 | 27 | 72 | 85 | 76 |
| 8 8everly city...- | 1194 | 245 | - | 1280 | 1528 | 907 | 851 | 1201 | 1194 |
| Donvers town. | 260 | 119 | - | 266 | 578 | 285 | 304 | 282 | 260 |
| Peobody ciry --.- | 219 | 34 | - | 128 59 | 211 | 169 | 140 | 201 | 219 |
| Swompscort town. | 13 | - | - | 59 39 | 85 | ${ }^{6}$ | 23 | 7 | 13 |
| Morbleheod town. | 13 | 7 | - | 39 | 85 | 21 | 53 | 43 | 13 |
| Areo 08 - -- | 104 | 74 | - | 99 | 41 | 34 | 16 | 115 | 104 |
| Areo 09. | 14 | 20 | - | 58 | 14 | 22 | 36 | 24 | 14 |
| Area 10 -..-- | 16 | 114 | - | 70 | 30 | 39 | 90 | 34 | 16 |
| Rockport fown --.-...-......- Worked outside PM5A of residence |  | 881 | - |  | 12 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 9 |
| Worked oulside PM5A of residence - 8oston city -------------- | 1425 382 | 1165 | - |  | 1228 | 537 1 1 |  | 1287 | 1425 |
| 80 orion city -- lynn city . | $\begin{array}{r}382 \\ 74 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}324 \\ 63 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | - | 294 76 | 301 169 | 146 59 | 274 | 353 | 382 |
| tynn city..... | 74 | 63 | - | 76 | 169 | 59 | 89 | 178 | 74 |
| Combridge city | 86 | 18 | - | 58 | 57 | 7 | 33 | 49 | 86 |
| Area 15 -..---......-. | 85 524 | 50 | - | 30 435 | 31 502 | 189 | 41 409 | 62 | 85 |
| Remoinder of 8oston. MA PMSA - | 524 | 481 | - | 435 | 502 | 189 | 399 | 464 | 524 |
| lowrence city -.-.-------------------------- | 50 | 9 | - | 34 | 15 | $\overline{9}$ | - | $\overline{7}$ | 50 |
|  | 83 | 112 | - | 56 | 46 | 78 | 116 | 71 | 83 |
| Lowell, MA-NH PMSA | 17 | 31 | - | 42 | 10 | 37 | 49 | 20 | 17 |
| Worked elsewhere ---------------..---------- | 124 | 77 | - | 52 | 80 | 5 | 46 | 83 | 124 |

Toble 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Doto based on somple and subrect to somping vanobility. see text for defintions of trems and macrings of symbots. see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Donwrs CDP. Essex Countr. MA |  |  |  |  | Gbovester ory. Essex County Ma |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Proxt 2111 | Iraxt 2112 | Sroct 2113 | Troct 2114 | Pract 2115 | $\begin{array}{ll}  \\ \text { rocect } \\ (0 p 1 .) \end{array}$ | Iroct 2211 | Troct 2212 | Iroct 2213 | Prox 2214 |
| PUACE OF BIRTH all proment | 3978 | 6 110 | 6422 | 764 | - | - | 4332 | 1394 | 3625 |  |
|  | 3839 | 5856 | 6003 | 7209 |  |  | 4132 | 1318 | 3450 | ${ }_{2}^{2881}$ |
| foremp borm | 139 | 254 | 359 | 455 |  | - | 200 | 76 | 175 | 320 |
| LaNGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABLUTY TO SPEAK ENGUSH <br> ungustrady socteded navistolots $\qquad$ | 6 | 19 | 23 | 14 | - | - | 21 | 10 | 19 | 93 |
| Proves 5 , rore es over | 3702 | ${ }^{5} 9$ | -238 <br> 23 | $\begin{array}{r}7247 \\ \hline 22\end{array}$ |  |  | - 8059 | 1312 10 | 341 34 | 2666 |
|  | 274 | 206 | 442 | 539 | - | - | 109 4 | 97 | 236 | 181 504 504 |
|  | 91 | 61 58 | 124 29 | 130 83 8 | - | - | $\begin{array}{r}104 \\ \hline 33\end{array}$ | 60 | $\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25 |
|  | 60 17 | 55 17 | $\stackrel{29}{9}$ | 83 8 | - |  | 33 | 17 | 13 | 32 21 |
| ungusticoly isolated. | 12 | 18 | $-$ | - |  |  |  | , | - | 21 21 |
|  | 7 | ${ }^{48}$ | 88 | 86 |  |  | - | - | - | 4 |
|  | 7 | 33 33 | ${ }^{28}$ | 36 |  | - | - | - | = | 4 |
| SCHOOL ENROUMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL | ${ }^{7}$ | 1304 | 1708 | 1703 | - | - | 1043 | 313 | 197 | 662 |
| Propmory sthod --.................................. | 98 68 | 97 55 | 236 103 | 179 | - |  | 72 | ${ }_{7} 8$ | 89 | 71 71 |
| Elumention or hath strod. | 527 | 767 | 989 | 1017 | - |  | 716 | 204 | 460 | 509 |
| Proks strool ......... | 408 | ${ }^{622}$ | ${ }^{881}$ | 840 | - |  | 593 | 187 | 414 | 489 |
|  | 2476 | ${ }_{280}^{480}$ | ${ }_{253}$ | 456 | - | - | 255 158 | 81 39 | ${ }_{134}^{248}$ | ${ }_{74}^{82}$ |
| EDUCATONAL ATTAINMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2740 | 4287 | 437 | 548 | - | - | 3028 | 953 | 2682 | 1872 |
|  | 185 | 163 | 116 | ${ }_{5}^{243}$ |  |  | 166 | 54 | 120 | 225 |
|  | ${ }_{846}^{288}$ | $\begin{array}{r}453 \\ \hline 1286\end{array}$ | - 270 | + 5098 | - |  | 338 818 | 131 351 | 257 | 477 |
| Same colve. no degre... | 565 | 941 | 854 | 1096 | - |  | 509 | 155 | 432 | 782 206 |
|  | 278 | 423 | 452 | 503 | - | - | 308 | 80 | ${ }_{307}$ | 8 |
| Boctelor's deyre-........... | 373 205 | 713 308 | 1088 <br> 92 | 852 554 | - |  | 597 | 103 | 456 | 133 |
|  | 205 | 308 | 392 | 554 |  |  | 292 | 79 | 340 |  |
|  | 82.7 21.1 | ${ }_{23.8}^{85}$ | 91.2 33.8 | ${ }_{25.8}^{86.2}$ | - | - | 83.4 29.4 | 80.6 19.1 | 89.0 29.7 | $\stackrel{66.2}{8.9}$ |
| FERTUUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| archen ener bom dee 1.000 women 15 in 24 yecers ..... | 197 | 132 | ${ }_{159}^{48}$ |  | - | - | 105 | 192 | 54 | 539 |
| Oridem ner bom peel 1.000 momen 25 to 34 yeers ...... | 799 1628 | 780 1627 | 1 1972 | 758 1594 | - | - | 1004 | ${ }_{1}^{1} 592$ | 709 | 413 |
| RESIDENCE IN 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rsiod porsen 5 yoer oud ow | 3702 | 5698 | 6058 | 1247 | - | - | 4059 | 1312 | 3431 |  |
| Some have .---- | 2492 | 3507 | 4493 | 4564 | - |  | 3076 | 1077 | 2146 | 1599 |
| Some | 1183 167 | ${ }^{2} 167$ | 1489 | ${ }^{2} 867$ | - |  | 938 488 | 235 | 1260 | 1001 |
| (emer | 520 | 1415 | 631 | 1193 | - | - | ${ }_{102}$ | 7 | 152 | ${ }_{96}$ |
|  | 424 | 519 | 700 | 1195 | - |  | 331 | 51 | 350 | 187 |
|  | 72 | 67 | 27 | 50 |  |  | 17 |  | 61 | 50 |
|  | 27 | 24 | 76 | 16 | - | - | 45 | - | 25 | 26 |
| URPAN, RURUL, AND FARM RESIDENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | 3978 | 6110 3163 | 6422 5 548 | 7664 | - | - | 4332 | 1394 | ${ }^{3} 625$ | ${ }^{2} 881$ |
|  | 245 |  | 5548 | 5523 | - |  | 3209 | 1104 | 2065 | 759 |
| Rurd popularion In housing unts on propertes of less thon 1 pre .............. On forms | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Journer to work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2126 | 3228 | 3241 | 4250 | - | - | 2141 | 719 | 1885 | 1363 |
|  | 2011 | 2902 | 3065 | 4009 |  |  | 1951 | ${ }^{658}$ | 1648 | 1162 |
| Orove done | 1758 | 2648 | 2902 | 3641 | - |  | 1741 | 583 | 1457 | 991 |
|  | 253 | 254 | 163 | 368 |  |  | 210 | 75 | 191 | 171 |
| Aubis rrenspontion (induring taxcob) Bus or trolley bus ar streetcar ar roliey cor $\qquad$ shary ar ithoter mitood or fernbort | 23 | 58 | 46 | 71 | - |  | 64 | 6 | 54 |  |
|  | 18 18 | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 43 \\ \hline 172\end{array}$ | $4{ }^{5}$ | 29 49 | - |  | ${ }_{64}$ | 6 | 16 21 | -8 |
|  | 33 12 | 172 58 | 98 | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | - | ${ }_{30}^{28}$ | 30 | 98 | 115 |
| Oiner meors .-. | 47 | ${ }_{38}^{58}$ | 32 | 13 59 |  |  | 30 68 | 16 | 15 70 | 15 15 |
|  | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1.05 |  |  | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.06 | 1.08 |
|  | 19.7 | 19.2 | 22.3 | 20.9 |  | - | 25.4 | 15.4 | 22.6 | 14.4 |
|  | 86 | 97 | 113 | 262 | - | - | 152 | 29 | 102 |  |
| 600 0.m 106590 m . | ${ }_{710}^{384}$ | 1485 | - 634 | -650 | - | - | 475 | 126 | 322 | 352 |
|  | 453 | 1 | + 214 | 1425 | - |  | 642 510 | 236 | 571 | 323 |
| $8: 00 \mathrm{om}$. to 859 om . Al other rines $\qquad$ | 446 | 726 | 697 | 1052 | - | - | 294 | 107 | 438 | 319 |
| Worked in PMSA of resdenca ...Solem ory ----------- | 1441 | 2172 | 1917 | 2417 | - | - | 1537 | 607 | 1409 | 1173 |
|  | 149 18 | 205 | 164 35 | 203 36 | - | - | $1{ }^{42}$ | 458 | 63 | 333 |
|  | 188 | 260 | 204 | 336 | = | - | 158 | 458 | ${ }_{71} 9$ | ${ }^{934}$ |
|  | 708 | 1267 | 1074 | 1272 | - | - | 52 | 13 | 39 | 56 |
|  | 219 | 257 | 287 | 406 | - |  | 60 | 29 | 91 | 5 |
|  | ${ }^{6}$ | $\overline{32}$ | - | $\overline{4}$ | - |  | 6 | - | $\overline{8}$ |  |
| Wreo 08 | 32 | 41 | 34 | 56 | - | - | 55 | 20 | ${ }_{42}$ | ${ }_{6}$ |
|  | ${ }^{63}$ | 51 | 91 | 78 | - |  |  | - |  |  |
| Areo $10 .-$ | 24 | 33 | 14 | 22 | - |  | 30 | 24 | 36 | 92 |
| Worted arsiste PMSA of residence |  | 1056 |  |  |  |  | 43 | 22 | 92 |  |
|  | 139 | 245 | +306 | ${ }_{4} 83$ | - | - | 166 | 15 | 139 |  |
|  | 102 | 131 | 196 | 230 | - |  | 20 | 19 | 23 | 9 |
|  | 17 | 30 | 36 | 52 | - |  | 51 | 6 | 30 |  |
|  | 25 | 111 358 | 72 | 145 | - | - | 28 |  | 24 | 6 |
|  | ${ }^{32}$ | - 31 | 425 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | = |  | 250 7 | 55 | 182 | 53 |
|  | 11 | - | 14 | 32 | - |  | - | - | - |  |
| Remonder of Lowrence-Howerti. MA-NH PMSA Lowel NA-NH PMSA | ${ }_{6} 8$ | 85 | ${ }^{128}$ | 173 | - | - | 27 | 17 | 21 | 34 |
| Lowel NA MH PMSA | ${ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }_{36}^{40}$ | ${ }_{79}^{24}$ | $\stackrel{44}{39}$ | - | - | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | - | -88 | 20 |
| CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  | SALEM | LOUCES | R, MA P | A 49 |

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
(0010 bosed on somple and subbect to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see rext]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Area} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Gloucester ciry, Essex Country MA-Con.} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Marbieheod CDP, Essex Countr, MA} <br>
\hline \& Troct 2215 \& Troct 2215.99 \& Troct 2216 \& Troct 2217 \& Troct 2218 \& Iroct 2219 \& $$
\text { Troct }{ }_{(0 \text { (pt) }}^{2031}
$$ \&  \& Troct 2033 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Troct } 2041 \\
(\mathrm{p} .1)
\end{array}
$$ <br>
\hline PLACE OF BIRTH All parsons \& 3076 \& - \& 1727 \& 3122 \& 2353 \& 6206 \& 6809 \& 4458 \& 8643 \& 61 <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}2846 \\ \hline 230\end{array}$ \& - \& 1635
92 \& 2845

277 \& 2354
99 \& $\begin{array}{r}5927 \\ \hline 279\end{array}$ \& 6380
429 \& 4279
179 \& 8229
814 \& 61 <br>

\hline | language spoken at home and ability to SPEAK ENGISH |
| :--- |
| Linguistically isolated households $\qquad$ | \& 83 \& - \& 8 \& 52 \& 6 \& 44 \& 50 \& 7 \& - \& - <br>

\hline  \& 2854 \& - \& 1636
30 \& $\begin{array}{r}289 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ \& 2211 \& 5769 \& $\begin{array}{r}6327 \\ \hline 153\end{array}$ \& 4223 \& 8162 \& 61 <br>
\hline  \& 462 \& - \& 192 \& 561 \& 160 \& 398 \& 514 \& 178 \& 332 \& <br>
\hline  \& 183 \& - \& 60
15 \& 216 \& 50 \& 149 \& 190 \& 15 \& 35 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& - \& 15 \& 15 \& 15 \& 8 \& 25 \& 30 \& 53 \& <br>
\hline Do not speoke English very well \& \& - \& \& \& \& 8 \& 6 \& 8 \& 11 \& <br>
\hline Speok on Asion or Pocific isiond longuoge ----------------- \& 7 \& - \& - \& $\overline{6}$ \& \& \& 11 \& 8 \& 13 \& <br>
\hline Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted. \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& \& - \& - \& 7 \& - <br>
\hline SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE Of SCHOOL \& 415 \& - \& 396 \& 612 \& 523 \& 1164 \& 1659 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Preprimory school -------------------------------1-1- \& 51 \& - \& 5 \& 42 \& 26 \& 93 \& 266 \& 103 \& ${ }_{88}$ \& <br>
\hline Elementory or high school - \& 278 \& - \& $3{ }^{5}$ \& - 29 \& 261 \& ${ }^{681}$ \& 147
973 \& 55 \& 40 \& <br>
\hline Elemention or high school - \& 249 \& - \& 303 \& 370 \& 309 \& 717 \& 802 \& 449 \& 712 \& <br>
\hline  \& 86 \& - \& ${ }_{5}^{88}$ \& 140 \& 106 \& 290 \& 420 \& ${ }_{221}$ \& 497 \& <br>
\hline  \& 62 \& - \& 55 \& 86 \& 72 \& 218 \& 183 \& 223 \& 302 \& <br>
\hline EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2213 \& = \& 1153 \& 2116 \& 1545 \& 4408 \& 4768 \& 3222 \& 6559 \& 53 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 679 \& - \& 224 \& 453 \& 156 \& 536 \& 157 \& 111 \& 190 \& <br>
\hline \& 749 \& - \& 470 \& 681 \& 554 \& 1138 \& 651 \& 433 \& 1024 \& 31 <br>
\hline Some colege, \& 178 \& - \& 132 \& 275
130 \& 359
149 \& 805 \& 727
885 \& 614 \& 1269 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 114 \& - \& 62
143 \& 130
143 \& 149
108 \& 431 \& 485
1407 \& 253
1071 \& ${ }^{621}$ \& 12 <br>
\hline  \& 43 \& - \& 23 \& 71 \& 94 \& 406 \& | 276 \& 672 \& 1315 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Percent high school groduote or higher ------------------------
Percent bocheor's degree or higher ----} \& $\stackrel{53}{7} 1$ \& - \& 72.1
14.5 \& 61.4
10.1 \& $\stackrel{81.8}{13}$ \& 83.5 \& 95.3 \& 94.4 \& 96.4 \& 100.0 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline FERTILITY \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 yeors Children ever borm per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors -...Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 yeors} \& 1 $\begin{aligned} & 560 \\ & 1250\end{aligned}$ \& - \& ${ }_{8}^{227}$ \& ${ }_{900}^{492}$ \& 438
1806 \& 130
968 \& 31
871 \& 28
640 \& 52
447 \& <br>
\hline \& 1780 \& - \& 2157 \& 2071 \& 1659 \& 1742 \& 1707 \& 1525 \& 1033 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{RESIDENCE IN 1985} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 2854 \& - \& 1636 \& 2890 \& 2211 \& 5769 \& 6327 \& 4223 \& - 162 \& 1 <br>
\hline Some house \& 1561 \& - \& 972 \& 1967 \& 1494 \& 3582 \& 4836 \& 2921 \& 4726 \& 1 <br>
\hline  \& 1285 \& - \& ${ }_{548}$ \& 923 \& 717 \& 2168 \& 1427 \& 1295 \& 3387 \& <br>
\hline Centrol ciry of this MSA/PMSA-.
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA \& 923 \& - \& 550 \& 646 \& 566 \& 852 \& 113 \& 77 \& 165 \& - <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Differen M MA/PMSA ------------------------------------
Not in on MSAPMSA} \& 94
213 \& - \& ${ }_{74}^{24}$ \& $\stackrel{45}{427}$ \& 32
119 \& 504
750 \& 655
636 \& 513
651 \& 1830
193
193 \& <br>
\hline \& 55 \& \& \& 5 \& - \& 62 \& \& 54 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 8 \& - \& 16 \& - \& - \& 19 \& 64 \& 7 \& 49 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 3076 \& - \& 1727 \& 3122 \& 2353 \& ${ }^{6} 206$ \& 6809 \& 4458 \& 8643 \& 61 <br>
\hline  \& 483 \& - \& 762 \& 1072 \& 1421 \& 3758 \& 6123 \& 3581 \& 5817 \& 61 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Rurol population |
| :--- |
| in housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre |
| On forms $\qquad$ |} \& - \& - \& - \& - \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& = \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Journey TO Work \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& 1346 \& - \& 860 \& 1322 \& 1118 \& 3438 \& 3292 \& 2454 \& 5299 \& 19 <br>
\hline \& \& - \& 756 \& 1092 \& 1007 \& 2963 \& 2789 \& 1983 \& 4257 \& 11 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Drove olone} \& 748
230 \& - \& ${ }^{635}$ \& 918
174 \& 859 \& 2697 \& 2628 \& 1791 \& 3988 \& 11 <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{231}$ \& - \& 121
33 \& 174 \& 148 \& ${ }_{2} 26$ \& 161 \& 192 \& 269 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Public tronsportotion (including toxicob) Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor Subwoy or elevoted, roilroad, or ferryboot} \& 31 \& - \& 33 \& 54 \& 61 \& 128 \& 247 \& 113 \& 370 \& 8 <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{9}^{12}$ \& - \& 25 \& 16
25 \& 16 \& 29
86 \& 77
164 \& ${ }^{30}$ \& 125 \& - <br>
\hline \& 248 \& - \& 54 \& 147 \& 37 \& 96 \& ${ }_{86}$ \& 147 \& 335 \& 8 <br>
\hline  \& 43 \& - \& 17 \& 12 \& 7 \& $2{ }^{26}$ \& 176 \& 55 \& 123 \& <br>
\hline Worked of home. \& 46 \& - \& 17 \& 17 \& 6 \& 225 \& 176 \& 156 \& 214 \& - <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{| Persans per cor, truck, or van |
| :--- |
| hean trovel time to work (minutes) $\qquad$ |
| Deporture fime for work: |
| 5:00 o.m. to $5: 59 \mathrm{o} . \mathrm{m}$ |
| 6:00 o.m. to $6: 590 . \mathrm{m}$ $\qquad$ |
| 7:00 o m. to $7: 590 . \mathrm{m}$ |
| 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m. $\qquad$ |
| All other fimes $\qquad$ |} \& 1.15 \& - \& 1.09 \& 1.09 \& 1.08 \& 1.05 \& 1.03 \& 1.05 \& 1.03 \& 1.00 <br>

\hline \& 14.9 \& - \& 16.7 \& 18.7 \& 18.0 \& 23.1 \& 28.8 \& 25.9 \& 30.6 \& 36.3 <br>
\hline \& 64 \& - \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 385 \& - \& 261 \& 291 \& 210 \& 745 \& , 545 \& 368 \& 784 \& $\bigcirc$ <br>
\hline \& 255
251 \& - \& 159
178 \& 294
284 \& 377
217 \& 844
599 \& 1149
863 \& 938
476 \& ${ }_{1}^{1} 8263$ \& - <br>
\hline \& 350 \& - \& 206 \& 399 \& 258 \& 846 \& \& \& \& II <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 1203 \& - \& 676 \& 1135 \& 917 \& 2598 \& 1522 \& 1371 \& 2747 \& <br>
\hline \& 963 \& - \& 571 \& 873 \& 741 \& 140 \& $\begin{array}{r}344 \\ \hline 20\end{array}$ \& 173 \& 431 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 33 \& - \& 19 \& 45 \& 25 \& 177 \& 98 \& 52 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& ${ }^{43}$ \& - \& 14 \& 32 \& 39 \& 152 \& 61 \& ${ }_{93}^{28}$ \& 114 \& - <br>
\hline \& 23 \& - \& 8 \& 31 \& 35 \& 140 \& 844 \& 93 \& 196 \& <br>
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 2 \& - \& 16 \& 713 \& ${ }_{882}$ \& 1653 \& - <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 43 \& - \& 16 \& 17 \& 24 \& 143 \& 27 \& 4 \& 25 \& - <br>
\hline \& 7 \& - \& 14 \& 52 \& - \& 16 \& 20 \& 10 \& 42 \& <br>
\hline  \& 50
32 \& - \& 14
8 \& 62
14 \& ${ }_{13}^{24}$ \& 213
38 \& ${ }^{24}$ \& 20 \& 7 \& <br>
\hline Worked out side PMSA of residence --.-...-...............-- \& 143 \& - \& 184 \& 187 \& 201 \& 840 \& 1770 \& 1083 \& \& 19 <br>
\hline 8osion ciry ----- \& 35 \& - \& 57 \& 45 \& 44 \& 243 \& 635 \& 457 \& 1233 \& 19 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Combridge ofy -----------------------------------------------} \& 27 \& - \& 7 \& 22 \& ${ }_{13}^{6}$ \& 64 \& 340
111 \& 185
68 \& ${ }_{9}^{244}$ \& - <br>
\hline \& 5 \& \& \& \& 5 \& 36 \& 73 \& 8 \& 52 \& <br>
\hline Remorder of Bosion, MA PMSA-------------------------- \& 53 \& - \& 114 \& 88 \& 92 \& 288 \& 493 \& 285 \& 729 \& - <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& 6 \& 17 \& - \& \& 7 \& - <br>
\hline \& 5 \& - \& 6 \& ${ }_{12}^{5}$ \& 7 \& 17 \& ${ }_{18}^{8}$ \& 21 \& 53 \& - <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Lowell, MA-NH PMSA |
| :--- |
| Worked olsewhere $\qquad$ |} \& 12 \& \& \& - \& - \& 30 \& 34 \& \& 25 \& - <br>

\hline \& 12 \& - \& - \& 8 \& 28 \& 74 \& 58 \& 59 \& 113 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con
[Dato bosed on sample and subiect to semping vanoblity see text for definthons of terms and meanings of symbols. see fext)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Area} \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Peobody any Essex Count Ma} <br>
\hline \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
2046 \\
\text { Proct } 101
\end{array}
$$ \& Iract 2101 \& Troct 2102 \& Iroct 2103 \& 1roct 2104 \& Iroct 2105 \& froct 2106 \& Traxt 2107 \& Iroct 2108 \& 1roct 2109 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{PLACE OF BIRTH}} <br>
\hline \& - \& 7259
6681 \& 6132
5889 \& 5970 \& ${ }^{6} 602$ \& ${ }^{5} 248$ \& 4022 \& 3819 \& 4109 \& 3878 <br>
\hline Notrove........ \& - \& - 578 \& 5889

243 \& 5550
414 \& 5959
643 \& $\begin{array}{r}4933 \\ \hline 315\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3759 \\ \hline 263\end{array}$ \& 3001
818 \& 2727
1
1 \& 3181
697 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{LANGUAGE SPOXEN AT HOME AND ABILTY TO SPEAK ENGUSH} <br>
\hline Lingustraly solotod households ------------------------- \& - \& 28 \& 38 \& 33 \& 58 \& 22 \& 11 \& 116 \& 313 \& 168 <br>
\hline  \& - \& 6807
60 \& 5693 \& 5649 \& 6190

161 \& $$
489
$$ \& 3782 \& 354

5

250 \& | 381 |
| :--- |
| 54 | \& 3655 <br>

\hline Sperck a longuge ather Mon Engish. \& - \& 643 \& 486 \& 456 \& 779 \& 537 \& 452 \& 1 296 \& 1713 \& 373
1233 <br>
\hline Do not sopok Engish 'wor wel'. \& - \& 244 \& 158 \& 180 \& 284 \& 205 \& 147 \& 531 \& 915 \& - 584 <br>
\hline Sprok Sponsh --.-.............. \& - \& 84 \& 35 \& 12 \& 24 \& 75 \& 55 \& 453 \& 288 \& 25 <br>
\hline Do not spook Engish "very wel' \& - \& 27 \& 8 \& - \& 10 \& 14 \& 25 \& 155 \& 196 \& 17 <br>
\hline Linguisicaly solated...- \& \& \& \& \& \& - \& \& 85 \& 102 \& 11 <br>
\hline  \& - \& 130 \& 69 \& 82 \& 53 \& 6 \& 24 \& - \& - \& 49 <br>
\hline Do not satok English "way wel' .................. \& - \& 76 \& 69 \& 82 \& 20 \& 6 \& - \& \& - \& 34 <br>
\hline  \& - \& 6 \& 69 \& 55 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 49 <br>

\hline | SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TVPE OF SCHOOL |
| :--- |
| Prreen 3 yors and over ocrolld it sthool -.- | \& - \& 1930 \& 1337 \& 1102 \& 1497 \& 1169 \& 953 \& 972 \& 678 \& 825 <br>

\hline  \& - \& 147 \& 156 \& 139 \& 182 \& 104 \& 97 \& 86 \& 17 \& ${ }^{82}$ <br>
\hline Pubic school.. \& - \& 49 \& 38 \& 60 \& 68 \& 52 \& 51 \& 51 \& 17 \& 55 <br>
\hline  \& - \& 1219 \& 876 \& 643 \& 840 \& 759 \& 574 \& 646 \& 532 \& 514 <br>
\hline  \& - \& 1019 \& 618 \& 478 \& 682 \& 635 \& 493 \& 565 \& 521 \& 448 <br>
\hline  \& - \& 564 \& 305 \& 320 \& 475 \& 306 \& 282 \& 240 \& 129 \& 232 <br>
\hline Pubic college --------------------------- \& - \& 248 \& 188 \& 134 \& 329 \& 191 \& 186 \& 167 \& 116 \& 208 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{EDUCATONLL ATANMENT} <br>

\hline | Porsens 25 yer ond |
| :--- |
| Less than ith grode $\square$ | \& - \& 4771 \& 4143

137 \& 440
213 \& 4689

279 \& 3601 \& 2758
215 \& 2442

393 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
3033 \\
816
\end{array}
$$ \& 2770 <br>

\hline  \& - \& 409 \& 415 \& 522 \& 421 \& 364 \& 286 \& 395 \& 889 \& 437 <br>
\hline Hfigh school grodvote (ndudes equndenc). ...............- \& - \& 1615 \& 1324 \& 1274 \& 1609 \& 1552 \& 997 \& 824 \& 1006 \& 863 <br>
\hline Some coliege, no degree. \& - \& 949 \& 617 \& 685 \& 929 \& 589 \& 552 \& 322 \& 343 \& 324 <br>
\hline Assooote degree.. \& - \& 384 \& 361 \& 412 \& 511 \& 343 \& 211 \& 164 \& 119 \& 145 <br>
\hline Bachelor's degree \& - \& 916 \& 745 \& 870 \& 574 \& 404 \& 425 \& 286 \& 130 \& 372 <br>
\hline Gradute or professional degre. \& - \& 337 \& 544 \& 464 \& 366 \& 122 \& 72 \& 58 \& 30 \& 110 <br>
\hline Percent tigh schood groduate or higher \& - \& 88.1 \& 86.7 \& 83.4 \& 85.1 \& 83.6 \& 81.8 \& 67.7 \& 53.7 \& 65.5 <br>
\hline Percent bodrelor's degree or hagher -- \& - \& 26.3 \& 31.1 \& 30.0 \& 20.0 \& 14.6 \& 18.0 \& 14.1 \& 5.3 \& 17.4 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{FERTIUT} <br>
\hline Gulden ever borm per 1.000 women 15 to 24 years ....-- \& - \& 157 \& 149 \& 115 \& 137 \& 258 \& 27 \& 214 \& 277 \& 210 <br>
\hline Gildren ever born per 1.000 women 25 to 34 yeors ....- \& - \& 1279 \& 922 \& 759 \& 817 \& 1034 \& 994 \& 946 \& 1245 \& 1195 <br>
\hline Chidren ever borm per 1.000 women 35 to 44 yeors .-.-.- \& - \& 1889 \& 1538 \& 1677 \& 1618 \& 1764 \& 1833 \& 1769 \& 1498 \& 1870 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline  \& - \& 6807 \& 5693 \& 5649 \& 6190 \& 4889 \& 3782 \& 3554 \& 3871 \& 3655 <br>
\hline Some house ------- \& - \& ${ }_{5} 5104$ \& 3875 \& 3286 \& 4172 \& 3408 \& 2659 \& 1832 \& 2266 \& 2438 <br>
\hline Differem house in United Stotes. \& - \& 1652 \& 1811 \& 2273 \& 1964 \& 1434 \& 1062 \& 1504 \& 1438 \& 1145 <br>
\hline Centrol oin of Mes MSA/PMSA \& - \& 26 \& 28 \& 47 \& 207 \& 170 \& 181 \& 185 \& 123 \& 266 <br>
\hline Remander of Mis MSA/PMSA \& - \& 600

963 \& 576 \& | 1043 |
| :--- |
| 10151 |
| 1 | \& 1074 \& 764 \& 583 \& 895 \& 961 \& 533 <br>

\hline Different MSA/PMSA \& - \& 963 \& 1190 \& 1151 \& 649 \& 460 \& 292 \& 377 \& 322 \& 346 <br>
\hline Not in on MSA/PMSA. \& - \& 63 \& 17 \& 32 \& 34 \& 40 \& 6 \& 47 \& 32 \& , <br>
\hline Abrood. \& - \& 51 \& 7 \& 90 \& 54 \& 47 \& 61 \& 218 \& 167 \& 72 <br>
\hline URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& - \& 7259 \& 6132 \& 5970 \& 6602 \& 5248 \& 4022 \& 3819 \& 4109 \& 3878 <br>
\hline In hoving units on properties of less thon 1 ocre.-.--- \& - \& 6777 \& 5574 \& 4001 \& 4214 \& 4534 \& 2863 \& 1251 \& 674 \& 2132 <br>
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline In housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre ......On forms \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{JOURNEY TO WORK} <br>
\hline Werkers 16 yeers and own ------------------ \& - \& 3947 \& 3380 \& 3066 \& 3657 \& 2745 \& 2099 \& 2017 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& - \& 3808 \& 3148 \& 2937 \& 3401 \& 2605 \& 1977 \& 1875 \& 1613 \& 1715 <br>
\hline Drove olone --. \& - \& 3418 \& 2962 \& 2710 \& 2938 \& 2282 \& 1727 \& 1560 \& 1311 \& 1503 <br>
\hline Corpooled .-------------------1- \& - \& 390 \& 186 \& 227 \& 463 \& 323 \& 250 \& 315 \& 302 \& 212 <br>
\hline Pubice tronsportation (nduding taxicob). \& - \& 24 \& 46 \& 63 \& 74 \& 40 \& 55 \& 9 \& 72 \& <br>
\hline Bus or troley bus ar streetcor or rolley cor -.-.-.-...- \& - \& - \& 21 \& 39 \& 8 \& 5 \& 15 \& - \& 45 \& 17 <br>
\hline Subwy or sievated, ratrood, or ferrboat. \& - \& 24 \& 25 \& 24 \& 58 \& 35 \& 26 \& 9 \& 27 \& 21 <br>
\hline Wolked ...... \& - \& 29 \& 74 \& 27 \& 85 \& 45 \& 26 \& 115 \& 125 \& 42 <br>
\hline Onter means. \& - \& 18 \& 10 \& 9 \& 17 \& 12 \& 4 \& - \& - \& 6 <br>
\hline Worked or home. \& - \& 68 \& 102 \& 30 \& 80 \& 43 \& 37 \& 18 \& 14 \& 5 <br>
\hline Persons per cor. Mud, or ven ---- \& - \& 1.06 \& 1.03 \& 1.04 \& 1.08 \& 1.08 \& 1.07 \& 1.10 \& 1.13 \& 1.07 <br>
\hline Mean trowl fime to work (minvtes) \& - \& 24.3 \& 25.3 \& 22.9 \& 20.1 \& 19.4 \& 20.3 \& 19.4 \& 16.5 \& 21.1 <br>
\hline Departure ing for work:

$$
\text { 5:00 } 0 \mathrm{~m} .105 .59 \mathrm{om} \text {. }
$$ \& - \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 6:00 om. 106.59 am . \& - \& 697 \& 622 \& 568 \& 731 \& 677 \& 408 \& 458 \& 493 \& 505 <br>
\hline  \& - \& 1119 \& 1018 \& 1152 \& 1021 \& 869 \& 565 \& 608 \& 417 \& 442 <br>
\hline 8.00 o.m. to $8.59 \mathrm{am} . \mathrm{m}$ - \& - \& 945 \& 731 \& 604 \& 818 \& 484 \& 342 \& 358 \& 254 \& 268 <br>
\hline Al other times .-. \& - \& 955 \& 783 \& 609 \& 859 \& 563 \& 631 \& 445 \& 520 \& 490 <br>
\hline Worked in PMSA of residence. \& - \& 1732 \& 1268 \& 1508 \& 2116 \& 1445 \& 1160 \& 1301 \& 1275 \& <br>
\hline  \& - \& 134 \& 121 \& 153 \& 303 \& 209 \& 195 \& 246 \& 208 \& 341 <br>
\hline Gloucester ary. \& - \& 26 \& 24 \& 20 \& 46 \& 27 \& 19 \& \% \& 13 \& 17 <br>
\hline Beverty ory.-. \& - \& 117 \& 98 \& 103 \& 175 \& 82 \& 30 \& 96 \& 111 \& 78 <br>
\hline Darwers town \& - \& 371 \& 233 \& 296 \& 417 \& 197 \& 208 \& 256 \& 260 \& 214 <br>
\hline Peobody dit .-... \& - \& 983 \& 632 \& 844 \& 1060 \& 850 \& 631 \& 603 \& 617 \& 503 <br>
\hline Swampscot town \& - \& 29 \& 14 \& 18 \& 42 \& 14 \& 14 \& 46 \& 7 \& 13 <br>
\hline  \& - \& 7 \& 27
38 \& 35 \& 9 \& 12 \& 36 \& 13 \& 10 \& 16 <br>
\hline Aved 08. \& - \& 7 \& 38 \& 11 \& - \& 23 \& 7 \& 14 \& - \& 8 <br>
\hline Need 09. \& - \& 59 \& 45 \& 28 \& 38 \& 31 \& 14 \& 21 \& 18 \& 19 <br>
\hline Aved 10 -.....-.......--.-- \& $\stackrel{-}{-}$ \& - \& 36 \& - \& 26 \& - \& 6 \& 6 \& 25 \& 46 <br>
\hline Worked outside PMSA of resudence \& \& \& \& - \& 1 \& \& $\stackrel{-}{-}$ \& - \& 6 \& - <br>
\hline  \& - \& 2215
509 \& 2112 \& 1558
395 \& 1541
310 \& 1300 \& 939 \& 716 \& 549 \& 551 <br>
\hline  \& - \& 314 \& ${ }_{203} 022$ \& 275 \& 324 \& 191
360 \& 220 \& 109 \& 132 \& 91 <br>
\hline Combridge city \& - \& 39 \& 90 \& 42 \& 45 \& 22 \& 36 \& 147
40 \& 97
30 \& 100 <br>
\hline Areo $15 .$. \& - \& 158 \& 223 \& 66 \& 77 \& 91 \& 53 \& 64 \& 14 \& 27
41 <br>
\hline Remainder of Bosion, MA PMSA \& - \& 979 \& 766 \& 618 \& 606 \& 500 \& 253 \& 310 \& 248 \& 180 <br>
\hline lowrence oty. \& \& 5 \& 25 \& - \& 30 \& 18 \& 9 \& 14 \& - \& - <br>
\hline  \& - \& - \& 16 \& 9 \& - \& 12 \& 4 \& - \& - \& 6 <br>
\hline Remonder of Lowrence-Howerhi. MA-NH PMSA.....-- \& - \& 109
53 \& 92 \& 69
35 \& 74 \& 60 \& 81 \& 15 \& 28 \& 40 <br>
\hline  \& - \& 53
49 \& 44
31 \& 35
49 \& 31
44 \& 15
31 \& 30
15 \& 13 \& - \& 26
40 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitians of terms and meanings af symbols, see text]


Toble 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Doto based on somple and subect to sampling ronobitr. see text for defimitons of terms and meanmgs of sumbols. see lext ]


Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Data based on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions af terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Remainder of Essex County, MA-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tract 2161 | Tract 2176 (pt.) | Tract 2181 | Troct 2201 (pt.) | Tract 2221 | Tract 2231 | Tract 2232 | Tract 2233 | Tract 2701 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4061 | - | 5095 | 7200 | 3181 | 3723 | 3541 | 4188 | 4452 4335 |
| Foreign borm - | 151 | - | 191 | 269 | 92 | 153 | 111 | 157 | 117 |
| language spoken at home and abluty to SPEAK ENGLISH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linguistically isolated househalds .------------------ | 5 | - | - | 19 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 6 | 18 |
| In linguistically isolated households .- | 4015 | - | 4954 | 7098 19 | 3013 | 3668 16 | 394 31 | 4029 | 4035 |
| Speok o language other than English. | 120 | - | 226 | 280 | 154 | 217 | 297 | 205 | 185 |
| Do not speak English "very well" | 37 | - | 18 | 19 | 44 | 69 | 81 | 55 | 43 |
| Speok Sponish ---.-----.-.-. | 37 | - | 50 | 31 | 67 | 89 | 7 | 6 | 23 |
| Do not speok English "very well" | 5 | - | - | - | 35 | 32 | - | - | 10 |
| Linguistically isolated.--------. | - | - | - |  | $\overline{7}$ | - |  |  | 10 |
| Speok on Asion or Pocificislond longuoge -...--- | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 29 | - | 10 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | - | 10 |
| Linguistically isoloted ---------------------- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| SCHOOL ENROLMMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 92 | - | 138 | 123 | 103 | 86 | 119 | 129 | 166 |
| Public school --.---- | 42 | - | 53 | 87 | 30 | 46 | 60 | 58 | 74 |
| Elementory or high school | 447 | - | 710 515 | 935 | 471 | 569 | 417 | 671 | 745 |
| Public school -...--- | 422 | - | 515 | 821 | 374 | 489 | 385 | 671 | 676 |
| College ------ | 1194 | - | 453 | 462 | 167 | 225 | 183 | 255 | 200 |
| Public college ----------------------------- | 147 | - | 211 | 303 | 110 | 157 | 102 | 91 | 156 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons 25 yoars and over - <br> Less thon 9 th grade | 2268 43 | - | 3763 82 | $\begin{array}{r}560 \\ \hline 137\end{array}$ |  | 2806 113 | $\begin{array}{r}2651 \\ 149 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2951 115 | $\begin{array}{r}2897 \\ \\ \hline 104\end{array}$ |
| 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo .-...- | 106 | - | 127 | 396 | 253 | 232 | 316 | 187 | 257 |
| High school graduore (indudes equivolency) | 545 | - | 803 | 1362 | 598 | 636 | 787 | 667 | 870 |
| Some college, no degree . | 332 | - | 642 | 1067 | 486 | 480 | 522 | 700 | 564 |
| Associate degree... | 135 | - | 255 | 581 | 202 | 279 | 164 | 236 | 310 |
| Bachelor's degree - | 704 | - | 1204 | 1192 | 447 | 619 | 468 | 649 | 500 |
| Groduate or professional degree . | 403 | - | 650 | 825 | 186 | 447 | 245 | 397 | 292 |
| Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher | 93.4 48.8 | - | 94.4 49.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 90.4 \\ & 36.3 \end{aligned}$ | $85.1$ $28.1$ | 87.7 38.0 | 82.5 26.9 | 89.8 35.4 | 87.5 27.3 |
| FERTILTY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors <br> Children ever bom per 1,000 women 35 to 44 yeors | 13 | - | 156 | 135 | 55 | 29 | 326 | 108 | 20 |
|  | 1000 | - | 794 | 809 | 875 | 1031 | 1123 | 909 | 1037 |
|  | 2056 | - | 1547 | 1213 | 2081 | 1283 | 1506 | 1349 | 1798 |
| RESIDENCE IN 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Some house ------------.-...-- | 2135 | - | 3127 | 4198 | 1958 | 2463 | 2060 | 2636 | 4035 2428 |
| Different hause in United States | 1817 | - | 1796 | 2839 | 1035 | 1184 | 1306 | 1374 | 1599 |
| Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA. | 10 | - | -119 | 541 | 130 | 43 | 27 | 80 | 42 |
| Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA.- | 492 | - | 1057 | 1187 | 662 | 572 | 832 | 698 | 754 |
| Different MSA/PMSA ---- | 1104 | - | 535 | ${ }^{888}$ | 221 | 529 | 414 | 561 | 777 |
| Not in on MSA/PMSA. | 211 | - | 85 | 223 | 22 | 40 | 33 | 35 | 26 |
| Abrood | 63 | - | 31 | 61 | 20 | 21 | 28 | 19 | 8 |
| URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3008 | - | 5015 | 6755 | 327 | 480 | 3652 | - | - |
| In housing units on properties of less thon 1 acre -. | - 989 | - | 2171 | 4124 | 219 | 231 | 1888 | - |  |
|  | 1204 | - | 271 | 714 | 2946 | 3396 |  | 4345 | 4452 |
| In housing units on properties of less thon I acre | 417 | - | 169 | 433 | 1360 | 1899 | - | 2381 |  |
|  | 20 | - | - | - | 17 | 28 | - | 101 | 55 |
| JOURNEY TO WORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Workers 16 yoers and over. | 2163 | - | 2763 | 3746 | 1740 | 2073 | 1717 | 2446 |  |
| Cor, ruck, or von.-.......-....-- | 1632 | - | 2249 | 2957 | 1545 | 1859 | 1443 | 2191 | ${ }_{2} 225$ |
| Drove olone -------------- | 1436 | - | 1989 | 2565 | 1381 | 1679 | 1292 | 1996 |  |
| Carpooled .----------------- | 196 | - | 260 | 392 | 164 | 180 | 151 | 195 | -193 |
| Public tronsportation (induding toxicob) | 54 | - | 175 | 206 | 29 | 72 | 81 | 116 |  |
| Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor . | - | - | $\overline{-}$ | 49 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 31 |
| Subwoy or elevated, rairrood, or ferryboot -----.- | 54 | - | 175 | 157 | 27 | 63 | 72 | 110 | 33 |
|  | 355 | - | 144 | 332 | 69 | 69 | 136 | 48 | 61 |
| Other meons .-.- | 12 | - | 52 | 48 | 15 | - | - | 24 |  |
|  | 110 | - | 143 | 203 | 82 | 73 | 57 | 67 | 75 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m. | 274 | - | 549 | 714 | 346 | 363 | 386 | 151 507 | 411 |
| 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 o.m.- | 497 | - | 832 | 1168 | 559 | 693 | 448 | 822 | 785 |
| $8.00 \mathrm{om.m}$.to 8.59 om .m. | 411 | - | 673 | 691 | 340 | 446 | 337 | 522 | 433 |
| All other times ------ | 841 | - | 401 | 818 | 361 | 392 | 436 | 377 | 565 |
| Worked in PMSA of residence ..........................- | 1528 | - | 1661 | 2581 | 1347 | 1180 | 1138 |  |  |
|  | 77 | - | 161 | 1 69 | 52 | 91 | 54 | 114 | 102 |
| Gloucester ciry. | 60 | - | 206 | 1025 | 336 | 80 | 65 | 72 | 63 |
| Beventy ciry--- | 209 | - | 235 | 245 | 125 | 124 | 89 | 123 | 161 |
| Donvers town -... | 218 | - | 138 | 119 | 134 | 42 | 91 | 132 | 223 |
| Peobody ciry -.....- | 74 | - | 105 | 34 | 47 | 117 | 75 | 98 | 80 |
| Swompscott town -- | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | 8 |
| Marblehead town. | 6 | - | 12 | - | - | 9 | - | 22 |  |
| Areo 08. | 785 | - | 722 | 74 | 88 | 49 | 72 | 74 | 35 |
| Areo 09. Areo 10. | 44 | - | 23 | 20 | 27 | 23 | 39 | 92 | 42 |
| Areo 10 -.......... | 37 | - | 59 | 114 | 521 | 645 | 644 | 673 | 633 |
| Rockport town ----.-.-.-...- |  | - | - | 881 | 17 | - | - | 13 |  |
| Worked outside PMSA of residence Boston city | 635 | - | 1102 | 1165 | 393 | 893 | 579 | 1033 | 1078 |
| Boston city -...-- Iynn ciry | 225 | - | 405 | 324 | 139 | 243 | 162 | 284 | 191 |
| Lynn city-....-- | 66 | - | 56 59 | 63 | 11 | 38 | 44 | 81 | 98 |
| Combridge city | 11 | - | 59 | 18 | - | 48 | 23 | 33 | 14 |
| Area 15 -------.-.-.---1.--- | 14 | - | 28 | 50 | 9 | 48 | 21 | 74 | 21 |
| Remoinder of Boston, MA PMSA. | 232 | - | 404 | 481 | 128 | 250 | 151 | 300 | 233 |
| lowrence city ...--...--............ | - | - | $\overline{7}$ | 9 | - | 40 | - | - | 15 |
|  | 10 | - | 7 | $\overline{-}$ | 9 | 19 | 7 | 13 | 72 |
| Remoinder of Lowrence-Hovertill, MA-NH PMSA.... | 58 | - | 32 | 112 | 43 | 105 | 87 | 113 | 308 |
| Lowell, MA-NH PMSA -- | 13 | - | 26 | 31 | 26 | 40 | 15 | 69 | 45 |
|  | 6 | - | 85 | 77 | 28 | 62 | 69 | 66 | 81 |

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990
(Dota bosed on sample and suberect to sampling ronobity, see fext for definitions af terms and meanings of symbols. see text)

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Areo | Boston-low rence-Solem. MA-NH CMSA | Mossoctusatrs (pr. 1 | New Hompshre ( pt .) | SolemGlourester. MA PMSA | Essex County (pl). MA |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | Severly airy | Oonvers CDP | Glowcester oty | Marbletieod CDP | Peabody aty |
| LABOR FORCE STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proms 16 yore and over | 3347973 2 | 3120060 2 | 227913 | 214977 | 214977 | 30924 | 19664 | 23178 | 16396 | 38151 |
| in lobor force --.......--10......................... | 2335731 | 2160349 | 175 | 147983 | 147983 | 21505 | 13896 | 15559 | 11723 | 28402 |
|  | 698 | ${ }_{69}^{69}$ |  |  | 688 | 695 | 70.7 | 67.1 | 715 | 692 |
| Emploword force | 2323334 | ${ }_{2}^{2148581}$ | 174753 | 147706 | 147706 | 21422 | 13896 | 15520 | 11714 | 26351 |
| Employod | 2173765 | 2009253 | 164512 | 139525 | 139525 | 20256 | 13161 | 14470 | 11319 | 24949 |
|  | 149569 | 139328 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 241 \\ 5\end{array}$ | 8181 | 8181 | 1166 | 735 | 1050 | 395 | 1402 |
| Parreme of ovion lobor force -----------.-.... | 64 | 959.5 |  | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 53 | ¢ 68 | 3.4 | 53 |
| Not in lobor force.... | 1012242 | 959711 | 52531 | 66994 | 66994 | 9419 | 5768 | 7619 | 4673 | 11749 |
| Instivutonalized persions | 53435 | 51924 17531 | 1511 | 2964 | 2964 | 559 | 634 | 141 | 123 | 389 |
|  | 183092 | 175311 | 7781 | 9330 | 9330 | 1457 | 655 | 935 | 753 | 1116 |
| Noninsnintionolized persons 65 vears and over, not aroled in school | 399161 | 380344 | 18817 | 30774 | 30774 | 4334 | 2429 | 3649 | 2074 | 5381 |
| Fumeles 16 yoers and over ................... | 1761238 | 1605293 | 115945 | 114870 | 114870 | 16765 | 10428 | 12246 | 8839 | 20133 |
|  | 1097950 | 1018422 | 79528 | 69844 | 69844 | 10246 | 6583 | 7179 | 5466 | 12475 |
| Percomt of femoles 16 wors ond owr | 62.3 | 61.9 | 68.6 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 61.1 | 63.1 | 58.6 | 61.8 | 62.0 |
| Crition lobor force. | 1096448 | 1017018 | 79430 | 69810 | 69810 | 10226 | 6583 | 7179 | 5457 | 12475 |
|  | 1035619 | 960785 | 74834 | 66383 | 66383 | 9761 | 6251 | 6735 | 5267 | 11896 |
| Unemplored | 60829 | 56233 | 4596 | 3427 | 3427 | 465 | 332 | 444 | 190 | 579 |
| Prucent of civion lober force | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 4.6 |
| With own chidren under 6 reors. | 239570 | 218223 | 21347 | 14426 | 14426 | 2228 | 1194 | 1622 | 1042 | 2827 |
| In labor force | 143582 | 129713 | 13869 | 8785 | 8785 | 1436 | 796 | 995 | 572 | 1715 |
| With own distren 6 to 17 roors only. | 243534 | 222 <br> 171 <br> 1095 | 21 <br> 17 <br> 10 | 15844 12476 | 15844 12476 | 2174 1 | 1454 | 1787 | 1212 | 3110 |
| In lobor force .-.................................. | 188825 | 171275 | 17550 | 12476 | 12476 | 1695 | 1219 | 1397 | 943 | 2462 |
| sublies.. | 332121 | 302828 | 29293 | 20 11 | 20 11 11 | 3171 | 1756 | 2194 | 1417 | 3344 |
| Al porents present in household in labor force Own dilltron 6 io 17 years in femitios and | 188626 | 170433 | 18193 | 11575 | 11575 | 1904 | 1168 | 1310 | 761 | 2140 |
| untrenes .................... | 563924 | 514596 | 49328 | 33927 | 33927 | 4698 | 3207 | 3780 | 2490 | 6435 |
| A porents present in household in lobor force .-.-.-.-..- | 393217 | 356402 | 36815 16154 | 24475 | 24475 | 3423 | 2505 | 2666 | 1819 | 4586 |
| Parsens 16 to 19 peors .... | 230101 | 213947 | 16154 | 13092 | 13092 | 2262 | 1171 | 1243 | 724 | 2257 |
| Nor enroled in school ... | 42154 | 38753 | 3401 | 2048 | 2048 | 355 | 178 | 264 | 63 | 381 |
| Unemployed or not in labor force | 16315 16733 | 15 360 | 955 | 751 | 751 | 109 | 71 | 107 | 28 | 100 |
| Not hagh sctool grodute. | 16733 | 15245 | 1488 | 746 | 746 | 92 | 32 | 127 | 15 | 168 |
| Emploved. | 6924 | 6125 | 799 | 360 | 360 | 37 | 19 | 60 | 10 | 108 |
| Unemploved | 3119 | 2827 | 292 | 160 | 160 | 30 |  | 13 |  | 14 |
| Not in liblor force. | 6640 | 6259 | 381 | 226 | 226 | 25 | 13 | 54 | 5 | 46 |
| OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eployod perseas 16 yreers and over.........- | 2173765 | 2009253 | 164512 | 139525 | 139525 | 20256 | 13161 | 14470 | 11319 | 24949 |
| Exeartiv, odministrative, and monogenial occupations....- | 349125 | 322325 | 26800 | 22356 | 22356 | 3036 | 2013 | 1967 | 2619 | 3304 |
| Prolessional speciolly accupations | 402911 | 375951 | 26960 | 25269 | 25269 | 3506 | 2226 | 1912 | 2765 | 3607 |
| Techmions and retoted support accupations | 97879 | 90026 | 7853 | 5337 | 5337 | 792 | 621 | 479 | 386 | 864 |
| Soles occupations. | 251833 | 229929 | 21904 | 18269 | 18269 | 2576 | 1696 | 1405 | 1928 | 3484 |
| Admnistrotive support occupotions, induding dericol | 382695 | 357842 | 24853 | 22131 | 22131 | 3413 | 2239 | 2169 | 1282 | 4497 |
| Private household occupotions . | 5906 | 5676 | 230 | 473 | 473 | 76 | 39 | 32 | 64 | 33 |
| Protective senvice accupotions. | 41742 | 39724 | 2018 | 2277 | 2277 | 408 | 198 | 207 | 154 | 371 |
| Service octupotions, except protective and household ...... | 213662 | 199767 | 13895 | 13874 | 13874 | 2130 | 1251 | 1796 | 894 | 2355 |
| Forming. torestry, and fishing occupotions .-.-----....... | 15514 | 14217 180 555 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ \hline 972\end{array}$ | 1745 14018 | 1745 | 222 | +175 | 406 | 189 | 188 |
| Precision production, croff, ond repair occupations .......- | 200127 | 18055 | 19572 | 14 5 5 | 14018 | 2053 | 1421 | 1882 | 647 | 2978 |
| Mactive operotors. assemblers, and inspectors. | 96372 | 86674 | 9698 | 5930 | 5930 | 849 | 459 | 934 | 145 | 1813 |
| Pronsportation and moterial moving occupations ...--..-- | 57477 | 52758 | 4719 | 3639 | 3639 | 492 | 458 | 538 | 129 | 782 |
| Hondiers, equipment deaners, helpers, and laborers .-.--- | 58522 | 53809 | 4713 | 4207 | 4207 | 703 | 365 | 743 | 117 | 873 |
| Construction - | 112927 | 102976 | 9951 | 7301 | 7301 | 1093 | -664 | 790 | 510 | 1151 |
| Monutocturng | 379206 | 331898 | 47308 | 25681 | 25681 | 3821 | 2591 | 3204 | 1491 | 5194 |
| Pronsporration, commurictions, and other utithies | 136510 | 127243 | 9267 | 8939 | 8939 | 1147 | 925 | 995 | . 772 | 1939 |
| Wholesole and retoil trode ....... | 432782 | 396088 | 36894 | 29884 | 29884 | 4212 | 3040 | 3025 | 1985 | 6168 |
| Finance, insurance, and reol estote | 186901 | 177486 | 9815 | 11275 | 11275 | 1695 | 879 | 751 | 1335 | 1942 |
| Business ond repoir services. | 112374 | 103591 | 8783 | 6293 | 6293 | 871 | 492 | 748 | 588 | 1124 |
| Professiond and reloted services. | 616069 | 585747 | 30322 | 37342 | 37342 | 5676 | 3500 | 3242 | 3433 | 5409 |
| CuASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Emioyed parioss 16 yeers and owr--------- | 2173765 | 2009253 | 164512 | 139525 | 139525 | 20256 | 13161 | 14470 | 11319 | 24949 |
| Privote woge and selory workers. | 1763435 | 1624305 | 139130 | 111848 | 111848 | 16526 | 10671 | 11749 | 8680 | 20374 |
| Govemment workers .... | 278922 | 263889 | 15033 | 17105 | 17105 | 2397 | 1616 | 1499 | 1255 | 3216 |
| Local government workers | 145773 | 137098 | 8675 | 9860 | 9860 | 1354 | 982 | 770 | 831 | 1794 |
| Self employed workers | 126403 | 116462 | 9941 | 10296 | 10296 | 1312 | 854 | 1178 | 1325 | 1328 |
| WORK STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perrees 16 yoers and over who worked in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2502168 | 2317110 | 185058 | 159299 | 159299 | 23145 | 14855 | 16768 | 12582 | 27838 |
| Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week | 1905404 | 1760778 | 144826 | 116762 | 116762 | 16693 | 10909 | 12218 | 9426 | 20408 |
| 50 to 52 weeks | 1405421 | 1292914 | 112507 | 87148 | 87148 | 12743 | 8169 | 8798 | 7213 | 15385 |
| 40 to 49 weeks | 196617 | 182606 | 14011 | 13188 | 13188 | 1748 | 1339 | 1487 | 1162 | 2201 |
| 27 to 39 weeks | 104535 | 96886 | 7649 | 6267 | 6267 | 848 | 598 | 807 | 363 | 1300 |
| Usuolly worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks. | 334736 | 312770 | 21966 | 25618 | 25618 | 3881 | 2392 | 2753 | 1794 | 4798 |
| DISABIUTY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Critime menestitvionalied perions 16 to 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2798019 | 2595021 | 202998 | 174509 | 174509 | 25013 | 15986 | 18700 | 13397 | 31391 |
| With o mobity or seff core limitation --------------- | 103076 | 98138 | 4938 | 5761 | 5761 | 886 | 443 | 687 | 200 | 1187 |
| With a mobitity linitotion | 52858 | 50240 | 2618 | 3228 | 3228 | 464 | 313 109 | 373 | 92 | 770 |
|  | 15695 | 14857 | 838 | 892 | 892 | 197 | 109 | 49 | 17 | 220 |
| With a selif-core limitation. | 73871 | 70645 | 3226 | 4145 | 4145 | 607 | 309 | 511 | 143 | 862 |
| With 0 work disabitity-... | 186509 | 174055 | 12454 | 11 511 5 | 11511 | 1699 | 1108 | 1595 | 478 | 2350 |
| In lobor force | 82390 | 75829 | 6561 | 5119 5 595 | 5119 5095 | 789 | 595 | 646 | 243 | 969 |
| Prevented from working | 89 101 | -84372 | ${ }^{4} 729$ | 5395 162998 | 5 395 | $\begin{array}{r}702 \\ \\ \hline 314\end{array}$ | - 454 | 819 17 | 2205 | 1230 |
|  | 2611510 2163196 | 2420966 199858 | 190544 164614 | 162998 13685 | 162998 13665 | 23314 | 14878 | 17105 | 12919 | 29041 |
| In lobor force --..............-.--....--- | 2163196 | 1998582 | 164614 | 136653 | 136653 | 19762 | 12740 | 14299 | 10711 | 24518 |
| Ond over --...................----- | 484122 | 461347 | 22775 | 37227 | 37227 | 5269 | 304 | 4298 | 2867 |  |
| With o mobity or seff core finitation | 94099 | 90198 | 3901 | 6968 | 6968 | 969 | 556 | 854 | 435 | 1302 |
| With o mobirity limitation | 72826 | 69782 | 3044 | 5349 | 5349 | 780 | 416 | 610 | 381 | 980 |
| With o seff -core limitation...- | 55039 | 52790 | 2249 | 4135 | 4135 | 562 | 345 | 502 | 239 | 856 |
| WORXERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No workers ------------..- | 108797 | 104082 | 4715 | 7840 | 7840 | 1122 | 516 | 1088 | 414 | 1482 |
| Meen fornly income (dollarsl | 20159 | 20019 | 23253 | 21918 | 21918 | 20221 | 22506 | 19636 | 33600 | 17993 |
| 1 worker | 249424 | 231698 | 17726 | 16727 | 16727 | 2241 | 1457 | 1831 | 1430 | 2931 |
| Meen famiy income (dollorsl | 46199 | 46364 | 44039 | 49570 | 49570 | 44276 | 46310 | 32555 | 90954 | 35716 |
|  | 684756 68157 | 625786 68668 | 58970 62736 | 46225 68672 | 46225 68672 | 6999 64958 | 4476 66963 | 4775 56769 | 3777 93266 | 8543 82879 |

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Ooto bosed on somple ond subiect to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Essex County (pt.), MA-Con. |  | Totols for split trocts/BNA's in Essex County, MA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Salem city | 5wompscort CDP | Froct 2021 | Troct 2031 | Troct 2032 | Troct 2041 | Troct 2044 | Troct 2046 | Tract 2172 |
| LABOR FORCE STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons 16 years ond over ----------------- | 31644 | 11309 | 6524 | ${ }_{5} 365$ | 3642 | 7376 | 2925 | 4336 | 6519 |
|  | ${ }^{21} 565$ | 7289 | 4117 | 3546 | 2557 | 5111 | 2083 | 3071 | 4629 |
| Percent of persons 16 yeors ond over----------- | 68.1 | 64.5 7889 | ${ }^{63.1}$ | 66.1 | 70.2 | 5093 | 71.2 | 70.8 | 71.0 |
| Civilion lobor force | 21527 | 7289 | ${ }_{4} 117$ | 3546 | 2557 | 5098 | 2083 | 3071 | 4596 |
| Employed - | 19958 | 6971 | 3988 | 3379 | 2498 | 4712 | 1940 | 2909 |  |
| Unemployed | 1569 | 318 | 129 | 167 | 59 | 386 | 143 | 162 | 288 |
| Percent of civilion lobor force | $7{ }^{7} 3$ | 4.4 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 6.3 |
| Not in lobor force -........----- | 10079 | 4020 | 2407 | 1819 | 1085 | 2265 | 842 | 1265 | 1890 |
| Institutionolized persons | +240 | 187 | 187 | 123 | - |  |  | - | 20 |
|  | 1316 | 663 | 308 | 289 | 205 | 466 | 75 | 120 | 194 |
| Noninstitutionolized persons 65 yeors ond over, not enrolled in school | 5076 | 1793 | 1149 | 724 | 431 | 1168 | 510 | 698 | 965 |
|  | 17158 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 137$ | 3655 | 2861 | 1987 | 4116 | 1558 | 2342 | 3397 |
|  | 10566 | 3449 | 1975 | 1549 | 1182 | 2603 | 1018 | 1493 | 2164 |
| Percent of femoles 16 years ond over --.---.--- | 61.6 5 | 56.2 | 54.0 | 54.1 | 59.5 | 63.2 | 65.3 | 63.7 | 63.7 |
|  | 10561 | 3449 | 1975 | 1549 | 1182 | 2603 | 1018 | 1493 | 2164 |
| Emploved - | 9882 | 3293 | 1901 | 1463 | 1168 | 2376 | 960 | 1476 | 2032 |
| Unemployed --- | 679 | 156 | 74 | 86 | 14 | 227 | 58 | 17 | 132 |
| Percent of civilion lobor force | 0.4 | 4.5 | 3.7 505 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 6.1 |
|  | 1912 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 13 | 745 434 | ${ }_{3} 53$ | 382 | 271 | 364 | 136 | 351 | 466 |
| With own children 6 to lit yeors only | 1436 | 648 | 338 | 387 | 224 | 271 | 140 | 296 | 458 |
| Own children under 6 yeors in formilies ond |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 140 | 249 | 369 |
|  | 2847 | 959 | 569 | 598 | 282 | 517 | 259 | 402 | 761 |
| All porents present in household in lobor force | 1472 | 499 | 319 | 297 | 121 | 266 | 171 | 236 | 543 |
| subfomilies | 3988 | 1742 | 909 | 989 | 599 | 706 | 269 | 685 | 1043 |
| All porents present in household in lobor force | 2731 | 1168 | 639 | 729 | 404 | 508 | 202 | 434 | 781 |
| Persons 16 to 19 years .- | 1895 | 691 | 373 | 282 | 168 | 642 | 106 | 241 | 403 |
| Not enrolled in school .------.-- | 389 | 160 | 104 | 47 | 10 | 39 | 17 | 80 | 90 |
| Unemployed or not in lobor force | 199 | 57 | 36 | 17 | 5 | 33 | 8 | 14 | 13 |
| Not high school groduote | 189 | 37 | 30 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 29 | 30 |
| Employed -- | 65 | 17 | 10 | 10 | - | - | 7 | 23 | 17 |
| Unemployed | 74 | 11 | 11 | - | - | 5 | 6 | 6 | 13 |
| Not in lobor force -- | 50 | 9 | 9 | - | 5 | - | - | - |  |
| OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed persons 16 yeers and over-.------- | 19958 | 6971 | 3988 | 3379 | 2498 | 4712 | 1940 | 2909 |  |
| Executive, odministrotive, ond monogeriol occupotions .----- | 2694 | 1411 | 663 | 782 | 544 | 577 | 326 |  | 496 |
| Professionol speciolty occupotions | 3266 | 1845 | 961 | 995 | 558 | 734 | 423 | 409 | 782 |
| Technicions ond reloted support occupotions ----.-.-.-.-- | $\begin{array}{r}918 \\ 2258 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 237 996 | 149 593 | 107 556 | 972 | 176 613 | -87 | 153 339 | 223 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{2} 573$ | 1051 | 658 | 360 | 261 | 974 | 209 | 339 542 | 793 |
| Privote household occupotions ------------------------- | 31 | 13 | 65 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 2 | 54 | 79 |
| Protective sevvice occupotions ... | 478 | 111 | 88 | 31 | 23 | 115 | 50 | 81 | 130 |
| Service occupotions, except protective ond household .---- | 2351 | 532 | 328 | 226 | 181 | 602 | 243 | 299 | 341 |
| Forming. forestry, ond fishing occupotions ------------- | 117 | 84 | 45 | 52 | 43 | 35 | 12 | 16 | 30 |
| Precision production, croft, ond repoir occupotions ------- | 2117 | 337 | 245 | 187 | 160 | 454 | 178 | 418 | 513 |
| Mochine operotors, ossemblers, ond inspectors --.---.-.. | 1058 | 125 | 103 | 33 | 37 | 101 | 87 | 139 | 205 |
| Tronsportotion ond moteriol moving occupotions --------- | 501 | 31 | 23 | 22 | 42 | 114 | 22 | 55 | 116 |
| Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond loborers .-.--- | 596 | 198 | 132 | 19 | 24 | 201 | 35 | 52 | 180 |
| Construction ------ | 1070 | +322 | 242 | 157 | 133 | 303 | 91 | 158 | 222 |
|  | 3521 | $\begin{array}{r}1145 \\ \hline 129\end{array}$ | 614 | 473 | 305 | 584 | 328 | 499 | 907 |
| Tronsportotion, communicotions, ond other utilities .------ | 1212 | 329 | 196 | 155 | 147 | 307 | 124 | 145 | 217 |
| Wholesole ond retoil trode ------1. | 4229 | 1414 | 905 | 593 | 532 | 1048 | 381 | 611 | 870 |
| Finonce, insuronce, ond real estote 8usiness ond repoir services .-.- | 1623 967 | 699 226 | 346 152 | 389 117 | 305 116 | 334 | 146 | 313 | 368 |
| Business and repoir services $\qquad$ <br> Professionol ond reloted services. $\qquad$ | 967 5454 | 226 2252 | 152 1191 | 117 1200 | 116 744 | 1 361 | 101 | 110 | 232 |
| Protessionol ond reloted services ----------------------- |  |  |  | 1200 | 744 | 1361 | 568 | 757 | 1114 |
| CLASS Of WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed persons 16 years and over--------- | 19958 | 6971 | 3988 | 3379 | 2498 | 4712 | 1940 | 2909 | 4300 |
| Privore woge ond solory workers ------- | 15922 | 5523 | 3172 | 2583 | 1897 | 3620 | 1547 | 2340 |  |
| Government workers --------- | 2802 | 825 | 482 | 377 | 273 | 763 | 237 | 398 | 630 |
| Locol government workers.. | 1480 | 527 | 320 334 | 239 | 195 305 | 304 | 133 | 270 | 382 |
|  | 1178 | 623 | 334 | 391 | 305 | 286 | 156 | 171 | 210 |
| WORK STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persans 16 years and over who worked in 1989 | 2294 | 8094 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17613 | 5763 | 3317 | 2806 | 2009 | 3978 | +1829 | 2535 | 3514 |
| 50 to 52 weeks --....- | 13289 | 4286 | 2438 | 2113 | 1528 |  | 1369 | 2006 | 2684 |
|  | 1663 | 696 | 445 | 368 | 231 | 348 | 195 | 207 | 345 |
|  | 956 | 196 | 138 | 86 | 107 | 197 | 89 | 174 | 196 |
| Usuolly worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks. | 3183 | 1420 | 737 | 636 | 385 | 956 | 188 | 459 | 880 |
| DISABILITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilion nonimstitutionolizod persens 16 to 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25654 | 8778 | 4 906 | 4258 | 2964 | 6046 | 2370 | 3545 |  |
| With o mobility or self-core limitotion -.-.......------ | 1406 | 254 | 185 | 58 | 22 | 250 | 76 | 78 | 190 |
|  | 609 159 | 147 | 97 | 34 | - | 164 | 32 | 25 | 129 |
|  | 159 1065 | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 178 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 126 | 50 | 22 | ${ }_{173}^{28}$ | $\stackrel{21}{44}$ | 78 |  |
|  | 1789 | 580 | 342 | 158 | 89 | 432 | 128 | 138 |  |
|  | 689 | 246 | 144 | 9 | 36 | 216 | 128 87 | 132 39 | 304 149 |
| Prevented from working | 936 | 305 | 191 | 59 | 41 | 170 | 34 | 84 | 159 |
|  | 23865 | 8198 | 4564 | 4100 | 2875 | 5614 | 2242 | 3413 | 4972 |
|  | 20283 | 6536 | 3708 | 3204 | 2286 | 4733 | 1951 | 2945 | 4290 |
| Civilion noninstifutionallized persons 65 yoars and over $\qquad$ | 5712 | 234 | 1431 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1228 | 419 | 277 | 132 | 63 | 218 | 59 | 102 | 1 225 |
| With o mobility limulation. | 910 | 284 | 187 | 124 | 56 | 148 | 53 | 47 | 178 |
| With o self-core limitotion. | 751 | 250 | 137 | 60 | 28 | 152 | 39 | 63 | 131 |
| WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No workers .-.. --. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 281 |  | 99 | 368 | 59 | 209 | 218 |
| Mean fomily income (dollors) | 15799 | 30523 | 29946 | 42863 | 30520 | 16884 | 24065 | 20651 | 15697 |
|  | 2325 | ${ }^{982}$ | 544 | 563 | 417 | 467 | 272 | 401 | 432 |
| Mean fomily income (dollors) | 32384 | 67825 | 47355 | 104635 | 86106 | 37224 | 30048 | 30711 |  |
| 2 or more workers ..- | 5723 | 2744 | 1358 | 1293 | 772 | 1240 | 529 | 843 | 1618 |
| Meon fomily income (dollors) ----------------------- -- -- | 58364 | 87732 | 65750 | 94976 | 108717 | 60650 | 58612 | 59236 | 61487 |
| 56 SALEM-GLOUCESTER, MA PMSA |  |  |  |  |  | US TRACT | AND BLO | NUMBER | AREAS |

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Doro bosed on somple and subpect to somping vonability. see fext for definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see fext]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Tatals for split trocts/BNA's in Essex Country. MA-Con. |  | Beverty airy. Essex Countr. MA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Proct 2176 | Troct 2201 | Yroct 2044 (pr.) | Iroct 2171 | Iroct 2172 (pt) | Iract 2173 | Iroct 2174 | Iroct 2175 | Proct 2176 (pt.) |
| LABOR FORCE STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pursens 16 yeers and over | 5048 3737 | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | = | 5443 3068 | 6519 4629 | 3704 2500 | 4410 3259 | 5 3710 | 5048 <br> 3 <br> 137 |
|  | 3737 66.2 | 3998 644 | - | 3688 67.5 | 4189 71.0 | 2500 67.5 | 3 73 739 | 3712 712 | 3737 66.2 |
| Crion lobor force ---.-............. | 3717 | 3991 | - | 3645 | 4596 | 2500 | 3259 | 3705 | 3717 |
| Emplored ..... | 3589 | 3782 | - | 3439 | 4308 | 2317 | 3069 | 3534 | 3589 |
| Unemplores | 128 | 209 | - | 206 | 288 | 183 | 190 | 171 | 128 |
| Pursent of ovition labor force | 13.4 | 2. 5.2 | - | 5.7 1765 | ${ }^{6} 89$ | 17.3 | 5.8 151 | 4.6 | 3.4 |
| Not in lobor force ....-.-.- | 1911 | 2207 | - | 1765 | 1890 | 1204 | 1151 | 1498 | 1911 |
|  | 91 520 | 77 302 | - | 252 141 | 194 | 163 177 | 19 161 | 14 | 91 |
|  | 520 | 302 | - | 141 | 194 | 177 | 161 | 264 | 520 |
| erroted in chool -...-.-....--- | 818 3265 | 1325 3475 | - | -834 | 965 3997 | -529 | 475 | 713 | 818 |
| In lobor forme --.....-...-...-.-... | 1 1889 | 1970 | - | 1705 | 3164 2164 | 1243 | 2287 1 | 2794 | 3265 1889 |
| Purcent of femoles 16 veors and over | 57.9 | 56.7 | - | 58.3 | 63.7 | 59.3 | 65.7 | 62.3 | 57.9 |
| Cwison lobor forct | 1869 | 1970 | - | 1705 | 2164 | 1243 | 1503 | 1742 | 1869 |
| Employed. | 1828 | 1843 | - | 1592 | 2032 | 1207 | 1426 | 1676 | 1828 |
| Unemplored --. | 41 | 127 | - | 113 | 132 | 36 | 77 | 66 | 41 |
| Percent of oviton lobor force ------------- | 2.2 | 6.4 | - | 6.6 300 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 2.2 |
| With own divert under 6 weors-. In lobor force | 340 240 | 178 | - | 189 | 362 | 211 | 321 164 | 403 270 | 388 240 |
| Winh own didren 6 to 17 veors ont. | 343 | 502 | - | 447 | 458 | 332 | 233 | 361 | 343 |
| In lobor fore | 250 | 424 | - | 383 | 369 | 278 | 162 | 253 | 250 |
|  | 516 | 456 | - | 424 | 761 | 511 | 455 | 504 | 516 |
| Al perenis present in household in labor force | 302 | 298 | - | 250 | 543 | 291 | 206 | 312 | 302 |
|  | 805 | 968 | - | 906 | 1043 | 773 | 442 | 729 | 805 |
| A porents present in household in labor foree | 582 | 771 | - | 740 | 781 | 604 | 262 | 454 | 582 |
| Purseas 16 to 19 yous. | 878 | 321 | - | 282 | 403 | 238 | 175 | 286 | 878 |
| Nol enroled in school .- | 61 | 11 | - | 62 | 90 | 50 | 49 | 43 | 61 |
| Unemplored ar not in lobor force | 14 | - | - | 26 | 13 | - | 39 | 17 | 14 |
| Nop ligh school groduate | - | - | - | 16 | 30 | - | 25 | 21 |  |
| Unplorplored .-....-. | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | - | 10 | 14 | - |
| Not in lobor force | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | 15 | - | - |
| OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explyod persees 16 yours and over--.------- | 3589 | 3782 | - | 3439 | 4308 | 2317 | 3069 | 3534 | 3589 |
| Executive, odminstrotive, and manogerial occupations ---.- | 725 | 547 | - | 599 | 496 | 173 | 423 | 620 | 725 |
| Professiond speciolty occupotions -..--.--- | 599 | 992 | - | 627 | 782 | 257 | 470 | 771 | 599 |
| Tectricions and related support occupations | 89 | 169 |  | 122 | 223 | 83 | 157 | 118 | 89 |
| Soles ortupotions ..---.-.---.------ | 647 | 518 | - | 512 | 493 | 260 | 315 | 349 | 647 |
| Admaistrotive support occupotions, induding dericol | 556 | 543 | - | 494 | 790 | 483 | 534 | 556 | 556 |
| Private household occupations .....-------.-. - | 29 | 11 | - | 8 | 9 | 18 | 12 | - | 29 |
| Prorective service occupations | 60 | 32 | - | 70 | 130 | 32 | 52 | 64 | 60 |
| Service occupators, except protective and household | 444 | 334 | - | 288 | 341 | 320 | 333 | 404 | 444 |
| Forming, forestry, ond fishing occupations ---...- | 52 | 64 | - | 42 | 30 | 15 | 77 | 6 | 52 |
| Precision production, croft, and repoin occupotions ------- | 179 | 380 |  | 332 | 513 | 308 | 378 | 343 | 179 |
| Mactive operutors, assemblers, ond inspectors ..........- | 59 | 92 | - | 148 | 205 | 183 | 143 | 111 | 59 |
| Pronsportation and motenid moving occupotions --.------- | 62 | 63 37 |  | 61 | 116 | 105 | 88 | 60 | 62 |
| Honders, equipment deoners helpers, and loborers ....-. | 88 | 37 | - | 136 | 180 | 80 | 87 | 132 | 88 |
| Construction | 148 514 | 243 | - | 238 | 222 | 118 | 163 | 204 | 148 |
| Monuforturing.-.-.----- | 514 <br> 153 | 680 | - | 659 | 907 | 532 | 568 | 641 | 514 |
| Transportation, communcotions, and other utitities .-.....- | 153 | 183 | - | 151 | 217 | 177 557 | 227 | 222 | 153 |
| Wholescle and retoil trode ----.-- | 725 | 831 | - | 713 | 870 | 557 | 590 | 757 | 725 |
| Finonce, msuronce, and red estote . | 373 | ${ }_{176} 22$ | - | 273 | 368 | 124 | 314 | 243 | 373 |
| Business and repoir services -... | +106 | 176 | - | 149 | ${ }_{1}^{232}$ | 54 | 179 | 151 | 106 |
| Professional and reloted services .- | 1184 | 1025 | - | 930 | 1114 | 551 | 781 | 1116 | 1184 |
| CuASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employod persees 16 yoers and oww--------- | 3589 | 3782 | - | 3439 | 4308 | 2317 | 3069 | 3534 | 3589 |
| Atwote wage and solory workers | 3027 | 2832 | - | 2661 | 3468 | 1941 | 2613 | 2816 | 3027 |
| Government workers .-....-- | 253 | 474 | - | 500 | 630 | 271 | 284 | 459 | 253 |
| Locel goverment warkers. | 81 | 283 |  | 333 | 382 | 151 | 111 | 296 | 81 |
|  | 309 | 476 | - | 269 | 210 | 105 | 160 | 259 | 309 |
| WORX STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perses 16 yoers end owr who worked in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1989 | 4326 | 4364 | - | 3933 | 4894 | 2621 | 3396 | 3975 |  |
| Usuoly worted 35 or more hours per week | 2869 | 3064 | - | 2727 | 3514 | 1930 | 2707 | 2946 | 2869 |
| 50 to 52 weeks .- | 2019 | 2132 | - | 2150 | 2684 | 1428 | 2151 | 2311 | 2019 |
| 40 to 49 weeks .-.-. | 345 | 500 | - | 331 | 345 | 181 | 280 | 266 | 345 |
|  | 222 | 159 | - | 92 | 196 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 222 |
| Usuoly worked Ita 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks. | 862 | 756 | - | 719 | 880 | 460 | 406 | 554 | 862 |
| DISABIUTY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crion meninviostiod persoes 16 to 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4587 | 4532 | - | 4108 | 5336 | 2878 | 3820 | 4284 | 4587 |
| With o mobily or seff-core limitation | 73 | 76 | - | 105 | 190 | 140 | 276 | 102 |  |
| With a mobirly fimitation .... | 65 | 60 | - | 28 | 129 | 74 | 131 | 37 | 65 |
| In lobor force ...--. | 26 | 26 |  |  | 63 | 23 | 76 | 9 | 26 |
| With o self core Enitation | 33 | 36 | - | 84 | 99 | 96 | 210 | 85 | 33 |
| With 0 wort disobity | 146 | 257 | - | 287 | 364 | 286 | 378 | 238 | 146 |
| In lobor force --. | 103 | 128 | - | 123 | 149 | 140 | 141 | 133 | 103 |
| Pre Prevented from working | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ | -88 | - | 148 3 | 159 4972 | 110 592 | 180 3442 | ${ }^{62}$ | 43 |
| No work disobiry --.-..... | 4441 | 4275 | - | 3821 | 4972 | 2592 | 3442 | 4046 | 441 |
|  | 3495 | 3632 | - | 3306 | 4290 | 2231 | 3032 | 3408 | 3495 |
| Ovilian mocinstinutionalized persens 65 yours - $\quad$ over $\qquad$ |  | 1589 | - | 1050 | 1130 | 663 |  |  |  |
| With a mobity or selficore inimation.. | 152 | 268 | - | 147 | 225 | 135 | 188 | 122 | 152 |
| With a mobirity fermitaion. | 106 | 199 | - | 129 | 178 | 110 | 153 | 104 | 106 |
|  | 125 | 151 | - | 53 | 131 | 81 | 128 | 4 | 125 |
| WORKERS IN FAMIIY IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No workers -- | 181 | 273 | - | 189 | 218 | 188 | 137 | 209 | 181 |
| Meon fomily income (dollors) | 37450 | 31000 | - | 23878 | 15697 | 9913 | 13033 | 20696 | 37450 |
| 1 worker -------.-----.-- | 359 | 459 | - | 482 | 432 | 293 | 397 | 278 | 359 |
|  | 84412 | 39618 | - | 42809 | 33917 | 25033 | 29078 | 53069 | 84412 |
|  | 1136 84929 | 1247 65762 | - | 11138 63874 | 1618 61487 | 762 52553 | 744 4954 | 1201 69182 | 1136 84929 |

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Doto bosed on somple ond subiect to sampling varibility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Donvers CDP, Essex Countr, MA |  |  |  |  | Gloucester ciry. Essex Countr, MA |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Troct 2111 | Troct 2112 | Troct 2113 | Tract 2114 | Troct 2115 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Troct } 2201 \\ \text { (pt.) } \end{array}$ | Troct 2211 | Troct 2212 | Proct 2213 | Troct 2214 |
| LABOR FORCE STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons 16 yoors and over - | 3183 | 4943 | 5143 | 6395 | - | - | 3443 | 1115 | 3049 | 2245 |
| In lobor force - | 2262 | 3516 | 3533 | 4585 | - | - | 2286 | 799 | 2023 | 1522 |
| Percent of persons 16 yeors ond over- | 71.1 | 71.1 | 68.7 | 71.7 | - | - | 66.4 | 71.7 | 66.3 | 67.8 |
| Civilion lobor force. | 2262 | 3516 | 3533 | 4585 | - | - | 2286 | 799 | 2023 | 1522 |
| Employed | 2175 | 3301 | 3328 | 4357 | - | - | 2153 | 759 | 1924 | 1402 |
|  | 87 | 215 | 205 | 228 | - | - | 133 | 40 | 99 | 120 |
| Percent of civilion lobor force ----------------- | 3.8 | - 6.1 | + 5.8 | + 5.0 | - | - | $\begin{array}{r}5.8 \\ \hline 157\end{array}$ | 5.0 | 4.9 | 7.9 |
|  | 921 | 1427 | 1610 | 1810 | - | - | 1157 | 316 | 1026 | 723 |
| Institutionolized persons -------------------------- | 234 57 | 102 | 221 | 129 | - | - |  | - |  |  |
| Enrolled in school --.-.------.-.---.-...-------- | 57 | 102 | 268 | 228 | - | - | 178 | 49 | 170 | 116 |
| Noninstitutionolized persons 65 yeors ond over, not enrolled in school | 351 | 707 | 587 | 784 | - | - | 604 | 136 | 526 | 312 |
| Femmoles 16 yeors and over -------- | 1660 | 2678 | 2741 1 | 3349 | - | - | 1822 | 563 | 1638 | 1170 |
| In lobor force ----.-.-----.-.------- | 1079 | 1686 | 1632 | 2186 | - | - | 1017 | 336 | 946 | 729 |
| Percent of femoles 16 yeors ond over .---.------ | -650 | 63.0 | 59.5 | 65.3 | - | - | 55.8 | 59.7 | 57.8 | 62.3 |
|  | 1079 | 1686 | 1632 | 2186 | - | - | 1017 | 336 | 946 | 729 |
| Employed - | 1032 | 1599 | 1529 | 2091 | - | - | 958 | 328 | 889 | 677 |
|  | 47 | 87 | 103 | 95 | - | - | 59 | 8 | 57 | 52 |
| Percent of civilion lobor force ----------------- | 4.4 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 4.3 | - | - | 5.8 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 7.1 |
| With own children under 6 yeors---------------------- | 276 | 273 | 327 | 318 | - | - | 224 | 79 | 148 | 214 |
|  | 210 159 | 193 | 200 | 193 | - | - | 144 | 35 | 95 | 129 |
|  | 159 | 401 | 424 | 470 | - | - | 278 | 89 | 235 | 207 |
|  | 145 | 292 | 336 | 446 | - | - | 229 | 81 | 188 | 181 |
| Own children under 6 yeors in families and subfomilies | 348 | 479 | 465 | 464 | - | - | 286 | 102 | 213 | 285 |
| All porents present in household in lobor force $\qquad$ Own children 6 to 17 years in families and | 272 | 345 | 273 | 278 | - | - | 181 | 37 | 111 | 179 |
| subfomilies .----------------...... | 460 | 800 | 960 | 987 | - | - | 702 | 193 | 468 | 374 |
| All porents present in household in lobor force | 382 | 588 | 687 | 848 | - | - | 499 | 152 | 334 | 317 |
| Persons 16 to 19 yoers .-. | 185 | 253 | 353 | 380 | - |  | 192 | 50 | 166 | 137 |
| Not enrolled in school ------------ | 29 | 39 | 25 | 85 | - | - | 29 | 7 | 32 | 26 |
| Unemployed or not in lobor force | 11 | 26 | - | 45 | - | - | 6 | 7 | 7 | 11 |
|  | 11 | 13 | - | 8 | - | - | 12 | 7 | 18 | 15 |
| Employed | 11 | - | - | 8 | - | - | 12 | - | 11 | 9 |
|  | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | $\overline{6}$ |
| OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed porsons 16 years and over-.-..-.-.-- Executive, odministrotive, ond monogeriol occupotions .-. | 2175 | 3301 387 | 3328 | 4357 | - | - | 2153 | 759 | 1924 | 1402 |
| Executive, odministrotive, ond monogeriol occupations .....- | 374 | 451 | 749 | 753 | - | - | 327 | 81 | 332 | 119 |
| Professionol specioly occupprions -------------------------- | 138 | 212 | 119 | 752 <br> 152 | - | - | 368 | 136 | 399 | 122 |
|  | 245 | 371 | 429 | 651 | - | - | 281 | 108 | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 194 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12 |
| Administrotive support occupotions, including clericol | 372 | 553 | 598 | 716 | - | - | 357 | 124 | 302 | 230 |
| Private household occupations -- | 12 | 8 | - | 19 | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| Protective service occupotions .- | 46 | 52 | 54 | 46 | - | - | 20 | - | 32 | 20 |
| Service occupations, except protective ond household ----- | 184 | 424 | 169 | 474 | - | - | 192 | 70 | 221 | 122 |
| Forming, forestry, ond fishing occupotions ------------- | 511 | 80 | 29 | 15 | - | - | 44 | 125 | 55 | 53 |
| Precision production, croff, ond repoir occupations ----.-- | 311 | 414 | 306 | 390 | - | - | 314 | 125 | 137 | 240 |
| Mochine operotors, ossemblers, ond inspectors ---------- | 48 | 125 | 95 | 191 | - | - | 71 | 42 | 80 | 169 |
| Tronsportation and materiol moving occupations --------- | 62 | 125 | 89 | 182 | - | - | 49 | 21 | 64 | 78 |
| Hondiers, equipment cleaners, helpers, ond loborers ------ | 100 | 99 | 60 | 106 | - | - | 47 | 38 | 76 | 120 |
| Construction --- | 142 | 219 | 136 | 167 | - | - | 118 | 42 | 91 | 58 |
|  | 386 | 655 | 667 | 883 | - | - | 451 | 164 | 310 | 523 |
| Transportotion, communicotions, ond other utilities | 148 | 234 | 250 | - 293 | - | - | 146 <br> 358 <br> 18 | 53 | 108 | 92 |
| Wholesole ond retoil trode --.--- | 618 | 708 | 680 | 1034 | - | - | 358 | 170 | 402 | 258 |
| Finonce, insuronce, ond reol estore | 125 | 190 | 262 | 302 | - | - | 117 105 | 41 | 116 | 43 |
| $8 u s i n e s s$ ond repoir services -------------------------- | 108 | 147 | ${ }^{88}$ | 149 | - | - | 105 | 49 | 96 | 47 |
| Professionol ond reloted services ---------------------- | 478 | 832 | 1062 | 1128 | - | - | 648 | 208 | 508 | 240 |
| CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed persons 16 yeers and over -..--...-. | 2175 | 3301 | 3328 | 4357 | - | - | 2153 | 759 | 1924 |  |
| Private woge ond solory workers -- | 1837 | 2533 | 2721 | 3580 | - | - | 1717 | 633 | 1461 | 1164 |
| Government workers .-.-...... | 224 | 485 | 424 | 483 | - | - | 243 | 83 | 242 | 158 |
| Locol govemment workers ---------------------------- | 140 | 274 | 301 | 267 | - | - | 104 | 62 | 112 | 102 |
| Self-employed workers -------------------------------- | 110 | 276 | 183 | 285 | - | - | 172 | 43 | 221 | 80 |
| WORK STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persens 16 yoors and over who wortod in 1989 | 2434 | 3717 | 3856 | 4848 | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week -.---.-.-.-.-.--- | 1801 | 2896 | 2785 | 3427 | - | - | 1808 | 589 | 2299 1591 | 1288 |
|  | 1444 | 2054 | 2032 | 2639 | - | - | 1382 | 453 | 1128 | 912 |
| 40 to 49 weeks .-- | 204 | 473 | 314 | 348 | - | - | 214 | 105 | 183 | 160 |
|  | 45 | 157 | 135 | 261 | - | - | 83 | 11 | 81 | 109 |
| Usuolly worked I to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks - | 369 | 501 | 606 | 916 | - | - | 374 | 173 | 406 | 222 |
| DISABILITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crithon noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2509 | 4028 | 4204 | 5245 | - | - | 2730 | 910 | 2430 | 1850 |
| With o mobility or self-core limitotion | 11 | 97 | 105 | 230 | - | - | 80 | 13 | 55 | 112 |
| With o mobility limitotion .... | 11 | 71 | 61 | 170 | - | - | 43 | 6 | 35 | 83 |
| in lobor force ---- | - | 17 | 25 | 67 | - | - | 8 | - | - | - |
| With o self-core limitation | 11 | 417 | 59 | 198 | - | - | 52 | 13 | 41 | 84 |
| With a work disobility $\qquad$ <br> In lobor force $\qquad$ | 107 57 | 317 120 | 220 138 | 464 280 | - | - | 148 48 | 69 33 | 163 76 | 205 59 |
|  | 46 | 184 | +67 | 157 | - | - | 48 86 | 33 36 | 76 58 | 121 |
| No work disobility -..--..---- | 2402 | 3711 | 3984 | 4781 | - | - | 2582 | 841 | 2267 | 1675 |
| In lobor force --.-. | 2123 | 3248 | 3264 | 4105 | - | - | ${ }_{2} 129$ | 718 | 1863 | 1421 |
| Civilion noninsthutionalized persons 65 yeers and over $\qquad$ | 440 | 865 | 718 | 1021 | - | - | 713 | 205 | 619 |  |
| With o mobility or self core limitotion... | 63 | 241 | 117 | 135 | - | - | 123 | 20 | 68 |  |
| With o moblity limitotion. | 49 | 197 | 79 | 91 | - | - | 93 | 26 | 80 | 56 |
| With o self-core limitotion ------------------------- | 34 | 176 | 72 | 63 | - | - | 70 | 15 | 55 | 59 |
| WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No workers .----------.---. |  | 115 | 132 | 189 | - | - | 155 | 46 | 101 | 102 |
| Meon fomily income (dollors) | 22119 | 12548 | 30431 | 23196 | - | - | 32908 | 10570 | 31423 | 14745 |
| 1 worker ...-......--... | 223 | 4545 | ${ }_{50} 400$ | 478 | - | - | 299 | 79 | 252 | 202 |
| Mean fomily income (dollors). | 42344 | 37655 | 58586 1 | 46100 1493 | - | - | 37260 | 40468 | 34501 | 22722 |
|  | 728 63564 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3 } \\ 5897 \\ \hline 951\end{array}$ | 12588 73225 | 1493 68695 | - | - | 736 64365 | 264 5789 | 647 67250 | 51405 |

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Doro bosed an somple ond subpect to samping vonobity. see toat for defintions of terms and meonungs of symbols. see teat]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Gloucester ory. Essex Counry, Mu-Con |  |  |  |  |  | Marbleheod CDP. Issex Countr. Ma |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Iroct 2215 | Troct 221599 | froct 2216 | Tract 2217 | Froct 2218 | Troct 2219 | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { roct } 2031 \\ (p t .) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { lroct } 2032 \\ (p+1 \end{array}$ | Iroct 2033 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { lroct } 2041 \\ \text { (pt) } \end{array}$ |
| Lasor force status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2552 | - | 1358 | 2486 | 1850 | 5080 | 5365 | 3642 | 7328 | 61 |
| In lobor force -...................... | 1493 585 | - | 986 | 1544 621 | 1212 655 | $\begin{array}{r}3714 \\ 731 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3546 | 2557 | 5579 | 4) |
| Civion fobor force ..............-- | 1468 | - | 966 | 1538 | 1212 | $\begin{array}{r}7706 \\ \hline 37\end{array}$ | 3546 | 2 557 | 761 5570 | 672 |
| Emplored .............. | 1352 | - | 875 | 1367 | 1125 | 3513 | 3379 | 2498 | 5411 |  |
| Unemplored | 116 | - | 91 | 171 | 87 | 193 | 167 | 59 | 159 | 10 |
| Aurcent of ontion lobor force | 79 | - | 9.4 | 111 | 7.2 | 52 | 47 | 23 | 29 | 244 |
| Not in bbor force -....... | 1059 | - | 392 | 942 | 638 | 1366 | 1819 | 1085 | 1749 | 20 |
| Instintionolized persors ............................-- | $7 \overline{7}$ | - | 75 | $\stackrel{27}{46}$ | 86 59 | 128 | 123 |  | - | - |
| Enrolled in school $\qquad$ Nonistitutionalied persons 65 wars and over, nop | 77 | - | 75 | 46 | 59 | 165 | 289 | 205 | 259 | - |
| enrolled in school $\qquad$ Fancles 16 yours and over | 638 1368 | - | 200 | 459 1379 | 176 956 | $\begin{array}{r} 598 \\ 2584 \end{array}$ | 724 2861 | 431 1987 | 899 3951 | 20 |
| In lobor force -......-................................... | 660 | - | 550 | 795 | 496 | ${ }^{2} 1650$ | 2881 1549 | 1 182 | 3951 2705 | 30 |
| Percent of tomoles 16 yors ond owr | 48.2 | - | 718 | 57.7 | 51.9 | 63.9 | 54.1 | 59.5 | 68.5 | 75.0 |
| Cvilion lobor fore -.........-...-..... | 660 | - | 550 | 795 | 496 | 1650 | 1549 | 1182 | 2696 | 30 |
| Emploved -------...................-................ | 628 | - | 511 | 714 | 474 | 1556 | 1463 | 1168 | 2616 | 20 |
| Unemplored. | 32 | - | 39 | 81 | 22 | 94 | 86 | 14 | 80 | 10 |
|  | 48 | - | 7.1 85 | 10.2 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 33.3 |
| With own didren under 6 veors. | 201 | - | 85 | 170 | 111 | 390 | 382 | 271 | 389 | - |
|  | 111 | - | 71 158 | 98 | 62 | 250 | 198 | 127 | 247 | - |
|  | 96 | - | 136 | 169 | 167 78 | 339 | 587 | 284 224 | 3392 | - |
| Own dituron under 6 yours in fomlios and sublemies $\qquad$ | 254 | - | 113 | 268 | 172 | 501 | 598 | 282 | 537 | - |
| A porents present in household in fobor force Owe ditreen 6 t 17 yoers m fomilies ond | 132 | - | 82 | 161 | 105 | 322 | 297 | 121 | 343 | - |
| Huthers .-. | 259 | - | 314 | 384 | 357 | 79 571 | 989 | 599 | 902 | - |
| A porents present in household in lobor force | 175 | - | 229 | 246 | 143 | 571 | 729 | 404 | 686 |  |
|  | 86 | - | 79 | 140 | 123 | 270 | 282 | 168 | 274 |  |
| Not emrolled in school | 42 | - | 10 10 | 12 | 33 27 | 45 27 | 47 17 | 10 5 | 6 | - |
|  | 23 | - | - | 7 | 27 | 18 | 10 | 5 | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Emploved. | 23 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 10 | - | - | - |
| Unemplored |  | - | - |  |  | 13 | - |  | - |  |
|  | - | - | - | 7 | 27 |  | - | 5 | - | - |
| OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Enploped persees 16 peer end ower-.-.-....- | 1352 | - | 875 | 1367 | 1125 | 3513 | 3379 | 2498 | 5411 | 31 |
| Erecative, odm mistrotve, and menogenial occupations..... | 139 | - | 142 | 130 | 179 | 518 | 782 | 544 | 1293 | , |
| Professiond speciaty occupotions .- | 89 | - | 77 | 114 | 108 | 499 | 995 | 558 | 1200 | 12 |
| Tectricions and reloted supporl achupations. | 5 | - | 8 | 77 | 33 | 215 | 107 | 97 | 182 |  |
| Soles occupations .................... | 72 | - | 69 | 113 | 104 | 347 | 556 | 512 | 860 |  |
| Administrotve support occupotions, induding dencol -.-.-.- | 158 | - | 167 | 161 | 155 | 515 | 360 | 261 | 642 | 19 |
|  | $\overline{6}$ | - | 14 | 18 | - |  | 9 | 16 | 39 | - |
| Profective servce occupations ...........-.............. | 6 | - | 8 | 54 | 25 | 42 | 31 | 23 | 100 | - |
| Sence occupations, excepp pronective and househald ..... | 250 | - | 97 | 193 | 169 | 482 | 226 | 181 | 487 | - |
| forming. forestry, ond fishing occupotions ------------- | 75 | - | 18 | 51 | 33 | 77 | 52 | 43 | 94 |  |
| Precsion production, oofl, and repar occupotions --.-.-- | 233 | - | 86 | 133 | 186 | 428 | 187 | 160 | 300 | - |
| Moctive operotors, ossemblers, and inspectors ---------- | 142 | - | 77 | 111 | 66 | 176 | 33 | 37 | 75 | - |
| Tronsportotion and materiod moving occupations -..--...-- | 56 127 | - | 48 64 | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | 21 46 | $\begin{gathered} 94 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | 22 19 | 42 24 | 65 74 | - |
| Consmuction ... | 98 | - | 39 | 64 | 61 | 219 | 157 | 133 | 220 |  |
| Manufacturng.. | 339 | - | 219 | 261 | 241 | 696 | 473 | 305 | 713 |  |
| Tronsportotion, commuricotions, ond other utitites | 62 | - | 82 | 103 | 80 | 269 | 155 | 147 | 459 | 11 |
|  | 356 | - | 167 | 388 | 236 | 690 | 593 | 532 | 860 |  |
| Finance, msuronce. and rede estote | 50 | - | 51 | 42 | 82 | 209 | 389 | 305 | 641 | - |
| Busness and repor semmes --.--...-................... | 43 | - | 50 | ${ }^{62}$ | 70 | 226 | 117 | 116 | 355 | - |
|  | 222 | - | 170 | 219 | 214 | 813 | 1200 | 744 | 1477 | 12 |
| class of worker |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exployd prescess 16 ycens and ower- | 1352 | - | 875 | 1367 | 1125 | 3513 | 3379 | 2498 | 5411 | 31 |
|  | 1163 | - | 695 | 1184 | 887 | 2845 | 2583 | 1897 | 4188 | 12 |
| Govermment workers -...------ | 102 | - | 131 | 130 | 150 | 260 | 377 | 273 | 586 | 19 |
| Local govemment workers.. | 46 | - | 70 | 76 | 111 | 87 | 239 | 195 | 397 | , |
| Seff emploved workers .-.-. | 78 | - | 49 | 45 | 88 | 402 | 391 | 305 | 629 | - |
| WORK STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parsens 16 yoers and oww who worted in 1969 | 1594 |  | 1018 | 1621 | 1283 | 3947 | 3879 | 2738 | 5924 |  |
|  | 1225 | - | 743 | 1130 | 1007 | 2837 | 2806 | 2009 | 4570 | 41 |
|  | 835 | - | 514 | 777 | 692 | 2105 | 2113 | 1528 | 3539 | 33 |
| 40 to 49 weeks .-.- | 231 | - | 121 | 112 | 94 | 267 | 368 | 231 | 563 | - |
|  | 57 | - | 52 | 144 | 82 | 188 | 86 | 107 | 170 | - |
| Uswoly worked I to 34 hows per week, 40 to 52 weeks. | 250 | - | 156 | 292 | 173 | 707 | 636 | 385 | 773 | - |
| DISABILITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oriber moniestivtioneliad perriens 16 to 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rears | 1826 | - | 1121 | 1947 | 1538 | 4318 | 4258 | 2964 | 6134 | 41 |
| With o mobity or seff core Emiration ...-.-.....-...... | 134 | - | 36 | 111 | 46 | 100 | 58 | 22 | 120 |  |
| With o mobity imitation | 74 | - | 36 | 26 | 31 | 39 | 34 |  | 58 | - |
| in lobor force -..-- | 27 | - | 8 | - | - | 6 | 5 | - | 17 | - |
| With o selit-core limitation | 86 | - | 30 | 104 | 20 | 81 | 50 | 22 | 71 |  |
| With o work disobitiy -....... | 378 | - | 78 | 127 | 168 | 259 | 158 | 89 | 231 | - |
| in lobor force | 167 | - | 23 | 49 | 78 | 113 | 90 | 36 | 117 | - |
| Prevented from working | 197 | - | 55 | 64 | 90 | 112 | 59 | 41 | 105 |  |
| No work disobitry ........ | 1448 | - | 1043 | 1820 | 1370 | 4059 | $\triangle 100$ | 2875 | 5903 | 4) |
| In lobor force --.--.-.-.-.-.----.-...- | 1258 | - | 912 | 1442 | 1084 | 3472 | 3204 | 2286 | 5180 | 41 |
| and over | 701 | - | 237 | 506 | 226 | 726 | 984 | 678 | 1185 | 20 |
| With o mobity or seff-core fimitotion | 205 | - | 41 | 121 | 25 | 129 | 132 | 63 | 240 |  |
| With o mobity limration. | 149 | - | 10 | 71 | 25 | 100 | 128 | 56 | 201 | - |
| With o seffi-cre Emitation .-.-........................... | 122 | - | 35 | 74 | - | 72 | 60 | 28 | 151 | - |
| WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No workers .-.------------ | 151 | - | 79 | 157 |  | 200 | 168 | 9 | 137 | 10 |
| Meon famly incorne (dolors) | 13710 | - | 8372 | 14430 | 15973 | 22764 | 42863 | 30520 | 25107 | 24800 |
| 1 worker --................. | 194 | - |  | 250 | 128 | 335 |  | 417 | 450 | - |
| Meon fomily incone (dollors) | 21960 | - | 29860 | 28658 | 38377 | 38515 | 104635 | 86100 | 78331 | - |
| 2 or more workers .......... | 407 | - | ${ }_{51} 302$ | ${ }_{6}^{393}$ | 398 | 1103 | 1293 | 772 | 1701 | 11 |
| meen fordly income (doliors) | 40949 | - | 51474 | 46558 | 52575 | 60029 | 94976 | 108717 | 85231 | 50400 |
| CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBER | G AREAS |  |  |  |  |  | SALEN | GLOUCES | R, MA P | A 59 |

Table 18．Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons：1990－Con．
［Data based on sample and subiect to sompling variobility，see text．Far definitians of terms and meanings af symbals，see text］
Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area
Peabody city，Essex County．MA
Area

| Tract 2046 （pi．） | Tract 2101 | Troct 2102 | Tract 2103 | Iract 2104 | Tract 2105 | Tract 2106 | Tract 2107 | Tract 2108 | Tract 2109 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



Employed persons 16 yeers ond over．－．．．．．
Executive，odministrative，ond monogeriol occupations．－． Professionol specielty occupations
Technicions ond related support occupotions
Soles occupotions－－
Administrotive supoo
Privote household occupotions
Protective service occupations－．．．－－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－－
Service occupotions，except protective ond household Farming，forestry，and fishing occupotions
Precisian production，croft，and repair occupations
Machine operotors，ossemblers，ond inspectars ．－
Transportation and moterial moving occupations
Hondlers，equipment cleaners，helpers，ond laborers

## Construction

Tronsportation，communications，ond ather utilities
Wholesole and retail trode
Finonce，insurance，ond reol estate
8usiness and repoir services－．．－－
Professional and related services－

## CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over

Self－employed warkers

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

Persions 16 yoars and over who worked in
Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week
50 to 52 weeks
40 to 49 weeks
27 to 39 weeks
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week， 40 to 52 weeks
DISABILITY


|  | ＠W¢ |  |  |  |  | ン1 जNん Nが心が心 | Numum |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wめ\％\％\％ |  |  6OOVNV | N゙心む心N |  |  | Now |  |  |
|  | Nू\％\％ |  |  |  |  | N，ANNNONƠƠO | 亏¢ |  |  |
| の－会 N がいのが ラご時にN | すご気忒 | $\begin{aligned} & \omega A \\ & \text { HAN } \\ & \infty \text { AN } \end{aligned}$ |  | が心్టN心N |  |  | W్రీ屯 | $\omega_{\alpha}^{\omega}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} -N W \\ \text { SNNNNT } \\ \text { SNANON } \end{array}$ |  |  | $=100$ ¢ unuin | ～～0 |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  |  | - |  |  | － |  | त्NN NN |
| A N <br>  | คర్టస్ర\％ |  |  |  |  |  | ■べっ | 动N心 |  |
| ソ N N <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 풍 |  |  |
| y N च <br>  | へ®్ర入す。 | -N | AnNon | 二三NUO |  |  | N～\％ |  | 苂, |

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


Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Dota based on sample and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Solem ciry, Essex Counry, MA-Con. |  |  | Swompscort COP, Essex County, MA |  |  | Remoinder of Essex County, MA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jract 2047.01 | Troct 2047.02 | Tract 2172 (pt.) | Tract 2021 (pt.) | Jract 2022 | Tract 2031 (pt.) | Jroct 2121 | Iract 2141 | Tract 2151 |
| LABOR FORCE STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3445 2 269 | 4748 3 | - | 6524 4117 | 4 | - | 3920 2958 | 4498 | 5672 |
|  | 2659 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 702 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | $4{ }_{6}^{417}$ | 3172 66.3 | - | 2858 72.9 | 3048 67.8 | 3734 858 |
|  | 2262 | 3322 | - | 4117 | 3172 | - | 2858 | 3006 | 65.8 3734 |
| Employed -------- | 2103 | 3094 | - | 3988 | 2983 | - | 2703 | 2845 | 3545 |
|  | 159 | 228 | - | 129 | 189 | - | 155 | 161 | 189 |
| Percent of civilion lobor force ---- | 7.0 | 6.9 | - | 3.1 | ${ }^{6} 6.0$ | - | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| Not in lobor force ----.-.- | 1176 | 1426 | - | 2407 | 1613 | - | 1062 | 1450 | 1938 |
| Instifutionalized persons | 59 83 |  | - | 187 | ${ }_{355}$ | - | - | 190 | 240 |
| Enrolled in school $\qquad$ Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not | 83 | 218 | - | 308 | 355 | - | 107 | 295 | 289 |
| enrolled in schoal | 685 | 697 | - | 1149 | 644 | - | 513 | 527 | 651 |
|  | 1902 1159 | 2496 1 1 | - | 3655 1975 | $\begin{array}{r}2482 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 1984 | 2403 | 2894 |
|  | 159 60.9 | 1591 63.7 | - | 1975 | 1474 | - | 1288 | 1440 | 1676 |
| Civilion lobar force ----.---.-.----- | 1159 | 1591 | - | 1975 | 1474 | - | 164.9 | 1 59.9 | 57.9 |
| Employed -- | 1083 | 1488 | - | 1901 | 1392 | - | 1288 1253 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1440 \\ & 1354\end{aligned}$ | 1676 1621 |
| Unemplayed | 76 | 103 | - | 74 | 82 | - | 35 | 86 | 55 |
| Percent of civilion lobor force | 6.6 | 6.5 | - | 3.7 | 5.6 | - | 2.7 | 6.0 | 3.3 |
| With own children under 6 yeors .--- | 203 | 227 | - | 505 | 240 | - | 360 | 299 | 453 |
| In lobor force -------------- | 148 | 143 | - | 323 | 111 | - | 215 | 195 | 261 |
| With own children 6 to 17 years anly- | 235 | 360 | - | 445 | 447 | - | 219 | 424 | 545 |
| In lobor force $\qquad$ Own children under 6 yeers in families and | 180 | 298 | - | 338 | 310 | - | 208 | 329 | 410 |
| subfamilies .------------------------- | 304 | 395 | - | 561 | 398 | - | 442 | 452 | 600 |
| All parents present in household in labar force .-.-.-..... $0 w n$ children 6 to 17 yoers $\ln$ fomilies and | 229 | 269 | - | 319 | 180 | - | 244 | 271 | 278 |
|  | 409 | 797 | - | 909 | 833 | - | 656 | 946 | 1172 |
| All porents present in household in lobor force | 301 | 604 | - | 639 | 529 | - | 531 | 675 | 804 |
| Persons 16 to 19 yeors .------------------- | 168 | 321 74 | - | 373 | 318 | - | 226 | 279 | 332 |
| Not enrolled in school $\qquad$ <br> Unemployed or not in labor farce $\qquad$ | 45 21 | 74 40 | - | 104 36 | 56 21 | - | 23 6 | 22 | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Not high school groduote ------- | 21 | 29 | - | 30 | 7 | - | 15 | 7 | 14 |
| Employed -------- | 9 | 17 | - | 10 | 7 | - | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Unemployed | 6 | 12 | - | 11 | - | - | - | - | 7 |
|  | 6 | - | - | 9 | - | - | 6 | - | - |
| OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed persons 16 yoors ond over-...-.-.--- Executive, odministrotive, ond monogerial occupations | 2103 | 3094 | - | 3988 | 2983 | - | 2703 | 2845 | 3545 |
| Executive, odministrotive, ond manageriol occupations .-.---------------- Professional | 286 | 397 | - | 663 | 748 | - | 482 | 755 | 720 |
| Professionol specialty occupotions ----------- Technicions ond felated support occupations .-. | 273 84 | 438 156 | - | 9614 | 884 | - | 352 | 691 | 828 |
|  | 282 | 311 | - | 593 | 403 | - | 346 |  | 94 535 |
| Administrative support occupations, including clericol .-. | 497 | 570 | - | 658 | 393 | - | 406 |  | 535 |
| Private household occupations ---.-.-.-.-.-.-.-- | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | 15 |  |
| Protective service occupations ...-. | 25 | 67 | - | 88 | 23 | - | 43 | 29 | 54 |
| Service occupations, except protective ond household ----- | 207 | 369 | - | 328 | 204 | - | 257 | 161 | 320 |
| Forming, forestry, ond fishing occupations --.---------- | , | 10 | - | 45 | 39 | - | 38 | - | 62 |
| Precision production, croff, ond repair occupations ------- | 206 | 370 | - | 245 | 92 | - | 417 | 144 | 165 |
| Machine operotors, ossemblers, ond inspectors ---------- | 125 | 165 | - | 103 | 22 | - | 70 | 51 |  |
| Tronsportation and material moving occupations -..-.----- | 49 | 105 | - | 23 132 | 8 | - | 94 | 23 | 89 |
| Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond laborers .-.-.-- | 69 | 136 | - | 132 | 66 | - | 92 | 21 | 95 |
| Construction --.-...-....- | 87 | 193 | - | 242 | 80 | - |  |  |  |
|  | 467 | 616 | - | 614 | 531 | - | 502 | 587 | 468 |
| Transpartation, cammunications, and other utilities Wholesale and retoil trade | 156 489 | 201 | - | 196 905 | 133 509 | - | 189 | 142 | 122 |
|  | 173 | 189 | - | 346 | 353 | - | 170 | 506 | 701 |
| 8usiness and repair services ----- | 86 | 169 | - | 152 | 74 | - | 171 | 109 | 170 |
|  | 492 | 724 | - | 1191 | 1061 | - | 589 | 806 | 1315 |
| CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Emplayed persons 16 yeors and over.- | 2103 | 3094 | - | 3988 | 2983 | - | 2703 |  |  |
| Private wage ond solory workers - | 1791 | 2810 | - | 3172 | 2351 | - | 2074 | 2355 | 2929 |
| Govermment workers -.--..---. | 285 | 396 | - | 482 | 343 | - | 423 | 278 | -341 |
| Locol govemment workers --------------------- | 109 | 226 | - | 320 | 207 | - | 253 | 184 | 216 |
|  | 27 | 81 | - | 334 | 289 | - | 206 | 212 | 267 |
| WORK STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons 16 yeers and over wha worked in 1989 |  | 3481 | - | 4551 | 3543 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1885 | 2699 | - | 3317 | 2446 | - | 3025 <br> 2128 | 3330 2362 | 4310 2964 |
|  | 1483 | 2093 | - | 2438 | 1848 | - | 1645 | 1 782 | 2187 |
|  | 171 | 180 | - | 445 | 251 | - | 191 | 233 | 374 |
|  | 89 | 164 | - | 138 | 58 | - | 121 | 85 | 147 |
| Usuolly worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks - | 296 | 488 | - | 737 | 683 | - | 562 | 544 | 688 |
| DISABILJTY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crilian noninstriutionolized persens 16 to 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2606 125 | 3976 | - | 4906 | 3872 | - | 3294 | 3620 | 4654 |
|  | 125 | 164 | - | 185 | 69 | - | 111 | 64 | 57 |
| With on mobitry limitation .-. | 46 11 | 115 40 | - | 97 | 50 7 | - | 90 12 | 52 16 | 57 8 |
| With a self-core limitation. | 89 | 85 | - | 126 | 52 | - | 83 | 43 | ${ }^{8} 8$ |
| With o work disability -...-...- | 231 | 290 | - | 342 | 238 | - | 252 | 155 | 221 |
| In lobor force ------------------------- | 70 | 196 | - | 144 | 102 | - | 97 | 74 | 75 |
| Prevented from working --------------------- | $\begin{array}{r}130 \\ \hline 375\end{array}$ | 157 | - | 191 | 114 | - | 149 | 49 | 98 |
| No work disobility . <br> In labor force | 2375 2133 | 3686 3160 | - | 4564 3708 | 3634 2828 | - | 3042 2648 | 3465 2825 | 4433 3532 |
| Curition noninstitutionolized persons 65 yoors |  |  | - |  |  | - | 2648 | 2825 | 3532 |
| and aver | 773 | 772 | - | 1431 | 913 | - | 626 | 646 | 778 |
|  | 117 | 224 135 | - | 277 187 | 142 97 | - | 130 102 | 58 49 | 105 |
| With o self-care limitation ----- | 98 | 177 | - | 137 | 113 | - | 71 | 24 | 97 |
| WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 226 | 174 | - | 281 | 172 | - | 120 |  |  |
| M Woorker fomily income (dollors) ----------------------- | $17 \quad 263$ | 15657 | - | 29946 | 31467 | - | 26005 | 42453 | 39168 |
| 1 worker .-..-......-.-....................................... | 23 238 | 358 35389 | - | 47344 | 93 4388 | - | 325 5439 | 7420 | 532 |
| 2 or more workers .---....-- | 2995 | 971 | - | 4) 1358 | 93250 1086 | - | 54 <br> 929 <br> 928 | 74196 1152 | 62819 1 1 312 |
| Meon fomily income (dollorsi. | 56987 | 56435 | - | 65750 | 115220 |  | 67089 | 2280 | 4334 |

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.
[Doto based on somple and subect to sompting vanobity see text for defirutions of terms ond meanings of symbols. see text]


Troct 2161 Iroct 2176 (pt.) Troct $2181 \quad$ Iract 2201 (pt) $\quad$ Iroct 2221


| 2597 | 3166 |
| :--- | :--- |

$3005 \quad 3373$




## WORK STATUS IN 1989

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990
[00to bosed on somple ond subiject to sompling varibbility, see rext. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see rext]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | $\begin{aligned} & \text { soston-Low- } \\ & \text { rence-Solem. } \\ & M A-N H C M S A \end{aligned}$ | Mossochusetts (pt.) | New Homo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Solem- } \\ & \text { Gloucester, } \\ & \text { MA PPSA } \end{aligned}$ | Essex County (pt.), MA |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Totol | Severtr city | Donvers COP | Gloucester city | Morbleheod COp | Peobody city |
| INCOME II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon \$5.000 | 180909 | ${ }_{58} 393$ | 2516 | 102232 3436 | 102232 | 14774 | 8196 | 11550 498 | 8227 | 17 <br> 175 <br> 506 |
|  | 123933 | 119455 | 4478 | 8391 | 8391 | 1338 | 490 | 1253 | 395 | 506 1354 |
| \$10.000 to \$ $\$ 4.999$ | 86231 | 82114 | 4117 | 5993 | 5993 | 845 | 469 | 921 | 346 | + |
| \$15.000 to \$24.999 | 186441 | 175164 | 11277 | 12611 | 12611 | 1819 | 1024 | 1750 | 741 | ${ }_{2} 325$ |
| \$25.000 to \$34.999 | 200788 | 186866 | 13922 | 13325 | 13325 | 1986 | 1211 | 1669 | 820 | ${ }_{2} 358$ |
| \$35.000 to \$499.999 | 282800 | 258486 | 24814 | 18882 | 18882 | 2812 | 806 | 2391 | 409 | 501 |
| \$50.000 to 574.999 | +146 622 | 135 622 | ${ }_{11} 1200$ | 21.098 | 21098 | 1280 1 | 1048 | 1893 | 719 | 3745 <br> 1659 |
| \$100.000 or more .- | 128095 | 120811 | 7284 | 9053 | 9053 | 1048 | 835 | ${ }_{614}^{5914}$ | 1985 | 1659 977 |
| Medion (dollors) | 40666 | 40276 | ${ }^{45} 437$ | 40582 | ${ }^{40} 582$ | 39603 | 43759 | 32690 | 53333 | 39800 |
| Mean (dollors) | 49642 | 49536 | 51071 | 50228 | 50228 | 46935 | 51297 | 39425 | 73988 | 45331 |
| Fomilios ---- | 1042977 48618 | ${ }^{961} 566$ | 81411 50422 | 70792 48725 | 78792 48725 | 98962 48040 | 51 5149 | 7 ${ }^{634} 8$ | 5 58.1 | 12956 14952 |
| Moles 15 yeors ond over, with income | 514817 | 405157 | 109660 | 96947 | 96947 | 13657 | 8980 | 10554 | 488 |  |
| Medion income (dotilors) | 25868 | 25594 | 30118 | 26907 | 26907 | 26934 | 27050 | 23468 | 36488 | 25959 |
| ercent yeor-round full-time workers | 56.1 | 55.4 | 65.3 | 56.1 | 56.1 | 57.1 | 56.9 | 52.8 | 62.1 | 55.4 |
| Medion income (dollors) | 35284 | 35156 | 36588 | 36061 | 36061 | 35564 | 36619 | 30785 | 50577 | 34721 |
| Femoles 15 years ond over, with inco | 559845 | 457 786 | 102559 | 102515 | 102515 | 15132 | 9258 | 10933 | 7849 | 17835 |
| Medion income (dollors) -..-- | 13 <br> 356 <br> 356 | 13602 353 | 14.137 | 12963 32.0 | 12963 | 12599 | 14.307 | ${ }^{11} 2624$ | 17148 | 12749 |
| Percent yearr-ound fill-rme workes Medion income (dollors) | 24705 | 24870 | 22638 | 24676 | 24676 | 23973 | 25181 | 21522 | 30 360 | 22890 |
| Per copito income (dollors) | 18654 | 18678 | 18356 | 19609 | 19609 | 18436 | 18776 | 16044 | 30615 | 17002 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With eornings. | 1274682 | 1178352 | 96330 | 82348 | 82348 | 1177 | 7520 | 8958 | 6971 | 14 |
| Meon eornings (dollors) | 50984 | 51015 | 5002 | 51795 | 51795 | 48456 | 51289 | 41 290 | 72065 | 47925 |
|  | 378150 7884 1808 | 358901 7674 | 19 7 7877 | $\begin{array}{r}28269 \\ 8023 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 8 \\ 8023 \\ \hline 029\end{array}$ | 4139 7720 | 2255 8162 | 3412 7959 | 2008 8 8523 | 4962 7762 |
| With public ossistonce income. | 104447 | 101074 | 3373 | 5762 | 5762 | 1004 | 286 | 926 | 223 | 993 |
| Meon public ossistonce income (dollors) | 4726 | 4757 | 3796 | 4384 | 4384 | 4514 | 4465 | 4099 | 5568 | 4716 |
| With retirement income | ${ }^{232} 9497$ | 219 8094 | 12830 | ${ }^{17} 814$ | ${ }^{17} 181$ | ${ }_{8}^{2} 685$ | 1476 | 1745 | 1276 | 3037 7 |
| Meon retirement income (dollors) |  | 9094 | 8786 | 8835 | 8835 |  |  | 7821 | 10938 | 544 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With own chidrren under 18 years (dollors) | 55 724 | 55801 | 549937 | 58734 | 58734 | ${ }_{54}^{5481}$ | 579 403 | 44006 | 99 |  |
| No own chidren under 18 years dolloo | 59744 | 59883 | 57984 | 59165 | 59165 | 55932 | 59760 | 46990 | 8040 |  |
| Married-couple fomilios | 64320 | 64769 | 559520 | 64539 | 64539 | 60341 | 62126 | 50350 | 95189 | 55819 |
| With own diildren under 18 yeors (dollors) | 64460 | 65059 | 58970 | 66654 | 66654 | 63130 <br> 58 <br> 857 | 61 615 62 539 | 51279 | 110256 | 57873 |
| tre |  |  | 60139 | 62970 |  | 58357 | 62539 | 49618 | 84900 | 54189 |
| (dollers) -- | 3097 | 30853 | 32042 | 30837 | 30837 | 29964 | 37331 | 26092 |  |  |
| With own chidren under 18 yeors (dollors) | 20438 | 20187 | 25140 | 20470 | 20470 | 20859 | 24444 | 15016 | 29339 | 20125 |
| No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) | 41 187 | 41219 | 40451 | 40138 | 40138 | 40552 | 46454 | 36057 | 50658 | 38105 |
| POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Income Levels In 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Famitios | 1042977 | 961566 | 81411 | 70792 | 70792 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Householder worked in 1989 | 840517 | 768230 | 72287 | 57150 | 57150 | 8005 | 5395 | 5828 |  | 10266 |
| With reloted children under 18 yeors- | 503593 | 459170 | 44423 | 31497 1 13 | 31497 | 4455 | ${ }^{2} 887$ | 3551 | 2317 |  |
| With reloted chidren under 5 yeas | ${ }^{222} 2707$ | 202739 <br> 750 <br> 104 | 19968 | 13270 | 13270 | 1963 | 1162 | 1522 | 939 | 2363 |
| Marriod-couple fomilios | 820615 | 750304 | 70311 | 57946 | 57946 | 8068 | 5299 | 6026 | 4813 | 10547 |
| With reloted diidren under 18 | 690 694 | 626888 | 63306 | 48089 | 48089 | 6746 | 4532 | 4781 | 4.242 | 8519 |
|  | 390997 | 352 743 | 38254 | 25351 | 25351 | 3426 | 2426 | 2758 | 970 |  |
| With reloted diuldren under 5 yeors | 180978 |  |  | 11426 |  | 1599 | 1048 | 1259 | 867 |  |
| Femele houssholder, no husbond preseent ---- | 174855 113501 | 166840 107207 | 8015 6094 | - 10142 | 10142 6954 | 1579 | 830 630 | 1307 | ${ }_{450} 62$ | 1839 |
| Housenoloer worker in | 96568 | 91767 | ${ }_{4} 801$ | 5285 | ${ }_{5} 285$ | 947 | ${ }^{630}$ | 867 | ${ }_{2}^{480}$ | 312 916 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dotermined .-. | 715705 | 679150 | 36555 | 41709 |  | 6305 | 3333 |  | 405 |  |
| Nonfomity househallder65 yeors ond over -.. | 502370 | 476651 | 25719 | 31440 | 31440 | 4812 | 2342 | 3916 | 606 | 4519 |
|  | 167696 | 160930 | 6766 | 12713 | 12713 | 1820 | 874 | 1512 | 912 | 2003 |
| Persons for whom peverty stofus is dotermined. <br> Persons under 18 yeors <br> Reloted children under 18 years <br> Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors <br> Persons 65 years ond over. $\qquad$ <br> Persons 75 years ond over $\qquad$ | ${ }^{4} 041267$ | $\begin{array}{r}3743965 \\ \hline 832409\end{array}$ | 2977302 | 258161 54626 | 258 5461 54626 | 36795 | 23460 | 28476 | 19823 |  |
|  | 912 182 | ${ }^{832} 409$ | 79973 | 54 ${ }_{5} 5268$ |  | 8009 | ${ }^{5} 002$ | 6057 | 3938 3 3 | 98966 |
|  | 908200 626546 | 828770 571803 | 79430 54743 | $\begin{array}{r}54 \\ 3728 \\ 37 \\ 502 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 54328 <br> 37502 | 7922 5 5 | - 5002 | 6 017 | 3914 | 9 888 |
|  | ${ }_{484} 8283$ | 461315 |  | - 37227 |  | 5306 5269 | - | 4137 4 4 188 | 2722 | 6964 |
|  | ${ }_{197} 978$ | 189395 | ${ }_{8} 577$ | 15079 | 15079 | ${ }_{2} 156$ | 1131 | ${ }_{1}^{4} 872$ | 1216 | +6320 |
| Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Femilise -.................. | 61873 | 59558 | 2315 | 3211 | 3211 |  |  |  | 112 |  |
|  |  |  | 2.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 3.8 |
|  | 20778 | 19541 | 1237 | 1078 | 1078 | 106 | 83 | 166 | 49 | 156 |
|  |  | 46659 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2} 246$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 246$ | ${ }_{219} 39$ | 140 | 386 205 | 39 15 15 | 288 |
| With reloted chidren under 5 yeors. | 26638 20 | 25 196301 | 1 | 1137 | 1137 | 219 | 84 | 205 |  |  |
|  | 20695 | 19.601 | 1094 | 1325 | 1325 | 188 | 104 | 184 | 75 | 246 |
|  |  | 11360 | 536 613 | 459 | 449 | 32 | 65 | 71 | 42 |  |
| With related dididren under 18 yeors <br> With reloted fididren under | 11973 6603 | 113300 | 637 | 596 | 596 | 82 | 65 | 105 | 9 | 80 |
|  | 6603 | ${ }^{6} 229$ | 374 | 326 | 326 | 41 | 57 | 83 |  |  |
|  | 38015 | 36905 | 1110 | 1783 | 1783 | 337 | 75 | 291 | 37 | 231 |
|  | 11590 | 110952 | ${ }_{691}^{638}$ | 607 1635 | $\begin{array}{r}607 \\ 1635 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | 74 | 18 | 73 | 7 |  |
| With relored children under 18 yeors <br> With reloted children under 5 yeors | 34591 | 33600 | 991 | 1635 | 1635 | 314 178 | 75 | 266 | 30 | ${ }^{208}$ |
|  | 19198 | 18607 | 591 | 796 | 796 | 178 | 27 | 107 | 15 |  |
| Unrelated individuals <br> Nonfomily householder $\qquad$ <br> 65 years ond over $\qquad$ | 124048 | 119164 | 4884 | 6157 3979 | 6157 3 |  | 495 |  |  |  |
|  | 70601 | 67 934 | 2667 | 3 479 | 3979 | 657 | 192 | 539 | 255 | 592 |
|  | 32661 | 31240 |  | 2257 | 2257 | 278 | 110 | 224 | 122 |  |
|  | 327580 | 315454 | 12126 | 15481 | 15481 | 2437 | 1077 |  | 663 |  |
|  |  |  | 4.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 46 | 75 | 3.3 |  |
|  | 105094 | 101279 | 3815 | 4413 | 4413 | 795 | 301 | 624 | 104 | 501 |
|  | 102005 67122 | 98503 | 3502 | 4 4156 | 4156 <br> 2714 | 734 | 301 | 591 | 80 | 463 |
| Reloted children 5 to 17 years <br> Persons 65 years ond over $\qquad$ <br> Persons 75 years ond over $\qquad$ | ${ }_{4} 671228$ | 64886 43229 | 2256 2105 | ${ }_{3}^{2714}$ | 2 2714 | 461 | 202 | 338 | 56 | 329 |
|  | ${ }_{24} 818$ | 43676 | ${ }_{1} 142$ | 1970 | 3970 1970 | 418 257 | 160 79 | 347 197 | 178 118 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level | 141956 | 136511 | 5445 | 6312 ${ }^{3} 983$ | ${ }^{6} 312$ | 913 | 596 | 918 | 232 | 717 |
|  | 436116 757800 | 419515 722658 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 288 | ${ }^{984}$ | 3241 7151 |
| Persons betow 125 percent of poverty level -------.-------- Persons below 200 percent of poverty level ---- | 7580 | 7225 |  |  |  |  | 3155 | 6207 | 740 |  |

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990-Con.
[Doto tosed on somple and subvect to sompling vonobility. see rext for definitions of terms and meonngs of symbols, see text]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Area} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Essex County (pr.). ma - Con} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Totols for spift trocts/8NA's in fssex Countr. MA} <br>
\hline \& Solem ciry \& Swampscon CDP \& Tract 2021 \& 1roct 2031 \& Iroct 2032 \& Tract 2041 \& Iract 2044 \& Iract 2046 \& Thoct 2172 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Less mon 55.000 ... \& 15810
793 \& $\begin{array}{r}5286 \\ \hline 207 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3154 \\ 127 \\ \hline 169\end{array}$ \& 2391 \& 1807
58 \& $\begin{array}{r}3345 \\ 142 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1639
47 \& 2090
54 \& 3026

124 <br>
\hline 55.000 to 59.999 \& 1877 \& 226 \& 186 \& 119 \& 67 \& 347 \& 191 \& 211 \& 237 <br>
\hline 510.000 to 514.999 \& 1179 \& 306 \& 169 \& 60 \& 75 \& 224 \& 92 \& 126 \& 119 <br>
\hline $51500010 \$ 24.999$ \& 2305 \& 477 \& 370 \& 184 \& 192 \& 491 \& 329 \& 279 \& 337 <br>
\hline \$25.000 10 534.999 \& 2190 \& 632 \& 460 \& 184 \& 146
356 \& 418 \& 235 \& 370 \& 325 <br>
\hline \$35.000 to \$49.999 \& 2916 \& 782
1180 \& 547
698 \& 305 \& 356
285 \& 607 \& 292
311 \& 433 \& ${ }^{603}$ <br>
\hline \$ 50.000 to $\$ 74.999$ \& 2886 \& 1180 \& ${ }^{6} 971$ \& 577 \& 285 \& 684 \& 311 \& 418 \& 829 <br>
\hline \$750000 10 599999 \& 1010 \& 726 \& 371 \& 341 \& 229
399 \& 274
158 \& 74 \& 108 \& 306 <br>
\hline \$100.000 or more .- \& ${ }_{32} 654$ \& $\quad 750$ \& 41794 \& ${ }_{6} 621$ \& -30399 \& + 158 \& -688 \& 91 \& 146 <br>
\hline Medion (dollors) .-. \& 32845 \& 50191 \& 41794 \& 63684 \& 50857 \& 35922 \& 32207 \& 35130 \& 43614 <br>
\hline mean (dollors) --. \& 38
9
9 \& 65342
3
379 \& 48880
2183 \& 84896 \& 81410 \& 40928 \& 39157 \& 40840 \& 47272 <br>
\hline Fomies \& 9515 \& 3879 \& 2183 \& 2024 \& 1288 \& 2075 \& 860 \& 1453 \& 2268 <br>
\hline Medion income (dolors) \& 40777 \& 60182 \& 50950 \& 69968 \& 63645 \& 42264 \& 41154 \& 41299 \& 50687 <br>
\hline Motes 15 veors ond over, with ncome. \& 13792 \& 4993
3315 \& \& \& 1656 \& 3184 \& 1295 \& 1927 \& 3018 <br>

\hline Median meome (dotiors) .-.-...- \& 22674 \& 33315 \& 30458 \& $$
41749
$$ \& 36250 \& 22046 \& 25108 \& 23003 \& 26756 <br>

\hline Percent yeorround tul-hme workers \& 55, 715 \& 528.4 \& 51.1
40619 \& ${ }_{55}^{62.0}$ \& ¢00.6 \& 50.6 \& 58.4 \& 60.6 \& 542 <br>
\hline Medion income (dollors) .-....- \& 30715 \& 45886
5358
14888 \& 40
3
3 19 \& 55165 \& 50703 \& 32917 \& 30729 \& 29660 \& 35351 <br>
\hline Femotes is veors ond over. with income \& 15540 \& 5358 \& 3268 \& 2388
13 \& 1740
16810 \& 3769

11319 \& | 1547 |
| :--- |
| 15 |
| 168 | \& 2111 \& 3 0001 <br>

\hline Medion meome (dollors) -..-..... \& 12635
36.6 \& 14
31.2
364 \& 14068
30.9 \& 13869
23.8 \& 16810
29.8 \& 11319
32.8 \& 15716
41.6 \& 14579 \& 13085 <br>
\hline Medion mcome (oolors)...-... \& 24069 \& 30267 \& 27139 \& 32296 \& 29907 \& 24987 \& 24550 \& 23642 \& 24020 <br>
\hline Per copite income (dollors) \& 16155 \& 25576 \& 20049 \& 30053 \& 33302 \& 16421 \& 18619 \& 16168 \& 17381 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{INCOME TYPE IN 1989} <br>
\hline WCOM Hesatrelts .... \& 15810 \& 5286 \& 3154 \& 2391 \& 1807 \& 3345 \& 1639 \& 2090 \& 3026 <br>
\hline With ecrrings - \& 12070 \& 4180 \& 2439 \& 2057 \& 1515 \& 2512 \& 1336 \& 1717 \& 2430 <br>
\hline Meen earings (dotors) \& 42512 \& 68 827 \& 49670 \& 79021 \& 77349 \& 46290 \& 40796 \& 42432 \& 49291 <br>

\hline With sociol Securiy income-- \& 4470 \& | 1 |
| :--- |
|  |
| 9 |
| 315 | \& 1084 \& - 647 \& 457

855 \& 959 \& 762 \& - 598 \& 827 <br>
\hline Meen Socid Security income (dollors) \& 7734 \& 9315 \& 9671 \& 9881 \& 8565 \& 8236 \& 7077 \& 7757 \& 7622 <br>
\hline With pubic ossistance income -..--.- \& 1381 \& 150 \& \% 74 \& $5{ }^{69}$ \& 63 \& 244 \& 100 \& 104 \& 170 <br>
\hline Mean putie asssistance income (dollors) \& 4285 \& 3427 \& 3348 \& 5931 \& 5920 \& 4970 \& 3466 \& 3886 \& 4882 <br>
\hline With refirement income ............ \& 2517 \& 939 \& ${ }_{5}^{573}$ \& 319 \& 333 \& 501 \& 276 \& 357 \& 623 <br>
\hline Mean retirement income (dollors) \& 7175 \& 11910 \& 11129 \& 9180 \& 13875 \& 6963 \& 6935 \& 7270 \& 9495 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{MEAN FAMIIY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMIIY TYPE} <br>
\hline Fonliss (dalers) ------------ \& 45453 \& 76012 \& 56557 \& 93337 \& 95386 \& 47 581 \& 47208 \& 45814 \& 51834 <br>
\hline With own didren under 18 yeors (dollors) \& 39676 \& 73785 \& 60888 \& 101905 \& 107078 \& 41581 \& 40320 \& 45224 \& 49387 <br>
\hline No own chidren under 18 years (dollors) \& 49454 \& 77511 \& 53587 \& 86310 \& 87367 \& 51135 \& 50974 \& 46252 \& 53490 <br>
\hline Meriotrapio foniles (dollars) \& 51738 \& 82317 \& 60499 \& 98027 \& 103262 \& 52952 \& 54254 \& 51142 \& 54004 <br>
\hline With own cridren under 18 years (dollors) \& 49607 \& 79841 \& ${ }_{66} 604$ \& 107621 \& 120230 \& 49319 \& \$1532 \& 53854 \& 52918 <br>
\hline No own chidren under 18 yeors (dollors) Foncte hevschaider, mo husbend prosent \& 53050 \& 84082 \& 56083 \& 89801 \& 92203 \& 54786 \& 55455 \& 49108 \& 54729 <br>
\hline (delers) ----.-...--.-........... \& 25859 \& 35048 \& 34183 \& 49571 \& 38095 \& 25231 \& 30893 \& 31596 \& 35080 <br>
\hline With own chidren under 18 years (dollors) \& 15921 \& 23570 \& 21049 \& 28842 \& 21642 \& 20552 \& 22100 \& 19691 \& 26159 <br>
\hline No own chidren under 18 yeors (dollars) - \& 37013 \& 41209 \& 40938 \& 61848 \& 52044 \& 30915 \& 38151 \& 39594 \& 43660 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{POVERTY STATUS IN 1989} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{All income Levels in 1989} <br>
\hline fenios \& 9515 \& 3879 \& 2183 \& 2024 \& 1288 \& 2075 \& 860 \& 1453 \& 2268 <br>
\hline Housetolder worked in 1989 \& 7022 \& 3095 \& 1692 \& 1752 \& 1097 \& 1531 \& 667 \& 1084 \& 1799 <br>
\hline With relored chidren under 18 yeors. \& 4071 \& 1611 \& 896 \& 912 \& 538 \& 801 \& 334 \& 648 \& 942 <br>
\hline With retored chidren under 5 veors \& 1818 \& 673 \& 442 \& 332 \& 212 \& 351 \& 133 \& 306 \& 450 <br>
\hline Marriedcouplo fonlies \& 6998 \& 3347 \& 1823 \& 1811 \& 1110 \& 1643 \& 611 \& 1050 \& 194 <br>
\hline Housetolder worted on 1989 \& 5426 \& 2718 \& 1439 \& 1575 \& 997 \& 1273 \& 523 \& 779 \& 1582 <br>
\hline With reloted chidren under 18 veors -- \& 2751 \& 1417 \& 788 \& 836 \& 442 \& 568 \& 208 \& 457 \& 800 <br>
\hline Wirh retored chidren under 5 yeors. \& 1306 \& 649 \& 426 \& 328 \& 178 \& 302 \& 111 \& 234 \& 411 <br>
\hline Fomelo moustoider, no husbeed prosent \& 1995 \& 481 \& 318 \& 164 \& 170 \& 330 \& 230 \& 331 \& 257 <br>
\hline Householder worted in 1989 \& 1209 \& 351 \& 227 \& 137 \& 92 \& 179 \& 131 \& 233 \& 176 <br>
\hline With reitred chidren under 18 years- \& 1146 \& 194 \& 108 \& 61 \& 88 \& 193 \& 113 \& 154 \& 132 <br>
\hline With reloted ctidren under 5 yeors - \& 412 \& 24 \& 16 \& 4 \& 34 \& 33 \& 15 \& 42 \& 39 <br>
\hline Unrolated individuals for whom poreity status \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 6295 \& 1407 \& 971 \& 367 \& 519 \& 1270 \& 779 \& 637 \& 758 <br>
\hline 65 years and over. \& 2200 \& 677 \& 488 \& 196 \& 172 \& 497 \& 234 \& 176 \& 365 <br>
\hline Parsees for whion powerty stoves is doternimin \& 36965 \& 13455 \& 7626 \& 668 \& 4458 \& 7775 \& 3419 \& 5316 \& -154 <br>
\hline Persons under 18 yeors \& 6971 \& 2721 \& 1470 \& 1594 \& 888 \& 1234 \& 537 \& 1109 \& 1863 <br>
\hline Reloted dildren under 18 yeors. \& 6928 \& 2713 \& 1470 \& 1594 \& 881 \& 1234 \& 532 \& 1095 \& 1810 <br>
\hline Reloted didren 5 to 17 veors \& 4478 \& 1957 \& 1009 \& 1114 \& 646 \& 771 \& 321 \& 727 \& 1188 <br>
\hline Persons 65 yeors and over...- \& 5712 \& 2344 \& 1431 \& 984 \& 678 \& 1317 \& 555 \& 791 \& 1130 <br>
\hline Persons 75 yeors ond over... \& 2503 \& 1033 \& 683 \& 403 \& 278 \& 574 \& 233 \& 328 \& 434 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level} <br>
\hline Fomies .-.-.-.---- \& 914 \& 110 \& 67 \& 30 \& 34 \& 184 \& 46 \& 110 \& 125 <br>
\hline Peccent below poverty level \& 9.6 \& 2.8 \& 3.1 \& 1.5 \& 2.6 \& 8.9 \& 5.3 \& 7.6 \& 5.5 <br>
\hline Househalder worted in 1989 .---- \& 266 \& 54 \& 35 \& 22 \& 10 \& 64 \& 14 \& 46 \& 32 <br>
\hline With reloted dildren under 18 yeors \& 703 \& 61 \& 35 \& 13 \& 18 \& 133 \& 14 \& 67 \& 91 <br>
\hline With retoted chidren under 5 veors \& 378 \& 22 \& 14 \& 4 \& 11 \& 35 \& 10 \& 32 \& 41 <br>
\hline Marriod-ouplo fo-ies. \& 320 \& 71 \& 36 \& 26 \& 16 \& 87 \& 8 \& 62 \& 75 <br>
\hline Housethoider worked in 1989 \& 104 \& 28 \& 17 \& 18 \& 7 \& 28 \& - \& 25 \& 23 <br>
\hline With reloted ctiztren under 18 yeors. \& 181 \& 37 \& 19 \& 9 \& - \& 36 \& - \& 30 \& 41 <br>
\hline With relored cildren under 5 yeors. \& 89 \& 9 \& 9 \& - \& - \& 10 \& - \& 25 \& 22 <br>
\hline  \& 557 \& 39 \& 31 \& 4 \& 18 \& 97 \& 32 \& 48 \& 50 <br>
\hline Householder worked in 1989 -.---.------------- \& 162 \& 26 \& 18 \& 4 \& 3 \& 36 \& 14 \& 21 \& 9 <br>
\hline With relored ctidren under 18 yeors. \& 522 \& 24 \& 16 \& 4 \& 18 \& 97 \& 14 \& 37 \& 50 <br>
\hline With related chidren under 5 years -------------- \& 289 \& 13 \& 5 \& 4 \& 11 \& 25 \& 10 \& 7 \& 19 <br>
\hline Uureloted individuats \& 1424 \& 222 \& 138 \& 62 \& 78 \& 322 \& 126 \& 102 \& 198 <br>
\hline Nonlomily householder \& 879 \& 162 \& 102 \& 16 \& 62 \& 172 \& 104 \& 56 \& 117 <br>
\hline  \& 431 \& 114 \& 79 \& 9 \& 34 \& 110 \& 41 \& 46 \& 87 <br>
\hline Perseas \& 4324 \& 521 \& 296 \& 139 \& 167 \& 834 \& 240 \& 483 \& 620 <br>
\hline Percent below poverty level. \& 11.7 \& 3.9 \& 3.9 \& 2.1 \& 3.7 \& 10.7 \& 7.0 \& 9.1 \& 7.6 <br>
\hline Persons under 18 yeors ---.-. \& 1502 \& 85 \& 38 \& 22 \& 48 \& 235 \& 35 \& 203 \& 242 <br>
\hline Reloted chidren under 18 yeors \& 1459 \& 85 \& 38 \& 22 \& 41 \& 235 \& 30 \& 189 \& 215 <br>
\hline Reloted dilden 5 to 17 yeors \& 916 \& 60 \& 20 \& 16 \& 23 \& 196 \& 19 \& 148 \& 160 <br>
\hline Persons 65 yeors ond over --.-.-- \& 678 \& 187 \& 114 \& 17 \& 40 \& 171 \& 85 \& 119 \& 131 <br>
\hline Persons 75 yeors ond over .-.--..------------ \& 439 \& 101 \& 67 \& 17 \& 28 \& 122 \& 55 \& 86 \& 86 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Persons below 50 percent of poverty level --...-
Persons below 125 percent of poverty lever --... \& 1735 \& 347 \& \& 19 \& 97 \& 288 \& 52 \& 102 \& 222 <br>

\hline Persons below 125 percemt of poverty level. \& | 1 |
| :--- |
| 9 |
| 980 | \& 1611 \& 1103 \& 181

369 \& 246
425 \& 1068
1854 \& 354
758 \& 663
1093 \& 788
1334 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990-Con.
[Doto based on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitians of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Essex County, MA-Con. |  | Beverly city, Essex County, MA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Troct 2176 | Tract 2201 | Iroct 2044 (pt.) | Troct 2171 | Troct 2172 (pt.) | Troct 2173 | Troct 2174 | Troct 2175 | Troct 2176 (pt.) |
| INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon \$5.000 .-. | 20 | 158 | - | 256 | 3026 124 | 1810 103 | 2563 103 | 2522 100 | 2288 20 |
| \$5.000 10 \$ $\$ 9.999$ | 229 | 318 | - | 197 | 237 | 261 | 271 | 143 | 229 |
| \$10.000 to \$14.999 - | 174 | 133 | - | 95 | 119 | 156 | 166 | 135 | 174 |
| \$15.000 to \$24.999. | 122 | 598 | - | 295 | 337 | 262 | 457 | 346 | 122 |
| \$25,000 to \$34.999 - | 245 | 458 | - | 346 | 325 | 232 | 502 | 336 | 245 |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999. | 283 | 533 | - | 547 | 603 | 394 | 546 | 439 | 283 |
| \$50.000 to \$74.999 - | 494 | 640 | - | 596 | 829 | 296 | 415 | 504 | 494 |
| \$75.000 to \$99.999 | 270 | 270 | - | 250 | 306 | 76 | 55 | 323 | 270 |
| \$100,000 or more ... | 451 | 237 | - | 177 | 146 | 30 | 48 | 196 | 451 |
| Medion (dollars) -- | 52999 | 35195 | - | 42153 | 43614 | 29789 | 31100 | 41198 | 52999 |
| Mean (dollors) --- | 66 548 | 43966 | - | 48219 | 47272 | 33469 | 34100 | 50141 | 66548 |
| Fomilios | 1676 | 1979 |  | 1809 | ${ }_{5}^{2} 268$ | 1243 | 1278 | 1688 | 1676 |
| Medion income (dollors) | 63605 | 48168 | - | 47134 | 50687 | 37827 | 34542 | 52291 | 63605 |
| Moles 15 yeors ond over, with income -.----------1- | 2340 | 2663 | - | 2465 | 3018 | 1528 | 2010 | 2296 | 2340 |
| Medion income (dollors) ------ | 31 764 | 27564 | - | 28536 | 26756 | 21150 | 24389 | 30470 |  |
| Percent yeer-round full-time workers Medion income | 56.2 42169 | 50.5 36282 | - | 55.1 40760 | 54.2 35351 | 540.8 | 883.1 | 59.9 | 56.2 |
| Medion income (dollors) Femoles 15 yeors ond over, with income | 42169 3029 | 36282 3 3 | - | 40760 2623 | 35 3 3 001 | 30 1 1 | 28319 | 38103 | 42169 |
| Medion income (dollors) -........ | 10166 | 12957 | - | 12 140 | 13085 | 10997 | 2094 15569 | 2477 15161 | 3029 10166 |
| Percent yeor-round full-time workers | 23.2 | 24.5 | - | 30.2 | 34.9 | 30.9 | 42.1 | 37.7 | 23.2 |
| Medion income (dollors) .-...-. | 23659 | 25399 | - | 26433 | 24020 | 21622 | 23397 | 23970 | 23659 |
| Per copito income (dollors) | 23046 | 19882 | - | 19204 | 17381 | 12405 | 16641 | 20210 | 23046 |
| INCOME TYPE IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2288 | 3345 | - | 2565 | 3026 | 1810 | 2563 | 2522 | 2288 |
| With earnings $\qquad$ Mean earnings (dollars) | 1748 66647 | 2465 45917 | - | 2047 50 5999 | 2430 49291 | 1390 36495 | 2692 36684 | 29064 49926 | 1748 66647 |
| With Sociol Securiy income. | 793 | 1177 | - | 815 | 827 | 561 | 5618 | 4925 | 66 793 |
| Meon Social Security income (dollors) | 7904 | 8081 | - | 8161 | 7622 | 6826 | 6810 | 8598 | 7904 |
| With public ossistonce income ------.-.- | - 731 | 126 | - | ¢ 158 | 170 | 261 | 214 | 103 | 98 |
| Meen public ossistonce income (dollors) ----- | 2731 | 3162 | - | 5139 | 4882 | 4837 | 3996 | 4906 | 2731 |
| With retirement incorne .----------- | ${ }^{469}$ | ${ }^{722}$ | - | - 490 | 623 | 5 298 | 246 | 517 | 469 |
| Mean retirement income (dollors) - | 9243 | 9196 | - | 8949 | 9495 | 5607 | 5915 | 7854 | 9243 |
| MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 79691 | 54903 | - | 54083 | 51834 | 39617 | 39278 | 60525 | 79691 |
| With own children under 18 years (dollors) | 89311 | 52062 | - | 54550 | 49387 | 34171 | 34653 | 61557 | 89311 |
| No own children under 18 years (dollors) | 72722 | 57110 | - | 53751 | 53490 | 45644 | 43270 | 59864 | 72722 |
| Married-couple fomilies (dollors) | 83156 | 50716 | - | 57146 | 54.004 | 46342 | 45491 | 65720 | 83156 |
| With own children under 18 years (dollors) - | 92225 | 58805 | - | 58404 | \$2918 | 46772 | 45167 | 71589 | 92225 |
| No own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husbend present | 75838 | 62142 | - | 56223 | 54729 | 45949 | 45713 | 62340 | 75838 |
| (dollars) | 39399 | 27457 | - | 34887 | 35080 | 25424 | 19530 | 35437 | 39399 |
| With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) | 33620 | 20759 | - | 24739 | 26159 | 15335 | 18022 | 25119 | 33620 |
| No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) - | 41255 | 32139 | - | 40748 | 43660 | 45441 | 22615 | 47655 | 41255 |
| POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Income Levels In 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fomilios .-. | 1676 | 1979 | - | 1809 | 2268 | 1243 | 1278 | 1688 | 1676 |
| Householder worked in 1989 | 1368 | 1622 | - | 1459 | 1799 | 922 | 1041 | 1416 |  |
| With reloted children under 18 years. | 724 | 879 | - | 778 | 942 | 709 | 618 | 684 | 724 |
| With relored children under 5 years | 352 | 254 | - | 278 | 450 | 305 | 282 | 296 | 352 |
| Married-couple fomilios | 1498 | 1615 | - | 1514 | 194 | 808 | 895 | 1409 | 1498 |
| Householder worked in 1989 | 1277 |  | - | 1261 | 1582 | 634 | 769 | 1223 | 1277 |
| With reloted children under 18 yeors | 675 | 695 | - | 656 | 800 | 394 | 374 | 527 | 675 |
| With reloted children under 5 yeors | 339 | 200 | - | 259 | 411 | 173 | 167 | 250 | 339 |
| Femalo househotder, no husbend prosemt | 144 | 299 | - | 224 | 257 | 376 | 329 | 249 | 144 |
| Householder worked in 1989 ---.- | 57 | 238 | - | 141 | 176 | 247 | 218 | 171 | 57 |
| With reloted children under 18 yeors. | 49 | 132 | - | 93 | 132 | 298 | 227 | 148 | 49 |
| With reloted children under 5 years. | 13 | 40 | - | 11 | 39 | 121 | 98 | 46 | 13 |
| Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status dotermined | 783 | 1680 | - | 909 | 1029 | 738 |  |  |  |
|  | 612 | 1366 | - | 756 | 758 | 567 | 1285 | 834 | 783 612 |
| 65 yeors ond over .-.-.-.-.-. | 333 | 765 | - | 333 | 365 | 256 | 224 | 309 | 333 |
| Persons for whom poverty starus is detormined | ${ }_{6}^{6} 018$ | 7391 | - | ${ }_{6}^{6} 393$ | 8154 | 4727 | 5228 |  |  |
| Persons under 18 yeors --.......-- | 1 1 1 328 | 1437 | - | 1339 | 1863 | 1310 | 910 | 1259 | 1328 |
| Reloted children under 18 yeors .--- | 1328 | 1437 | - | 1339 | 1810 | 1302 | 910 | 1233 |  |
| Related children 5 to 17 years. | 929 980 | 1066 1 1 | - | 960 1050 | \| 188 | 889 | 537 | ${ }_{803}$ | 929 |
| Persons 65 yeors ond over -.- Persons 75 years ond over - | 950 389 | 1589 752 | - | 1050 415 | 1130 | 663 | 571 | 905 | 950 |
| Persons 75 years ond over - | 389 | 752 | - | 415 | 434 | 297 | 251 | 370 | 389 |
| Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families ...-.-.-.---...-. | 31 | 39 | - | 55 | 125 | 153 | 105 | 63 | 31 |
| Percent below poverty level.---- | 1.8 | 2.0 | - | 3.0 | 5.5 | 12.3 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 1.8 |
| Householder worked in 1989 --..- | - | 25 | - | 9 | 32 | 35 | 30 | - |  |
| With reloted children under 18 yeors -- | - | 39 | - | 36 | 91 | 128 | 85 | 56 | - |
| With reloted children under 5 yeors .- | 31 | 18 | - | 34 | 41 | 69 | 64 | 45 | - |
| Married-couplo familios .-- | 31 | - | - | 34 | 75 | 20 | 9 | 19 | 31 |
| Householder worked in 1989 | - | - | - | 9 | 23 | - | - | - |  |
| With reloted children under 18 yeors.-. | - | - | - | 22 | 41 | 7 | - | 12 | - |
| With reloted children under 5 yeors-...-......---- | - | 39 | - | 14 | 22 | 7 | $9{ }^{-}$ | 12 | - |
| Femolo houssholder, no husband prosent ---- | - | 39 29 | - | 14 | 50 | 133 | 96 | 4 | - |
| Householder worked in 1989 -.....-- | - | 25 | - | - | 9 | 35 | 30 | - | - |
| With related children under 18 yeors-.---- | - | 39 | - | 14 | 50 | 121 | 85 | 44 | - |
| With relored children under 5 yeors ----.....--.... | - | 18 | - | - | 19 | 62 | 64 | 33 | - |
| Uonfamily Unoustehod hed | 80 | 257 | - | 79 | 198 | 137 | 24 | 167 |  |
| Nonfomily houscholder - | 54 | 214 | = | 79 | 117 | 116 | 173 | 118 | 54 |
|  | 29 | 164 | - | 37 | 87 | 52 | 37 | 36 |  |
| Perrons | 131 | 372 | - | 206 | 620 | 591 | 576 | 313 | 131 |
| Percent below poverty level. | 22 | 5.0 | - | 3.2 | 7.6 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 50 | 2.2 |
| Persons under 18 yeors ---.-.-- | - | 66 | - | 34 | 242 | 278 | 150 | 91 |  |
| Reloted children under 18 yeors | - | 66 | - | 34 | 215 | 270 | 150 | 65 | - |
| Relored children 5 to 17 yeors | 5 | 45 | - | 34 | 160 | 176 | 66 | 25 |  |
| Persons 65 yeors ond over ----------------------1-1- | 59 | 164 | - | 57 | 131 | 72 | 63 | 36 | 59 |
| Persons 75 yeors ond over ........................ | 29 | 119 | - | 57 | 86 | 23 | 33 | 29 | 29 |
| Ratio of income in 1989 to porerty level: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons betow 50 persent of poverty level Persons bolow 125 percent of poverty level | 275 | 115 633 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 315 \end{array}$ | $222$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{231}$ | 172 | 21 |
| Persons bolow 125 percent of poverty level ---.------- Persons below 200 percent of poverty level ----- | 275 583 | 633 <br> 1341 | - | 315 692 | 784 1334 | 832 1376 | 783 1397 | $\begin{array}{r} 358 \\ 620 \end{array}$ | 275 583 |

Toble 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990-Con.
(Doto based on somple and subact to sompling vornoblity. see teat for defimetons of ferms and meanings of symbols. see fexpl)


Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990-Con.
[Doto based on sample ond subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Area} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Gloucester city, Essex Counry, MA-Con.} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Morbleheod CDP, Essex County, MA} \\
\hline \& Troct 2215 \& Troct 2215.99 \& Troct 2216 \& Tract 2217 \& Tract 2218 \& Tract 2219 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Tract } 2031 \\
(p t .)
\end{array}
\] \& Troct 2032 (pt.) \& Troct 2033 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Troct } 2041 \\
(\mathrm{pt} .)
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Less thon \$5.000. \& 155 \& - \& 48 \& 84 \& 14 \& 47 \& - \& 58 \& 96 \& 21 \\
\hline \$5.000 to \$9.999 \& 342 \& - \& 53 \& 163 \& 65 \& 207 \& 119 \& 67 \& 209 \& \\
\hline \$10.000 io \$14,999 \& 165 \& - \& 40 \& 143 \& 50 \& 157 \& 60 \& 75 \& 211 \& \\
\hline \$15.000 to \$24.999 \& 329 \& - \& 86 \& 186 \& 111 \& 409 \& 184 \& 192 \& 355 \& 10 \\
\hline \$25.000 to \$34.999 \& 145 \& - \& 122 \& 176 \& 116 \& 348
535 \& 184 \& 146 \& 490 \& \\
\hline \$35.000 to \$49.999 - \& 221 \& - \& 200 \& 240 \& 160 \& 535 \& 305 \& 356 \& 748 \& \\
\hline \$50,000 to \$74.999 - \& 107 \& - \& 82 \& 166 \& 152 \& 396 \& 577 \& 285 \& 846 \& 11 \\
\hline \$75.000 to \$99,999 \& 37 \& - \& 17 \& 13 \& 71 \& 192 \& 341 \& 229 \& 415 \& \\
\hline \$100,000 or more .- \& 13 \& - \& 37 \& 29 \& 45 \& 164 \& 621 \& 399 \& 638 \& - \\
\hline Medion (dollors) --- \& 17179
23400 \& - \& 34
36067 \& 25789
30761 \& 37250
44047 \& 36983
44694 \& 63684 \& 50857 \& 47524 \& 50035 \\
\hline Meon (dollors) Fomilles \& 23400
752 \& - \& 36065
473 \& 30761
800 \& 44047
623 \& 44694
1638 \& 84896
2024 \& \(\begin{array}{r}81 \\ \hline 1288\end{array}\) \& 64322
2288 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
38210 \\
21
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Median income (dollors) \& 29063 \& - \& 37188 \& 31176 \& 37031 \& 41250 \& 69968 \& 63645 \& 62535 \& 50035 \\
\hline Moles 15 years ond over, with income Medion income (dollars) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1130 \\
16532
\end{array}
\] \& - \& 25 5890 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1023 \\
18368
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
841 \\
24 \quad 288
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2421 \\
25 \quad 127
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2477 \\
41749
\end{array}
\] \& 1656
36250 \& \(\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 3 \\ 3444 \\ \hline 689\end{array}\) \& 21
27
614 \\
\hline Percent yeor-round full-ime workers \& 45.9 \& - \& 44.8 \& 46.2 \& 56.8 \& 58.2 \& 62.0 \& 60.6 \& 34.63 \& \begin{tabular}{r}
27 \\
\hline 614 \\
52.4
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Medion income (dollors) -..--- \& 21349 \& - \& 31719 \& 30142 \& 29324 \& 31578 \& 55165 \& 50703 \& 44455 \& 28750 \\
\hline Femoles 15 yeors ond over, with income -------------- \& 1252 \& - \& 701 \& 1211 \& 759 \& 2302 \& \({ }_{2} 388\) \& 1740 \& 3681 \& 40 \\
\hline Medion income (dollors) --....... \& 9097 \& - \& 15234 \& 8647 \& 10330 \& 11814 \& 13869 \& 16810 \& 19272 \& 10227 \\
\hline Percent yeor-round fulltrime workers .-.-.-.....---.-- \& 25.2 \& - \& \({ }^{36.2}\) \& 25.1 \& 28.2 \& 30.2 \& 23.8 \& 29.8 \& 339.0 \& 55.0 \\
\hline Medion income (dollors) .-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.--------- \& 19145 \& - \& 21667 \& 18580 \& 25789 \& 22241 \& 32296 \& 29907 \& 30081 \& 11250 \\
\hline Per copito income (dollors) .-.---.--------------.--- \& 11555 \& - \& 14524 \& 12045 \& 14758 \& 17998 \& 30053 \& 33302 \& 29797 \& 13036 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{INCOME TYPE IN 1989} \\
\hline With eornings .-.-------- \& 942 \& - \& 685
542 \& 871 \& 631 \& 2455
2014 \& 2391
2057 \& 1807
1515 \& 4008
3388 \& 21
11 \\
\hline Meon eornings (dollors) \& 28066 \& - \& 38591 \& 33756 \& 45519 \& 46444 \& 79021 \& 77349 \& 65548 \& 50400 \\
\hline With Social Security income \(\qquad\) Mean Social Security income (dollors) \& 574
7175 \& - \& 159
7983 \& 415
8418 \& 206
6730 \& \(\begin{array}{r}587 \\ 8425 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& - 6487 \& 457
8565 \& 894
7470 \& 12800 \\
\hline With public ossistonce income -------- \& 215 \& - \& 50 \& 109 \& 111 \& 112 \& 69 \& 63 \& 91 \& \\
\hline Meon public ossistonce income (dollors) \& 3517 \& - \& 2692 \& 3572 \& 4059 \& 6207 \& 5931 \& 5920 \& 5048 \& \\
\hline With retirement income --------- \& 282 \& - \& 76 \& 122 \& 148 \& 335 \& 319 \& 333 \& 624 \& \\
\hline Mean retirement income (dollors) \& 5387 \& - \& 6294 \& 5982 \& 8867 \& 7872 \& 9180 \& 13875 \& 10268 \& - \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE} \\
\hline Fromiles (dollars) --.-----.-.....------.-- \& 30581 \& - \& 40071 \& 34659 \& 43959 \& 51079 \& 93337 \& 95386 \& 80274 \& 38210 \\
\hline With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) ------------ \& 30578 \& - \& 36801 \& 35666 \& 38271 \& 48976 \& 101905 \& 107078 \& 92947 \& \\
\hline No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) ------------- \& 30583 \& - \& 43140 \& 33784 \& 48198 \& 52733 \& 86310 \& 87367 \& 72726 \& 38210 \\
\hline Married-couple families (dollors) \& 33363 \& - \& 47172 \& 39346 \& 51372 \& 55507 \& 98027 \& 103262 \& 88292 \& 38210 \\
\hline With own children under 18 yeors (dolllors) ------------- \& 35827 \& - \& 47265 \& 45214 \& 48228
53650 \& 54342
56451 \& 107621 \& 12230 \& 107087 \& \\
\hline No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) ------.------- \& 30994 \& - \& 47094 \& 34969 \& 53650 \& 56451 \& 89801 \& 92203 \& 77597 \& 38210 \\
\hline (dellors) \& 22480 \& - \& 23032 \& 16807 \& 16701 \& 29789 \& 49571 \& 38095 \& 38526 \& - \\
\hline With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) \& 5283 \& - \& 15316 \& 11219 \& 7646 \& 16212 \& 28842 \& 21642 \& 34047 \& - \\
\hline No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) ------....---.- \& 30999 \& - \& 35613 \& 26729 \& 26381 \& 36939 \& 61848 \& 52044 \& 42399 \& - \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{POVERTY STATUS IN 1989} \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{All Income Levels In 1989} \\
\hline Fomilies \& 752 \& - \& 473 \& 800 \& 623 \& 1638 \& 2024 \& 1288 \& 2288 \& 21 \\
\hline Householder worked in 1989 \& 491 \& - \& 348 \& 544 \& 472 \& 1368 \& 1752 \& 1097 \& 2000 \& 11 \\
\hline With related children under 18 yeors .-......-----.------ \& 334 \& - \& 246 \& 391 \& 295 \& 755 \& 912 \& 538 \& 867 \& \\
\hline With reloted children under 5 yeors \& 193 \& - \& 81 \& 158 \& 89 \& 373 \& 332 \& 212 \& 395 \& \\
\hline Married-couple fomilies \& 557 \& - \& 341 \& 632 \& 464 \& 1358 \& 1811 \& 1110 \& 1871 \& 21 \\
\hline Householder worked in 1989 \& 384 \& - \& 252 \& 435 \& 395 \& 1175 \& 1575 \& 997 \& 1659 \& 11 \\
\hline With reloted children under 18 yeors ---.-------------- \& 273
175 \& - \& 166 \& 282 \& 217 \& 629 \& 836 \& 442 \& 692 \& - \\
\hline With reloted children under 5 yeors ----------------- \& 175 \& - \& 66 \& 118 \& 58 \& 323 \& 328 \& 178 \& 361 \& \\
\hline Femole householder, no husbond present ------ \& 163 \& - \& 121 \& 136 \& 120 \& 229 \& 164 \& 170 \& 289 \& \\
\hline  \& 85 \& - \& 96 \& 94 \& 44 \& 142 \& 137 \& 92 \& 221 \& \\
\hline With reloted children under 18 yeors \(\qquad\) With related children under 5 yeors \& 54
11 \& - \& 80
15 \& 94
25 \& 69
31 \& 86
29 \& 61
4 \& 88
34 \& 134
22 \& - \\
\hline With reloted children under 5 yeors \& \& - \& 15 \& 25 \& 31 \& 29 \& 4 \& 34 \& 22 \& \\
\hline Unrelated individuals for whom poverty stotus is determined \& 923 \& - \& 260 \& 545 \& 243 \& 1152 \& 457 \& 698 \& 2250 \& \\
\hline  \& 762 \& - \& 212 \& 400 \& 161 \& 817 \& 367 \& 519 \& 1720 \& - \\
\hline 65 yeors ond over ---------------------------------1-1- \& 405 \& - \& 62 \& 163 \& 63 \& 195 \& 196 \& 172 \& 544 \& - \\
\hline Persons for whom poverty stotus is deformined. Persons under 18 years \& 3052

513 \& - \& 1727
427 \& $\begin{array}{r}3083 \\ \hline 658\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}2253 \\ \hline 550\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 149 \\ 1 & 246\end{array}$ \& 6684
1594 \& $\begin{array}{r}458 \\ \hline 888\end{array}$ \& 8620
1456 \& 61 <br>
\hline Reloted children under 18 yeors \& 513 \& - \& 427 \& 652 \& 543 \& 1246 \& 1594 \& 881 \& 1439 \& <br>
\hline  \& 291 \& - \& 336 \& 420 \& 401 \& 817 \& 1114 \& 646 \& 962 \& <br>
\hline Persons 65 yeors ond over .... \& 701 \& - \& 237 \& 506 \& 226 \& 726 \& 984 \& 678 \& 1185 \& 20 <br>
\hline  \& 348 \& - \& 119 \& 249 \& 77 \& 271 \& 403 \& 278 \& 535 \& - <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level} <br>
\hline Familles .--.-.-.-.-. \& 108 \& - \& 55 \& 84 \& 55 \& 59 \& 30 \& 34 \& 48 \& - <br>
\hline Percent below poverty level.- \& 14.4 \& - \& 11.6 \& 10.5 \& 8.8 \& 3.6 \& 1.5 \& 2.6 \& 21 \& - <br>
\hline Householder worked in 1989 ...... \& 47 \& - \& - \& 43 \& 16 \& 10 \& 22 \& 10 \& 17 \& - <br>
\hline With related children under 18 yeors. \& 78 \& - \& 34 \& 72 \& 48 \& 37 \& 13 \& 18 \& 8 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 41 \& - \& 15 \& 30 \& 24 \& 26 \& 4 \& 11 \& $-$ \& - <br>
\hline Married-couplo fomilies .-.-.-.-.-.---.----- \& 48 \& - \& 19 \& 21 \& - \& 21 \& 26 \& 16 \& 33 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 36 \& - \& $\overline{9}$ \& 15 \& - \& 10 \& 18 \& 7 \& 17 \& - <br>
\hline With reloted children under 18 yeors ---.--------------- \& 36 \& - \& 9 \& 15 \& - \& 10 \& 9 \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline With relored children under 5 yeors --.---....... \& 30 \& - \& 95 \& 7 \& - \& 10 \& - \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline Femole housseholder, no husbend prosent -------
Householder worked in 1989 \& 11 \& - \& 25 \& 48 \& 48 \& 38 \& 4 \& 18
3 \& 15 \& - <br>
\hline With reloted children under 18 yeors. \& 42 \& - \& 25 \& 42 \& 48 \& 27 \& 4 \& 18 \& 8 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 11 \& - \& , \& 8 \& 24 \& 16 \& 4 \& 11 \& - \& - <br>
\hline Unrolated individuals \& 151 \& - \& 24 \& 129 \& 29 \& 131 \& 62 \& 78 \& 238 \& - <br>
\hline Nonfomily householder -...-. \& 125 \& - \& 24 \& 71 \& 14 \& 113 \& 16 \& 62 \& 177 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 42 \& - \& 24 \& 55 \& - \& 20 \& 9 \& 34 \& 79 \& - <br>
\hline Persons -----.-----. \& 446 \& - \& 195 \& 358 \& 160 \& 291 \& 139 \& 167 \& 357 \& - <br>
\hline Percent below poverty level. \& 14.6 \& - \& 11.3 \& 11.6 \& 7.1 \& 4.7
54 \& 2.1 \& 3.7 \& 41 \& - <br>
\hline Persons under 18 years ------- \& 119 \& - \& 75 \& 112 \& 71 \& 54 \& 22 \& 48 \& 34 \& - <br>
\hline Reloted children under 18 yeors \& 119 \& - \& 75 \& 106 \& 64 \& 54 \& 22 \& 41 \& 17 \& - <br>
\hline Relored children 5 to 17 years ------------------1-- \& 75 \& - \& 61 \& 58 \& 30 \& 25 \& 16 \& 23 \& 17 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 57 \& \& 71 \& 61 \& 7 \& 20 \& 17 \& 40 \& 121 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 23 \& - \& 27 \& 45 \& - \& 20 \& 17 \& 28 \& 73 \& - <br>
\hline Ratio of income in 1997 to poverty levol: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Persons below 50 perient of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level \& ${ }_{678}^{244}$ \& - \& 131
246 \& 176
528 \& 69
305 \& 67
448 \& 19
181 \& 97
246 \& 116
557 \& - <br>
\hline Persons below 200 percent of poverty level \& 1133 \& - \& 371 \& 1012 \& 572 \& 980 \& 369 \& 425 \& 946 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990-Con.
[Doto bosed on sompte and wheret to samping ronobity see pent for definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see texs)


Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990-Con.
[Data bosed an somple and subiect to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions af terms ond meanings of symbols, see texi]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Area} \& \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{Solem ciry, Essex Country, MA} \\
\hline \& Troct 2021 (pt.) \& Tract 2031 (pt.) \& Tract 2032 (pt.) \& Troct 2041 (pt.) \& Iroct 2042 \& Tract 2043 \& Troct 2044 (pr.) \& Tract 2045 \& Iroct 2046 (pt.) \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Households \(\qquad\) \\
Less thon \(\$ 5.000\)
\end{tabular} \& - \& - \& - \& \(\begin{array}{r}3324 \\ 142 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 2209
104 \& 1271
179 \& 1639
47 \& 1289 \& 2090 \\
\hline \$5.000 to \$9.999 -- \& - \& - \& - \& 347 \& 307 \& 262 \& 191 \& 128 \& 24 \\
\hline \$10,000 to \$14.999 \& - \& - \& - \& 224 \& 184 \& 98 \& 92 \& 84 \& 126 \\
\hline \$15.000 to \$24,999 \& - \& - \& - \& 481 \& 260 \& 206 \& 329 \& 226 \& 279 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 418 \& 369 \& 124 \& 235 \& 170 \& 370 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 607 \& 365
379 \& 189 \& 292 \& 258 \& 433 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 673 \& 379 \& 140 \& 311 \& 205 \& 418 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 274 \& 181 \& 36 \& 74 \& 61 \& \\
\hline \$100.000 or more - \& - \& - \& - \& 158 \& 60 \& 37 \& 68 \& 75 \& 91 \\
\hline Medion (dollors) ---- \& - \& - \& - \& 35912 \& 31758 \& 18958 \& 32207 \& 31790 \& 35130 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 40945 \& 37672 \& 27191 \& 39157 \& 39837 \& 40840 \\
\hline Fomilios. \& - \& - \& - \& 2054 \& 1116 \& 19709 \& 860 \& 661 \& 1453 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 42246 \& 44500 \& 19472 \& 41 154 \& 41719 \& 41299 \\
\hline Moles 15 yeors ond over, with income \(\qquad\) Medion income (dollors) \& - \& - \& - \& \[
\begin{array}{rrr}
3 \& 163 \\
22 \& 041
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{rl}
1 \& 772 \\
23 \& 716
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
935 \\
15857
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1295 \\
25108
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{rl}
1 \& 066 \\
22 \& 067
\end{array}
\] \& 1927 \\
\hline Percent yeor-round full-time workers \& - \& - \& - \& 50.6 \& 24.7 \& 1581.9 \& 25.58 \& 12057
48.0 \& 23003
60.6 \\
\hline Medion income (dollors) ---.-- \& - \& - \& - \& 33108 \& 28438 \& 26208 \& 30729 \& 30833 \& 29660 \\
\hline Femoles 15 veors ond over, with income -------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 3729 \& \({ }^{2} 052\) \& 1023 \& 1473 \& 1123 \& 2111 \\
\hline Medion income (dollors) ------- \& - \& - \& - \& 11394 \& 13091 \& 9876 \& 15716 \& 15246 \& 14579 \\
\hline Percent veor-round full-time workers ---------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 352.5 \& 23777 \& 30.2 \& 41.6 \& 41.4 \& 39.7 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 25207 \& 23773 \& 23008 \& 24550 \& 24628 \& 23642 \\
\hline Per copito income (dollors) -----------..------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 16445 \& 17659 \& 11062 \& 18619 \& 17043 \& 16168 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Households \& - \& - \& - \& 3324 \& 2209 \& 1271 \& 1639 \& 1289 \& 2090 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 2501
46272 \& 1680
40451 \& \(\begin{array}{r}786 \\ 36845 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1336
40796 \& 1040
41010 \& 1717 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 46 974 \& 40451
603 \& 36645
310 \& 40796
462 \& 41 \(\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 320\end{array}\) \& 42432 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 8188 \& 7427 \& 6737 \& 7077 \& 8424 \& 7757 \\
\hline With public osssistonce income ------ \& - \& - \& - \& 244 \& 250 \& 254 \& 100 \& 146 \& 104 \\
\hline Mean public ossistonce income (dollors) ------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 4970 \& 3741 \& 5570 \& 3466 \& 3442 \& 3866 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 501 \& 297 \& 109 \& 276 \& 185 \& 7 357 \\
\hline Meon retirement income (dollors) ------------------ \& - \& - \& - \& 6963 \& 7601 \& 4960 \& 6935 \& 10032 \& 7270 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE} \\
\hline Fomilies (dollars) .-.-------------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 47676 \& 50041 \& 28959 \& 47208 \& 48037 \& 45814 \\
\hline With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) ------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 41581 \& 42589 \& 19650 \& 40320 \& 42576 \& 45224 \\
\hline No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) -------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 51347 \& 54838 \& 39772 \& 50974 \& 51952 \& 46252 \\
\hline Mit Morried-rouple families (dollors) ------------ \& - \& - \& - \& 53143 \& 57258 \& 41883 \& 54254 \& 56775 \& 51142 \\
\hline With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) .-....----..-- \& - \& - \& - \& 49319 \& 57023 \& 31619 \& 51532
55 \& 53661 \& 53854 \\
\hline No own children under 18 veors (dollors) -------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 55111 \& 57376 \& 52611 \& 55455 \& 59105 \& 49108 \\
\hline (dallors) \& - \& - \& - \& 25231 \& 23134 \& 15188 \& 30893 \& \& \\
\hline With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) \& - \& - \& - \& 20552 \& 16102 \& 7855 \& 22100 \& 14109 \& 19691 \\
\hline No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) -------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 30915 \& 33792 \& 27750 \& 38151 \& 40188 \& 39594 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{POVERTY STATUS IN 1989} \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{All Income Levels In 1989} \\
\hline Families --------------------------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 2054 \& 1116 \& 709 \& 860 \& 661 \& 1453 \\
\hline Householder worked in 1989 ------------------------ \& - \& - \& - \& 1520 \& 858 \& 400 \& 667 \& 524 \& 1084 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 801 \& 437 \& 409 \& 334 \& 300 \& 648 \\
\hline With reloted children under 5 yeors \& - \& - \& - \& 351 \& 214 \& 268 \& 133 \& 146 \& 306 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 1622 \& 830 \& 362 \& 611 \& 458 \& 1050 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 1262 \& 669 \& 273 \& 523 \& 374 \& 779 \\
\hline With related children under 18 yeors------------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 568 \& 278 \& 190 \& 208 \& 213 \& 457 \\
\hline With reloted children under 5 veors ----------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 302 \& 129 \& 133 \& 111 \& 99 \& 234 \\
\hline Femole householder, no husband present ------ \& - \& - \& - \& 330 \& 239 \& 293 \& 230 \& 152 \& 331 \\
\hline Householder worked in 1989 ------------------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 179 \& 142 \& 106 \& 131 \& 121 \& 233 \\
\hline With reloted children under 18 years--------------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 193 \& 144 \& 208 \& 113 \& 76 \& 154 \\
\hline With relored children under 5 yeors ----------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 33 \& 77 \& 124 \& 15 \& 36 \& 42 \\
\hline Unrelated Individuals for wham poverty status is determined \(\qquad\) \& - \& - \& - \& 1893 \& 1479 \& 777 \& 1008 \& 856 \& \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 1270 \& 1093 \& 562 \& 779 \& 628 \& 637 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 497 \& 362 \& 199 \& 234 \& 158 \& 176 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Perssens for whom poverty status is determined_ \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& - \& - \& - \& 7
1
1
1 \& 4679 \& 3128 \& 3419 \& 2847 \& 5316 \\
\hline Persons under 18 yeors ----------------------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 1234 \& 748 \& 830 \& 537 \& 547 \& 109 \\
\hline Relored children under 18 yeors - \& - \& - \& - \& 1234 \& 748 \& 830 \& 532 \& 547 \& 1095 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 771
1297 \& 449 \& 525
350 \& 321
555 \& 362 \& 727 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Persons 65 yeors ond over \\
Persons 75 vears ond over
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& - \& - \& - \& 1297
574 \& 763
400 \& 350
150 \& 555
233 \& 411
167 \& 791
328 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level} \\
\hline Fomllies ------------------------------ \& - \& - \& - \& 184 \& 82 \& 239 \& 46 \& 34 \& 110 \\
\hline Percent below poverty level. \& - \& - \& - \& 9.0 \& 7.3 \& 33.7 \& 5.3 \& 5.1 \& 7.6 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 64 \& 27 \& 25 \& 14 \& 15 \& 46 \\
\hline With reloted children under 18 yeors.- \& - \& - \& - \& 133 \& 72 \& 212 \& 14 \& 34 \& 67 \\
\hline With relored children under 5 years ----------------- \& - \& - \& - \& 35 \& 55 \& 141 \& 10 \& 27 \& 32 \\
\hline Married-couple fomilios .....-.....----..---- \& - \& - \& - \& 87 \& 10 \& 47 \& 8 \& 7 \& 62 \\
\hline Householder worked in 1989 \& \& - \& - \& 28 \& - \& 15 \& - \& - \& \\
\hline With relored children under 18 yeors-...---...-...----- \& - \& - \& - \& 36 \& - \& 47 \& - \& 7 \& 30 \\
\hline With relared children under 5 yeors -----------1.---- \& \& - \& - \& 10 \& - \& 26 \& - \& 7 \& 25 \\
\hline Famale househoider, no husbond present --.--- \& - \& - \& - \& 97 \& 72 \& 171 \& 32 \& 27 \& 46 \\
\hline Householder worked in 1989 \& - \& - \& - \& 36 \& 27 \& 10 \& 14 \& 15 \& 21 \\
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 97 \& 72 \& 165 \& 14 \& 27 \& 37 \\
\hline With reloted children under 5 yeors .........---..---- \& - \& - \& - \& 25 \& 55 \& 115 \& 10 \& 20 \& 7 \\
\hline Unrelared individuals \& - \& - \& - \& 322 \& 288 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Nonfomily householder ... \& - \& - \& - \& 172 \& 173 \& 117 \& 104 \& 86 \& 56 \\
\hline 65 yeors ond over .-. \& - \& - \& - \& 110 \& 75 \& 45 \& 41 \& 40 \& 46 \\
\hline Persons ......... \& - \& - \& - \& 834 \& 526 \& 1040 \& 240 \& 272 \& 483 \\
\hline Percent below poverty level. \& - \& - \& - \& 10.8

235 \& 11.2 \& 33.2 \& 7.0
35 \& 9.6 \& 91 <br>
\hline Persons under 18 years --..-...- \& - \& - \& - \& 235 \& 146 \& 465 \& 35 \& 82 \& 203 <br>
\hline Related children under 18 yeors ..-.................. \& - \& - \& - \& 235 \& 146 \& 465 \& 30 \& 82 \& 189 <br>
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 196 \& 39 \& 286 \& 19 \& 42 \& 148 <br>
\hline Persons 65 years ond over ............................... \& - \& - \& - \& 171 \& 95 \& 65 \& 85 \& 40 \& 119 <br>
\hline  \& - \& - \& - \& 122 \& 65 \& 24 \& 55 \& 40 \& 86 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{4}{*}{(later}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Toble 19
[Doto bosed an somple and subvect to sompling vanobility see fext for definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text)


Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990-Con.
[Doto bosed on sample and subiect to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Remoinder of Essex County, MA-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tract 2161 | Trect 2176 (pt.) | Tract 2181 | Troct 2201 (pt.) | Tract 2221 | Troct 2231 | Tract 2232 | Troct 2233 | Tract 2701 |
| INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| less than $\$ 5.000$.- | 22 | - | 94 | 158 | 27 | 46 | 57 | 26 | 1524 |
| \$5.000 10 \$9.999 | 87 | - | 101 | 318 | 77 | 150 | 190 | 57 | 117 |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 73 | - | 80 | 133 | 91 | 59 | 107 | 39 | 37 |
| \$15.000 10 \$24.999 | 46 | - | 171 | 598 | 148 | 140 | 262 | 147 | 108 |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 103 | - | 229 | 458 | 219 | 181 | 234 | 211 | 203 |
| \$ $\$ 35.000$ to $\$ 49.999$ | 200 | - | 306 | 533 | 152 | 277 | 297 | 209 | 364 |
| \$50.000 to $\$ 74.999$ | 315 | - | 463 | 640 | 374 | 303 | 281 | 483 | 381 |
| \$75.000 to \$99.999 | 152 | - | 275 | 270 | 83 | 209 | 84 | 219 | 247 |
| \$100,000 ar more - | 199 | - | 397 | 237 | 99 | 171 | 74 | 186 | 73 |
| Medion (dollors) - | 53872 | - | 52806 | 35195 | 46304 | 45000 | 33021 | 54057 | 47967 |
| Meon (dollors) --- | 74008 946 | - | 73437 1457 | 43966 1979 | 49 <br> 900 <br> 900 | 55  <br> 186  <br> 1 135 | 37 8826 976 | 60182 1226 | 52177 1 1 236 |
| Fomilies .---- | $\begin{array}{r}9946 \\ \hline 969\end{array}$ | - | 1457 66015 | 1979 48168 | 51900 | 11135 51058 | 41976 | 1226 | 1236 |
| Median income (dollors) |  | - |  |  | 51294 | 51058 | 41646 | 60604 | 52677 |
| Moles 15 yeors ond over, with income -- Medion income (dollors) | 1575 23715 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1985 \\ 34505 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2663 \\ 27 \quad 564 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1263 \\ 25574 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1426 \\ 30789 \end{array}$ | 1335 24335 | 1 <br> 31 <br> 3170 | 1608 29180 |
|  | 49626 | - | 44066 | 36282 | 32841 | 40659 | 34429 | 42269 | 62.9 3696 |
|  | 1783 | - | 1971 | 3212 | 1171 | 1488 | 1449 | 42259 1570 | 36961 1557 |
| Median income (dollors) --.---- | 6594 | - | 16328 | 12957 | 14951 | 11915 | 11617 | 15490 | 14673 |
| Percent yeor-round full.time workers | 17.2 | - | 31.4 | 24.5 | 38.2 | 31.4 | 25.9 | 35.2 | 37.7 |
|  | 26435 | - | 30700 | 25399 | 22530 | 25755 | 21934 | 25779 | 23142 |
| Per capita income (dollors) --------------------------- | 21781 | - | 29417 | 19882 | 19211 | 22043 | 16550 | 21555 | 18130 |
| INCOME TYPE IN 1989 - 197 - 3116 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households | 1 197 | - | 2116 1758 | 3345 2465 | 1270 | 1536 | 1586 | 1577 | 1524 |
| Meon earnings (dollors) | 67428 | - | 68787 | 45917 | 48234 | 55452 | 40057 | 60441 | - 52878 |
| With Sociol Security income_ | 414 | - | 536 | 1177 | 283 | 373 | 490 | 343 | 282 |
| Meon Social Security income (dollors) | 8741 | - | 8021 | 8081 | 7959 | 7863 | 7803 | 8356 | 6806 |
| With public ossistonce income -.---.... | 2 21 | - | ${ }^{60}$ | 126 | 27 | 105 | 106 | 47 | 65 |
| Mean public ossistonce income (dollors) ------------- | 3974 | - | 7716 | 3162 | 5776 | 4899 | 3185 | 3844 | 4671 |
| With retirement income $\qquad$ Mean retirement income (dallors) $\qquad$ | 13026 | - | 351 9647 | 722 9196 | 194 9406 | 1219 129 | 313 6241 | 8724 | 190 |
| MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 85824 | - | 90416 | 54903 | 54635 | 63481 | 46031 | 67058 |  |
| With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) | 82566 | - | 105255 | 52062 | 52128 | 65124 | 46873 | 63551 | 53922 |
| No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) -------------- | 88050 | - | 79938 | 57110 | 56760 | 62414 | 45338 | 69920 | 59986 |
| Married-couple fomilies (dollors) ------------ | 90942 | - | 99832 | 60716 | 55897 | 68157 | 51340 | 69329 | 59636 |
| With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) ------------- | 90385 | - | 117997 86855 | 58805 | 56458 | 71696 | 53555 | 67891 | 56122 |
| No awn children under 18 yeors (dollors) $\qquad$ female householder, no husband present | 91295 | - | 86835 | 62142 | 55448 | 65884 | 49536 | 70485 | 63436 |
|  | 30607 | - | 34851 | 27457 | 45333 | 31423 | 24868 | 43511 |  |
| With own children under 18 years (dollors) | 27833 |  | 30696 | 20759 | 20065 | 23172 | 21676 | 23672 | 22006 |
| No own children under 18 yeors (dollars) ----------.---- | 35199 | - | 39279 | 32139 | 68123 | 37109 | 27918 | 63351 | 39887 |
| POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Income Levels in 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fomilies -: | 946 | - | 1457 | 1979 | 900 | 1135 | 976 | 1226 | 1236 |
| Householder worked in 1989 | 766 | - | 1241 | 1622 | 751 | 946 | 788 | 1067 | 1136 |
| With reloted children under 18 yeors - | 390 | - | 616 | 879 | 430 | 464 | 475 | 568 | 636 |
| With reloted children under 5 yeors | 176 | - | 250 | 254 | 153 | 176 | 261 | 214 | 346 |
| Morried-couplo fomilies | 865 | - | 1230 | 1615 | 732 | 982 | 762 | 1120 | 1093 |
| Householder worked in 1989 .... | 707 | - | 1054 | 1342 | 605 | 842 | 616 | 984 | 1026 |
| With reloted children under 18 yeors - | 342 | - | 526 | 695 | 338 | 401 | 353 | 516 | 582 |
| With relored children under 5 yeors --.-.-.---------- | 171 |  | 250 | 200 | 120 | 167 | 210 | 197 | 324 |
| Femole householder, no husbond present ------ | 77 | - | 157 | 299 | 97 | 125 | 176 | 76 | 99 |
| Householder worked in 1989 --.... | 55 | - | 117 | 238 | 82 | ${ }_{5}^{76}$ | 144 | 53 | 74 |
| With related children under 18 yeors- | 48 | - | 81 | 132 | 46 | 51 | 109 | 38 |  |
| With reloted children under 5 yeors. | 5 | - | - | 40 | 9 | 9 | 45 | 17 | 6 |
| Unrelated individuals for wham poverty status is determined $\qquad$ | 320 | - | 867 | 1680 | 540 | 637 | 754 |  |  |
|  | 251 | - | 659 | 1366 | 370 | 401 | 610 | 351 | 288 |
| 65 yeors ond over ... | 142 | - | 275 | 765 | 114 | 273 | 235 | 109 | 132 |
| Persons for whom poverty stotus is determinod Persons under 18 yeors $\qquad$ | 3204 | - | 5237 1092 | 7391 1437 | $\begin{array}{r} 3255 \\ 746 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3848 \\ 760 \end{array}$ | 398 716 | $\begin{aligned} & 4339 \\ & 1080 \end{aligned}$ | 4366 1183 |
|  | 697 | - | 1086 | 1437 | 746 | 760 760 | 705 | 1080 | 1183 $1 \quad 179$ |
| Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors | 500 | - | 754 | 1066 | 486 | 566 | 447 | 764 | 762 |
|  | 540 | - | 757 | 1589 | 397 | 678 | 627 | 392 | 343 |
|  | 203 | - | 301 | 752 | 170 | 299 | 250 | 93 | 126 |
| Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fomilies ---..-------- | 21 | - | 37 | 39 | 27 | 34 | 39 | 25 | 17 |
| Percent below poverty level. | 2.2 | - | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
|  | 10 | - | 22 | 25 | 9 | - | 33 | 21 | 6 |
|  | 16 | - | 23 | 39 | 9 | 18 | 33 | 21 | 11 |
| With relored children under 5 yeors ..............---. | - | - | - | 18 | - | - | 26 | 21 | 6 |
| Married-eouple fomilios | - | - | 23 | - | 18 | 16 | 6 | 8 | - |
| Householder worked in 1989 --.-- | - | - | 8 | - | 9 | - | - | 8 | - |
| With relored children under 18 yeors -------------------- | - | - | 9 | - | - | - | - | 8 | - |
| With related children under 5 years. $\qquad$ fomale housoholder, no husbond present $\qquad$ | 21 | - | 14 | 39 | 9 | 18 | 33 | ${ }_{17}^{8}$ | 17 |
|  | 10 | - | 14 | 25 | 9 | 18 | 33 33 | 17 | 17 6 |
| With reloted children under 18 yeors. | 16 | - | 14 | 39 | 9 | 18 | 33 | 13 | 11 |
| With relored children under 5 yeors .-................... | - | - | - | 18 | - | - | 26 | 13 | 6 |
| Unrofoted individuals <br> Nonfomily thousehalder |  |  |  |  |  |  | $118$ | 52 32 |  |
| Nonfamily houscholder <br> 65 years and over. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 124 \end{array}$ | 62 44 | 32 15 | 11 |
| Persons | 120 | - | 205 | 372 | 103 | 290 | 220 | 113 | 65 |
| Percent below poveriy level.------------------ | 3.7 | - | 3.9 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 |
| Persons under 18 years --.-... | 37 | - | 52 | 66 | 8 | 73 | 47 | 21 | 18 |
| Reloted children under 18 years | 37 | - | 46 | 66 | 8 | 73 | 36 | 21 | 14 |
| Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors | 37 | - | 46 | 45 | 8 | 73 | 12 | - | 9 |
| Persons 65 yeors ond over.. | 33 | - | 73 | 164 | 45 | 160 | 56 | 26 | 11 |
| Persons 75 yeors ond over ------------------------ | 33 | - | 27 | 119 | 38 | 86 | 36 | 12 | - |
| Retio of income in 1989 to poverty level: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons below 50 percent of poverry level ----------- | 34 | - | 145 | 115 | 25 | 109 | 88 | 60 | 29 |
| Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -------.-- | 187 | - | 296 | 633 341 | 157 | 393 592 | 318 | 135 | 132 |
| Persons below 200 percent of poverty level ---------- | 280 |  | 513 | 1341 | 529 | 592 | 663 | 314 | 237 |

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


Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990-Con.
[Threshold ond complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple ond subject to sompling voriobility. see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]


Toble 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990
(threshald and complementary threshald are 400 persons Doro based on sample and subiact to samping vonabivity. see fext for defintions of terms and meanmigs of symbols, see text)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Area} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{8oston-lowrenceSolem. MA-NH CMSA} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Massochusetts (pr.)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{New Hompshire (pr.)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Solem-Gloukester. MA PMSA} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Esexex County (pt), ma} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Total \& Severity aty \& Dorners CDP <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{occupation} <br>
\hline  \& 1980374
328403 \& 1819898
302171 \& 160476
26
2623 \& $\begin{array}{rr}136 & 328 \\ 22120\end{array}$ \& 136

22
228
128 \& 19803
2975 \& 12897 <br>
\hline  \& 373928 \& 347836 \& 26092 \& 24725 \& 24725 \& 2 3436 \& 1988
2149 <br>
\hline Techwions and reloted supporl accuponons \& 87056 \& 79483 \& 7573 \& 5227 \& 5227 \& 748 \& 621 <br>
\hline Soles accupotions. \& 237535 \& 216032 \& 21503 \& 17886 \& 17886 \& 2542 \& 1665 <br>
\hline Adminstrotve supporn occuponors, induding dencol \& 349938 \& 325559 \& 24379 \& 21631 \& 21631 \& 3357 \& 2203 <br>
\hline Anvory househotd occuponons .-.-.-.......... \& 5 $\begin{array}{r}5080 \\ 3777\end{array}$ \& 4861 \& 219 \& ${ }^{444}$ \& 444 \& 76 \& 39 <br>
\hline  \& 37 377 \& 35 389 \& 1988 \& ${ }_{2}^{2} 211$ \& ${ }_{2}^{2} 211$ \& 400 \& 198 <br>
\hline Sence ocruputions. eacept protective and household forming, forestry and fishing ocrupotions \& $\begin{array}{r}176278 \\ 14779 \\ \hline 689\end{array}$ \& 162790
13493 \& 13488
1286 \& 13351
1723
13 \& 13351
1723 \& 2055
213 \& 1217
180
1813 <br>
\hline Prection production, croft, ond repor actupotions .-.------- \& 186310 \& 167078 \& 19232 \& 13800 \& 13800 \& 2024 \& 1770
1413 <br>
\hline Mochine operators. ossembiers, ond mspectors --. \& 79263 \& 70005 \& - 258 \& 5662 \& 5662 \& -839 \& 450 <br>
\hline Transportation and matenol mowng accupations --------- \& 51885 \& 47260 \& 4625 \& 3544 \& 3544 \& 492 \& 427 <br>
\hline Honders. equament deomers. hepers, and laborers ......- \& 52542 \& \& 4601 \& 4004 \& 4004 \& 646 \& 357 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{INCOME IN 1989} <br>
\hline Hevechiolds. \& 1404493 \& 1299860 \& 104633 \& 100345 \& 100345 \& 14497 \& 8683 <br>
\hline Less mon $\$ 5.000$ \& 4741 \& 45044 \& 2397 \& 3272 \& 3272 \& , 512 \& 196 <br>
\hline \$5.000 10 $\$ 9.999$ \& 105516 \& 101101 \& 4415 \& 8114
5
592 \& 8114 \& 1288 \& 479 <br>
\hline \$10.000 10 \$14.999 ........-.......................-- \& 76062 \& 72047
151 \& 4015 \& 5892 \& 5892 \& 805 \& 469 <br>
\hline  \& 162295 \& 151305 \& 10990 \& 12365 \& 12365 \& 1782 \& 1024 <br>
\hline \$25.000 10 \$44.999 \& 188332 \& 166756 \& 13576 \& 13101 \& 13101 \& 1957 \& 1 197 <br>
\hline \$35.000 10 \$ 519.999 \& 260627 \& 236939 \& 23688 \& 18316 \& 18316 \& 2760 \& 1606 <br>

\hline  \& | 309 |
| :--- |
| 139774 |
| 184 | \& 281848

128788
1888 \& 27626
10786 \& $\begin{array}{r}20824 \\ 9 \\ \hline 897\end{array}$ \& 20824 \& 3085 \& 1878 <br>

\hline \$75.000 10 \$ $\$ 199.999$. \& | 139 |
| :--- |
| 123 |
| 172 | \& 128788

116032 \& 10786

7140 \& | 9 |
| :--- |
| 8 |
| 8 |
| 8964 |
| 964 | \& 98997 \& 1280 \& 1018 <br>

\hline Medion (dolors).. \& 41942 \& 41651 \& 45464 \& 40726 \& ${ }^{8} 8726$ \& 39744 \& 816
43 <br>
\hline meon (dollors) \& 51200 \& 51209 \& 51091 \& 50464 \& 50464 \& 47087 \& 43
51
51031 <br>
\hline Fomitios \& 941488 \& 061879 \& 79609 \& 69456 \& 69456 \& 9771 \& ${ }_{6} 362$ <br>
\hline Medion income (dollors) \& 50589 \& 50596 \& 50527 \& 49097 \& 49097 \& 48414 \& 51436 <br>
\hline Peer copro income (dolors) .-..- \& 19608 \& 19710 \& 18409 \& 19837 \& 19837 \& 18551 \& 18818 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{INCOME TYPE IN 1989} <br>
\hline Hesselindo. \& 1404493 \& 1299860 \& 104633 \& 100345 \& 100345 \& 14497 \& 8683 <br>
\hline With earnings -- \& 1161136 \& 1067187 \& 93949 \& 80781 \& 80781 \& 11534 \& 7412 <br>
\hline Meon coming (dollars) - \& 52293 \& $\begin{array}{r}52441 \\ 340 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 50612 \& 51992 \& 51992 \& 48602 \& 51039 <br>
\hline With Sood Seantr income-..-.-.-..- \& 359660 \& 340523 \& 19137 \& 28094 \& 28094 \& 4086 \& 2245 <br>
\hline Meon Socod Secunty ncome (dollars) --.-.............-- \& 777886 \& 74 7117 \& 7891
3274 \& 8038
5
5
431 \& 8038
50431 \& 7759
964 \& 8180
286 <br>
\hline Meon pubic assisfonce income (dolors) \& 4517 \& 4547 \& 3835 \& 4341 \& 4341 \& 4557 \& 4465 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{MEAN FAMIIY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMIIY TYPE} <br>
\hline Femiles (dellars). \& 60205 \& 60554 \& 56420 \& 59362 \& 59362 \& 55585 \& <br>
\hline With own didren under 18 yeors (dollors) --..---.-.-.-- \& 59
6591

6961 \& 59738 \& 55094 \& | 59 |
| :--- |
| 4 |
| 4 |
| 746 |
| 63 | \& 59444 \& 54858 \& 57526 <br>

\hline  \& 65591

66364 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
66193 <br>
67 <br>
\hline 27

 \& 

59508 <br>
59 <br>
\hline 959
\end{tabular} \& 64763

67 \& 64763 \& 60626 \& 61886 <br>
\hline With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) ---e-e-e-- - fowelo houscholder, mo husbond preseat \& 66364 \& 67227 \& 59059 \& 67197 \& 67197 \& 63591 \& 61608 <br>
\hline  \& 33589 \& 33669 \& 32269 \& 31401 \& 31401 \& 30352 \& 37848 <br>
\hline With own cilidren under 18 yeors (dollars) --.-.-.---..-- \& 22446 \& 22224 \& 25408 \& 21102 \& 21102 \& 21259 \& 24996 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{POVERTY STATUS IN 1989} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Al Incemo Lovels in 1989} <br>
\hline fures \& 941488 \& 861879 \& 79609 \& 69456 \& 69456 \& 9771 \& 6362 <br>
\hline Housetolder worted a 1989 \& 765795 \& 695185 \& 70610 \& 56119 \& 56119 \& 7854 \& 5308 <br>
\hline  \& 434154 \& 390922 \& 43232 \& 30510 \& 30510 \& 4327 \& 2830 <br>
\hline With reloted cridren under 5 reers \& 188865 \& 169520 \& 19345 \& 12751 \& 12751 \& 1905 \& 1129 <br>
\hline Marriot-coupio fomiles \& 764018 \& 695193 \& 68825 \& 57087 \& 57087 \& 7913 \& 5232 <br>
\hline Householter worked in 1989 -..- \& 643108 \& 581237 \& 61871 \& 47316 \& 47316 \& 6610 \& 4465 <br>

\hline With relored children under 18 veors. \& 354159 \& 316858 \& 37301 \& 24696 \& 24696 \& | 3 |
| :--- |
| 328 | \& 2380 <br>

\hline With relored cridsen under 5 vers .-.........------- \& 162792 \& 145306 \& 17486 \& 11091 \& 11091 \& 1552 \& 1026 <br>
\hline  \& 137695 \& 129913
85838 \& 7782 \& 9762 \& 9762 \& 1549 \& 810 <br>
\hline Householder worked an 1989 ---.....
With reloted didren under 18 yeors. \& 91973 \& 85838 \& 6135 \& 6764 \& 6764 \& 995 \& 610 <br>
\hline With reloted dildren under 18 years.. \& 67619 \& 63006 \& ${ }_{4}^{4} 613$ \& 4978 \& 4978 \& 917 \& 359 <br>
\hline With reloted dildren under 5 vers.................-. \& 21400 \& 20125 \& 1275 \& 1294 \& 1294 \& 317 \& 56 <br>
\hline Uarolated individuals for whom poverty statis is doternined $\qquad$ \& 642999 \& 607585 \& \& \& 40558 \& \& <br>
\hline Nonfomily housethoider. \& 463005 \& 437981 \& 25024 \& 30889 \& 30889 \& 4726 \& 3199
2 <br>
\hline  \& 159833 \& 153083 \& 6750 \& 12627 \& 12627 \& 1802 \& 874 <br>
\hline Persoss for whom peverty status is daternited. \& 3603755 \& 3314189 \& 289566 \& 251904 \& 251904 \& 36046 \& 22976 <br>
\hline Persons under 18 vears --......-. \& 774105 \& 696800
694301 \& 77305 \& 52617
52 \& 52617 \& 7803 \& 4876 <br>
\hline Relored chidren under 18 yeors ........................... \& 771278 \& 694301 \& 76977 \& 52353 \& 52353 \& 7730 \& 4876 <br>
\hline  \& 533127
461850 \& 479930
439 \& 53197
22612 \& 36158
36971 \& 36158
36971 \& ${ }_{5} 5200$ \& 3471 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline fenlos ---.-.---.-- \& 39752 \& 37550 \& 2202 \& 2911 \& 2911 \& 510 \& 174 <br>
\hline  \& 4.2
14376 \& 1374 \& 288
1185 \& 4.2 \& ${ }^{4} 2$ \& 52 \& 2.7 <br>
\hline Householder worked in 1989 .......
Winth reloted dildren under 18 yeors. \& 14376
28800 \& 13191
27223 \& 1185

1577 \& | 1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 003 |
| 974 |  | \& 1003 \& 106 \& 78 <br>

\hline With relored didren under 18 years- \& 15187 \& 14255 \& 932 \& | 1974 |
| ---: |
| 933 | \& 1974

933 \& 374
208 \& 135 <br>
\hline Marriotcouplo fontion \& 15139 \& 14071 \& 1068 \& 1257 \& 1257 \& 181 \& 104 <br>
\hline Householder worked in 1989 \& 5770 \& 5254 \& 516 \& 422 \& 422 \& 32 \& 65 <br>
\hline  \& 7553 \& 6963 \& 590 \& 528 \& 528 \& 75 \& 65 <br>
\hline  \& 4059 \& 3696 \& - 363 \& 278 \& 278 \& 34 \& 57 <br>
\hline Househoider worted in 1989 - \& 22705

7814 \& 21678 \& 1027 \& | 1574 |
| ---: |
| 559 |
| 1 | \& 1574 \& 322 \& 70 <br>

\hline Woush reloted dividren under 18 yeors. \& 20225 \& 19313 \& 610
912 \& 559
1431 \& $\begin{array}{r}559 \\ 1 \\ \hline 431\end{array}$ \& 74
299 \& 13
70 <br>
\hline With reloted diddren undee 5 yeors. \& 10687 \& 10154 \& 533 \& 640 \& 640 \& 174 \& 22 <br>
\hline Unroloted lefriduch \& 100082 \& 95440 \& 4642 \& 5843 \& 5843 \& 906 \& 489 <br>
\hline Nonforily househalder .-.. \& 60070 \& 57493 \& 2577 \& 3848 \& 3848 \& 649 \& 192 <br>
\hline 65 veors and over .-.-.--- \& 29995 \& 28590 \& 1405 \& 2210 \& 2210 \& 278 \& 110 <br>
\hline  \& 221717 \& 210290
6.3 \& \& 14146
56 \& 14146
56 \& 2323 \& 1062 <br>
\hline Persons under 18 years --------- \& $\begin{array}{r}6882 \\ \hline 807\end{array}$ \& $55 \begin{array}{r}670\end{array}$ \& 3.9
3537 \& 15.6
3814 \& 56
3814 \& 6.4 \& $4{ }^{4} 8$ <br>
\hline Relored didren under 18 yeors \& 56658 \& 53419 \& 3239 \& 3591 \& 3591 \& 734
687 \& 297 <br>
\hline Retored didtren 5 to 17 yeors \& 37624 \& 35508 \& 2116 \& ${ }_{2} 432$ \& 2432 \& 446 \& 202 <br>
\hline  \& 40932 \& 38847 \& 2085 \& 3232 \& 3232 \& 418 \& 160 <br>
\hline Retio of heome in 1989 io porvery lovel \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level \& 93690

308303 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
88643 \\
292452
\end{array}
$$ \& 5047

15851 \& $$
\left.\begin{array}{rr}
5 & 684 \\
20 & 414
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5684 \\
20414
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
849 \\
3 \quad 156
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 590 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990-Con.
[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. Dato bosed on sample and subiect to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]


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


Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990
[Threshold is 400 persons. Dota based on somple and subiect to sompling variability, see text. For definitions af terms and meanings af symbols, see text ]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 8oston-lowrenceSolem, MA-NH CMSA | Mossochusetts (pt.) | New Hampshire (pt.) | Solem-Goucester, MA PMSA | Essex County (pt.), MA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | Peobody ciry | Solem city |
| OCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed persons 16 years and aver --------- | 101454 | 100151 | 1303 | 1109 | 1109 | 208 | 567 |
| Executive, odministrative, ond managerial occupations--------------------- Professional specioly occupations | 11207 12629 | 11 12417 | 179 | 101 | 101 | 12 | 37 |
|  | 12629 4552 | 12417 4496 | 212 56 | 176 27 17 | $\begin{array}{r}176 \\ \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 42 | 68 |
|  | 7143 | 6993 | 150 | 112 | 112 | 34 | 48 |
| Administrotive support occupations, including clenical | 21020 | 20826 | 194 | 259 | 259 | 55 | 145 |
| Privote household occupations .----------------- | 461 | 455 | 6 | 25 | - | 5 | 145 |
| Protective service occupotions . | 3414 | 3388 | 26 | 41 | 41 | - | 35 |
| Service occupotions, excep! protective ond household ----- | 19983 357 | 19850 | 133 | 145 | 145 | - | 93 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing occupotions ---------------- | 357 6718 | 346 6609 | 11 109 | 72 | 72 | 0 | 19 |
|  | 6740 | 6589 | 151 | 73 | 73 | 14 | 19 59 |
| Transportotion ond material moving occupotions .-.---.-... | 4039 | 4009 | 30 | 42 | 42 | 5 | 22 |
| Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond loborers --.-.-- | 3191 | 3145 | 46 | 52 | 52 | 6 | 41 |
| INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78911 | 71986 | 925 | 692 | 692 | 155 | 299 |
| Less than $\$ 5.000$ <br> $\$ 5000$ <br> 10 | 6962 | 6917 | 45 | 69 | 69 | 25 | 30 |
| \$ 10.000 to \$ $\$ 14,999$ | + 5809 | - 732 | 77 | 106 40 | 106 40 | 11 | 57 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 14472 | 14349 | 123 | 110 | 110 | 19 | 66 |
| \$25,000 to \$34.999 | 11870 | 11749 | 121 | 74 | 74 | 15 | 30 |
| \$35.000 to \$49.999 | 12830 | 12605 | 225 | 160 | 160 | 43 | 81 |
| \$50.000 to \$74.999 | 10788 | 10592 | 196 | 59 | 59 | 10 | 19 |
| \$75,000 10 \$99,999 | 3531 | 3461 | 70 | 41 | 41 | 25 | 16 |
| \$100.000 or mare --- | 2053 | 2005 | 48 | 33 | 33 | - |  |
| Medion (dollors) ------------------------------------------ | 26245 | 26099 | 41328 | 29643 | 29643 | 37625 | 24620 |
| mean (dollors) | 32362 | 32213 | 44917 | 34872 | 34872 | 35621 | 28261 |
| fomilios | 53877 | 53267 | 610 | 422 | 422 | 112 | 169 |
| Medion income (dollors) | 29434 | 29282 | 44519 | 30357 | 30357 | 38750 | 1784 |
| Per capita incame (dollors) ------------------------- | 11243 | 11188 | 16513 | 11692 | 11692 | 9856 | 9730 |
| INCOME TYPE IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wih Households -------------------------------- | 78911 | 77986 | 925 | 692 | 692 | 155 | 299 |
|  | 63543 | 62669 | 874 | 576 | 576 | 112 | 259 |
| Mean eamings (dollars) | 35546 | 35416 | 44869 | 39423 | 39423 | 46303 | 30633 |
|  | 12367 | 12314 | 63 | 66 | 56 | 10 | 22 |
| Meon Sociol Security income (dollars) | ${ }^{6} 012$ | 6009 | 6779 | 5169 | 5169 | 1500 | 6281 |
| With public ossistance income -------. | 14089 | 14028 | 61 | 120 | 120 | 44 | 49 |
|  | 5016 | 5028 | 2166 | 4734 | 4734 | 5335 | 4605 |
| MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fomilies (dollars) .-------.-- | 35101 | 34947 | 48496 | 37543 | 37543 | 39607 | 2168 |
| With own children under 18 yeers (dollars)------------- | 30873 | 30683 | 44682 | 30359 | 30359 | 45473 | 16832 |
| Marriod-couplo fomilies (dollors) ------------ | 46964 | 46815 | 55477 54 | 52438 | 52438 | 49779 | 29204 |
| With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) $\qquad$ Female houscholder, no husband present | 45502 | 45307 | 54675 | 42806 | 42806 | 56237 | 27910 |
|  | 22962 | 22915 | 30711 | 15289 | 15289 | 32587 |  |
| With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) .------------ | 17842 | 17806 | 22552 | 6020 | 6020 | 5352 | 5243 |
| POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Income Levels In 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| familios ----- | 53877 | 53267 | 610 | 422 | 422 | 112 | 189 |
| Householder worked in 1989 | 40113 | 39544 | 569 | 320 | 320 | 84 | 142 |
| With reloted children under 18 yeors- | 36012 | 35564 | 448 | 288 | 284 | 69 | 142 |
| With related children under 5 years | 17044 | 16814 | 230 | 193 | 193 | 40 | 115 |
| Married-couple fomilios | 25155 | 24722 | 433 | 217 | 217 | 63 | 78 |
| Householder warked in 1989 ------------------------- | 20688 | 20262 | 426 | 205 | 205 | 63 | 78 |
| With reloted children under 18 years.- | 15540 | 15243 | 297 | 149 | 149 | 41 | 68 |
|  | 7561 | 7384 | 177 | 108 | 108 | 22 | 68 |
| Fomole housstholder, no husbend prosent | 24435 | 24286 | 149 | 157 | 157 | 39 | 93 |
| Householder warked in 1989 -------- | 15961 | 15886 | 115 | 83 | 83 | 21 | 46 |
| With related children under 18 yeors-- | 18347 | 18217 | 130 | 127 | 127 | 28 | 74 |
|  | 8467 | 8420 | 47 | 85 | 85 | 18 | 47 |
| Unreloted individuals for whom poverty stotus is determined | 41818 | 41336 | 482 | 513 | 513 | 118 |  |
|  | 25034 | 24719 | 315 | 270 | 270 | 43 | 110 |
| 65 years and aver --- | 5986 | 5979 |  | 58 | 58 | 24 | 10 |
| Persons for whom poverty status is dotermined. | 225508 | 223152 | 2356 | 1977 567 | 1977 | 514 | 127 |
| Persons under 18 years --....-. | 68564 | 67831 67224 | 733 | 567 | 567 | 152 | 250 |
| Related children under 18 yeors | 67951 | 67224 45568 | 727 | 556 | 556 | 143 | 248 |
|  | 45993 | 45568 | 425 | 337 139 | $\begin{array}{r}337 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 97 | 125 |
|  | 14084 | 14030 | 54 | 139 | 139 | 57 | 24 |
| Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fomilios Percent below poverry | 10534 19.6 | 10497 19.7 | 37 | 117 | 117 | 21 | 78 |
|  | 19.6 3284 | 19.7 3268 | 6.1 16 | 27.7 40 | 27.7 40 | 18.8 | 41.3 31 |
|  | 9226 | 9189 | 37 | 107 | 107 | II | 31 78 |
| With related children under 5 yeors | 5219 | 5198 | 21 | 84 | 84 | 11 | 78 |
|  | 1770 | 1770 | - | 13 | 13 | 1 | 13 |
| Householder worked in 1989 ...- | 635 | 635 | - | 13 | 13 | - | 13 13 |
|  | 1395 | 1395 | - | 13 | 13 | - | 13 |
| With reloted children under 5 veors --.-.-.....------- | 681 | 681 | $\overline{7}$ | 13 | 13 | - | 13 |
| fomole houscholder, no husbend present -.---- | 8260 | 8223 | 37 | 94 | 94 | 11 | 65 |
| Householder warked in 1989 $\qquad$ With related children under 18 years | 2431 7558 | 2415 7 7 | 16 37 | 27 94 94 | 27 94 | II | 18 |
| With reloted children under 18 years <br> With related children under 5 years | 7558 4376 | 7521 <br> 4355 <br> 15929 | 37 21 21 | 94 71 71 | 94 | 11 | 65 47 |
| Unrelated Individuals .... | 12112 | 12026 | 86 | 156 | 156 | 71 | 38 |
| Nonfomily householder .------ | 5964 | 5929 | 35 | 54 | 54 | 15 | 17 |
|  | 1799 | 1792 | 7 | 40 | 40 | 24 | 10 |
|  | 49649 | 4948 | 201 | 495 | 495 | 113 | 273 |
| Percent below poverty level- | 21549 | 21472 | 8.5 | 25.0 210 | 25.0 | 22.0 | 33.0 |
| Persans under 18 years $\qquad$ Relared children under 18 yeors | 21549 21016 | 21472 20945 | 77 | 210 199 | 210 | 20 | 146 |
| Relored chidreren under to yeors- | 13606 | 13567 | 39 | $\begin{array}{r}199 \\ 86 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 199 | 11 | 144 |
|  | 2551 | 2544 | 7 | 50 | 50 | 34 | 10 |
| Retio af incomo in 1989 to poverty leval: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peersons below 50 percent of poverty level - .-........- Persons below 125 percent of poverty level | 22021 | 21926 | 95 | 169 | 169 | 43 | 113 |
| Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .--------- | 61585 | 61342 | 243 | 579 | 579 | 133 | 316 |



Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990
[Threshold is $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ persons. Data bosed an sample and subiect to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 8oston-Law-rence-Solem, MA-NH CMSA | Massachusetts (pt.) | New Hompshire (pt.) | Solem-Gloutester, MA PMSA | Essex County (pt.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |
| Emplayed persons 16 years and over--.------ | 3557 | 3220 | 337 | 210 | 210 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial occupasions ----- | 390 527 | 321 477 | 69 50 | 25 | 25 |
| Technicions ond reloted support occupations ----- | 201 | 176 | 25 | 32 | 32 |
|  | 404 | 370 | 34 | 25 | 25 |
| Administrotive support accupations, including clerical -.-.--- | 608 | 557 | 51 | 31 | 31 |
|  | 33 | 33 | - | - |  |
| Protective service accupotions ------------------------ | 112 | 112 | - | - | - |
| Service occupations, except protective and househoid ----- | 474 | 441 | 33 | 11 | 11 |
| Forming, forestry, and fishing occupotions | 27 | 27 | - | 8 | 8 |
| Precision production, croft, ond repair accupations | 381 | 339 | 42 | 30 | 30 |
| Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectars ---------- | 205 | 202 | 3 | 21 | 21 |
| Transpartation and moterial moving occupations | 95 | 65 | 30 | - |  |
| Handlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond lobarers ......- | 100 | 100 | - | 27 | 27 |
| INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households | 2813 | 2562 | 251 | 161 | 161 |
| Less than $\$ 5,000$ | 222 | 194 | 28 | 24 | 24 |
| \$5,000 to \$9.999 | 441 | 430 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| \$10.000 to \$14.999 | 208 | 208 |  | 13 | 13 |
| \$15.000 to \$24,999 | 524 | 502 | 22 | 32 | 32 |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 365 | 314 | 51 | - |  |
| \$35,000 to \$49.999 | 358 | 289 | 69 | 50 | 50 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 418 | 377 | 41 | 17 | 17 |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 138 | 126 | 12 | 7 | 7 |
| \$100,000 or more | 139 | 122 | 17 | 7 | 7 |
| Median (dollars) - | 25282 | 24156 | 37250 | 35156 | 35156 |
| Mean (dallors) $\begin{gathered}\text { Familios }\end{gathered}$ | 34419 | 33367 | 45153 | 37034 | 37034 |
| Familios --- | 1899 | 1741 | 41 158 | -126 | - 126 |
| Median income (dallors) | 31424 | 28886 | 41944 | 36250 | 36250 |
| Per copito income (dollors) .- | 12341 | 11886 | 17836 | 10819 | 10819 |
| INCOME TYPE IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households. | 2813 | 2562 | 251 | 161 | 161 |
| With earnings .- | 2267 | 2031 | 236 | 137 | 137 |
| Mean earnings (dollors) | 37781 | 36937 | 45043 | 39971 | 39971 |
| With Social Security income. | 435 | 423 | 12 | 8 |  |
| Mean Social Secunity income (dallors) --------------- | 6637 | 6750 | 2653 | 10000 | 10000 |
| With public assistonce income $\qquad$ Meon public assistance income (dollors) | 478 5558 | 463 5688 | 15 1560 | 12 2958 | 12 2958 |
| MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fomilies (dollors) ...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.........-- | 36901 | 36256 | 44009 | 27878 | 27878 |
| With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) | 31452 | 30277 | 46827 | 30842 | 30842 |
| Morried-couplo families (dallars) ----------- | 48743 | 48501 | 50723 | 33745 | 33745 |
| With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) $\qquad$ Female householder, no husbend prosent | 47559 | 46311 | 59064 | 39153 | 39153 |
| (dollars) | 16656 | 16663 | 16503 | 11345 | 11345 |
| With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) | 11471 | 11635 | 7537 | 3953 | 3953 |
| POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Income levels In 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families | 1899 | 1741 | 158 | 126 | 126 |
|  | 1513 | 1366 | 147 | 102 | 102 |
| With related children under 18 yeors | 1175 | 1095 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| With related children under 5 yeors | 556 | 525 | 31 | 45 | 45 |
| Married-eouple families | 1166 | 1039 | 127 | 93 | 93 |
| Househalder worked in 1989 | 1015 | 891 | 124 | 88 | 88 |
| With reloted children under 18 yeors-------------------- | 628 | 567 | 61 | 55 | 55 |
| With related children under 5 yeors. | 292 | 275 | 17 | 26 | 26 |
| Femole householder, na husband present | 644 | 613 | 31 | 33 | 33 |
| Householder worked in 1989 -------------------------- | 422 | 399 | 23 | 14 | 14 |
| With related children under 18 years | 519 | 500 | 19 | 25 | 25 |
| With related children under 5 yeors | 236 | 222 | 14 | 19 | 19 |
| Unrolated individuals for wham poverty status is determined | 1577 | 1437 | 140 | 58 | 58 |
| Nonfamily househalder ------ | 914 | 821 | 93 | 35 | 35 |
| 65 years and over | 245 | 245 | - | 11 | 11 |
| Persons for whom poverty status is determined. | 7497 | 6902 | 595 | 482 | 482 |
| Persans under 18 years --...-- | 2190 | 2069 | 121 | 185 | 185 |
| Relared children under 18 years | 2182 | 2061 | 121 | 185 | 185 |
| Related children 5 to 17 years .-.--------------- | 1576 | 1496 | 80 | 126 | 126 |
| Persons 65 years and over -- | 548 | 548 | - | 11 | 11 |
| Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level |  |  |  |  |  |
| Familios | 414 | 397 | 17 | 24 | 24 |
| Percent below poverty level. | 218 | 22.8 | 10.8 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| Householder worked in 1989 .--- | 185 | 179 | 6 | - | - |
| With related children under 18 yeors - | 366 | 352 | 14 | 24 | 24 |
| With related children under 5 years -------------1.-- | 196 | 182 | 14 | 19 | 19 |
| Merried-couple fomilios. | 105 | 102 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Househalder warked in 1989 | 49 | 49 | - | - |  |
| With related children under 18 years .------------------ | 75 | 75 | - | 5 | 5 |
| With related children under 5 years - | 48 | 48 | - | - | - |
| Femole houscholder, no thusbond present | 279 | 265 | 14 | 19 | 19 |
| Householder worked in 1989 ... | 106 | 100 | 6 | - | - |
| With reloted children under 18 yeors - | 274 | 260 | 14 | 19 | 19 |
| With relored children under 5 yeors | 131 | 117 | 14 | 19 | 19 |
| Unreloted individuols | 394 | 350 | 4 | - | - |
| Nonfamily householder | 159 | 137 | 22 | - | - |
| 65 yeors and over. | 43 | 43 | - | - | - |
| Persons | 1741 | 1618 | 133 | 124 | 124 |
| Percent below poverty level. | 232 | 23.4 | 20.7 | 25.7 | 25.7 |
| Persons under 18 yeors .-..... | 794 | 756 | 38 | 78 | 78 |
| Related children under 18 yeors | 786 | 748 | 38 | 78 | 78 |
| Related children 5 to 17 yeors | 607 | 607 | - | 60 | 60 |
| Parsons 65 yeors and over.. | 60 | 60 | - |  |  |
| Retio of income in 1989 to poverty leval: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persans below 125 percent of poverty level | $\begin{array}{rr} 680 \\ 2181 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 579 \\ 2058 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 157 \end{aligned}$ | 124 157 |


| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Bosion-1owronc: Solem. MA-NH CMSA | Mossactusatts (p.) | Now Hompshire (pr.) | Solem-Ctoukesier.MA PMSA | Issox Country (pr). Ma |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | Beverty ciry | Probody ciry |
| PLACE OF BIRTH Al poriones. | 11999 | 116519 | 3430 | 2142 | 2142 | 413 |  |
| Motre--..-..---.------ | 32810 87139 | 31548 84971 | 1262 2168 | 770 1372 | 770 1372 | 168 247 | 142 368 |
| language spoken at home and abiuty to SPEAX ENGUSH <br> Lngushicolly isolated households $\qquad$ | 11483 | 11325 | 158 | 135 | 135 | 24 | 57 |
| Pursens 5 years end over <br> Sprot a longuoge other than Englath <br> Do not spook Engish "very well <br> In inguusticolly solored households | 109982 9119 91 51195 34753 | $\begin{array}{r} 106911 \\ 88951 \\ 50 \\ 5222 \\ 34323 \end{array}$ | 3041 2168 913 430 | 2009 1 1 429 776 391 | 209 1429 776 391 | 37 276 122 53 53 | 490 108 276 164 |
| SCHOOL ENROUMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Perseen 3 yoer ond over arrivd in athoo | 48566 | 4740 | 1076 | 770 | 770 | 182 |  |
|  | 2258 | 2147 1155 1 | 111 | 42 | 42 | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }^{208}$ |
| Elemeniory or hight sctood | 23162 | 22531 | 631 | 445 | 445 | 47 |  |
| Abic sthod -.-- | 20683 | 20133 | 550 | 276 | 276 | 42 | 130 |
| Cobere --............... | 23146 7085 | 22 <br> 6812 <br> 6962 | 334 123 | 283 165 | 283 165 | 129 77 | 28 7 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | 67784 | 65739 | 2045 | 1224 | 1224 | 180 |  |
| Less then 9th groos --.------1. | 11064 | 10962 | 102 | 76 |  | ${ }_{24}$ |  |
| 9th ro 17 m groses no dolome --. | 6182 | 6058 | 124 | 96 | 96 |  | 55 |
| High school grovore (incweses reunoiencyl | 9657 | ${ }^{9} 3815$ | 316 | 206 | 206 | 37 | 25 |
| Some cotege no degree --..- | - 62798 | 6152 3567 | 127 <br> 116 | $\begin{array}{r}146 \\ 98 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 146 98 | 29 | 4 |
| Bochetor s ofore-.--- | 14436 | 13803 | 633 | 443 | 443 | 69 | 15 94 |
| Grodute or professionol deyre | 16483 | 15856 | 627 | 159 | 159 | 15 | 40 |
| Percent hgh school groduate or hagher $\qquad$ Percent bochelor's degree or higher. $\qquad$ | 74.6 45.6 | 74.1 45.1 | 88.9 61.6 | 85.9 49.2 | 85.9 49.2 | 86.7 46.7 | 74.4 |
| fernuty <br> Cuidren eve com per 1.000 women 15 to 44 rears .-.. | 959 | 955 | 1074 | 826 | 826 | 555 | 1408 |
| RESIDENCE IN 1985 | 109982 | 106941 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Some house .--- | ${ }_{35} 163$ | 34188 | ${ }_{9} 975$ | 2005 | ${ }^{2} 8009$ | 377 105 | 490 208 |
|  | 47754 | 46314 | 1440 | 889 | 889 | 211 | 225 |
|  | 16 9 9811 | '15861 969 | 225 115 | 186 <br> 282 <br> 8 | 186 282 | ${ }^{6}$ | 22 |
| Denferent MSA/PMSA.....- | 20360 | 19367 | 993 | 416 | 416 | 155 | 163 40 |
| Not mo on MSA/PMSA -- | 1497 | 1339 | 107 | $5^{5}$ | 5 | 5 |  |
| Abrood ---------.-........ | 27065 | 26439 | 626 | 415 | 415 | 61 | 57 |
| JOURNEY TO WORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 54 36 334 | 52776 34715 | 1 $\begin{aligned} & 603 \\ & 1619\end{aligned}$ | 1144 | 11144 | ${ }_{118}^{200}$ | 250 229 |
| Orove olone --- Corpoled --- | 27498 | 26120 | 1378 | 724 | 724 | 108 | 223 |
| Rocrerooted ---.--- | 8836 10327 | 8595 10304 | 24 23 | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 98 | 10 | 6 |
| Other means --- | 7012 | 7001 | 11 | 252 | 252 | 57 | 15 |
| Worked of hame- | 786 | 756 | 30 | 25 | 25 | 25 |  |
|  | 26.0 | ${ }_{45}^{25.9}$ | 27.1 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 21.4 | 19.1 134 |
|  | ${ }_{27} 135$ | ${ }_{26} 611$ | 524 | 794 229 | 194 229 | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}134 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Ourside centrol oin ------------1 | 19301 | 18882 | 459 | 565 | 565 | 142 | 102 |
|  | 8023 | 7323 | 700 | 350 | 350 | 40 | 116 |
| LABOR FORCE STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Perioms 16 yoers and over ----------------- | 90 59 593 309 | ${ }^{87} 8788$ | 2451 | 1622 | 1622 | 314 | 356 |
| Emplore- | 55301 | 53577 | 1724 | 1153 | 1153 | 200 | ${ }_{250}^{286}$ |
| Unemplowe ----.-.-..-...- | 3789 | 3668 | 121 | 67 | 67 | - | 36 |
|  | 4 6.4 | - 6.4 | $\begin{array}{r}16.6 \\ \\ \hline 1307\end{array}$ | 5.5 939 | 5.5 939 |  | 12.6 |
|  | 45638 24927 | ${ }_{24}^{44} 146$ | 1301 | 939 608 | 939 608 | 117 | $\begin{array}{r}171 \\ 103 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 1724 | 1633 | 91 | 29 | 29 | 1 | 13 |
| With own digreen under 6 years.- | 8708 4603 | 8368 <br> 4382 | 340 221 | 123 61 163 | 123 | 24 | 25 |
| With amm nidreen 61017 veors only ----. | ${ }^{4} 368$ | 7149 <br> 1828 | ${ }_{219}^{221}$ | 143 | 143 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6 |
|  | 5402 | 5231 | 171 | 90 | 90 | 8 | 39 |
|  | 9 185 | 9 0270 | 165 27 | 229 20 | 229 20 | 76 | 56 |
|  | 283 | 283 | - |  | - | 1 |  |
|  | 326 | 310 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 6 |  |
| Emploved Unemploye | 106 16 | 190 | 16 | $\bigcirc$ | 6 | 6 |  |
| Not in lobor force -------------------------- | 204 | 204 | - | - | - | - |  |
| WORK STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week --------------. 50 to 52 meks | ${ }_{50} 840$ | ${ }_{48}^{62} 686$ | 1574 | 1274 | $1{ }_{972}$ | ${ }_{176}^{237}$ | 294 |
|  | 33244 | 32003 | 1 241 | 650 | 650 | 101 | 177 |
| DISABIUTY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  With a moberify or setifere inimation | St 69 | 8299 | 2350 | 1339 | 1539 | 314 |  |
|  | 4500 | 4460 | 230 | 105 | 105 | 32 | ${ }^{336}$ |
| With a moblify or seff-care limitation <br> With a mobitity Envitation <br> In lobor force | 1703 | 1682 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 9 | 6 |
|  | 800 | ${ }^{784}$ | 16 | 19 | 19 | 9 |  |
|  | 2905 | 2875 | 30 | 61 | 61 | 16 9 | 23 26 |
|  | 1037 | 1019 | 18 | so | 50 | 9 | 15 |
| Prevented from working No work disobility -........... | ${ }^{1} 461$ | 1456 |  | 11 | 11 | - | 11 |
|  | 57301 | 794444 | ${ }_{1}^{2} 827$ | 1 1178 | 14788 | 305 191 | 330 271 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5171 | 5078 | 93 | ${ }^{83}$ | 83 | - |  |
| With o mobity or seffecore limitation <br> With a mobility limitation $\qquad$ <br> With a seff-core limitation $\qquad$ | 811 | 796 | 15 | 14 | 14 | = | - |
|  | 727 | 727 | - |  | 6 | - |  |

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990
[Triestoll is 400 persons. Dorio bosed on somple ond subiect to sompling voribility, see text. For definitions of terms ond menings of symbols, see text]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Area} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{8oston-LowrenceSolem, MA-NH CMSA} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Mossochusents (pr.)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{New Hompshire (pr.)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Solem-Gloucester, MA PMSA} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Essex County (pt.), MA} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Potol \& Beverly ciry \& Peobody oity \\
\hline OCCUPATION \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{11}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Employod persons 16 years and over \\
Executive, odministrotive, ond manogeriol occupations \\
Professionol speciolly occupotions \\
Technicions ond reloted support occupotions Soles occupotions \\
Administrotive support occupotions, including clericol \\
Privore household occupotions \\
 \\
Forming, forestry, ond fishing occupotions \\
Precision production, croff, ond repoir occupotions \\
Mochine operotors, ossemblers, ond inspectors
Tronsportotion ond moteriol moving occupotions \\
Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond loborers
\end{tabular}} \& 55
7
7 048 \& 53
5877
6822 \& 1724

226 \& $\begin{array}{r}1153 \\ 116 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1153 \& 200 \& 250 <br>
\hline \& 13196 \& 12668 \& ${ }_{528}$ \& 258 \& 258 \& 19
19 \& 24
55 <br>
\hline \& 5226 \& 5070 \& 156 \& 51 \& 51 \& 16 \& 15
15 <br>
\hline \& 4633 \& 4428 \& 205 \& 195 \& 195 \& 24 \& 50 <br>
\hline \& 6784 \& 6620 \& 164 \& 143 \& 143 \& 20 \& 18 <br>
\hline \& 106
320 \& 106
320 \& - \& 11 \& 29 \& - \& <br>
\hline \& 8654 \& 8536 \& 118 \& 141 \& 141 \& 41 \& 31 <br>
\hline \& 131 \& 131 \& \& 5 \& 5 \& \& 31 <br>
\hline \& 3
4
4
5423 \& 33368
4367 \& 115
165 \& 39
83 \& 39
83 \& 10 \& ${ }_{23}^{26}$ <br>
\hline \& 436 \& 410 \& 26 \& ${ }_{27}$ \& 87
27 \& 10 \& 23 <br>
\hline \& 752 \& 731 \& 21 \& 55 \& 55 \& 21 \& $\overline{8}$ <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{INCOME IN 1989} <br>
\hline Less thon 55.000 \& 33
3
3
150 \& 32
3
3 120 \& 960 \& 587 \& 587 \& 89 \& 124 <br>
\hline Less then $\$ \$ .000 .-$ \& 2436 \& 2427 \& 9 \& 56 \& 56 \& 26 \& <br>
\hline \$10.000 to \$14.999 \& 1755 \& 1739 \& 16 \& 18 \& 18 \& - \& 7 <br>
\hline \$15.000 to \$24.999 \& 4262 \& 4212 \& 50 \& 31 \& 31 \& 8 \& <br>
\hline \$25,00 10 \& 5407 \& ${ }_{5} 144$ \& 263 \& 105 \& 105 \& 21 \& ${ }_{36}^{20}$ <br>
\hline \$50.000 to 574.999 \& 6474 \& 6158 \& 316 \& 144 \& 144 \& 26 \& 37 <br>
\hline  \& 2870
2372 \& ${ }_{2}^{2} 7595$ \& 115

79 \& | 98 |
| :--- |
| 36 | \& ${ }_{36}^{98}$ \& 8 \& 8 <br>

\hline  \& 35994 \& 35333 \& 52320 \& 46023 \& 46023 \& 40972 \& 44479 <br>
\hline  \& 45094 \& 44552 \& 63420 \& 49945 \& 49945 \& 40899 \& <br>
\hline Medion income (dolilors) \& 24.918
40
307 \& 24171
39698 \& - 747 \& $47{ }^{432}$ \& ${ }_{4} 4732$ \& 75 \& 106
44063 <br>
\hline Per copito income (dollors) -- \& 13219 \& 13057 \& 18700 \& 14122 \& 14122 \& 12859 \& 44063
13918 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{INCOME TYPE IN 1989} <br>
\hline Households ---- \& 33390 \& 32430 \& 960 \& \& 587 \& 89 \& 124 <br>
\hline  \& 28819
47
469 \& 278929 \& 997
62897 \& 51 $\begin{array}{r}527 \\ 324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& [ $\begin{array}{r}527 \\ 51 \\ 324\end{array}$ \& 71
47185 \& (17 117 <br>
\hline  \& 2902 \& 2877
285 \& ${ }^{25}$ \& 5155 \& 51 52 \& 47185 \& 46469
17 <br>
\hline  \& 5
3
3 965 \& 5554
3884 \& 6835
19 \& 5228
59 \& 5228
59 \& 4131
46 \& 8624 <br>

\hline | With public ossistonce income . |
| :--- |
| Meon public ossistonce income (dollors) | \& 3903

$6 \quad 147$ \& 3884

6162 \& | 19 |
| :--- |
| 124 | \& 3960 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \hline 960\end{array}$ \& + ${ }^{26} 8$ \& 8640 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE} <br>
\hline With Fomilies (dollars) ------..........-...--- \& 49202 \& 48595 \& 69821

62997 \& | 53 | 383 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 50 | 117 |
| 0 |  | \& 53383 \& 43280 \& 4649 <br>

\hline  \& 53 300 \& 46963
52609 \& 62997
72699 \& 50117
56166 \& ¢5166 \& 41136
54615 \& 46554
46554 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) female hous eholder, na husbond (dollors)} \& 52578 \& 52184 \& 64891 \& 52709 \& 52709 \& 53016 \& ${ }_{46} 554$ <br>
\hline \& 26778
15
859 \& 26876

15838 \& | 17 |
| :--- |
| 18 |
| 183 | \& 27852 \& 27858 \& 9874 \& - <br>

\hline With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) --------....-. \& 15859 \& \& 18183 \& \& 9874 \& 9874 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{POVERTY STATUS IN 1989} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{All Income Levels In 1989} <br>
\hline  \& 24918 \& 24171 \& 747 \& 432 \& 432 \& 75 \& <br>
\hline Householder worked in 1989 --..- \& 20190
1590 \& 19487 \& 703 \& 378 \& 378 \& 57 \& 9 <br>
\hline With reloted children under 18 yeers.--
With reloted chidren under 5 yeors \& 15900
7469 \& $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \hline 237\end{array}$ \& 428 \& 337 \& 337 \& 69 \& <br>
\hline With reloted chidren under S Yeoors.- \& ${ }^{20} 4389$ \& 19639 \& 232

699 \& | 126 |
| :--- |
| 379 | \& 126

379 \& 20
56 \& ${ }^{25}$ <br>
\hline Householder worked in 1989 ---.--- \& 17475 \& 16805 \& 670 \& 341 \& 341 \& 49 \& 91 <br>
\hline  \& 13246
6
632 \& 12839
6091 \& ${ }_{207}^{407}$ \& 306 \& 306 \& 50 \& ${ }^{98}$ <br>
\hline  \& 6323
3015 \& 6091
2985 \& 232
30 \& $\begin{array}{r}121 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 121
37 \& 19 \& 25 <br>
\hline Householder worked in 1989 \& 1486 \& 1471 \& 15 \& 21 \& 21 \& 8 \& <br>
\hline  \& $2{ }^{2} 933$ \& 2017
937 \& 16 \& 28 \& 28 \& 19 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 937 \& \& 5 \& 5 \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 17
8842
472 \& 16845
8859 \& ${ }_{213} 21$ \& 356
155 \& 356
155 \& ${ }_{14}^{23}$ \& 49 <br>
\hline Nontomily householder --.
65 yeors ond over ---- \& \& \& 213 \& 155 \& 155 \& \& 18 <br>
\hline Persons for whom poverty status is determined- \& 113176 \& 10976 \& 3410 \& 2026 \& 2026 \& 335 \& <br>

\hline  \& | 32225 |
| :--- |
| 32046 | \& 31156

30983 \& 1 069 \& | 590 |
| :--- |
| 584 |
| 8 | \& 590

584 \& 104
104 \& 174
168
168 <br>
\hline  \& 22377 \& 21703 \& 674 \& 467 \& 564
467 \& ${ }_{68}$ \& 168
156 <br>
\hline Persons 65 yeors ond over ---------------------------- \& 5171 \& 5078 \& 93 \& 83 \& 83 \& - \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level} <br>
\hline Fomilios -...-...-.-.---- \& 3656 \& 3637 \& 19 \& 32 \& 32 \& 18 \& <br>
\hline  \& 147
1140 \& 15.0
1133 \& 2.5 \& 7.4 \& 7.4 \& 24.0 \& 6.6 <br>
\hline  \& 2996 \& 2981 \& 15 \& 32 \& 32 \& 18 \& 7 <br>
\hline With reloted children under 5 veors. \& 1781 \& 1774 \& 7 \& 21 \& 21 \& 7 \& 7 <br>
\hline Marrid-couple fanllios --- \& 2159 \& 2149 \& 10 \& 21 \& 21 \& 7 \& 7 <br>
\hline Householder worked in 1989 --...-
With reloed children under 18 yeors \& 863
1652 \& 856
1642 \& 10 \& \& 21 \& $\overline{7}$ \& 7 <br>
\hline With reloted chidren under 5 yeors. \& 1058 \& 1051 \& 7 \& 21 \& 21 \& 7 \& 7 <br>
\hline Householder woothed housshotider, no husbend presemt \& 1224
1212 \& 1215 \& 9 \& 11 \& 11 \& 11 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 1124 \& 1119 \& $\overline{5}$ \& 11 \& 11 \& 11 \& <br>
\hline With reloted children under 5 V Years. \& - 665 \& ${ }^{665}$ \& \& \& \& - \& <br>
\hline Nonfomily householder ------- \& ${ }_{2} 634$ \& ${ }_{2}^{6} 605$ \& ${ }_{29}^{62}$ \& 42 \& 42 \& - \& 6 <br>
\hline 65 yeers ond over -.-- \& 507 \& 507 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Persons, -.-.-.-.-.-.-- \& ${ }^{21} 189$ \& 21243

194 \& 179 \& 180
89 \& 180 \& -0 \& 20 <br>
\hline  \& 7508 \& 7426 \& 5.2
82 \& 8.9
51 \& 8.9
51 \& 179
36 \& 4.0 <br>
\hline Reloted children under 18 yeors --------------------1-1 \& 7348 \& 7272 \& 76 \& 45 \& 45 \& 36 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 4970
1102 \& 4907
1098 \& 63
4 \& \& 20
7 \& 15 \& - <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 11395

25245 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 11289 \\
& 25062
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 106 \\
& 183
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 116

241 \& $$
116
$$ \& 41 \& <br>

\hline \& 25245 \& 25062 \& 183 \& 241 \& 241 \& 94 \& 20 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

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


Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990
(Persans of Hisponic arigin moy be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data bosed an sample and subiect to sampling varibility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text )


Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990
|Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons Dato based on somple and subwet to sompling vonobithy. see fext for definuthons of perms ond meanings of symbols, see leat I

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Areo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boston-Low- } \\ & \text { rencr-Solem. } \\ & \text { MA-NH } \\ & \text { CMSA } \end{aligned}$ | Massochusetts (pt) | New Hompshave (pl) | Solem Ghoucester MA PMSA | Essex Countr (pt), MA |  |  |  | Probody city. Essex Counity. Ma | Solem city Essex Country. MA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Iotol | Beverity cily | Peobody aty | Solem city | Iroct 2107 | Hroct 2043 |
| PLACE OF BIRTH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All morrem | 3630446 | 3361770 | 288876 | 254835 | 254835 | 36986 | 44854 | 34556 | 3283 |  |
| Notive--.-.- | 3405182 225864 | 3126443 215327 | 278739 9 | 241371 13464 | 241371 13404 | 35539 1 1449 | 40830 4224 | 32917 1639 | $\begin{array}{r}2799 \\ \hline 484\end{array}$ | 1681 132 |
| LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILTTY TO SPAAK ENGUSH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23586 | 22380 | 1186 | 1619 | 1619 | 124 | 617 | 324 | 74 | 48 |
| Pericese 5 poers oud over | 3398760 | 313347 | 265113 | 238848 | 238848 | 34488 | 42091 | 32556 | 3059 | 1710 |
|  |  |  |  | 21002 |  | 2197 |  | 4186 |  |  |
| Do not speot fngish "rey well. | 92361 | 87693 | 4668 | 6429 | 6429 | 521 | 2530 | 1043 | 382 | 109 |
| in ingusticoly soloted households. | 42284 | 40370 | 1914 | 2929 | 2929 | 224 | 1299 | 489 | 171 | 61 |
| SOHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preprmory strool .-..............---.---------- | 72079 | 65849 | 6230 | 5841 | 5841 | 969 | 967 | 514 | 75 | 256 |
| Aote scrool. | 33282 | 31513 | 1769 | 2855 | 2855 | 416 | 395 | 250 | 40 |  |
| Elementar or high school | 482490 | 433662 | 48828 | 33155 | 33155 | 4675 | 6047 | 3652 | 520 | 145 |
| Adic schod -....... | 414763 | 370935 | 43828 | 28321 | 28321 | 4126 | 5019 | 3041 | 439 | 11 |
| Colege. | 322285 | 304755 | 17530 | 18789 | 18789 | 3404 | 2684 | 3220 | 186 | 104 |
| Ablic college | 144181 | 133953 | 10228 | 10877 | 10877 | 1908 | 1675 | 2448 | 134 | $71$ |
| EDUCATIONAL ATIANMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Prices 25 yeers over | 2465548 | 2279481 | 186067 | 178315 | 178315 | 25407 | 31483 | 24233 | 2192 | 1331 |
| lass then 9 m grode .-............. | 127807 | 119340 | 8467 | 9398 | 9398 | 921 | 2767 | 1764 | 325 | 200 |
| 9m to 12m grode. no diploma | 246532 | 228518 | 18014 | 17641 | 17641 | 2328 | 3654 | 3226 | 345 | 181 |
| Htgh sctiod grodvore (indudes equindencyl | 731140 | 675451 | 55689 | 50259 | 50259 | 7707 | 10789 | 7339 | 748 | 345 |
| Some college. no degree ------------- | 400333 | 363494 | 36839 | 31818 15 502 | 31818 <br> 15 <br> 507 | 4729 | 5155 | 4 4 1 570 | 290 | 208 |
| Assocore degree....-- | 183262 | 166637 | 16625 | 15502 | 15502 | 2673 | 2600 | 1577 | 164 | 50 |
| Bochelor's deyre | 474508 | 439024 | 35484 | 34348 | 34348 | 4743 | 4533 | 3906 | 262 | 217 |
| Groducte or professional degre | 301968 | 287017 | 14949 | 19349 | 19349 | 2306 | 1985 | 2051 | 58 | 130 |
| Aercent hagh satool groduate or higher | 84.8 | 84.7 | 85.8 | 84.8 | 84.8 | 87.2 | 79.6 | 79.4 | 69.4 | 71.4 |
| Percent bochetor's degree or hagher -. |  |  |  |  | 30.1 | 27.7 | 20.7 | 24.6 | 14.6 | 26.1 |
| FERTIUTY <br> Chidren ever bom per 1.000 women 15 to 44 yeors | 893 | 870 | 1149 | 931 | 931 | 883 | 1000 | 737 | 908 | 92 |
| RESIDENCE IN 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forsens 5 your and ove | 3398760 | 3133647 | 265113 | 238848 | 238848 | 34488 | 42091 | 32556 | 3059 | 10 |
| Some house -----------.-. | 2071606 | 1928911 | 142695 | 151093 | 151093 | 20132 | 28237 | 18055 | 1656 | 701 |
| Different house in United Stotes | 1280105 | 1159763 | 120342 | 86 142 | 86142 | 14227 | 13346 | 14265 | 1296 | 1005 |
| Centrol oiny of his MSA/PMSA | 288224 | 256333 | 23891 | 15938 | 15938 | 1109 | 1139 | 5753 | 155 | 474 |
| Remoinder of ths MSA/PMSA | 535429 | 502482 | 32947 | 34493 | 34493 | 7806 | 6631 | 2631 | 805 | 132 |
| Different MSA/PMSA - | 407410 | 352208 | 55202 | 32811 | 32811 | 4704 | 5313 | 5477 | 289 | 369 |
| Not in on MSA/PMSA. | 57042 | 48740 | 8302 | 2900 | 2900 | 608 | 263 | 404 | 47 | 30 |
| Abroad.- | 47049 | 44973 | 2076 | 1613 | 1613 | 129 | 508 | 236 | 107 | 4 |
| JOURNEY TO WORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Werkers 16 yoars over | 1915797 | 1759001 | 156796 | 132769 | 132769 | 19474 | 23449 | 18097 | 1761 | 802 |
| Cor. truck or von. | 1578651 | 1431558 | 147093 | 116728 | 116728 | 17080 15455 | 22078 | 15068 | 1632 | 542 |
| Drove dope | 1394062 | 1264059 | 130003 | 104574 | 104574 | 15455 | 19606 | 12996 | 1383 | 422 |
| Corpooled.. | 184589 | 167499 | 17090 | 12154 | 12154 | 1625 | 2472 | 2072 | 249 | 120 |
| Adole trensportotio | 170968 | 169951 | 1017 | 5784 | 5784 | 1004 | 404 | 1377 | 9 | 97 |
| Other mears - | 115926 | 111596 | 4330 4356 | 6714 | 6714 | 1001 | 577 | 1296 | 102 | 138 |
| Worked of tome. | 50252 | 45896 | 4356 | 3543 | 3543 | 389 | 390 | 356 | 18 | 25 |
| Meen frovel time to wort (minutes) | 24.0 | 23.9 | 25.1 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 22.7 | 21.6 | 23.2 | 19.4 | 24.7 |
| Worted in MSA/PMSA of residence | 1 544353 | 1447855 | 96498 | 80712 | 80712 | 13033 | 12405 | 11103 | 1116 | 480 |
| Central aty. | 648853 | 609314 | 39539 | 24164 | 24164 | ${ }_{2} 124$ | 2002 | 6176 | 234 | 330 |
| Outside centrol ory | 895500 | 838541 | 56959 | 56548 | 56548 | 10909 | 10403 | 4927 | 882 | 150 |
| Worted outside MSA/PMSA of residence | 371444 | 311146 | 60298 | 52057 | 52057 | 6441 | 11044 | 6994 | 645 | 322 |
| LABOR FORCE STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prome 16 yuer and ovx | 2957698 | 2737382 | 220316 | 208112 | 208112 | 30061 | 36563 | 29140 | 2613 | 1546 |
| in lobor force. | 2073941 | 1994720 | 169221 | 143125 | 143125 | 20930 | 25247 | 19869 | 1905 | 936 |
| Employed. | 1943823 | 1784881 | 158942 | 135124 | 135124 | 19701 | 23857 | 18501 | 1779 | 841 |
| Unemplored | 120203 | 110507 | 9696 | 7731 | 7731 | 1153 | 1339 | 1330 | 121 | 95 |
| Percent of oviton labor force | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 53 | 67 | 64 | 10.1 |
| Fomoles 16 yeers en ove | 1559141 | 1447001 | 112140 | 111294 | 111294 | 16251 | 19309 | 15937 | 1370 |  |
| Emploved --- | 925777 | 853392 | 72385 | 64399 | 64399 | 9484 | 11423 | 9266 | 860 | 407 |
| Unemplored | 48043 | 43762 | 4281 | 3242 | 3242 | 458 | 561 | 571 | 36 | 22 |
| With own didren under 6 yeors | 198681 | 178346 | 20335 | 13759 | 13759 | 2131 | 2516 | 1580 | 197 | 119 |
| In lobor force --.-.-.-.-.- | 120910 208042 | 107724 187362 | 13186 20680 | 8494 15311 | 8494 15311 | 1 | 1665 | $\begin{array}{r}909 \\ \hline 173\end{array}$ | 136 | 29 59 |
| With own ditiren 6 to 17 yeors any <br> In labor force $\qquad$ | 163699 | 1887800 146800 | 20680 16899 15 | [12 $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 31 \\ 12 & 134 \\ 12 & 191\end{array}$ | 15 12 12134 12 | 2123 1668 | 2902 2325 | 1733 <br> 1355 <br> 15 | 223 <br> 148 | 55 29 |
| Persens 16019 yoers | 19065 | 175098 | 15557 | 12181 | 12181 | 2148 | 2001 | 1605 | 147 | 50 |
| Not enroled in school --.--.- | 33875 | 30604 | 3271 | 1910 | 1910 | 326 | 331 | 345 | 18 | 25 |
| Unemployed or not in lator force | 11420 | 10493 | 927 | 678 | 678 | 105 | 69 | 170 |  |  |
| Not high school grodute - | 11598 | 10177 | 1421 | 638 | 638 | 72 | 118 89 | 160 | 13 | 18 |
| Emplored ------ | 5402 | 4642 | 760 | 321 | 321 | 17 | 89 | 65 | 13 |  |
| Unemploved -.....- | ${ }_{3}^{2} 262$ | 1988 3531 | 274 371 | 137 180 | 137 180 | 30 25 | 14 15 | 51 44 | - | 13 |
| WORK STATUS IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1989 -..-...................----..-- | 2230007 | 2051229 | 178778 | 154165 | 154165 | 22520 | 26614 |  |  |  |
| Usualy worked 35 or more hours per week | 1690192 | 1550808 | 139384 | 112970 | 112970 | 16204 | 19494 | 16423 | 1504 | 820 |
| 50 to 52 meets .-.-.-...---------- | 1 263857 | \| 155248 | 108609 | 84718 | 84718 | 12448 | 14765 | 12428 | 1120 | 570 |
| DISABILITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ovilen nomestitutionaliced pariess 16 m 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2442698 | 2246970 | 195728 | 168075 | 168075 | 24202 | 29884 |  |  | 1203 |
| With o mobility or selt core Emitotion | 75368 | 70571 | 4797 | 5084 | 5084 |  | 972 | 1096 | 45 | 228 |
| With o mobitiry fimitation. | 41004 | 38547 | 2537 | 2970 | 2970 | 432 | 643 | 533 | 35 | 58 |
| Wh In labor force .-.-. | 12066 | 11280 | 786 |  | 776 | 174 | 167 | 129 | 8 | 16 |
| With With o self-core fimitotion - | 52114 | 48986 | 3128 | 3509 | 3509 | 577 | 655 | 755 | 8 | 201 |
| With 0 work cisobity l .... | 158963 73 | 146794 | 12169 | 11110 | 11110 | 1643 | 2260 | 1701 | 124 | 138 |
| In lobor force -...- | 73438 | 67073 | 6365 | 4931 | 4931 | 767 | 950 | 680 | 43 |  |
| No wark deventity............ | 72894 | 68240 | 4654 | 5198 | 5198 | ${ }_{5}^{608}$ | 1164 | 868 | 81 | 70 |
| No work disobitit. | 2283735 | 2100176 | 183559 | 156965 | 156965 | 22559 | 27624 | 21594 | 2077 | 1065 |
| In labor force | 1917019 | 1758310 | 158709 | 132062 | 132062 | 19222 | 23393 | 18628 | 1816 | 859 |
| Ovilan monimsthutionolized persees 65 yeers and ove | 458927 | 436386 | 22541 | 36855 | 36855 | 5224 | 6246 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 119 | 101 |
| With o mobility limitotion | 67835 | 64822 | 3013 | 5279 | 5279 | 774 | 970 | 886 |  | 910 |
|  | 50864 | 48615 | 2249 | 4100 | 4100 | 562 | 846 | 738 | 86 |  |

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990
[Threshald and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see fext. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]


Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990
[Data bosed on somple and subpect to sompling vanabitiv, see text for defirmions of terms and meanings of symbols. see texi]


Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[Ooto bosed on sample ond subiect to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]


Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[Dano bosed on somple and subact to semping vanabily. see text for definmons of temm and meanings of symbols, see texi]


Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[Data bosed on sample and subiect to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see rext]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Donvers CDP, Essex Countr, MA |  |  |  |  | Gloucester citr, Essex Countr, MA |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tract 2111 | Tract 2112 | Troct 2113 | Troct 2114 | Iract 2115 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Troct } 2201 \\ (\mathrm{pr} .) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Trat 2211 | Tract 2212 | Tract 2213 | Troct 2214 |
| All housing units --------------------- | 1484 | 2608 | 2125 | 2902 | - | - | 1977 | 720 | 1836 | 1237 |
| YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39 101 | 60 | 38 | 46 206 | - | - | 89 | 5 68 | 18 40 | 17 |
| 1980 to 1984 - | 58 | 108 | 142 | 333 | - | - | 59 | 33 | 123 | 28 |
| 1970 to 1979. | 126 | 262 | 186 | 379 | - | - | 175 | 45 | 162 | 16 |
| 1960 ta 1969. | 233 | 286 | 592 | 557 | - | - | 179 | 15 | 158 | 47 |
| 1950 to 1959 | 312 | 387 | 620 | 596 | - | - | 215 | 160 | 120 | 48 |
| 1940 to 1949 | 97 | 162 | 153 | 188 | - | - | 141 | 47 | 92 | 93 |
|  | 518 | 1343 | 393 | 597 | - | - | 1110 | 347 | 1123 | 981 |
| BEDROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 144 | 46 503 | 58 | 277 | - | - | 188 | 53 | 56 301 | 16 247 |
| 2 bedrooms - | 547 | 806 | 206 | 756 | - | - | 471 | 154 | 301 504 | 247 476 |
| 3 bedrooms | 516 | 840 | 1237 | 1209 | - | - | 834 | 371 | 602 | 395 |
| 4 bedrooms | 223 | 334 | 480 | 571 | - | - | 346 | 113 | 239 | 92 |
| 5 or mare bedrooms -- | 48 | 79 | 144 | 89 | - | - | 138 | 29 | 134 | 11 |
| CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-occupied condominium housing units ---...-...- | 65 49 | 207 | - | 237 87 | - | - | - | 45 | 46 | - |
| Renter-octupied condominium housing units -.......- Vocont condominium housing units | 49 36 | 96 28 | - | 87 3 | - | - | - | 7 34 | 29 58 | - |
| SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Complete kitchen focilities --------................ | 1484 | 2 2 590 | 2125 2 | 2896 2875 | - | - | 1977 1861 | 713 | 1812 |  |
| Source of woter, public system or private compony --.------- Sewoge disposol, | 1473 1425 | 2597 2534 | 2102 2057 | 2875 2492 | - | - | 1861 257 | 687 534 | 1824 1311 | 1226 1 1 |
|  | , | 8 | - | - | - | - | 2 | S | 36 | 6 |
| Owner-cccupied housing units .-- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 6 |
| Renter-occupied housing units .-- | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Occupled housing units | 1409 | 2521 | 2086 | 2797 | - | - | 1672 | 552 | 1520 | 1148 |
| HOUSE HEATING FUEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Utility gos------- | 485 | 802 | 251 | 564 | - | - | 313 | 142 | 730 | 654 |
| 8ottled, tonk, or LP gos | 137 | ${ }^{8}$ | 68 | 42 | - | - | 37 | - | 26 | 20 |
| Electricity -----...... | 136 | 280 | 84 | 412 | - | - | 162 | 94 | 257 | 65 |
| Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. | 746 | 1383 | 1608 | 1747 | - | - | 1087 | 290 | 480 | 409 |
| All other fuels--.-.--- | 15 | 48 | 62 | 32 | - | - | 73 | 26 | 20 | - |
| No fuel used.-.- | - | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - |
| VEHICLES AVAILABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 23 | 251 | 92 | 90 | - | - | 117 | 24 | 100 | 242 |
| 1 | 524 | 939 | 412 | 905 | - | - | 571 | 187 | 647 | 552 |
|  | 603 | 997 | 1079 | 1285 | - | - | 773 | 261 | 586 | 302 |
| 3 or mare | 259 | 334 | 503 | 517 | - | - | 211 | 80 | 187 | 52 |
| Vehicles per household | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | - | - | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1989 Owner-occappied housing units --- | 946 78 | 1436 95 | 1917 82 | $\begin{array}{r}2264 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | - | 1290 51 | 471 | 945 60 |  |
| 1985 to 1988 ------------------- | 148 | 234 | 251 | 482 | - | - | 253 | 87 | 178 | 42 |
| 1980 to 1984. | 141 | 173 | 309 | 342 | - | - | 179 | 115 | 161 | 63 |
| 1970 t0 1979 | 133 | 303 | 492 | 438 | - | - | 327 | 59 | 284 | 70 |
| 1969 or earier -.-.--- | 446 | 631 | 783 | 838 | - | - | 480 | 192 | 262 | 288 |
| Remier-occupided housing units- | 463 | 1085 | 169 | 533 | - | - | 382 | 81 | 575 | 663 |
| 1989 to Morch 1990 ......--...-...- | 172 | 341 | 55 | 130 | - | - | 93 | 22 | 195 | 234 |
| 1985 t0 1988 ---- | 203 | 443 | 66 | 182 | - | - | 114 | 37 | 206 | 235 |
| 1980 to 1984. | 62 | 178 | - | 124 | - | - | 103 | 22 | 88 | 66 |
| 1970101979 | 15 | 100 | 26 | 66 | - | - | 29 | - | 32 | 97 |
| 1969 or eorlier .-.- | 11 | 23 | 22 | 31 | - | - | 43 | - | 58 | 31 |
| SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | 8 | - | 13 | - | - | 5 | 7 | - | 43 |
| Householder 65 veors ond over...-..- | 261 | 562 332 | $507$ | $708$ | - | - | 532 |  |  |  |
|  | 238 | 332 | 471 | 567 - | - | - | 401 | 129 | 253 | 215 6 |
| Locking complete plumbing facilities | - | 8 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No vehicle ovoiloble .-------- | 18 | 153 | 61 | 76 | - | - | 111 | 18 | 43 | 113 |
| Complete plumbing focilities .-. | 1409 | 2513 | 2086 | 2797 | - | - | 1672 | 552 |  |  |
| 1.00 or less persons per room | 1389 | 2498 | 2081 | 2781 | - | - | 1664 | 546 | 1513 | 1124 |
| 1.01 or more persons per room ......--------- | 20 | 15 | 5 | 16 | - | - | 8 | 6 | - | 18 |
|  | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 6 |
| 1.00 or less persons per room ... | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 6 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Meen housetold income in 1989: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-octupied housing unirs (dollors) .-.---...-. | 56550 | 50024 | 62658 | 57484 | - | - | 48798 | 45497 | 60531 | 39622 |
| Renter-cccupied housing units (dollors) --.------ | 37298 | 28950 | 32363 | 32163 | - | - | 34260 | 39524 | 28495 | 26330 |
| Household income in 1989 below poverty level .-....-- | 47 | 99 | 56 | 157 | - | - | 115 | 16 | 125 |  |
|  | 12 | 15 | 43 | 105 | - | - | 71 | 16 | 43 | 116 |
|  | 35 | 84 | 13 | 52 | - | - | 44 | - | 82 | 116 |

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[Ooto bosed on sample and subpect to sompling variabiity. see text for defintions of terms and meonngs of symbols. see text)

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Areo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | tract 2159 | Irat 212 | $\frac{100 x+2217}{1 \times 1}$ | $\frac{\operatorname{lnox+218}}{70}$ | $\frac{10 \times 6 \times 2219}{2056}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { trot } 2023 \\ \hline 1299 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{10 \times 0} 2215$ |  | 762 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| seprooms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 341 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 278 \\ & \text { sis } \\ & \text { sid } \\ & 101 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \substack{324 \\ 3 \\ \text { 3s8 } \\ 50 \\ 51} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4010 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 3,252 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | - |
| CONDOMEMUM HOUSIMG UNTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-accuped condominum housing units Vocont condominium housing units Vocont condomnum housing units. | ${ }^{18}$ | 三 | ( ${ }^{30} 18$ | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ | - |  |  | $\frac{31}{4}$ | $\xrightarrow{18}$ |  | I |
| Saltito stuvivel Charctrestics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1562 \\ 1604 \\ 1604 \\ 33 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 1 \end{array}$ | E |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1326 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1341 \\ 1334 \\ = \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{792 \\ 300 \\ 300} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 731 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4203 \\ & 4202503 \\ & \hline 2005 \end{aligned}$ | 17 <br> 17 <br> 17 |  |
| andur mines mit ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1798 | 394 |  |  |
| Houss Hetrme fue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{1}$ |  |
|  |  | - | $\begin{aligned} & 283 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 200 \\ & \hline 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 544 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 105 \\ 005 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| vernaers avausis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 -................. | $\begin{gathered} 8.65 \\ \substack{650 \\ \hline 550 \\ 555} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | : | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \\ & \text { ni3 } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & \substack{2030 \\ 1310 \\ 190} \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 580 \\ \substack{560 \\ \text { sid } \\ 202} \\ 20 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 120 \\ \substack{120 \\ \text { anc } \\ 1.85} \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ |  | 3.1 |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TUR HOUSEHOLEE MOVED MTO UNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 198970 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suktri cuructrestics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| monoe in un |  | - |  |  | 22 | ${ }^{28}$ | - | (178 | ${ }^{24}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{122}$ | ${ }_{\text {cta }}^{546}$ |  |  | ${ }_{685}^{883}$ |  |  |
| Nomme |  |  |  |  | \% | ${ }^{123}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | ${ }^{25}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{731}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 4.45$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 008$ | 1797909 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{3} 888$ | 17 |  |
| Latel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38353 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[ 0 ato bosed on somple ond subiect to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]


Toble 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.


| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Sokm ory, Essex Connr. MM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tract 2021 (6) | Traxt 2031 (0.1) | Traxt 2032 (0.1) | Troat 2001 (0.1) | Troct 2002 | Troct 2043 | Hroct $2004(01)$ | Troct 2045 | Troct 2006 (91) |
|  | - | - | - | 3 sta | 2 44 | 1 sı | 1702 | 1504 | 2197 |
| teur structure suit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1989 nomert 1980 ------ | - | - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
|  | = | = | = | 40 |  |  |  |  | 29 |
| 1970101979 1900 -------------------------------------------- | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & 509 \\ & 508 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ | 166 | $13$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | - | - | $\bar{\square}$ | ${ }_{383}^{23}$ | 123 | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 18 \\ & \hline 28 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{135}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,8 \\ 215 \\ 1215 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | - | - | - | 1527 | 912 | 1156 | ${ }_{536}$ | 1132 |  |
| seprooms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | = |  |  |  |  | 133 |  |  |  |
| , | = | - | = | $1{ }_{1}^{523}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 679 \\ & 778 \\ & \hline 78 \end{aligned}$ | 433 497 495 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a08 } \\ & 689 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 417 \\ & 515 \\ & 515 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| (ex | = | - | - | 1128 | $\begin{aligned} & 514 \\ & 118 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{375}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.80 \\ & 120 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 335 \\ & 105 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{733}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{68}$ |  |  |  |
| CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNTTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| awne-occupied condominum housing unts Renter-ocouped condornium housing units Vocont condominm housing unts | Z | Z | Z | $\begin{gathered} 387 \\ 54 \\ 48 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 26 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | 68 <br> 84 <br> 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 99 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 95 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | 41 14 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | = | 3544 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 597 | 2305 |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | = | 3527 3417 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 4441$ | 1 1811 | 1771 | ¢ 498 | 2191 2188 |
| lodems omperer pemmeng toxine |  | - |  |  | 34 |  |  |  |  |
| Remereccumed hoving uns -------------------------- | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | ${ }_{3}{ }^{-}$ | 5 | 17 |
|  | - | - | - | 3320 | 2216 | 1286 | 1627 | 1283 | 2099 |
| house heanng fua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UnTry pos..........- | - | - | - | 1089 | 705 |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | ${ }_{526}^{56}$ | ${ }_{223}^{629}$ | 181 | ${ }_{98}^{47}$ | 30 168 | $\begin{array}{r}22 \\ 104 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Fuel al. wrome - -k--------------------------------------- |  | - | - |  | 1219 | 508 | 760 14 | ¢12 |  |
|  | = | - | - | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | - | ${ }^{24}$ |  |  |  |
| vehtas avaluste |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nore -.-.--- | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{2}-$---------------------- | Z | $\bar{\square}$ | Z |  |  | 519 210 59 | 820 <br> 880 <br> 123 | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{536}$ | 961 <br> 688 <br> 88 |
|  |  | - | - |  | 1.2 | $\stackrel{.}{9}$ | 11.3 1.1 | 1.2 <br> 8 |  |
| TEAR HOUSHOLDER MOVED ITTO UNTT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | 1814 | 670 | 248 |  |  |  |
|  | - | - |  | 131 <br> 552 | ${ }_{218}^{46}$ | 20 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 226 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{91}^{35}$ |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{1980} 19001908080$ | - | - | - | 73 <br> 283 <br> 185 | ${ }_{4}^{49}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ 108 \\ 108 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{7}^{69}$ | ${ }^{266}$ |
|  | - | - | - | - 7175 | ${ }_{285}^{285}$ | ${ }_{72}$ | 317 | 230 | ¢959 |
| 1999 10 Moers 1890 ------------------ | - | - | - | 1506 | (S46 <br> 540 <br> 18 | - $\begin{array}{r}038 \\ \hline 39\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 851 \\ & 275 \\ & 275 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{338}{788}$ | 907 788 |
|  | - | - | - | ${ }_{255}^{597}$ | ${ }_{240}^{478}$ | 311 <br> 228 | $\begin{aligned} & 272 \\ & 158 \\ & 158 \end{aligned}$ | 288 116 | 349 167 |
|  | - | - | - | $\underset{58}{190}$ | - 808 | 93 47 | 59 89 | 39 13 |  |
| Safteo वxructerstis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| no remoree in un | - | - |  | 33 | 62 | 134 | 29 | ${ }^{48}$ | 42 |
| Househoider 65 vears and over. Owner-acapied housing units .-. No releghone in unt *o veticie ovalab | - | - |  | 955 | 573 | 286 | 335 | 249 | 555 |
|  | - |  |  | 598 | ${ }^{233}$ | 64 | ${ }^{222}$ | 117 | 369 |
|  | - | = |  | 188 | 239 | 18 | 127 | ${ }^{6}$ | $\overline{9}$ |
|  | - | - |  | 3320 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - |  | - | 3300 | ${ }_{2}^{2136}$ | (151 |  |  |  |
|  | - | - |  |  | 15 |  | ${ }_{33}^{18}$ |  |  |
| comolete pumbing focitries <br> 1.00 ar less persons per room <br> 1.01 or more persons per room | = | - | - | - | 15 | - | ${ }^{33}$ | 5 | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - |  | ${ }_{29}^{49} 2198$ | 56894 26 731 | ${ }_{23}^{38} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{2 7 8}$ | ${ }_{\substack{50 \\ 50 \\ 30 \\ 315 \\ \text { 315 }}}$ | 55 <br> 27 <br> 27 <br> 694 <br> 18 | ${ }_{3}^{44} 194$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{374}$ | 318 | ${ }^{336}$ | ${ }^{35}$ | 106 | 184 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{267}$ | 306 | ${ }_{323}^{33}$ | 30 105 | $10{ }^{\circ}$ | 115 |

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[ 0 oto bosed on somple ond subject to sompling variobility, see fext. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbals, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Solem city, Essex County, MA - Con. |  |  | Swampscon COP, Essex Countr, MA |  |  | Remoinder of Essex County, MA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tract 2047.01 | Troct 2047.02 | Troct 2172 (pt.) | Tract 2021 (pt.) | Iroct 2022 | Troct 2031 (pt.) | Iroct 2121 | Tract 2141 | Tract 2151 |
| All housing units------------------- | 1857 | 2325 | - | 3370 | 2282 | - | 1907 | 1967 | 2635 |
| YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1989 to March 1990 | 7 | 10 | - | 23 | - | - | 22 | 17 | 50 |
| 1985 to 1988 | 429 | 158 | - | 303 | 59 | - | 323 | 82 | 158 |
|  | 90 | - | - | 65 | 64 | - | 191 | 85 | 156 |
| 1960 to 1969 --.---------- | 282 | 560 | - | 641 230 | 80 126 | - | 294 331 | 400 | 301 |
| 1950 to 1959 .-. -- | 166 | 179 | - | 243 | 418 | - | 249 | 528 404 | 331 616 |
| 1940 to 1949 | 26 | 49 | - | 243 | 219 | - | 107 | 104 | 202 |
|  | 362 | 931 | - | 1622 | 1316 | - | 390 | 347 | 821 |
| 8EDROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noo bedroom .- | 15 | 109 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 |
| 1 bedroom .-. | 316 <br> 844 | 372 749 | - | 396 1297 | 58 396 | - | 197 505 | 138 190 | 218 432 |
| 3 bedrooms.. | 557 | 745 | - | 1111 | 987 | - | 918 | 683 | + 432 |
| 4 bedrooms | 96 | 292 | - | 397 | 592 | - | 243 | 880 | 185 |
| 5 or more bedrooms ---- | 29 | 58 | - | 169 | 249 | - | 44 | 153 | 128 |
| CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-occupied condominium housing units -------- | 265 | 2 | - | 314 | 62 | - | 243 | - | - |
| Renter-occupied condominium housing units .-.-..... | 75 | 22 | - | 103 | 12 | - | 28 | - | - |
| Vocont condominium housing units -----.------ | 11 | - | - | 18 | 12 | - | 48 | - | - |
| SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Complete kitchen focilities --........--...........- Source of woter, public system or privote compony -- | 1850 1857 | $\begin{array}{ll}2315 \\ 2 & 325\end{array}$ | - | 3353 3363 3 | 2270 2282 | - | $\begin{array}{r}1894 \\ 1248 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1967 1559 |  |
| Sewoge disposol, public sewer .-.-.---....-.-.-- | 1844 | 2325 | - | 3365 | ${ }^{2} 282$ | - | 1248 | 1559 107 | 2464 |
| locking complete plumbing focilities.. | 7 | 16 | - | 18 | - | - | 8 | 12 | 6 |
| Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units .- | 7 | $1 \overline{6}$ | - | 10 8 | - | - | 8 | 12 | - |
| Occupled housing units ......-...-..--- | 1762 | 2213 | - | 3128 | 2148 | - | 1822 | 1910 | 2437 |
| house heating fuel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Utility gos. 8ottled tonk or LP gos | 679 13 | 733 37 | - | 1232 26 | 817 8 | - | 181 78 | 374 14 | 349 |
| Electricity --...-...-- | 233 | 179 | - | 308 | 142 | - | 78 365 | 14 128 | 16 174 |
| Fuel oil, kerosene, elc. | 824 | 1241 | - | 1552 | 1174 | - | 1108 | 1361 | 1830 |
| All other fuels....... | 13 | 23 | - | 10 | 7 | - | 87 | 33 | 68 |
| VEHICLES AVAILABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None .-..-----. | 353 | 296 | - | 282 | 82 | - | 50 | 84 | 100 |
| 2 -- | 700 532 | 786 | - | 1266 1278 | 604 1119 | - | 436 | 307 | 625 |
| 3 or more | 177 | 364 | - | 302 | 343 | - | 910 | 1063 | 1186 |
|  | 1.3 | 1.6 | - | 1.5 | 1.9 | - | 2.1 | 2.1 | 526 2.0 |
| YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 $\qquad$ | 883 88 | 1197 36 | - | $\begin{array}{r}2100 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1825 57 | - | 1491 88 | 1624 71 | 1965 98 |
| 1985 to 1988 ..... | 335 | 180 | - | 419 | 446 | - | 469 | 368 | 388 |
| 1980 to 1984 .... | 45 | 78 | - | 358 | 218 | - | 209 | 244 | 367 |
| 1970 to 1979 | 116 | 374 | - | 498 | 409 | - | 385 | 583 | 488 |
| 1969 or eorlier .-.-.--------------- | 299 | 529 | - | 691 | 695 | - | 340 | 358 | 629 |
| 1989 Renter-occupied housing units -- | 879 | 1016 | - | 1028 | 323 | - | 331 | 286 | 472 |
| 1989 to Morch 1990 | 185 | 208 | - | 340 | 101 | - | 78 | 70 | 153 |
| 1985 to 1988 -... | 329 | 421 | - | 392 | 117 | - | 172 | 90 | 203 |
| 1980101984 -- | 106 | 213 | - | 133 | 45 | - | 36 | 87 | 45 |
| 1970 to 1979 -..- | 219 40 | 130 44 | - | 118 | 20 | - | 19 | 17 | 35 |
| 1969 or eorlier .... | 40 | 44 | - | 45 | 40 | - | 26 | 22 | 36 |
| SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No telephone in unit ----------------------------- | 17 | 62 | - | 16 | - | - | - | 18 | - |
| Householder 65 yeors ond over -- | 571 | 549 | - | 957 | 664 | - |  | 363 | 441 |
| Owner-occupied housing units -.---............. locking | 228 | 290 | - | 661 | 616 | - | 187 | 240 | 372 |
| locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit $\qquad$ | 7 | $24^{-}$ | - | 8 16 | - | - | - | - | - |
| No vehicle ovoiloble .-...-.... | 214 | 173 | - | 217 | 75 | - | 22 | 66 | 83 |
| Complete plumbing focilities -.--- | 1755 | 2197 | - | 3110 | 2148 | - | 1814 |  |  |
| 1.00 or less persons per room -..------------ | 1724 | 2163 | - | 3110 | 2141 | - | 1803 | 1898 | 2409 |
| 1.01 or more persons per room -...-------..- | 31 | 34 | - | - | 7 | - | 11 | - | 28 |
| Locking complete plumbing focilities-------------- | 7 | 16 | - | 18 | - | - | 8 | 12 | - |
| 1.00 or less persons per room .-................. | 7 | 16 | - | 18 | - | - | 8 | 12 | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Meen household income in 1989: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) --.-.-..- | 50084 | 49593 | - | 53047 | 92111 | - | 60642 |  |  |
| Renter-oxcupied housing units (dollors) --.-------- | 23126 | 28577 | - | 38279 | 46665 | - | 35439 | 28823 | 33594 |
| Household income in 1989 below poverty level .------ | 185 | 214 | - | 161 | 97 | - | 110 | 54 | 160 |
| Owner-occupied housing units .-...---.---.-. -- | 147 | 54 | - | 73 | 90 | - | 44 | 34 | 82 |
|  | 147 | 160 | - | 88 | 7 | - | 66 | 20 | 78 |

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[Dato bosed an sample and subect to sampling vanobity. see text for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]
Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area

| Remarnder of Essex Countr. MA-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iroct 2161 | Iroct 2176 (pi) | Troct 2181 | Tract 2201 | (pt.) | Tract 2221 | Troct 2231 | Thoct 2232 | Troct 2233 | F1011 2701 |
| 1207 | - | 2315 |  | -190 | 1497 | 1840 | 1638 | 1684 | 1573 |
| - | - | 42 |  | 95 | 32 | 23 | 57 | 6 | - |
| 79 | - | 41 |  | 197 | 78 | 80 | 50 | 199 | 162 |
| 51 | - | 78 |  | 189 | 47 | 77 | 18 | 223 | 159 |
| 180 | - | 294 |  | 577 | 183 | 287 | 224 | 330 | 423 |
| 249 | - | 366 |  | 354 | 195 | 151 | 59 | 419 | 112 |
| 230 | - | 296 |  | 472 | 317 | 400 | 105 | 244 | 226 |
| 84 | - | 124 |  | 279 | 33 | 246 | 102 | 61 | 45 |
| 334 | - | 1074 |  | 2027 | 812 | 576 | 1023 | 202 | 446 |

## BEDROOMS

No betroom
1
2 bedroom
3 bedroons
4 bedroons
4 beroms
4 bedrooms -......

CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNTTS
Omer-octugied condominam housing units Renter-occuped condominum hovsing units Yocont condomerium housing units

## SEIFTED STRUCUURAL CHARACERISTICS

| Complete ivtcten focitires. | 1207 | - | 2308 | 4155 | 1470 | 1840 | 1620 | 1684 | 1573 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Source of woter, putic system or privote compony .-.-.- | 1167 | - | 2276 | 4066 | 1148 | 1775 | 1615 | 1519 | 1438 |
| Sewage disposal, pubic sewer | 98 | - | 1573 | 3126 | 270 | 550 | 1532 | 751 | 322 |
| locking complete poumbing focities. | - | - | - | 32 | 31 | 4 | - | 7 | - |
| Owner-cecuard housing units .---.-----.-.-------- | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | 7 | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Occopidd looving untrs --------------------- | 1168 | - | 2110 | 3368 | 1270 | 1559 | 1525 | 1599 | 1507 |
| house meating fuel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| unity gos. | 208 | - | 798 | 17 | 243 | 243 | 497 | 300 | 610 |
| Botred, tonk. or-1p gas | 14 | - | 43 | 106 | 60 | 78 | 17 | 6 | 26 |
| Electrioin | 120 | - | 90 | 1121 | 307 | 251 | 211 | 230 | 142 |
| fuel ol, keroseme. etr | 816 | - | 1148 | 2002 | 569 | 934 | 800 | 997 | 641 |
| All other huets. | 10 | - | 31 | 105 | 91 | 53 | - | 66 | 88 |
|  | - | - | - | 17 | - | - | - | - | - |
| VEhicles avallable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None ------------------------------------------- | 74 238 | - | 110 653 | 366 1579 | 50 422 | 91 449 | 227 616 | 35 399 | 38 326 |
|  | 532 | - | 1020 | 1154 | 573 | 710 | 531 | 809 | 326 863 |
| 3 or more | 324 | - | 327 | 269 | 225 | 309 | 151 | 356 | 880 |
| Vetices per household | 2.0 | - | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNTT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1989 to March 1990 <br> Owner-ccapied hevsing utits | 966 45 | - | $\begin{array}{r}1397 \\ \\ \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 1984 93 | 835 26 | 1085 82 | 814 49 | 1314 49 | $\begin{array}{r}1129 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ |
| 1985 to 1988 -.... | 206 | - | 252 | 378 | 124 | 185 | 126 | 401 | 333 |
| 1980 to 1984 - | 135 | - | 222 | 261 | 122 | 147 | 167 | 211 | 214 |
| 1970 to 1979 | 221 | - | 381 | 493 | 258 | 352 | 132 | 338 | 315 |
| 1909 or eorter. | 359 | - | 449 | 759 | 305 | 319 | 340 | 315 | 248 |
| Reater-cocopied howsing urits | 202 | - | 713 | 1384 | 435 | 474 | 711 | 285 | 378 |
| 1989 to March 1990 ............ | 25 | - | 233 | 426 | 149 | 228 | 201 | 124 | 147 |
| 1985 to 1988 | 104 | - | 315 | 580 | 181 | 90 | 263 | 78 | 146 |
| 1980 ro 1984 | 38 | - | 100 | 136 | 47 | 97 | 158 | 13 | 65 |
| 1970 to 1979 | 31 | - | 37 | 175 | 52 | 34 | 52 | 40 | 13 |
| 1969 or earier. | 4 | - | 28 | 67 | 6 | 25 | 37 | 30 | 7 |
| SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No telephone in unir ... | 5 | - | - | 16 | 17 | 14 | 26 | 12 | - |
| Househalder 65 vears ond over-. | 335 | - | 490 | 1245 | 239 | 398 | 455 | 271 | 217 |
| Owner-ccuped housing units .-.....-.-.-...---...-- | 252 | - | 280 | 843 | 163 | 282 | 296 | 222 | 147 |
| Loding complefe plumbing focities. | 5 | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| No retephone in unit -.....-- | 5 | - | - | 7 | $\overline{-}$ | $\overline{5}$ | 11 | 12 | - |
| No velide avoloble. | 53 | - | 96 | 302 | 38 | 65 | 127 | 28 | 33 |
|  | 1168 | - | 2110 |  | 1206 | 1555 | 1525 | 1592 | 1507 |
| 1.00 or less persons per room. | 1168 | - | 2110 | 3349 | 1245 | 1546 | 1515 | 1585 | 1497 |
| 1.01 or more peersons per room- | - | - | - | 19 | 21 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
|  | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | 7 | - |
| 1.00 or less persors per room -- | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | 7 | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Omme-ccupied housing units (dolors) -------------- | 80851 | - | 93082 | 50867 | 59224 | 62775 | 43820 | 63605 | 58812 |
| Renter-ccupied housing umis (dolorsl .-.--.-.-....-- | 29124 | - | 39071 | 32349 | 31054 | 32459 | 27338 | 41581 | 37000 |
| Household income in 1989 below povety leved...-....... | 58 | - | 100 | 258 | 36 | 108 | 115 | 64 | 25 |
| Owner-ccupled housing units ............. | 40 | - | 31 | 86 | 24 | 40 | 25 | 25 | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ |
|  | 18 | - | 69 | 172 | 12 | 66 | 90 | 39 | 25 |

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990
looto bosed on sample ond subiect to sompling varibility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see lext ]

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[Doro bosed an somple and subpect to sempling venobity. see text for defintions of torms ond meonings of symbols, see toxit]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Areo | Essex Countr (pt), ma-Con. |  | Toots for spht trocts/8NA's in Essex Countr. MA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Solem ary | Swampscon CDP | Iract 2021 | Tract 2031 | Tract 2032 | Froct 2041 | Tract 2044 | Froct 2046 | Tract 2172 |
|  | 4671 | 3131 | 1474 | 1957 | 1251 | 1236 | 407 | 777 | 1978 |
| SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12 | - | 8 | - | - | - |  | 1330 |
| \$300 to 3399 | 161 | 6 | - | 6 |  | 17 | 12 | 36 | 69 |
| \$400 to \%59 | 246 | 95 | 61 | 22 | 55 | 36 | 17 | 42 | 151 |
| \$500 to \$599. | 227 | 116 | 95 | 52 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 35 | 80 |
| \$600 to $\$ 799$. | 317 | 219 | 105 | 145 | 90 | 81 | 18 | 58 | 188 |
| \$000 10 5999. | 434 | 235 | 112 | 164 | 123 | 91 | 25 | 63 | 195 |
| \$1.000 to $\$ 1.499$ | 945 | 645 | 398 | 376 | 136 | 326 | 104 | 156 | 431 |
| \$1 500 to \$1 999 | 472 | 421 | 206 | 219 | 131 | 175 | 40 | 26 | 191 |
| \$2000 or more .- | 119 | 312 | 53 | +344 | 278 | 24 | 14 |  | 17 |
|  | 1 1 1 750 | 1 1 1 072 | 1216 44 | 1371 621 | 1467 416 | 1200 | $\begin{array}{r}1115 \\ 158 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 860 | 957 |
|  | 1750 | 1070 | 44 | 621 | 416 21 | 465 | 158 | 361 | 648 |
| \$100 10 $\$ 199$. | 78 | 20 | 20 | 14 | - | - | - | 34 | 19 |
| \$200 $10 \$ 299$. | 883 | 210 | 119 | 45 | 62 | 232 | 66 | 132 | 252 |
| \$300 10 S309 - | 619 | 310 | 147 | 276 | 96 | 166 | 78 | 177 | 283 |
| 400105199 | 106 | 247 283 | 118 | 193 93 | 94 | 41 | 4 | 18 | 80 |
| 3500 or mory | ${ }_{292}^{64}$ | 283 399 | 365 | 93 392 | 143 422 | 26 300 | 10 317 | 306 | 14 314 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1939 BY SELETTED MONTHIY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 800 125 | 395 | 189 | 166 | 132 | 232 24 | 61 | 176 | 252 |
| 20 to 24 percent .- | 84 | 45 | 8 | 31 | 25 | 26 | 7 | 9 | 47 |
|  | 143 | 46 | 16 | 23 | - | 55 | 13 | 30 | 26 |
|  | 79 | 22 | 22 | 7 | 6 | 43 | 12 | 8 | 26 |
| 35 percent or more | 372 | 209 | 109 | 97 | 70 | 68 | 29 | 110 | 105 |
| Nor computed. . | 537 | ${ }^{64}$ | 25 | $40 \overline{7}$ | $5{ }^{31}$ | 16 | - | 12 | 25 |
| Medion --.-.... | 33.1 | $50.0+$ | 48.4 | 40.7 | $50.0+$ | 30.3 | 34.4 | 45.4 | 33.4 |
| \$20.000 10 $\mathbf{5 3 4 , 9 9 9}$ Less thon 20 percent | 855 488 | 481 229 | 271 137 |  | 120 47 | 219 117 | 97 | 159 | 322 |
| less thon 20 percent | 488 98 | 229 68 | +50 | 74 39 | 47 | 117 24 | 70 | 109 10 | 222 36 |
| 25 to 29 percent | 38 | 71 | 33 | 7 | 8 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 30 to 34 percent. | 44 | 24 | - | 24 | 5 | 9 | - | 8 |  |
| 35 percent or more | 195 | 89 | 51 | 58 | 31 | 50 | 22 | 32 | 48 |
|  | 18. | - | 198 | 235 | - | - | 150 | - |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}18.6 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 20.8 | 19.8 | 23.5 | 22.2 | 19.4 | 15.9 | 17.1 | 16.5 |
|  | 950 | 427 | 244 | 228 | 239 | 205 | 86 | 170 | 373 |
| Less than 20 perceent | 464 | 235 | 122 | 98 | 150 | 80 | 30 | 124 | 140 |
| 20 to 24 percent. | 57 | 32 | 18 | 37 | 44 | 27 | - | 9 | 39 |
| 25 to 29 percent. | 126 | 59 | 45 | 29 | 10 | 33 | 6 | 13 | 43 |
|  | 116 187 | 25 | 25 34 | 37 27 | 35 | 16 49 | 31 | - | 120 |
|  | 187 | 76 | 34 | 27 | 35 | 49 | 19 | ${ }^{24}$ | 123 |
| Medion--.---.-- | 21.0 | 18.8 | 20.0 | 22.2 | 17.9 | 24.2 | 31.1 | 10.0 | 25.4 |
| \$50.000 or more .-.. | 2006 | 1828 | 770 | 1361 | 760 | 580 | 163 | 272 | 1031 |
|  | 1234 | 1041 | 415 | 891 | 489 | 281 | 93 | 200 | 726 |
| 20 to 24 percent - | 281 250 | 347 165 | 180 70 | 140 134 | 49 56 | 120 | $3{ }^{6}$ | 41 | 112 |
|  | 250 136 | 165 85 | 70 24 | 134 75 | 56 69 | 86 47 | 31 16 | 22 | 112 67 |
| 35 percent or more | 105 | 190 | 81 | 121 | 97 | 46 | 17 | - | 60 |
| Not computed.-- | - |  | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |
|  | 16.2 | 17.8 | 18.9 | 14.5 | 16.6 | 20.4 | 17.5 | 12.9 | 15.0 |
| Speotiod reutor-ccupiod housing units -..------ | 8503 | 1351 | 1028 | 255 | 433 | 1490 | 845 | 907 | 833 |
| GROSS RENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon $\$ 100$ | 93 | 18 | 18 | - | 6 | 10 | 16 | 11 |  |
| \$100 10 \$199. | 738 | 78 | 62 | 24 | 37 | 125 | 52 | 19 | 131 |
| \$200 to 5299 | 444 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 37 | 65 | 78 | 68 |
| \$300 10 \$399. | 601 | 59 | 45 | 23 | 9 | 141 | 27 | 57 | 81 |
| \$400 10 \$ 599 | 1028 | 72 | 72 | 21 | 32 | 191 | 76 | 110 | 52 |
| \$500 to 5599 | 1150 | 43 | 26 | 9 | 42 | 197 | 125 | 89 | 40 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2133}$ | 194 | 155 | 16 | 54 | 354 | 270 | 241 | 157 |
| \$750 to 5999 | 1839 | 525 | 384 | 40 | 112 | 353 | 142 | 222 | 269 |
| \$1.000 ar more. | 342 135 | 290 | 218 | 96 | 96 | 74 | 59 | 49 | 25 |
| No cosh rent. | 135 | 60 | 36 | 13 | 31 | 8 | 13 | 31 | 10 |
| Median (dollors). | 608 | 831 | 819 | 844 | 766 | 617 | 627 | 658 | 659 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2089 | 185 | 149 | 24 | 55 | 357 | 154 | 166 | 282 |
| Less thon 20 percent | 102 248 | 18 34 | 18 34 | 17 | 6 | 18 6 | 17 16 | 16 |  |
|  | 248 198 | 34 <br> 12 | 34 12 | 17 | 6 | 6 43 | 16 14 | 16 | 57 65 |
| 30 to 34 percent. | 98 | 16 | , | 7 | - | 10 | 19 | 1 | 32 |
| 35 percent or more | 1147 | 60 | 53 | - | 32 | 221 | 85 | 125 | 103 |
|  | 296 | 45 | 32 | $\overline{5}$ | 5 | 59 | 3 | 11 | 25 |
|  | 50.04 | 31.9 183 | 27.7 | 23.5 | $50.0+$ | 50.04 | 437 | 50 O+ | 31.0 |
|  | 1428 114 | 183 9 | 139 | 27 | 82 19 | 198 | 135 | 89 15 | 133 |
|  | 114 65 | $29^{9}$ | 25 | $\overline{7}$ | 19 | 4 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 15 | 11 |
| 25 to 29 percent. | 144 | - | - | - | 17 | 48 | 6 | - | 11 |
| 301034 percent. | 172 | 14 | - | - | - | 34 | 24 | 21 | 30 |
|  | 921 | 135 | 105 | 20 | 38 | 108 | 90 | 53 | 81 |
| Not computed -..-- | 12 | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | 7 |  |
|  | 42.3 | 47.6 | 50.04 | $50.0+$ | 35.4 | 36.9 | 433 | 437 | 408 |
| \$20,000 to \$34.999 - | 2198 | 262 | 223 | 123 | 79 | 404 | 256 | 256 | 106 |
|  | 312 | 26 | 26 | 17 | 9 | 79 | 9 | 77 |  |
| 20 to 24 percent. | 412 | - | - | 30 | 6 | 97 | 28 | 49 | 18 |
|  | 527 | 18 82 82 | 18 54 | $\overline{7}$ | 4 | 91 68 | 78 | 33 | 30 |
|  | 475 | r 82 | - 108 | 7 56 | 88 38 | 68 69 | 760 | 34 52 | 38 20 |
|  | 33 | 30 | 19 | 13 | 14 | - | 10 | 11 |  |
|  | 28.4 | 34.4 | 37.2 | 35.2 | 36.3 | 26.4 | 307 | 246 | 30.7 |
|  | 2788 | 721 | 517 | 81 | 217 | 531 | 300 | 396 | 312 |
| Less than 20 percent | 1567 | 365 | 250 136 | 34 | 59 | 310 110 | 183 | 207 | 187 |
|  | 726 | 201 | 136 | 24 | 52 | 110 | 62 | 118 |  |
|  | 289 110 | 54 50 | 54 26 | 11 | 42 | 65 38 | 38 6 | 51 |  |
| 35 percent or more --.----- | 40 | 45 | 45 | - | 8 | - | 11 | - |  |
| Not comouted.-.- |  |  |  | 21.4 | 20.7 | $\begin{array}{r}18.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 181 | 192 |  |

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[Ooto based on somple ond subiect to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Totols for split tracts/8NA's in Essex County, MA-Con. |  | Beverty ciry, Essex County, MA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Iract 2176 | Tract 2201 | Proct 2044 (pt.) | Troct 2171 | Troct 2172 (pt.) | Troct 2173 | Troct 2174 | Troct 2175 | Troct 2176 (pt.) |
| Spadified ownor-accupled housing unts .-.-.--- | 1524 | 1638 | - | 1485 | 1978 | 544 | 299 | 1339 | 1524 |
| SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 |  | - | 103 | ${ }_{8}$ | 404 | 240 | 834 | 1112 |
| \$300 10 \$399 | - | 7 | - | 8 | 69 | 46 | 8 | 55 |  |
| \$400 10 \$499 | 75 | 34 | - | 113 | 151 | 71 | 23 | 57 | 75 |
| \$500 to \$599 | 37 | 107 | - | 99 | 80 | 20 | 12 | 108 | 37 |
| \$600 10 \$799 | 124 | 73 | - | 132 | 188 | 59 | 41 | 84 | 124 |
|  | 161 | 144 | - | 127 | 195 | 56 | 19 | 76 | 161 |
|  | 239 | 232 | - | 278 | 431 | 106 | 94 | 228 | 239 |
|  | 183 | 71 | - | 120 | 191 | 40 | 8 | 160 | 183 |
|  | - 281 | 130 1074 | - | 150 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 68 | 281 |
|  | 1348 | 1074 | - | 1048 | 957 | 860 | 838 | 1084 | 1348 |
| Less than Nl 100 mertgoged | 412 | 840 | - | 452 | 648 | 140 | 59 | 505 | 412 |
| \$100 to \$199. | - | 66 | - | 8 | 19 | - |  |  |  |
|  | 64 | 332 | - | 202 | 252 | 69 | 46 | 114 | 64 |
| \$300 to \$399 | 185 | 255 | - | 171 | 283 | 50 | 4 | 254 | 185 |
|  | 60 | 109 | - | 59 | 80 | 13 | - | 105 | 60 |
| \$500 or more | 103 | 78 | - | 12 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 32 | 103 |
| Medion (dollors) | 367 | 307 | - | 308 | 314 | 301 | 282 | 351 | 367 |
| MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97 | 295 | - | 214 | 252 | 65 | 49 | 174 | 97 |
| Less thon 20 percent --------------------------------- | ${ }^{6}$ | 23 | - | 15 | 23 | $\overline{7}$ | - | 8 | 6 |
|  | 18 7 | 26 39 | - | 41 16 | 47 26 | 7 | 20 | 48 | 18 |
|  | 7 | 39 16 | - | 16 23 | 26 26 | 9 | 8 | 43 22 | 7 |
|  | 66 | 159 | - | 109 | 105 | 29 | 7 | 32 | 66 |
|  |  | 32 | - | 10 | 25 | 13 | 14 | 21 |  |
|  | $50.0+$ | 38.4 | - | 36.7 | 33.4 | $50.0+$ | 24.4 | 27.4 | $50.0+$ |
|  | 198 | 362 | - | 225 | 322 | 76 | 74 | 239 | 198 |
|  | 108 7 | 266 27 | - | 106 35 | 222 36 | 23 22 | 18 | 159 32 | 108 7 |
| 25 to 29 percent. | 18 | 20 | - | 20 | 9 | 7 | - | 828 | 18 |
| 30 to 34 percent | 13 | - | - | 6 | 7 | - | 7 | 7 | 13 |
| 35 percent or more | 52 | 49 | - | 58 | 48 | 24 | 38 | 33 | 52 |
|  |  | 16 | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |
| \$35.000 10 $\$ 49.999$ | 19.0 | 16.8 271 | - | 20.9 | 16.5 373 | 23.4 135 | 35.6 | 17.8 | 19.0 |
|  | 108 | 178 | - | 145 | 140 | 93 | 29 | 142 | 108 |
| 20 to 24 percent. | 7 | 40 | - | 25 | 39 | 23 | 13 | 30 | 7 |
| 25 to 29 percent. | 12 | 25 | - | 20 | 43 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 12 |
|  | 26 | 6 | - | 12 | 20 | - | - | 8 | 26 |
|  | 47 | 22 | - | 80 | 123 | 12 | 11 | 20 | 47 |
|  | 17.9 | 15.4 | - | 19.6 | 25.8 | 149 | 20 | 145 | 17.9 |
| \$50,000 or more | 1029 | 710 | - | 764 | 1031 | 268 | 117 | 718 | 1029 |
| less than 20 percent | 561 | 432 | - | 474 | 726 | 177 | 60 | 488 | 561 |
| 20 to 24 percent. | 166 | 93 | - | 70 | 66 | 47 | 31 | 70 | 166 |
| 25 to 29 percent ------------------------------------- | 121 | 65 | - | 127 | 112 | 7 | 8 | 79 | 121 |
|  | 74 107 | 53 67 | - | 55 | 67 | 27 | 9 | 49 | 74 |
|  | 107 | 67 | - | 38 | 60 | 17 | 9 | 32 | 107 |
|  | 18.1 | 15.7 | - | 16.6 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 197 | 14.2 | 18.1 |
| Spectiod remter-occupiod housing units -------- | 563 | 1384 | - | 833 | 833 | 1073 | 1815 | 953 | 563 |
| GROSS RENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon $\$ 100$ | 17 | 19 | - | $\overline{7}$ | - | - | 34 | 9 | 17 |
|  | 117 | 117 | - | 47 | 131 | 233 | 56 | 67 | 117 |
| \$200 to \$299 | 82 | 13 | - | 9 | 68 | 113 | 98 | 25 | 82 |
| \$300 to \$399 - | 18 | 70 | - | 9 | 81 | 57 | 118 | 30 | 18 |
| $\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$ <br> $\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$ | $6{ }_{6}^{6}$ | 204 | - | 17 112 | 52 40 | 78 158 | 159 340 | 26 188 | 6 62 |
|  | 37 | 290 | - | 176 | 157 | 206 | 542 | 263 | 37 |
|  | 134 | 263 | - | 363 | 269 | 188 | 370 | 215 | 134 |
|  | 63 27 | 96 | - | 82 18 | 25 10 | 40 | 66 | 114 | 63 |
|  | 568 | 596 | - | 776 | 659 | 541 | 624 | 678 | 568 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 194 | 298 | - | 126 | 282 | 323 | 390 | 160 |  |
| Less thon 20 percent ------------------------------ | 8 | 28 58 | - | 15 | 57 | 24 | 12 | 34 | 8 |
|  | 40 | 55 | - | 15 | 57 | 34 | 11 | 18 | 40 |
|  | 65 18 | 9 | - | 8 | 65 32 | 81 29 | 45 | 24 | 65 |
| $3{ }^{3}$ percent or more ------------------------------------------ | 63 | 178 | - | 78 | 103 | 122 | 273 | 66 | 63 |
| Not computed -... |  | 28 | - | 17 | 25 | 33 | 38 | 18 |  |
| Medion ----- | 28.8 | $50.0+$ | - | $50.0+$ | 31.0 | 31.0 | $50.0+$ | 29.0 | 28.8 |
| \$10,000 to \$19,999 | 106 | 234 | - | 100 | 133 | 208 | 322 | 125 | 106 |
| Less thon 20 percent | 11 | ${ }^{8}$ | - | - | - | 41 | 22 | - | 9 |
|  | 11 | 20 | - | $\bar{\square}$ | 11 | 16 | 6 | 25 | 11 |
|  | 25 | 9 | - | 9 | 11 | 24 | 13 | 8 | 25 |
|  | 61 | 18 159 | - | 91 | 30 81 | 105 | +4685 | 92 | 61 |
| Not computed ----...-. | of | 20 | - | 91 | 81 | 105 | 235 | 92 | ${ }^{61}$ |
| Medion -- | 42.5 | 41.5 | - | 50.04 | 40.8 | 35.5 | 42.0 | 46.3 | 425 |
| \$20,000 to $\$ 34,999$---............................- | 117 | 377 | - | 228 | 106 | 235 | 523 | 282 | 117 |
|  | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | - | 9 | 18 | 27 | 32 | 40 | 6 |
| 20 to 24 percent -...........---..........------- | 28 | 124 | - | 36 | 18 | 31 | 99 | - | 28 |
|  | 14 | 92 | - | 32 | 30 | 94 | 138 | 54 | 14 |
| 30 to 34 percent -- | 9 | 99 | - | 1 | 38 | 39 | 126 | 106 | - |
| 35 percent or more | 49 | 31 | - | 80 | 20 | 44 | 115 | 66 | 49 |
| Not computed.-. | 20 | 23 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 16 | 20 |
| Medion -....... | 40.2 | 27.4 | - | 32.6 379 | 30.7 | 28.2 | 29.5 | 31.8 | 40.2 |
|  | 146 | 475 | - | 379 | 312 | 307 | 580 | 386 | 146 |
|  | 62 | 336 | - | 227 | 187 | 177 | 323 | 201 | 62 |
|  | 38 22 | 71 32 | - | 60 20 | 72 <br> 27 | 103 11 | 168 67 | 104 43 | 38 22 |
|  | 17 | 7 | - | 35 | 16 | 10 | 22 | 23 | 17 |
|  | - | 16 | - | 27 | - | 6 | - | 15 |  |
|  | 7 | 13 | - | 10 | 10 | - | - |  | 7 |
| Medion .-... | 210 | 16.8 | - | 18.3 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 196 | 210 |

Table 33.
Financial Characteristics of Housing Units:
1990 - Con.
(Doto based on somple and subpet to somping vonobifity, see rext for defistions of towms ond meonings of symbols, seet terit

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Area} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Dorvers CDP. Essex County. MA} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Gloucester diry, Essex Counly, Ma} <br>
\hline \& Iroct 2111 \& Iroct 2112 \& Iroct 2113 \& Troct 2114 \& Iroct 2115 \& $$
\text { Troct } 2201
$$ \& Iroct 2211 \& Iract 2212 \& Iroct 2213 \& Iract 2214 <br>
\hline  \& 790 \& 979 \& 1726 \& 184 \& - \& - \& 1113 \& 402 \& 704 \& 226 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{SELECTED MONTMLY OWNER COSTS} <br>
\hline Less man 5300 .....---...-.---- \& 15 \& 11 \& - \& 8 \& - \& - \& 17 \& 6 \& \& <br>
\hline \$300 10 3399 \& 18 \& 37 \& 41 \& 50 \& - \& - \& 34 \& 22 \& 23 \& 10 <br>
\hline \$100 10 4199 \& 42 \& 49 \& 78 \& 71 \& - \& - \& 54 \& \& 7 \& 21 <br>
\hline \$500 10 \$599 \& 24 \& 54 \& 113 \& 89 \& - \& - \& 59 \& 9 \& 36 \& - <br>
\hline \$600 10 5799. \& 81 \& 73 \& 198 \& 123 \& - \& - \& 111 \& 24 \& 58 \& 29 <br>
\hline \$800 ro 3999 \& 87 \& 69 \& 171 \& 131 \& - \& - \& 179 \& 63 \& 47 \& 34 <br>
\hline \$1.000 ro \$1499 \& 135 \& 169 \& 313 \& 446 \& - \& - \& 104 \& 68 \& 150 \& 46 <br>
\hline  \& 67 \& 115 \& 207 \& 203
187 \& - \& - \& 106 \& 7 \& 61 \& - <br>
\hline \$2.000 of more .-... \& 926 \& 998 \& +124 \& 187
$1 \quad 177$ \& - \& - \& -60 \& 16
923 \& 85 \& 838 <br>
\hline Medion (dolurs) .....-. \& 926
309 \& 398 \& 181
480 \& 1 177 \& - \& - \& 923
389 \& 923
187 \& 1143

237 \& 838
6 <br>
\hline Less mon \$100 --.--- \& - \& 19 \& 2 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline $\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$.
$\$ 200$ to $\$ 299$. \& 105 \& 19
162 \& 20 \& 187 \& - \& - \& 24 \& 8 \& 8 \& 5 <br>
\hline \$300 to \$399. \& 148 \& 148 \& 165 \& 230 \& - \& - \& 129 \& 89 \& 70
65 \& 24 <br>
\hline  \& 34 \& 34 \& 129 \& 84 \& - \& - \& 36 \& 35 \& 15 \& 6 <br>
\hline  \& 17 \& 32 \& 15 \& 35 \& - \& - \& 53 \& 8 \& 79 \& <br>
\hline Mecion (dollory) \& 325 \& 311 \& 351 \& 324 \& - \& - \& 318 \& 327 \& 336 \& 241 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989} <br>
\hline Less mon $\$ 20.000$--------------------------------- \& 121 \& 168 \& 206 \& 266 \& - \& - \& 200 \& 94 \& 125 \& 49 <br>
\hline  \& 21 \& 19
19 \& 36 \& 53 \& - \& - \& 27 \& 10 \& 25 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 5 \& 35 \& 39 \& 47 \& - \& - \& 19 \& 15 \& 6 \& 11 <br>
\hline 35 percemt or more ----------------------------- \& ${ }^{61}$ \& 77 \& 78
18 \& 132 \& - \& - \& 121 \& 46 \& 79 \& 22 <br>
\hline  \& 35.1 \& 340 \& 18
32 \& 16 \& - \& - \& 43 - \& 9 \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 351 \& 242 \& 190 \& 244 \& - \& - \& 43.6
223 \& 35.6 \& $50.0+$ \& 33.9 <br>
\hline less mon 20 percent \& 91 \& 107 \& 78 \& 134 \& - \& - \& 123 \& 22 \& 53 \& 64
33 <br>
\hline 201024 percent .- \& 14 \& 27 \& 33 \& 10 \& - \& - \& 20 \& 8 \& 14 \& 15 <br>
\hline 25 to 29 percent. \& 3 \& 17 \& - \& 15 \& - \& - \& - \& 5 \& 7 \& - <br>
\hline 30 to 34 percent. \& 7 \& 18 \& 20 \& 8 \& - \& - \& 23 \& - \& 8 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 6 \& 73 \& 59 \& 71 \& - \& - \& 57 \& 7 \& 27 \& 16 <br>
\hline Not computed ---- \& 16.8 \& 22.6 \& 22.6 \& 18.6 \& - \& - \& 18.6 \& 197 \& - \& <br>
\hline \$35.000 10 \$959,999. \& 139 \& 140 \& 295 \& 341 \& - \& - \& 203 \& 132 \& 20.5
172 \& 19.6
37 <br>
\hline  \& 68 \& 104 \& 144 \& 181 \& - \& - \& 78 \& 68 \& 82 \& 13 <br>
\hline 20 to 24 percent ... \& 17 \& - \& 52 \& 23 \& - \& - \& 13 \& - \& 9 \& 3 <br>
\hline 25 to 29 percem \& 23 \& 6 \& 31 \& 39 \& - \& - \& 39 \& 16 \& 6 \& 10 <br>
\hline 30 to 34 percent \& - \& - \& - \& 7 \& - \& - \& 19 \& 28 \& 30 \& 7 <br>
\hline 35 percent or more. \& 31 \& 30 \& 68 \& 91 \& - \& - \& 54 \& 20 \& 45 \& 4 <br>
\hline  \& - \& 13- \& $2{ }^{-}$ \& 187 \& - \& - \& - \& , \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 20.4 \& 13.4
429 \& 1035 \& 18.7
993 \& - \& - \& 26.3 \& 19.4 \& 22.2 \& 26.3 <br>
\hline Less mon 20 perrent \& 54 \& 281 \& 648

148 \& | 139 |
| :--- |
| 18 | \& - \& - \& 364

26 \& 81
23 \& 143 \& 62 <br>
\hline 25 to 29 percent \& 18 \& 59 \& 110 \& 136 \& - \& - \& 32 \& 22 \& 61 \& 14 <br>
\hline 30 to 34 percent \& 17 \& 25 \& 66 \& 106 \& - \& - \& 25 \& 8 \& 5 \& - <br>
\hline 35 percent or more \& 21 \& 7 \& 71 \& 99 \& - \& - \& 40 \& - \& 18 \& - <br>
\hline Not computed-.-....... \& \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& \& - \& <br>

\hline  \& 14.3 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
15.8 \\
1085
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
14.5 \\
169
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 19.3

526 \& - \& - \& 13.3
371 \& 18.2 \& 20.4 \& 16.0 <br>

\hline Speofied remer-ecoupled housing uith \& 458 \& $$
1085
$$ \& \[

169
\] \& 326 \& - \& - \& 371 \& 81 \& 575 \& 663 <br>

\hline GROSS RENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Less than 5100 ---------------------------------- \& 41 \& \& $\overline{8}$ \& \& - \& - \& 97 \& - \& - \& ${ }^{8}$ <br>
\hline \$100 to \$199-. \& 41 \& 68 \& 8
5 \& 47
21 \& - \& - \& 67
7 \& - \& - \& 27 <br>
\hline \$300 to \$399 -- \& 25 \& 54 \& - \& 21 \& - \& - \& 26 \& - \& 35 \& 33
64 <br>
\hline \$400 to \$499. \& 35 \& 75 \& 14 \& 62 \& - \& - \& 17 \& 16 \& 52 \& 119 <br>
\hline \$500 to \$599 \& 48 \& 115 \& 36 \& 72 \& - \& - \& 33 \& 16 \& 105 \& 116 <br>
\hline \$600 to 5749 \& 121 \& 341 \& 46 \& 100 \& - \& - \& 69 \& 12 \& 182 \& 149 <br>
\hline \$750 to $\$ 999$ \& 125 \& 224 \& 33 \& 95 \& - \& - \& 72 \& 16 \& 88 \& 92 <br>
\hline \$1,000 ar more - \& 58 \& 94 \& 16 \& 52 \& - \& - \& 37 \& 21 \& 53 \& 26 <br>
\hline  \& 7 \& 38 \& 11 \& 30 \& - \& - \& 34 \& - \& 41 \& 29 <br>
\hline  \& 697 \& 679 \& 654 \& 599 \& - \& - \& 634 \& 635 \& 633 \& 564 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989} <br>
\hline  \& 59 \& 187 \& 11 \& 103 \& - \& - \& 110 \& - \& 143 \& 142 <br>
\hline  \& 18 \& 28 \& - \& 13
13 \& - \& - \& 9
30 \& - \& - \& 8 <br>
\hline  \& 17 \& 19 \& - \& 34 \& - \& - \& 28 \& - \& - \& 17 <br>
\hline  \& 6 \& $-$ \& - \& 13 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline 35 percent of more \& 18 \& 109 \& - \& 24 \& - \& - \& 27 \& - \& 122 \& 109 <br>
\hline Not computed --.- \& - \& 10 \& 11 \& 6 \& - \& - \& 16 \& - \& 21 \& 8 <br>
\hline Medion -.. \& 28.4 \& 43.7 \& - \& 28.3 \& - \& - \& 26.4 \& - \& 50.0+ \& $50.0+$ <br>
\hline \$10,000 to \$19,999 - \& 26 \& 200 \& 53 \& 77 \& - \& - \& 63 \& 23 \& 32 \& 130 <br>
\hline Less than 20 percemt ----------- \& - \& 9 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 9 \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline 201024 percem -- \& 7 \& 31 \& - \& 14 \& - \& - \& $\overline{9}$ \& - \& - \& 5 <br>
\hline 25 to 29 percent --
30 to 34 \& 7 \& 36 \& - \& 14 \& - \& - \& 9 \& 9 \& - \& - <br>
\hline 35 percent or more \& 14 \& 104 \& 53 \& 55 \& - \& - \& 42 \& 14 \& 32 \& 82 <br>
\hline Not compured.-.-------- \& . \& 13 \& \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 14 <br>
\hline Medion --.-.-...- \& 41.4 \& 43.1 \& $50.0+$ \& 447 \& - \& - \& 41.7 \& 44.2 \& $50.0+$ \& 43.1 <br>
\hline \$20.000 to 334.999 -------------------------------- \& 160 \& 336 \& 52 \& 175 \& - \& - \& 57 \& 16 \& 216 \& 193 <br>
\hline  \& 17 \& 8 \& ${ }^{8}$ \& 16 \& - \& - \& 10 \& 16 \& 35 \& 55 <br>
\hline  \& 28
4 \& 69
90 \& 14 \& 36
36 \& - \& - \& 6 \& - \& 23
61 \& 74
27 <br>
\hline  \& 4 \& 90
58 \& - \& 36
37 \& - \& - \& $\overline{7}$ \& $\overline{16}$ \& 61
34 \& 27
13 <br>
\hline 35 percent or more -------- \& 45 \& 106 \& 30 \& 37 \& - \& - \& 16 \& 16 \& 43 \& 13
17 <br>
\hline  \& \& 5 \& 5 \& 13 \& - \& - \& 18 \& - \& 20 \& 7 <br>
\hline Medion ------------------------------------------- \& 29.0 \& 29.9 \& 37.5 \& 29.0 \& - \& - \& 32.5 \& 32.5 \& 28.3 \& 22.6 <br>
\hline  \& 213
143 \& 362

139 \& | 53 |
| :--- |
| 43 | \& 171

66 \& - \& - \& $\begin{array}{r}141 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 42
36 \& 184
99 \& 198
130
180 <br>
\hline  \& 58 \& 142 \& 4 \& 48 \& - \& - \& 29 \& 36 \& 99
62 \& 130
29 <br>
\hline  \& 4 \& 43 \& - \& 22 \& - \& - \& 30 \& - \& 13 \& 28 <br>
\hline 301034 percent --- \& - \& 19 \& 10 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 6 \& 11 <br>
\hline 35 percent or more. \& 8 \& 9 \& - \& 18 \& - \& - \& - \& 6 \& 4 \& - <br>
\hline Not computed -- \& 18.0 \& 10
21.3 \& 16.9 \& 21.1 \& - \& - \& 18.3 \& 16.7 \& 192 \& 171 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[Doto based on sample ond subject to sampling variobility, see fext. For definitions of terms ond meoonings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Gloucester city, Essex Countr, MA-Con. |  |  |  |  |  | Morbleheod CDP, Essex County, MA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Troct 2215 | Troct 2215.99 | Troct 2216 | Troct 2217 | Troct 2218 | Troct 2219 | Troct 2031 (pt.) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Troct } 2032 \\ (\mathrm{pt} .) \end{array}$ | Troct 2033 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Troct } 2041 \\ \text { (pt.) } \end{array}$ |
| Specified owner-occupied housing units .------- | 136 | - | 253 | 348 | 447 | 1317 | 1957 | 1251 | 1851 | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | 7 | , | 26 | ${ }_{8}$ | 83 | 1337 | 9 |
| \$300 to \$399 | - | - | 13 | 13 | 5 | 48 |  | - | 25 | - |
| \$400 10 \$499 | 7 | - | 37 | 24 | 20 | 60 | 22 | 55 | 24 | - |
|  | 7 | - | 11 | 17 | 50 | 35 | 52 | 22 | 68 | - |
| \$600 10 \$799 --. | 12 | - | 34 | 17 | 33 | 76 | 145 | 90 | 204 | 9 |
|  | 27 | - | 21 | 42 | 48 66 | 139 | 164 376 | 123 136 | 148 238 | - |
|  | 27 | - | 26 13 | 44 | 66 29 | 221 160 | 376 219 | 136 131 | 238 224 | - |
|  | 15 | - | 15 | 11 | 19 | 160 115 | 219 344 | 1278 | 224 382 | - |
|  | 1318 | - | 746 | 905 | 921 | 1097 | 1371 | 1467 | 1374 | 25 |
|  | 62 | - | 83 | 164 | 177 | 437 | 621 | 416 | 514 | 25 |
|  | - | - | - | - | 17 | 51 | - | 21 | - | - |
|  | 5 | - | 11 | 18 | 17 | 51 | 14 | - | 10 | - |
|  | 11 | - | 22 | 48 | 45 | $\begin{array}{r}174 \\ 151 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 45 276 | 62 96 | 112 227 | $\overline{8}$ |
| \$400 to \$499- | 6 | - | - | 12 | 30 | 41 | 193 | 94 | 70 | 8 |
| \$500 or more | 17 | - | - | 6 | 12 | 20 | 93 | 143 | 95 | - |
|  | 364 | - | 267 | 287 | 298 | 297 | 392 | 422 | 342 | 325 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34 | - | 56 | 124 | 100 | 305 | 166 | 132 | 250 | - |
|  | $\overline{6}$ | - | 6 | 23 | 30 12 | $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 31 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 8 31 | 25 | 17 | - |
|  | - | - | 19 | 21 | 10 | 12 | 23 | 2 | 28 | - |
|  | 12 | - | 6 | 26 | - | 45 | 7 | 6 | - | - |
| 35 percent or more ------------------------------- | 5 | - | 25 | 54 | 42 | 149 | 97 | 70 | 128 | - |
| Not computed ---- | 11 32.3 | - | $32 . \overline{5}$ | 33.5 | 6 27 | $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 358 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 40.7 | 50 $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 50\end{array}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | - |
|  | 32.3 | - | 32.5 50 | 33.5 36 | 27.5 52 | 35.8 276 717 | 40.7 | $50.0+$ | 40.0 |  |
| less thon 20 percent | - | - | 35 | 25 | 37 | 111 | ${ }^{2} 74$ | 47 | 102 | 8 |
| 20 to 24 percent --- | - | - | 3 | - 6 | 3 | 31 | 39 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| 25 to 29 percent. | $\bar{\square}$ | - | $\overline{7}$ | - | 6 | 41 | 7 | 8 | 16 | - |
|  | 8 | - | 7 | 5 | $\overline{9}$ | 32 | 24 | 5 | 15 | - |
|  | 6 | - | 8 | - | 9 | 61 | 58 | 31 | 39 | - |
|  | 34.4 | - | 18.3 | 14.6 | 17.4 | 24.4 | 23.5 | 22.5 | $20 . \overline{-}$ | 17.5 |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 54 | - | 85 | 111 | 98 | 263 | 228 | 239 | 251 | 17.5 |
|  | 26 | - | 37 | 56 | 48 | 70 | 98 | 150 | 140 | - |
|  | - | - | 35 | 14 | 18 | 31 | 37 | 44 | 36 | - |
|  | - | - | - | 13 | 17 | 55 | 29 | 10 | 13 | - |
|  | - | - | 13 | 7 | $1{ }^{5}$ | 12 | 37 | - | 20 | - |
|  | 28 | - | 13 | 21 | 10 | ${ }^{95}$ | 27 | 35 | 42 | - |
|  | 35.2 | - | 20.8 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 27.8 | 22.2 | 17.9 | 18.6 |  |
|  | 34 | - | 62 | 77 | 197 | 473 | 1361 | 760 | 1147 | 9 |
|  | 20 | - | 33 | 45 | 123 | 262 | 891 | 489 | 669 | 9 |
|  | 5 | - | 13 | 16 | 44 | 48 | 140 | 49 | 146 |  |
|  | - | - | 9 | 16 | 5 | 50 | 134 | 56 | 125 | - |
|  | 9 | - | 7 | - | 19 | 62 | 121 | 97 | 110 |  |
|  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  | \% |  |  |
|  | 13.5 1184 | - | 17.5 303 | 17.0 | 14.6 24.9 | 18.6 | 14.5 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| Specified renter-ocrupied housing units -------- | 1184 | - | 303 | 661 | 249 | 764 | 255 | 433 | 1629 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 253 100 | - | 21 | 43 | 42 | 6 | 24 | 37 | 108 | - |
|  | 150 | - | 23 | 32 | 28 39 | 32 29 | 13 23 | 14 | 29 | - |
|  | 163 | - | 49 | 119 | 29 | 97 | 21 | 32 | 67 |  |
|  | 169 | - | 57 | 97 | 19 | 197 | 9 | 42 | 96 |  |
| \$600 to \$749 ---- | 195 | - | 103 | 176 | 15 | 351 | 16 | 54 | 405 |  |
| $\$ 750$ to $\$ 999$ <br> $\$ 1,000$ or more | 76 32 | - | 15 7 | 108 13 | 17 | 82 57 | 98 | 112 96 | 421 |  |
| No cosh rent--- | 32 | - | 8 | 12 | - | 10 | 13 | 31 | 54 |  |
| Medion (dollors) . | 440 | - | 541 | 579 | 353 | 660 | 844 | 766 | 750 | - |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | 75 |  |  | 48 | 24 | 55 | 217 |  |
|  | 38 117 | - | - | 33 <br> 22 | 18 | - | 17 | 6 | 8 | - |
|  | 53 | - | 7 | 20 | 8 | - | - | 6 | 18 | - |
| 30 to 34 percent. | 20 | - | - | 7 | - | 8 | 7 |  | 17 | - |
| 35 percent or more | 239 | - | 48 | 87 | 14 | 48 | - | 32 | 73 | - |
| Not computed ---.-................-...----------- | 377 | - | $50{ }^{20}$ | 19 | $2 \overline{3}^{3}$ |  | $\overline{5}$ | $5{ }^{5}$ | 52 | - |
|  | 37.7 268 | - | $50.0+$ | 43.6 | 26.3 54 | $50.0+$ | 23.5 | $50.0+$ | 322 | - |
|  | 268 35 | - | 48 | 151 7 | 54 35 | 141 6 | 27 | 82 19 | 215 26 | - |
|  | 30 | - | 12 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 7 | - | 48 | - |
|  | 39 | - | 16 | 6 | - | - | - | 17 | - |  |
| 30 to 34 percent ------------------------------------- | 12 | - | - | 22 | 6 | 16 | - | \% | 12 | - |
|  | 145 | - | 20 | 98 | - | 105 | 20 | 38 | 120 | - |
| Not computed Medion | 7 37.9 | - | 28.8 | 12 450 | $17 \overline{8}$ |  | 50. | ${ }^{8} 8$ | 39 | - |
|  | 37.9 222 | - | 28.8 95 | 45.0 173 | 17.8 73 | $50.0+$ | $50.0+$ 123 | 35.4 79 | 397 385 | - |
| Less than 20 percent | 39 | - | 49 | 31 | 53 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 20 | - |
|  | 64 | - | 15 | 23 | 13 | 28 | 30 | 6 | 57 | - |
|  | 37 | - | 9 | 23 | 7 | 75 | $\overline{7}$ | 4 | 125 | - |
|  | 35 | - | $\overline{-14}$ | 40 | - | 42 | 7 | 8 | 95 | - |
|  | 47 | - | 14 8 | 56 | - | 99 | 56 13 | 38 14 | 77 | - |
|  | 26.1 | - | 19.3 | 31.2 | 16.5 | 30.5 | 35.2 | 14 36.3 | 29.4 | - |
|  | 201 | - | 85 | 149 | 82 | 302 | 81 | 217 | 812 | - |
| Less thon 20 percent | 123 | - | ${ }_{6} 4$ | 116 | 46 | 224 | 34 | 99 | 378 | - |
|  | 37 | - | 12 | 18 | 14 | 42 | 24 | 52 | 202 | - |
|  | 16 | - | 9 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 42 | 105 | - |
|  | 16 | - | - | - | 6 | 11 | - | ${ }^{12}$ | 95 26 | - |
|  | 25 | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 4 | 6 | - |
| Median ---.---..........-......................... | 15.5 | - | 17.5 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 17.8 | 21.4 | 20.7 | 20.6 |  |


| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Peobody ary. Essex County, ma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\text { Iroct } 2046$ | Pract 2101 | Iroct 2102 | Iroct 2103 | Iroce 2104 | Iroct 2105 | Tract 2106 | Iract 2107 | Troct 2108 | Froct 2109 |
|  | - | 1773 | 1629 | 1246 | 1285 | 1493 | 897 | 454 | 193 | 769 |
| SELECIED MONTHIY OWNER COSTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| leas man 8300. | - | - | - | 10 | $-$ | 6 | 13 | 9 | - | 11 |
| \$300 10 \$399. | - | 39 | 8 | 33 | 48 | 57 | 19 | 19 | 4 | 40 |
| \$400 10 \$199. | - | 154 | 114 | 30 | 73 | 75 | 35 | 25 | 4 | 20 |
| \$500 10 \$599 - | - | 85 | 108 | 84 | 31 | 75 | 40 | 18 | 6 | 34 |
| 8500105799 --. | - | 240 | 182 | 153 | 120 | 225 | 111 | 71 | 23 | 88 |
| $\$ 800$ <br> $\$ 1000$ <br> 1099 <br> S1 <br> S | - | 208 419 | 156 236 | 105 238 | 206 289 | 144 248 | 88 166 | 59 56 | 19 23 | 41 |
| \$150 | - | 224 | 336 | 160 | 60 | 140 | 520 | 40 | ${ }^{23}$ | 45 |
| \$2000 or more -- | - | 65 | 142 | 37 | 24 | 21 | - | 8 | - | - 6 |
| Madion (dollors). | - | 993 | 1151 | 1024 | 924 | 870 | 896 | 820 | 913 | 793 |
| Not mintoged | - | 339 | 347 | 396 | 434 | 502 | 373 | 149 | 114 | 39 |
| Less than 5100 | - | - | - | $\overline{8}$ | 17 | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$100 10 $\$ 199$ | - | 151 | 10 94 | 91 | 17 243 | 18 | 184 | 14 61 | 13 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 3300 to 5399 | - | 135 | 165 | 201 | 159 | 157 | 146 | 67 | 39 | 199 |
| \$400 10 5000 or morn | - | 45 | 61 | 38 | 10 | 25 | 25 | 7 | 14 | 45 |
| \$500 or more | - | ${ }^{8} 1^{8}$ | 17 | 588 | ${ }^{5}$ | 12 | 18 | $-$ | - | 4 |
| Medion (dotors) ..............-.-...........-- | - | 311 | 336 | 345 | 288 | 285 | 301 | 299 | 294 | 317 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHIY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOL INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less then $\$ 20.000$. <br> Less than 20 percent <br> 20 to 24 percent <br> 25 to 29 percent <br> 30 to 34 percent <br> 35 percent or mors <br> Not computed <br> Medion | - | 100 | 127 | 139 | 139 | 216 | 137 | 73 | 68 | 223 |
|  | - | 24 | 17 | 18 | 21 | 39 | 26 | 18 | 10 | 29 |
|  | - | 24 | 19 19 | 18 | 31 21 | 48 | 32 | - | 6 | 49 |
|  | - | 14 | 19 | ${ }_{9}^{8}$ | 21 25 | 24 27 | 23 | 13 | 12 | 24 |
|  | - | 38 | 72 | 104 | 41 | 78 | 31 | 42 | 40 | 88 |
|  | - | 17 | - |  | - | - | 12 | - | - | 13 |
|  | - | 33.8 | 38.3 | $50.0+$ | 29.2 | 29.4 | 26.0 | 46.1 | 36.6 | 30.7 |
|  | - | 243 | 178 | 264 | 291 | 293 | 152 | 121 | 18 | 145 |
|  | - | 54 | 64 | 111 | 151 | 154 | 117 | 40 | 18 | 73 |
| 201024 percemt ....................------------- | - | 21 | 22 | 43 | 9 | 23 | 13 | 14 | - | 27 |
|  | - | 36 16 | ${ }^{22}$ | 16 29 | 9 ${ }^{9}$ | 32 | 2 | 7 |  | 4 |
| 35 percont or morr | - | 116 | 70 | 65 | 98 | 65 | 20 | 19 | - | 35 |
| Not computed.-.-- | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M350000 | - | 33.3 | 25.7 | 22.4 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 13.8 | 29.6 | 16.8 | 19.8 |
|  | - | 422 | 368 | 205 | 271 | 331 | 202 | 79 | 20 | 155 |
| Less thon 20 pertent | - | 201 | 155 | 121 | 142 | 120 | 91 | 21 | 14 | 104 |
|  | - | 52 | 66 | - | 37 | 34 | 22 | 15 | 6 | 18 |
| 251029 percent. | - | 52 | 16 | 19 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 18 | - | 10 |
|  | - | 78 | 33 <br> 8 | 28 37 | 16 49 | 75 75 | 14 50 | 19 | - | 23 |
| Nior computed..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | S | - | - | 23 |
| Medion --.------- | - | 21.0 | 22.2 | 18.3 | 19.0 | 27.1 | 22.3 | 26.0 | 18.0 | 14.9 |
| \$50.000 or mor-....- | - | 1008 | 956 | 638 | 584 | 653 | 406 | 181 | 87 | 246 |
| less than 20 percent | - | 638 | 541 | 435 | 398 | 486 | 288 | 132 | 73 | 172 |
| 20 to 24 percent | - | 144 | 168 | 66 | 62 | 60 | 57 | 26 | - | 34 |
| 251029 percemt. | - | 108 | 131 54 | 94 | 99 | 37 | 48 | 6 | 14 | 26 |
|  | - | 59 59 | 54 62 | 18 25 | 17 | 44 26 | 7 | 9 | - | 14 |
| 35 percent or more | - | 59 | 62 | 25 | 17 | 26 | 6 | 8 | - |  |
|  | - | 15.8 | 17.5 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 15.4 | 13.5 |
| Specifiod reater-acupind heosing umits .-.-.--- | - | 77 | 120 | 475 | 1075 | 151 | 437 | 812 | 1430 | 622 |
| GROSS RENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| less than $\$ 100$-.---.-.-.-.-.-.------------------ | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | 30 | 9 | 54 | 26 |
| \$100 10 $\$ 199$ | - | 4 | 27 | - | 25 | - | 63 | 62 | 258 | 175 |
| \$200 to $\$ 299$. | - | - | 27 | - | 24 | - | 42 | 15 | 214 | 27 |
| 5300 10 \$399 | - | 10 | - | - | 28 | 14 | 34 | 60 | 108 | 31 |
|  | - | - | 1 |  | 85 | 7 | 45 | 133 | 270 | 34 |
| \$500 to \$599 | - | - | 11 | 10 | 174 | 46 | 42 | 117 | 85 | 83 |
| \$800 10 5749. | - | - | II | 112 | 417 | 26 | 84 | 177 | 314 | 129 |
| \$750 $10 \$ 999$. | - |  | 11 | 289 | 207 | 15 | 55 | 181 | 93 | 88 |
|  | - | 50 | 41 | 64 | 73 | 29 | 22 | 38 | 21 | 10 |
| No cosh rent...- | - | 13 +360 | -30 | - | 33 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 13 | 19 |
| Mecion (dollors) - | - | 1360 | 909 | 850 | 641 | 615 | 472 | 600 | 421 | 509 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | 13 | 59 | 108 | 23 | 139 | 191 | 421 | 223 |
| Less than 20 percent | - | - | - | - | 18 | - | 31 | 23 | 21 | 13 |
|  | - | - | - | - | $\overline{7}$ | - | 40 | 19 | 48 73 | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ |
| 301034 percent - | - | - | - | 5 | 7 | - | - | $\overline{9}$ | 90 | 13 |
| 35 percent or more | - | - | 13 | 50 | 75 | 16 | 61 | 112 | 166 | 90 |
| Not compured---- | - | - |  | 9 | 8 | 7 | $\bar{\square}$ | 28 | 23 | 7 |
| \$10000 \% 10 S19.... | - | 10 | 37.5 | $50.0+$ | $50.0+$ | $50.0+$ | 24.8 | $50.0+$ | 33.2 | 29.0 |
| S10.000 tho 20 percent | - | , | - | - | 9 | - | 15 | 119 | 334 | 157 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 7 | 28 | 40 33 |
| 25 to 29 percent - | - | - | - | - | 45 | 7 | 10 | - | 57 | ${ }_{6}$ |
| 30 to 34 percent | - | - | - | \% | , | 6 | - | - | 82 | 10 |
| 35 percent $\alpha$ more | - | 10 | - | 76 | 138 | $\overline{7}$ | 32 | 102 | 108 | 62 |
| Not computed ----- | - |  | - | - | 16 | 7 | 13 | - | - | 6 |
| \$20,000 10 $\$ 34.999$ | - | 17 | 53 | 5000 | 49.3 255 | 29.6 | 28.0 | 48.8 | 31.4 | 27.1 |
|  | - | - | 14 | - | 22 | 7 | 30 | 48 | 96 | 123 15 |
| 201024 percent --.---.-.-.-.-..................-. | - | - | - | 10 | 63 | - | 14 | 50 | 98 | 17 |
|  | - | - | 11 | 11 | 48 | 14 | 34 | 82 | 79 | 6 |
|  | - | 17 | 13 | 79 | 30 | 25 | 9 | 66 | 67 | 46 |
|  | - | 17 | 13 | 79 | 84 | - | 5 | 44 | 69 | 33 |
|  | - | $500+$ | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ | - | ${ }^{8} 8$ | - | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | 13 | 6 |
| \$35,000 or more | - | 50 | 54 | 240 | 504 | 62 | 114 | 207 | 253 | 32.2 119 |
|  | - | 22 | 23 | 89 | 314 | 32 | 45 | 121 | 178 | 59 |
|  | - | - | - | 107 38 | 104 50 | 11 | 59 | 37 | 65 | 44 |
| 25 to 29 percent --.-------------------------------- | - | 7 | - | 38 | 50 | 6 | 6 | 42 | 10 | - |
|  | - | 8 | 16 | $\overline{6}$ | 14 13 | $\overline{6}$ | 5 | - | - | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ |
| Nor computed.... | - | 13 | 15 | - | 9 | 7 | - | 7 | - | 5 |
| Medion ---- | - | 19.0 | 18.4 | 214 | 177 | 191 | 211 | 177 | 16.9 | 19.7 |
| CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  | SALEM-GLOUCESTER, MA PMSA |  |  | 101 |

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[Data based on sample ond subiect to sompling voriobility. see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see tex>]


Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[Dato bosed on somple and swoet to sampling vonoblity. see fext for defintions of terms and meonings of symbols. see fext]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Areo | Solom ary. Essex Counry. MA-Con. |  |  | Swampsoot CDP. Essex Countr, MA |  |  | Remonder of Essex Counry, MA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tract 2047.01 | Iract 204702 | Pract 2172 (pt.) | Iroct 2021 (pt.) | Iract 2022 | Troct 2031 (pt.) | Iroct 2121 | Troct 2141 | Iroct 2151 |
| Spoctiod awner-accuptad havieng units | 668 | 1024 | - | 1474 | 1657 | - | 1203 | 1481 | 1757 |
| SELECTED MON MLY OWNER COSIS | 412 | 738 | - | 1030 | 1031 | - | 905 | 1192 | 1309 |
| Less man $\$ 300$. |  | - | - | - | 12 | - | 14 |  | 13 |
| 3300 to 3399 |  | 65 | - |  | 6 | - | 26 | 35 | 30 |
| \$400 10 $\$ 499$. | 26 | 95 100 | - | 61 | 34 | - | 53 | ${ }^{36}$ | -55 |
| $\$ 500$ <br> $\$ 600$ <br> 10 <br> $\$ 5999$ | 32 55 | 103 | - | -95 | 114 | - | 78 78 | 29 | 151 |
| \$800 10 \$999 | 80 | 140 | - | 112 | 123 | - | 116 | 167 | 127 |
| \$1.000 10 \$ $\$ .499$ | 96 | 173 | - | 398 | 247 | - | 289 | 316 | 291 |
| \$1,500 ro \$1 $999 . .$. | 117 | 55 | - | 206 | 215 | - | 152 | 294 | 256 |
| \$2.000 0 more ..... | ${ }^{6}$ | 7 | - | 53 | 259 | - | 119 | 217 | 199 |
| Medion (dollors) .-...... | 1059 | 808 | - | 1216 | 1416 | - | 1215 | 1371 | 1151 |
| Not merrioged. | 256 | 286 | - | 44 | 626 | - | 298 | 289 | 44 |
| Less than $\$ 100$ $\$ 100$ in S | 14 | 14 | - | 20 | - | - | $\overline{9}$ | - | 27 |
| \$200 10 \$299. | 142 | 207 | - | 119 | 91 | - | 122 | 39 | ${ }_{41} 1$ |
| \$300 10 \$399 | 72 | 65 | - | 147 | 163 | - | 102 | 117 | 213 |
| \$400 10 \$499 | 15 | - | - | 118 | 129 | - | 40 | 85 | 85 |
| \$500 or more | 13 | - | - | 40 | 243 | - | 25 | 48 | 82 |
| Medion (dollors) ..-.-.--- | 282 | 274 | - | 365 | 440 | - | 312 | 392 | 377 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 OY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 180 55 | - | 189 | 206 | - | 130 15 | 69 | 217 |
| Less thon 20 persent ...... | 25 7 | 85 | - | 9 8 | 37 | - | 15 12 | - | 8 |
| 25 to 29 percent | 13 | 16 | - | 16 | 30 | - | 14 | 7 | 38 |
| 30 no 34 percent. | - | 16 | - | 22 | - | - | 6 | - | 9 |
| 35 percent of more | 42 | 71 | - | 109 | 100 | - | 67 | 57 | 155 |
| Not computed.-... | 7 | 14 | - | 25 | 39 | - | 16 | 5 | 7 |
| Medion --..-.-... | 29.4 | 31.3 150 | - | 48.4 | $50.0+$ | - | 40.0 | $50.0+$ | $50.0+$ |
| \$20.000 10 $\$ 34999$ | 159 | 150 | - | 271 | 210 | - | 161 | 130 | 214 |
| Less thon 20 percem | 87 | 65 | - | 137 | 92 | - | 82 | 78 | 83 |
| 20 to 24 percent. | 14 | 23 | - | 50 | 18 | - | 11 | 22 | 37 |
| 35 percent or more | 31 | 48 | - | 51 | 38 | - | 39 | 17 | 25 |
|  | - | - | - | 19- | - | - | - | - |  |
| Macion ---...... | 18.8 | 22.2 | - | 19.8 | 23.6 | - | 19.6 | 17.8 | 23.2 |
| \$35.000 to \$49.999 | 143 | 218 | - | 244 | 183 | - | 287 | 129 | 294 |
| less thon 20 dercent | 35 | 118 | - | 122 | 113 | - | 125 | 46 | 127 |
| 201024 percent .- | 21 | 54 | - | 18 | 14 | - | 41 | 10 | 34 |
| 25 to 29 percent. | 12 | 54 | - | 45 | 14 | - | 39 | 29 | 39 |
| 30 to 34 percent. | 21 | 30 | - | 25 | 2 | - | 29 | 15 | 17 |
| 35 pertent a more | 54 | 16 | - | 34 | 42 | - | 53 | 29 | 77 |
| Nof computed | 30.8 | 18.1 | - | 20.0 | 14.6 | - | 22.3 | 26.5 | 22.9 |
| \$50.000 or more. | 272 | 476 | - | 770 | 1058 | - | 625 | 1153 | 1032 |
| Less thon 20 percem | 181 | 373 | - | 415 | 626 | - | 332 | 661 | 616 |
| 20 to 24 percent .-. | 16 | 55 | - | 180 | 167 | - | 69 | 210 | 161 |
| 251029 percent -. | 25 | 41 | - | 70 | 95 | - | 125 | 111 | 87 |
| 3301034 percent - | 31 | 7 | - | 24 | -61 | - | 66 | 104 | 54 |
| 35 percent or more .-. | 19 | - | - | 81 | 109 | - | 33 | 67 | 114 |
| Mecion $\qquad$ | 14.4 | 12.2 | - | 18.9 | 16.7 | - | 19.0 | 18.0 | 16.7 |
| Spediod rouler-coupiod howsing mits -.--- | 873 | 1016 | - | 1028 | 323 | - | 328 | 261 | 456 |
| GROSS RENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$100 | 5 | - | - | 18 | - | - | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| \$100 to 5199. | 115 | 126 | - | 62 | 16 | - | 55 | 38 | 14 |
| \$200 to 5299 | 58 | 37 | - | 12 | - | - | 44 | 17 | 13 |
| \$300 to \$399. | 74 | 48 | - | 45 | 14 | - | 15 | 16 | 26 |
| 5400 to \$999 | 175 | 64 | - | 72 | - | - | 9 | 6 | 24 |
| \$500 to \$599 | 139 | 133 | - | 26 | 17 | - | 25 | 37 | 109 |
| 5600 10 5749 | 136 | 328 | - | 155 | 39 | - | 54 | 65 | 78 |
| \$750 105999 | 117 | 244 | - | 384 | 141 | - | 39 | 45 | 68 |
| \$1,000 or more. | 48 | 26 10 | - | 218 36 | 72 | - | 63 24 | 10 | 65 |
| No cosh rent-... | $50{ }^{6}$ | 638 | - | - 819 | 863 | - | + ${ }^{24} 8$ | 582 | 43 607 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 IY GROSS RENT AS <br> A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon \$ 10.000 ------------------------ | 273 | 265 | - | 149 | 36 | - | 90 | 39 | 71 |
|  | 24 | 67 | - | 18 34 | - | - | 5 | $2 \overline{-}$ | 14 16 |
| 25 to 29 percent. | 38 | 11 | - | 12 | - | - | 20 | 23 | 16 |
| 30 to 34 percent ... | 30 | 24 | - | - | 16 | - | 14 | - |  |
| 35 percent or more | 134 | 129 | - | 53 | 7 | - | 48 | 16 | 28 |
| Nor compured.- | 47 | 34 | - | 32 | 13 | - | 3 | - | 13 |
| Medion --- | 446 | 43.9 | - | 27.7 | 33.6 | - | 36.3 | 24.2 | 24.7 |
| \$10.000 to \$19.999 | 228 | 152 | - | 139 | 44 | - | 53 | 60 | 65 |
| Less mon 20 percemt | 34 | 12 | - | 9 | - | - | 11 | 21 | - |
| 20 10 24 percent ......................... | 6 | 7 | - | 25 | - | - | 23 | 6 | i- |
| 25 to 29 percent -....-. | 33 | 12 | - | - | 14 | - | 9 | - | 11 |
| 30 to 34 percent -........ 35 | 23 132 | 121 | - | 105 | 30 | - | 5 | 29 | 14 40 |
| Not computed --.- | - | . | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 |  |
| Medion-- | 36.5 | 45.0 | - | $50.0+$ | 44.7 | - | 22.8 | 35.3 | 36.6 |
| \$20.000 10 \$34.999 | 175 | 217 | - | 223 | 39 | - | 70 | 99 | 175 |
| Less thon 20 percent. | 5 | - | - | 26 | - | - | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| 20 to 24 percent -.-- | 42 | 29 | - | 18 | - | - | 12 | ${ }^{6}$ | 51 |
|  | 45 59 | 58 97 | - | 18 54 | 28 | - | 15 | 30 12 | $\stackrel{9}{34}$ |
| 35 percent or more | 24 | 33 | - | 106 | - | - | 21 | 31 | 54 |
| Not compured.-.-.-...-. |  | - | - | 19 | 11 | - | 5 | 11 | 17 |
| Medion --------- | 295 | 311 | - | 37.2 | 32.5 | - | 29.8 | 29.8 | 31.3 |
| \$35.000 or more | 197 | 382 | - | 517 | 204 | - | 115 | 63 | 145 |
| less than 20 percent | 103 | 187 | - | 250 | 115 | - | 68 | 33 | 105 |
| 20 to 24 percent --- | 37 | 167 | - | 136 54 | 65 | - | 36 | 16 | 27 |
|  | 27 27 | 18 | - | 54 26 | 24 | - | - | 13 |  |
|  | 6 | - | - | 45 | - | - | - | - |  |
| Not compured $\qquad$ Medion | 196 | 10 20.0 | - | 20.2 | 19.3 | - | 11 17.0 | 192 | 13 167 |

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.
[Doto bosed on somple ond subiect to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Remoinder of Essex Countr, MA-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Troct 2161 | Troct 2176 (p.) | Troct 2181 | Froct 2201 (p.) | Troct 2221 | Troct 2231 | Troct 2232 | Iroct 2233 | Tract 2701 |
| Specifiod owner-occupied housing units <br> SELECTED MONTHIY OWNER COSTS | 817 | - | 1147 | 1638 | 621 | 911 | 591 | 1062 | 905 |
| Less thon 5300 a mortgoge | 537 | - | 778 | 798 | 388 | 620 | 367 | 814 | 723 |
| \$300 to $\$ 399$ | - | - | 13 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 20 | $2 \overline{7}$ |
| \$400 10 \$45999 | 24 | - | 9 | 34 | 22 | 27 | 7 | 58 | 74 |
| $\$ 500$ <br> $\$ 600$ <br> $\$ 0$ <br> $\$ 5999$ | 29 84 | - | 81 76 | 107 73 | 25 57 | 50 74 | ${ }^{6}$ | 53 103 | 66 |
| \$800 10 \$ $\$ 999$ | $\begin{array}{r}61 \\ \hline 162\end{array}$ | - | -86 | 144 | 34 | 76 | 588 | 121 120 | 81 |
| \$1.000 to \$1.499 - | ${ }^{162}$ | - | 157 | 232 | 115 | 186 | 113 | 263 | 227 |
| \$2,000 or more --- | ${ }_{84} 8$ | - | 196 | 130 | 67 | 71 | ${ }^{58}$ | 137 <br> 5 <br> 5 | 1148 |
| Medion (dollors) --- | 1218 | - | 1315 | 1074 | 1097 | 1154 | 1048 | 1070 | + 58 |
| Not mortgoged | 280 | - | 369 | 840 | 233 | 291 | 224 | 248 | 162 |
|  | - |  |  | -6 | 17 | 5 | $\overline{12}$ | $\overline{7}$ | ) |
| \$200 to \$299---- | 23 | - | 54 | 332 | 114 | 126 | 129 | 107 | 21 75 |
| \$300 10 \$399- | 124 | - | 163 | 255 | 84 | 125 | 129 77 | 107 93 | 75 |
| \$ $\$ 400$ to $\$$ \$4999 - | 81 52 | - | 111 | 109 | 5 | ${ }^{23}$ | - | 34 | - |
| Medion (dollors) | 394 | - | 380 | 307 | 287 | 314 | 284 | 315 | 292 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon \$20.000 ---------------------------------- | 86 | - | 109 | 295 | 84 | 122 | 149 | 107 |  |
| Less thon 20 percent ------------------------------------------- | 5 | - | 15 | 23 26 | 14 | 13 | 32 <br> 11 | 18 12 | 12 |
| 25 to 29 percent. | 6 | - | 16 | 39 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 6 |  |
| 301034 percent | 11 | - | 9 | 16 | ${ }^{4}$ |  | 21 | 5 | - |
|  | 59 | - | ${ }_{27}^{47}$ | 159 32 | 52 | 82 | 65 | ${ }^{66}$ | 13 |
| Medion ----- | 50.0+ | - | 37.9 | 38.4 | 47.1 | 50.0+ | 32.7 | 37.8 | 22.6 |
| \$20,000 to \$34.999 - | 75 | - | 130 | ${ }^{362}$ | 137 | 131 | 100 | 183 | 89 |
| less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent -- | 37 13 | - | 5 | 268 27 | 76 | 69 | 63 | 60 | 38 |
| 25 to 29 percent - | 6 | - | 20 | 20 | 5 | ${ }_{4}$ | - | 31 | 10 |
| 30 to 34 percent - | ${ }_{13}^{6}$ | - |  |  | 13 | 25 |  | 14 |  |
|  | 13 | - | 49 | 49 | 37 | ${ }^{27}$ | ${ }^{37}$ | 73 | 34 |
|  | 20.2 | - | 26.0 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 19.4 | 14.3 | 29.3 | 24.6 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}147 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - |  |  |  |  | 124 | 156 |  |
|  | 53 <br> 35 | - | 69 18 | 178 40 | 48 | 75 21 | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23}^{44}$ | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 31 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| 25 to 29 percent -- | 12 | - | 18 | 25 | 6 | 17 | ${ }_{22}^{24}$ | 23 16 | 18 <br> 18 |
| 30 to 34 percent - |  | - | 59 | ${ }^{6}$ | - | 13 | 14 | 34 | 30 |
| 35 percent or more - | 47 | - | 50 | 22 | 16 | 45 | 25 | 39 | 60 |
| Medion ------- | 22.9 | - | 23.6 | 15.4 | 12.5 | 22.5 | 24.8 | 28.4 | 24.4 |
|  | 316 | - | 506 | 432 | 214 | ${ }_{272}{ }^{27}$ | 218 | 86 | 540 |
| 20 to 24 percent -------------------------------------------- | 41 | - | 93 | 93 | 26 | 58 | 41 | 146 | 305 115 |
| 25 to 29 percent | 75 | - | 50 | 65 | ${ }^{23}$ | 61 | 24 | 40 | 50 |
| 35 percent or more- | 53 | - | 47 | 67 | ${ }_{43}$ | 64 | 19 | 19 |  |
| Not computed -------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 183 | - | 682 | 1384 | 420 | 17.8 446 | 18.0 711 | ${ }_{285}^{16.4}$ | 17.2 361 |
| GROSS RENT |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon \$100 | 70 | - | ${ }_{40}$ | 117 | 32 | ${ }_{88}^{7}$ | 103 |  | 31 |
| \$200 $\mathrm{\$}$ \$299 -- | 15 | - | 26 | 13 | 15 | 33 | 26 |  | 3 |
|  | ${ }_{13}^{4}$ | - | 58 | 70 | 18 | 30 | 19 | 8 |  |
| \$500 to \$599 | 18 | - | 36 | 245 | 69 | 40 | 136 | ${ }^{13}$ | ${ }_{39} 29$ |
| \$600 to 5849 | 9 | - | 113 | 290 | 134 | 50 | 194 | 113 | 164 |
| $\$ 750$ <br> $\$ 1,000$ or more -- <br> 1999 | 17 | - | 242 89 | 263 96 | 51 35 | 39 115 | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 45 39 | 51 19 |
| No cosh rent.-- | 20 | - | 45 | 67 | 20 | 22 | 31 | 33 | 22 |
| Medion (dollors) - | 249 | - | 763 | 596 | 627 | 585 | 572 | 696 | 670 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than $\$ 100000$--------------------------- | 65 16 | - | 142 41 | 298 | 37 | 120 | 195 | 38 | 58 |
| 20.1024 percent. | 23 | - | 24 | ${ }_{55}^{28}$ | 19 | ${ }_{37}^{8}$ | 75 |  | 21 |
| 25 to 29 percent - | 15 |  | 24 | 9 |  | 22 | 10 |  | 21 |
| 330 to 34 percent --- | 11 |  | 48 | 178 | 12 | $\stackrel{21}{10}$ |  |  |  |
| 35 percent or more Not computed----- | 1 | - | ${ }_{29}^{48}$ | 178 28 | 12 | 19 | 95 15 | 13 | 14 |
| Medion - | 23.6 | - | 23.2 | 50.04 | 24.9 | 26.9 | $50.0+$ | $50.0+$ | 22.3 |
| \$10,000 10 \$ 19.999. | 37 | - | 87 | 234 | 85 | 94 | 134 | 22 | 18 |
| Less thon 20 percent 20 to d | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | - | 12 | ${ }_{20}^{8}$ | 15 | 18 | ${ }^{8}$ | - |  |
| 25 to 29 percent. | 4 |  | - | 9 |  | 7 | 15 |  |  |
| 350 to 34 percent -- | 17 |  | 17 | 18 |  |  |  | 8 |  |
| 35 percent or more Not computed | 17 | - | 11 | 159 20 | 60 10 | 45 14 | 91 | 14 | 18 |
| Medion -- | 28.1 | - | 40.6 | 41.5 | 48.0 | 42.9 | 43.3 | $50.0+$ | $50.0+$ |
| \$20,000 tos Less than 20 percent | 16 3 |  | 126 | 377 | 173 | 69 18 | 180 38 38 | 56 | ${ }_{126}$ |
| Less than 20 pecrent 20 to 24 percent | 3 | - | 23 | 124 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18 | 38 33 | $1{ }^{-}$ |  |
| 25 to 29 percent - | 9 | - | ${ }^{46}$ | 92 | 27 | - | 53 | 24 | 60 |
| 30 to 34 35 percent --- | - | - | 12 | 99 | 50 | 5 | 30 | - | 29 |
| 35 percent or more Not compuled | $\overline{4}$ | - | 38 7 | 31 23 | 41 | 51 | 14 | 8 | 13 |
| Medion -.--- | 26.7 |  | 29.0 | 27.4 | 30.4 | 37.2 | 26.2 | 26.7 |  |
| \$35.000 or more | 65 |  | 327 | 475 | 125 | 163 | ${ }_{202}$ | 169 | 159 |
| Less thon 20 percent | 32 |  | 175 | 336 | 105 | 97 | 152 | 94 | 93 |
| 201024 percent | 17 |  | 75 | 71 |  | 33 | 23 | 51 | 45 |
| 251029 percent -- | - | - | 31 | 32 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 24 | 11 |
| 3501034 percent orent -- | - | - | 34 | 16 | - | 13 | 10 | - |  |
| Nol compuled.-.- | , |  | 12 | 13 | 10 | - | , | - | 4 |
| Medon ------------------------------ | 18.0 | - | 19.3 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 16.3 | 18.9 | 18.4 |

Census Tract or Block Numbering
Ared

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990-Con.
[Threshald and complementary threshald are 400 persons. Data bosed an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see fext. For definitians af terms and meanings af symbols, see text ]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Area} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Essex Country (pt.), MA-Con.} \& Tatals for split trocts/8NA's in Essex Countr, MA \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Solem ciry, Essex Counry, MA} \\
\hline \& Peobody city \& Solem city \& Tract 2041 \& Tract 2041 (pt.) \& Tract 2043 \& Tract 2047.02 \\
\hline Occupled housing units ------------------- \& 17106 \& 15103 \& 3307 \& 3290 \& 1027 \& 2085 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT} \\
\hline  \& 1 2085 \& 117
995 \& 64
291 \& 648 \& - \& 151 \\
\hline 1980 to 1984 \& 877 \& 286 \& 291
47 \& 291 47 \& 55 \& 151 \\
\hline 1970 to 1979. \& 1647 \& 1568 \& 499 \& 499 \& 150 \& 339 \\
\hline 1960 to 1969 \& 4281 \& 1322 \& 242 \& 242 \& 24 \& 538 \\
\hline 1950 t0 1959 \& 3155 \& 1203 \& 392 \& 383 \& 12 \& 179 \\
\hline 1940 to 1949 ----- \& 1139
4719 \& 8808 \& \(\begin{array}{r}320 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& , 320 \& 29 \& 49 \\
\hline 1939 or eorlier -...- \& 4719 \& 8804 \& 1452 \& 1444 \& 757 \& 829 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{BEDROOMS} \\
\hline No bedroom -- \& 115
1988 \& 446
2943 \& 482 \& 482 \& 74
347 \& 102 \\
\hline 2 bedrooms. \& 5154 \& 2943
5520 \& 1482 \& 482
1469 \& 347
324 \& 316
605 \\
\hline 3 bedrooms .-... \& 7092 \& 4515 \& 1098 \& 1090 \& 240 \& 729 \\
\hline 4 bedrooms ---.--- \& 2296 \& 1159 \& 150 \& 141 \& 37 \& 275 \\
\hline 5 or more bedrooms. \& 461 \& 520 \& 108 \& 108 \& 5 \& 58 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS} \\
\hline Complete kitchen focilities \& \(\begin{array}{lll}17 \& 058 \\ 17 \& 075\end{array}\) \& 14988
15075 \& 3
3
3 \& 3
3 290 \& \& 2085 \\
\hline Sewoge disposol, public sewer or privote compony -- \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}17 \\ 16 \& 173 \\ \& 3\end{array}\) \& (14975 \& \(\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 3273
3163 \& 1027
10017 \& 2085
2085 \\
\hline Locking complete plumbing focilifies..........-- \& 33 \& 87 \& - \& - \& - \& 208 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing units -- \& 29
4 \& 87 \& - \& - \& - \& \\
\hline Renter-occupied housing units .... \& 4 \& 87 \& - \& - \& - \& 16 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{house heating fuel} \\
\hline Uritity gas --.-.--.-.-.-. \& 6089 \& 5420 \& \& 1082 \& 374 \& \\
\hline Botrled, tonk, or LP gos ---
Electricity \& + 2285 \& 321
1628 \& \(\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 503 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 56
503 \& 54
165 \& 37
160 \\
\hline Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. \& 8791 \& 7620 \& 1642 \& 1625 \& 410 \& 1162 \\
\hline All other fuels- \& 106
14 \& 84
30 \& 24 \& 24 \& - \& 23 \\
\hline  \& 14 \& 30 \& - \& - \& 24 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{VEHICLES AVAILABLE} \\
\hline None - \& 1478 \& 2557 \& 317 \& 317 \& 413 \& 247 \\
\hline 1. \& 5874
6950 \& 65578
4626 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1 \\
1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} 236 \& 1486 \& 422 \& 755 \\
\hline 3 or more \& 6950
2804 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1237 \& 1229
258 \& 156
36 \& 719
364 \\
\hline Vehicles per household \& 1.7 \& 1.4 \& 1.5 \& 1.5 \& - 8 \& 304
1.7 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT} \\
\hline 1989 Ow Morch 1990 -...---......-- \& 12204
754 \& 7225
453 \& 1831
131 \& 1814
131 \& 243
20 \& \\
\hline 1985 to 1988 .-.--- \& 2595 \& 1928 \& 552 \& 552 \& 95 \& 36
172 \\
\hline 1980 to 1984 - \& 1558 \& 488 \& 73 \& 73 \& 33 \& 78 \\
\hline 1970 to 1979 \& 2707 \& 1276 \& 292 \& 283 \& 23 \& 374 \\
\hline 1969 or earlier ---- \& 4590 \& 3080 \& 783 \& 775 \& 72 \& 529 \\
\hline 1989 Renter-ocrupied housing units \& 4902 \& 7878 \& 1476 \& 1476 \& 784 \& 896 \\
\hline 1989 to Morch 1990 .. \& 1433 \& 2187 \& 393 \& 393 \& 244 \& 168 \\
\hline 1985 to 1988 .-- --..... \& 1885
805 \& 2778
1400 \& 590
245 \& 590
245 \& 223 \& 361 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
1980 to 1984 \\
1970 to 1979
\end{tabular} \& 805
686 \& 1400
895 \& 245
190 \& 245
190 \& 184
86 \& 193
130 \\
\hline 1969 or corlier------- \& 293 \& 618 \& 58 \& +88 \& 86
47 \& 130
4 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS} \\
\hline No felephane in unit ------------------------------ \& 198 \& 341 \& 33 \& 33 \& 92 \& 47 \\
\hline Househalder 65 yeors ond over... \& 4
2
2 972 \& 4
4
2 \& 963 \& 955 \& 271 \& 549 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing units ------ \& 2872 \& 2102
7 \& 606 \& 598 \& \(\stackrel{64}{-}\) \& 290 \\
\hline No felephone in unit .............. \& 45 \& 49 \& - \& - \& 19 \& 24 \\
\hline No vehicle ovailable --.--------- \& 967 \& 1392 \& 188 \& 188 \& 180 \& 173 \\
\hline Complete plumbing focilities -..... \& \& 15016
14866 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}3 \& 307 \\ 3 \& 287\end{array}\) \& 3290 \& 1027 \& 2069 \\
\hline 1.00 or less persons per room ----
1.01 or more persons per room \& 16972
101 \& 14886
150 \& \(\begin{array}{r}3287 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 3270
20 \& 1006
21 \& 2055 \\
\hline Locking complete plumbing focilties.-. \& 33 \& 87 \& - \& - \& \({ }^{21}\) \& 14
16 \\
\hline 1.00 or less persons per room -- \& 33 \& 72 \& - \& - \& - \& 16 \\
\hline  \& - \& 15 \& - \& - \& - \& - \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{Mean household income in 1989:} \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) -.--..---- \& 52458 \& 49522 \& 49118 \& 49219 \& \& 49765 \\
\hline Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) --..--.---.-- \& 26954
1011 \& 27824

1
628 \& 29209 \& 29209 \& 23516 \& 27862 <br>
\hline Household income in 1989 below poverty level ........ \& 1011 \& 1628
333 \& 374 \& 374 \& 235 \& 184 <br>
\hline Owner-occupied housing units ------------------ ${ }_{\text {Renter }}$ Reccupied housing units --- \& 390
621 \& $\begin{array}{r}333 \\ 1295 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 107 \& 107 \& 28 \& 54 <br>
\hline Renter-occupied housing units ------------------ \& 621 \& 1295 \& 267 \& 267 \& 207 \& 130 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Boston-LowrenceSolom MA-NH CMSA | Mossochusetrs (9t.) | Now Hompshive (pt) | Solem-Cioucester, MA PMSA | Eseex County (01), ma |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Torol | Bevority an | Danvers CDP |
| Speotiod owner-ccupied howsing wins ......... | 062531 | 602837 | 59694 | 51859 | 51859 | 7113 | 5316 |
| SELETED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less then $\$ 300$...-.... | - 2940 | - 2758 | -182 | 30303 | 35002 | - 597 | 395 34 |
| \$300 to \$399 | 13945 | 13301 | 644 | 1144 | 1144 | 186 | 139 |
| 500 10 5199 | 27154 | 25707 | 1447 | 2331 | 2331 | 490 | 240 |
| \$500 10 5599 | 32369 | 29987 | 2382 | 2466 | 2466 | 348 | 280 |
| \$600 10 5799 | 64036 | 58239 | 5797 | 4615 | ${ }_{4} 615$ | 628 | 475 |
| 5800 ro 5999. | 65346 | 58302 | 7044 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 812$ | ${ }_{4}^{4} 812$ | 627 | 458 |
| \$1.000 to \$1 499 | 148888 | 128723 | 19957 | 9548 | 9548 | 1376 | 055 |
| \$1.500 to \$1999 | 71738 | 63330 | 8408 | 5629 | 5629 | 680 | 582 |
| \$2.000 or more - | 46556 | 43383 | 3173 | 4154 | 4154 | 510 | 332 |
| Medion (dollors) ....... | 1009 | 1085 1798 | 1 169 | 1091 | 1091 | 1043 | 1075 |
| Not martyaged | 189767 | 179107 | 10660 | 16857 | 16857 | 2216 | 1721 |
| Less than $\$ 100$. | 458 | 419 | 39 | 21 | 21 | - | - |
| \$100 to $\$ 199$ | 7140 | 6672 | 468 | 591 | 591 | 27 | 44 |
| \$200 10 \$ 5299. | 61195 70055 | 58700 65746 | 2495 4309 | 58388 6432 | 5838 6432 | 747 | 606 |
|  | 70 287085 | 65746 26866 | 4309 2042 | 6432 <br> 2262 | 6432 2462 | 947 317 | 691 281 |
| \$500 or more | 22211 | 20904 | 1307 | 1713 | 1713 | 178 | 9 |
| Medion (dotors) | 333 | 331 | 353 | 326 | 326 | 328 | 327 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED <br> MONTHIY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{8} 8201$ | 7792 9185 | 409 | 1 670 | 665 | 52 | 36 |
|  | 9802 8581 | 9 185 8119 | 617 462 | 1070 825 | 1070 825 | 181 101 | 134 83 |
| 30 to 34 percent. | 7131 | ${ }^{6} 827$ | 304 | 655 | 655 | 86 | 126 |
| 35 percent or more | 41 407 | 38304 | 3103 | 3464 | 3464 | 348 | 348 |
| Not computed.- | 3760 | 3540 | 220 | 458 | 458 | 83 | 34 |
| Mefion.. | 38.2 | 37.8 | 45.2 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 32.9 | 34.4 |
| \$20,000 10 534.999 | 93467 | 85730 | 7737 | 8036 | 8036 | 1122 | 797 |
|  | 42043 11103 | $\begin{array}{lll}39 & 611 \\ 10 & 236\end{array}$ | 2432 867 | 4119 893 | 4119 | 636 143 | 410 84 84 |
| 25 to 29 percent | 7700 | 7030 | 670 | 589 | 589 | 62 | 35 |
| 30 to 34 percent | 6540 | 5899 | 641 | 517 | 517 | 40 | 53 |
| 35 percent or more | 26059 | 22932 | 3127 | 1918 | 1918 | 241 | 215 |
| Nor comouted. | 22 | 222 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medion ---7.-..- | 122.1 | 10778 | 29.2 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 18.5 | 19.6 |
| \$35.000 to 549.999 | 120661 | 107785 | 12876 | 9440 | 9440 | 1249 | 915 |
| less thon 20 percent | 54638 | 50714 | 3 924 | 4562 | 4562 | 649 | 497 |
|  | 14097 | 12505 | 1592 | 1074 | 1074 | 137 | 92 |
|  | 14706 | 12759 | 1947 | 1008 | 1008 | 96 | 99 |
| 30 to 34 percent -.. 35 percent or more - | 12494 2408 | 21 294 | 3 414 | 2045 | $\begin{array}{r}743 \\ \hline 045\end{array}$ | 66 | 20 |
| Not computed ---- | 18 | 18 | - | 8 | ${ }_{8} 8$ | 293 8 | 220 |
| Medion .-. | 22.0 | 21.3 | 27.4 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 18.9 | 18.4 |
| \$50,000 or more | 369521 | 335555 | 33966 | 27246 | 27246 | 3891 | 2843 |
| less mon 20 percent | 226858 | 210109 | 16749 | 16880 | 16880 | 2472 | 1727 |
|  | 56923 | 50037 | 6886 | 3693 | 3693 | 450 | 398 |
|  | 42027 | 36775 | 5252 | 2955 | 2955 | 447 | 313 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{23} 018$ | 19985 | 3033 | 1740 | 1740 | 281 | 207 |
|  | 20604 91 | $\begin{array}{r} 18558 \\ 91 \end{array}$ | 2046 | 1978 | 1978 | 241 | 198 |
| medion--------- | 16.6 | 16.2 | 20.2 | 16.1 | 16.1 | $15 . \overline{8}$ | 16.0 |
| Speotiod rentor-ccapied housing uaits - | 533700 | 505381 | 28319 | 34684 | 34684 | 5825 | 219 |
| GROSS RENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5100 | 4859 | 4717 | 142 | 546 | 546 | 60 | 42 |
| \$100 to $\$ 199$ | 43713 | 42756 | 957 | 3336 | 3336 | 615 | 158 |
| \$200 to \$299 | 26844 | 25691 | 953 | 1727 | 1727 | 389 | 86 |
| \$300 to \$399 | 32573 | 31318 | 1255 | 2001 | 2001 | 313 | 100 |
| \$400 to \$199 | 47611 | 44621 | 2990 | 3314 | 3314 | 338 | 177 |
| \$500 to \$599 | 68045 | 63353 | 4692 | 4470 | 4470 | 846 | 271 |
|  | 118785 118127 | 111222 112061 | 7563 | 8257 6983 | 8257 | 1 1477 | 591 |
|  | 118127 59 | 56032 | \% 3035 | 6983 2912 | 6983 2912 | 1470 344 | 472 |
| No cosh remt.- | 14276 | 13610 | 666 | 1138 | 1138 | 103 | 79 |
| Medion (dollors) .- | 647 | 646 | 657 | 624 | 624 | 638 | 668 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 108457 | 104866 | 3591 |  | 7577 | 1405 | 348 |
| Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent | 4876 11155 | 4815 10966 | 189 | 1 235 | 1 535 | 78 175 | 34 59 |
| 25 to 29 percent -. | 13013 | 12697 | 316 | 886 | 886 | 263 | 70 |
| 30 to 34 percent .- | 7186 | 6903 | 283 | 410 | 410 | 98 | 13 |
| 35 percent ar more | 60487 | 58196 | 2291 | 3669 | 3669 | 660 | 145 |
| Nor computed.- | 11740 | 11289 | 451 | 827 | 827 | 131 | 27 |
| medion --- | $50.0+$ | 50.0+ | $50.0+$ | 41.2 | 41.2 | 37.0 | 29.8 |
| \$10.000 to $\$ 19.999$ | 86264 | 82235 | 4029 | 5893 | 5893 | 940 | 356 |
|  | 6978 | 6804 | 174 | 540 | 540 | 72 | 9 |
| 20 to 24 percemt .- | 6478 | 6374 | 104 | 488 | 488 | 58 | 36 |
| 25 to 29 percent .-..--.............................. | 8436 | 8003 | 433 | 534 <br> 555 | 534 | 84 | 57 |
| 30 ro 34 percent -. | 8 061 | 7612 | + 489 | - 555 | 555 | 98 | 15 |
| 35 percent or more | 53679 | 50893 | 2786 | 3591 | 3591 | 628 | 226 |
| Not computed. | 2632 | 2549 | 83 | 185 | 185 | - | 13 |
| Medion ---..... | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.6 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 44.8 | 47.9 |
| \$20.000 10 \$34.999 - | 133645 | 125316 | 8329 | 9 173 | 9173 | 1457 | 708 |
| Less thon 20 percent | 19654 | 18730 | 924 | 1158 | 1158 | 114 | 40 |
|  | 23245 | 21363 | 1882 | 1667 | 1667 | 200 | 147 |
| 25 to 29 percent -- | 27955 | 25912 | 2043 | 2024 | 2024 | 362 | 170 |
| 30 to 34 percent ..............................-.-. -- | 22273 | 21021 | 1252 | 1810 | 1810 | 370 | 115 |
|  | 36869 3849 | 34 3 3 487 | 2026 | 2149 | 2149 | 362 | 218 |
| Not computed.- | 3849 | 3647 | 202 | 365 | 365 | 49 | 18 |
| Medion--.-.-. | 28.9 20534 | 1929.0 | 28.1 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 30.4 | 29.6 |
| \$35.000 or more -- | 205334 | 192964 | 12370 | 12041 | 12041 | 2023 | 778 |
| less thon 20 percent | 118735 | 111941 | 6 794 | ${ }^{6} 833$ | 6833 | 1135 | 375 |
| 20 to 24 percent --- 25 to 29 percent | 45886 | 42655 | 3231 | 2925 11134 | 2925 1 1 | 533 | 243 |
| 25 to 29 percent -.- 30 | 21079 | 19843 |  |  |  | 179 | 69 |
| 35 percent or more - | 9 495 <br> 189 | 5181 | $\stackrel{814}{ }$ | 296 | 296 | 39 | 35 |
|  | 4593 | 4420 | 173 | 306 | 306 | 27 | 27 |
| Medion... | 18.5 | 184 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 20.0 |

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990-Con.
[Threshald and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Oato based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitians af terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Essex County (pt.), MA-Con. |  | Totols for split trocts/BNA's in Essex Countr, MA | Solem ciry, Essex Countr, MA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Peobody ciry | Solem ciry | Tract 2041 | Tract 2041 (pt.) | Tract 2043 | Troct 2047.02 |
| Specifiod owner-accupiod housling units <br> SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS <br> With a mertgage | 9609 | 4645 | 1236 | 1219 | 31 | 1016 |
|  | 653 49 | 2908 | 771 | 762 | 20 | 730 |
|  | 267 | 161 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 65 |
| \$400 to \$499 | 530 | 246 | 36 | 36 | - | 95 |
|  | + 474 | 227 | 21 | 21 | - | 100 |
|  | 1191 1 1 | 317 <br> 434 <br> 1 | 81 | 72 | - | 103 |
| \$1,000 10 \$1,499. | 1703 | 945 | 326 | 326 | 11 | 140 173 |
| \$1,500 10 \$1,999. | 1046 | 459 | 175 | 175 | 1 | 47 |
| \$2,000 or more -- | 303 | 119 | 24 | 24 | - | 7 |
|  | 950 3046 | 1031 1737 | 1200 465 | 1207 | 1273 | 803 |
|  | 3046 | 1737 | 465 | 457 | 11 | 286 |
| \$100 to \$199. | 86 | 78 | - | - | - | 14 |
| \$200 to \$299- | 1300 | 883 | 232 | 232 | - | 207 |
| \$300 10 \$399 - | 1268 | 606 | 166 | 158 | 11 | 65 |
| \$400 to \$499 | 270 122 | $\begin{array}{r}106 \\ 64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 41 26 | 41 |  |  |
| Medion (dollors) | 308 | 292 | 300 | 299 | 325 | 274 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  | 274 |
| Less than $\$ 20,000$ $\qquad$ <br> Less thon 20 percent $\qquad$ | 1222 | 860 | 232 | 232 | 11 | 180 |
| Less thon 20 percent <br> 20 to 24 percent $\qquad$ | 160 227 | $\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24 26 26 | 24 <br> 26 | - | 55 8 |
|  | 151 | 143 | 55 | 55 | 5 | 16 |
|  | 108 | 79 | 43 | 43 | - | 16 |
|  | 534 42 | $\begin{array}{r}372 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 68 16 | 68 | 6 | 71 |
|  | 42 32.4 | 57 33.1 | 16 30.3 | 16 30.3 | 50. | 14 |
|  | 1678 | 847 | 219 | 211 | 50.04 | 1.3 142 |
|  | 782 172 | 488 98 | 117 24 | 109 | - | 65 |
|  | 107 | 38 | 19 19 | 24 19 | - | 23 |
|  | 150 | 44 | 9 | 9 | - | 7 |
|  | 467 | 187 | 50 | 50 | - | 40 |
|  | 21.7 | 185 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2016 | 950 | 205 | 205 | $\overline{9}$ | 21.3 |
|  | 962 | 464 | 80 | 80 | 9 | 118 118 |
|  | 239 | 57 | 27 | 27 | - |  |
|  | 188 | 126 | 33 | 33 | - | 5 |
|  | 197 430 | 116 187 | 16 49 | 16 | - | 30 |
|  | 430 | 187 | 49 | 49 | - | 16 |
|  | 21.0 | 21.0 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 10.0- | 18.1 |
| $\$ 50,000$ or mare $\qquad$ Less thon 20 percent | 4693 | 1988 | 580 | 571 | 11 | 476 |
| Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent ... | 3121 603 | $\begin{array}{r}1221 \\ \hline 276 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 281 120 | 272 120 | - | 373 55 51 |
| 25 to 29 percent | 553 | 250 | 86 | 86 | 6 | 55 41 |
|  | 213 | 136 | 47 | 47 | 5 | 7 |
|  | 203 | 105 | 46 | 46 | - |  |
|  | 14.9 | $16 . \overline{3}$ | 20.4 | $20 . \overline{6}$ | 24.6 |  |
|  | 4896 | 7856 | 1460 | 1460 | 78. | 12.2 896 |
| GROSS RENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| less thon $\$ 100$ | 112 | 88 | 10 | 10 | 17 | - |
|  | 320 | 395 | $\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 125 37 | 109 | 126 |
| \$300 to \$399- | 268 | 588 | 141 | 141 | 62 | 37 48 |
| \$400 to \$499 | 538 | 995 | 191 | 191 | 113 | 64 |
| \$500 to \$599 - | + 538 | 1038 | $\begin{array}{r}187 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 187 | 110 | 126 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1158 \\ 895 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1995 1580 | 354 <br> 333 | 354 333 | 170 | 279 |
|  | 895 336 | 580 321 | $\begin{array}{r}333 \\ 74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 333 74 | 123 | 180 |
| No cosh rent.- | 162 | 135 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 26 10 |
| Median (dollors) | 602 | 602 | 615 | 615 | 526 | 617 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS <br> A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1101 | 1883 | 357 | 357 | 262 | 235 |
|  | 90 | 97 | 18 | 18 | 15 | - |
|  | 182 112 | 244 | $6^{6}$ | 6 | 48 | 67 |
| 25 to 29 percent <br> 30 to 34 percent | 112 106 | 198 91 | 43 10 | 43 10 | 10 | 11 |
|  | 529 | 1006 | 221 | 221 | 131 | 99 |
|  | 82 | 247 | 59 | 59 | 54 | 34 |
|  | 36.8 | 49.4 | $50.0+$ | $50.0+$ | 50.0+ | 34.7 |
|  | 965 | 1339 | 191 | 191 | 167 | 152 |
| Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent -- | 121 65 | $\begin{array}{r}114 \\ 65 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4 | 4 | 13 | 12 |
|  | 65 125 | 65 126 172 | 4 48 48 | 4 48 4 | 30 | $\xrightarrow{7}$ |
| 30 to 34 percent -- | 92 | 172 | 34 | 34 | 13 | 12 |
| 35 percent ar more | 520 | 850 | 101 | 101 | 111 | 121 |
|  | 42 | 12 | - | - | - | - |
|  | 39.8 1353 | 42.0 2061 | 36.1 404 | 36.1 | 47.9 | 45.0 |
|  | 232 | 2298 | 461 79 | 404 79 | 178 35 | 184 |
|  | 252 | 404 | 97 | 97 | 30 | 29 |
|  | 249 | 501 | 91 | 91 | 41 | 58 |
|  | 243 | 436 | 68 | 68 | 44 | 73 |
|  | 323 54 | $\begin{array}{r}388 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{69}$ | 69 | 20 8 | 24 |
|  | 28.3 | 28.1 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 27.4 |  |
| \$35,000 or more . | 1477 | 2573 | 508 | 508 | 177 | 325 |
|  | 795 395 | 1452 | 300 | 300 | 124 | 161 |
|  | 395 145 | 651 | 110 | 110 | 30 | 136 |
|  | 145 30 | 283 91 | 65 25 | 65 | 11 |  |
|  | 54 | 40 | 2 | 25 | 12 | 18 |
|  | 58 | 56 | 8 | 8 | - | 10 |
|  | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 15.3 | 19.8 |

[Threshold is 400 persons Doto based on somple ond subect to sampling variobily, see fext for definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Census Tract or Block Numbering Area} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{8oston-LowrenceSalem, MA-NH CMSA} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Mossochusetts (pt.)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{New Hompshire (pt.)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Essex County (pt.), MA} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Totol \& Peobody city \& Solem city \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage} \& 10462 \& 10116 \& 346 \& 116 \& 116 \& 4 \& 13 \\
\hline \& 8902 \& 8561 \& 341 \& 96 \& 96 \& 4 \& - \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Less thon \(\$ 300\) \\
\(\$ 300\) 10 \$399
\end{tabular} \& 93
193 \& 93
186 \& 7 \& - \& - \& - \& \\
\hline \$400 to \$499. \& 567 \& 540 \& 27 \& - \& - \& - \& \\
\hline \$500 \(10 \$ 599\) \& 528 \& 521 \& 7 \& - \& 5 \& - \& \\
\hline \$1,000 to \$1,499- \& 2738 \& 2556 \& 182 \& 37 \& 37 \& 24 \& \\
\hline  \& 1529 \& 1483 \& 46 \& 8 \& 8 \& 8 \& - \\
\hline  \& 781
+109 \& 750 \& 31 \& 27 \& 27 \& \(10^{-}\) \& \\
\hline  \& 1109
1560 \& 1100
1555 \& 1233
5 \& 1188

20 \& 1188
20 \& 1104 \& 13 <br>
\hline less thon $\$ 100$....... \& 27 \& ${ }_{27}$ \& 5 \& 2 \& 2 \& - \& 13 <br>
\hline \$100 to \$199. \& 98 \& 98 \& \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline \$200 to \$299 \& 344 \& 344 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline \$300 to \$399 \& 466
335 \& 466 \& $\overline{5}$ \& 20 \& 20 \& - \& 13 <br>
\hline \$400 to \$499 \& 335
290 \& 330 \& 5 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Medion (dollors) \& 356 \& 356 \& 425 \& 338 \& 338 \& - \& 325 <br>
\hline HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 8Y SELECTED MONTHIY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1324 \& 1275 \& 49 \& 7 \& 7 \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 121 \& 121 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& <br>

\hline |  |
| :--- |
| 25 to 29 percent | \& 69

38 \& 69
38 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline 30 to 34 percent. \& 81 \& 69 \& 12 \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline 35 percent or more \& 898 \& 861 \& 37 \& 7 \& 7 \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 117 \& 117
50 \& \& \& 50. \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& $50.0+$
1519 \& $50.0+$
1466 \& $50.0+$ \& $50.0+$
20 \& $50.0+$
20 \& $\overline{8}$ \& <br>
\hline Less thon 20 percent \& 231 \& 218 \& 13 \& . \& \& 8 \& <br>
\hline  \& 206 \& 206 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 146
201 \& 146
196 \& 5 \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 729 \& 196
694 \& 35 \& 20 \& 20 \& $\overline{8}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 6 \& 6 \& - \& \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 34.3 \& 34.1 \& $50.0+$ \& $50.0+$ \& 50.04 \& $50.0+$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 2137 \& 2065 \& 72 \& 5 \& 5 \& - \& <br>
\hline Less thon 20 percent -------------------------------------------------- \& 684
317 \& 684
317 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline 25 to 29 percent. \& 212 \& 207 \& 5 \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 319 \& 287 \& 32 \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline 35 percent or more ------------------------------- \& 605 \& 570 \& 35 \& 5 \& 5 \& - \& <br>
\hline Mot compured--------- \& 26.6 \& 25.8 \& 34.8 \& 45.0 \& $45 . \overline{0}$ \& - \& <br>
\hline \$ 50.000 or more \& 5482 \& 5310 \& 172 \& 84 \& 84 \& 36 \& 13 <br>
\hline  \& 2982 \& 2933 \& 49 \& 69 \& 69 \& 29 \& 13 <br>
\hline  \& 844 \& 796 \& 48
54 \& 7 \& 7 \& 7 \& <br>
\hline  \& 796
509 \& 742
496 \& 54
13 \& 8 \& 8 \& - \& <br>
\hline 35 percent or more \& 351 \& 343 \& 8 \& - \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Not computed \& \& \& $2{ }^{-}$ \& 15- \& 15 \& - \& <br>
\hline Medion $\qquad$ \& 18.7
58253 \& 18.5
57760 \& 23.9
493 \& 15.6
516 \& 15.6
516 \& 16.8 \& 10.0 <br>
\hline GROSS RENT \& \& 57160 \& 493 \& 516 \& \& 121 \& 225 <br>
\hline less thon $\$ 100$--------------------------------- \& 969 \& 969 \& 7 \& 5 \& 5 \& - \& 5 <br>
\hline \$100 to \$199 - \& 7249 \& 7242 \& 7 \& 37 \& 37 \& - \& 0 <br>
\hline  \& 4270 \& 4240 \& 30 \& 39 \& 39 \& 18 \& 15 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 300 \text { to } \$ 399 \\
& \$ 400 \text { to } \$ 499
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 4371

5880 \& 4352
5801 \& 19 \& - \& - \& \& <br>
\hline \$500 to \$599 \& ¢ 6874 \& 6 840 \& 34 \& 100 \& 20
100 \& 13 \& 3 <br>
\hline \$600 to \$749 \& 11601 \& 11367 \& 234 \& 71 \& 71 \& 24
27 \& 29 <br>
\hline  \& 11909 \& 11836 \& 73 \& 208 \& 208 \& 32 \& 98 <br>
\hline  \& 4284 \& 4247 \& 37 \& 28 \& 28 \& 7 \& 15 <br>
\hline No cosh rent ---------------------------------------- \& 886 \& 886 \& - \& 8 \& 8 \& - \& <br>
\hline Medion (dollors) - \& 587 \& 585 \& 683 \& 709 \& 709 \& 627 \& 751 <br>
\hline HOUSEHOLO INCOME IN 1989 8Y GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Less thon $\$ 10.000$------------------------------- \& 16271 \& 16228 \& 43 \& 152 \& 152 \& 37 \& <br>
\hline Less thon 20 percent .-.-.-.-.-.--------------.-- \& 665 \& 665 \& - \& 13 \& 13 \& - \& 5 <br>
\hline 20 to 24 percent \& 861
1813 \& 861
1813 \& - \& 4 \& 4 \& - \& 4 <br>
\hline 30 to 34 percent -- \& 1200 \& 1200 \& - \& - \& 8 \& - \& - <br>
\hline 35 percent or more \& 9295 \& 9273 \& 22 \& 110 \& 110 \& 37 \& 36 <br>
\hline Not computed. \& 2437 \& 2416 \& 21 \& 17 \& 17 \& - \& 17 <br>
\hline Medion --- \& 50.0+ \& $50.0+$ \& 50.04 \& $50.0+$ \& 50.04 \& $50.0+$ \& 39.5 <br>
\hline \$10,000 to \$19,999 \& 11599
1
1519 \& 11496 \& 103 \& 71 \& 71 \& 26 \& 18 <br>
\hline Less thon 20 percent \& 1519 \& 1506 \& 13 \& $\bigcirc$ \& 9 \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 864
1218 \& + 864 \& - \& 29 \& 29 \& 18 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1066 \& 1049 \& 17 \& 6 \& 6 \& - \& <br>
\hline 35 percent or more \& 6777 \& 6716 \& 61 \& 36 \& 36 \& 8 \& 18 <br>
\hline  \& 155 \& 155 \& - \& \& 3 \& - \& <br>
\hline Medion ----- \& 41.1 \& 41.0 \& $50.0+$ \& 41.3 \& 41.3 \& 23.6 \& $50.0+$ <br>
\hline \$20,000 to \$34.999 - \& 14806 \& 14689 \& 117 \& 126 \& 126 \& 14 \& 62 <br>
\hline Less thon 20 percent .---.
20 to 24 percent \& 3224
2109 \& 3209
2109 \& 15 \& $\overline{5}$ \& $\overline{5}$ \& - \& <br>
\hline 25 to 29 percent. \& 2695 \& 2676 \& 19 \& 33 \& 33 \& 14 \& 10 <br>
\hline 30 to 34 percent. \& 2194 \& 2166 \& 28 \& 43 \& 43 \& - \& 27 <br>
\hline  \& 4248 \& 4193 \& 55 \& 37 \& 37 \& - \& 25 <br>
\hline Not computed -- \& 336 \& 336 \& - \& 8 \& 8 \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 28.5 \& 28.5 \& 34.4 \& 32.4 \& 32.4 \& 27.5 \& 33.9 <br>
\hline \$35.000 or more - \& 15577 \& 15347 \& 230 \& 167 \& 167 \& 4 \& 83 <br>
\hline Less thon 20 percent \& 9454 \& 9325 \& 129 \& 52 \& 52 \& 10 \& 42 <br>
\hline 20 to 24 percent ................................. \& 3336 \& 3264 \& 72 \& 68 \& 68 \& 27 \& 16 <br>
\hline  \& 1680 \& 1667 \& 13 \& 28 \& 28 \& 7 \& -689 <br>
\hline  \& 701 \& 692
299 \& 9 \& 19 \& 19 \& - \& 19 <br>
\hline Not computed..--- \& 170 \& 170 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline  \& 18.1 \& 18.0 \& 19.4 \& 22.3 \& 22.3 \& 22.2 \& 19.9 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990
(Tlresthats is 400 persons Doto bosed on sample and subrect to sampling vanobitity. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, seo text)
Census Tract or Block Numbering
Areo
Ared

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## EEDROOMS



## SLEETED STRUCTURL CHARATERISTIS

| Complete kitchen focitries. | 2637 | 2404 | 233 | 148 | 148 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Source of woter, abicie system ar private compony. | 2542 | 2379 | 163 | 139 | 139 |
| Sewoge disposd, public sewer .-.-.-.---...-- | 2217 | 2060 | 157 | 113 | 113 |
| lodting complefe phumbing focitives | 20 | 20 | - | - | - |
| Owner-ccapied housing units --- | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 20 | 20 | - | - | - |
| house meatng fuel |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unity gas -- | 1125 | 1036 | 89 | 52 | 52 |
| Bomed, ronk. or lp gos. | 100 | 73 | 27 | 10 | 10 |
| Electricit ---.------- | 476 | 437 | 39 | 11 | 11 |
| fuel al, kerosene, etc. | 911 | 843 | 68 | 66 | 66 |
| Al other fues. | 26 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| No fuel used.- | 27 | 27 | - | - | - |
| VEMCIES AVALABLE |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 779 | 763 | 16 | 8 |  |
|  | 995 | 910 | 85 | 59 | 59 |
| 2 | 685 | 581 | 104 | 63 | 63 |
| 3 or more | 206 | 178 | 28 | 18 | 18 |
| Veticles per household | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Omber-acopplad housiay enits $\qquad$ <br> 1989 to March 1990 | 913 75 | 822 | 91 10 | 55 | 55 |
| 1985 to 1988 -.-- | 256 | 224 | 32 | - | - |
| 1980 to 1984. | 120 | 106 | 14 | 9 | 9 |
| 1970 to 1979 | 241 | 218 | 23 | 39 | 39 |
| 1969 or eorier- | 221 | 209 | 12 | 7 | 7 |
| lexter-scapiod hovily | 1752 | 1610 | 142 | 93 | 93 |
|  | 702 | 622 | 80 | 52 | 52 |
| 1985 to 1988 -- | 633 | 594 | 39 | 29 | 29 |
| 1980 to 1984 | 210 | 192 | 18 | 12 | 12 |
| 1970 to 1979 .. | 195 | 190 | 5 | - |  |
| 1969 or eorfer. | 12 | 12 | - | - | - |
| SLLCTED CHAMCTERSTICS |  |  |  |  |  |
| No telephone in unit | 224 | 201 | 23 | 14 | 14 |
| Householder 65 vears and over. | 341 | 341 | - | 9 | 9 |
| Owner-occupied housing units. | 141 | 141 | - | - | - |
| Loding complete plumbing focities. | $\overline{7}$ | 17 | - | - |  |
| No relephone in unt --.--.-. | 17 | 17 | - | 9 | 9 |
| No whide ovaloble | 165 | 165 | - | - | - |
| Complefe plumbing focities .-.- | 2645 | ${ }_{2} 412$ | 233 | 148 | 148 |
| 1.00 or less persons peer room | 2490 | 2257 | 233 | 148 | 148 |
| 1.01 or more persons peer room | 155 | 155 | - | - | - |
| Loding complete plumbing focitios. | 20 | 20 | - | - | - |
| 1.00 or less persons per room. | 7 | 7 | - | - | - |
| 1.01 or more persons per room - | 13 | 13 | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-ocapied housing units (dollors) ------------- | 53922 | 52833 | 63762 | 48408 | 48408 |
| Renter-ccapied hovsing units (dollors) | 24688 | 23712 |  | 36803 | 36803 |
| Household income in 1989 below poverty level | 530 | 498 | 32 | 17 | 17 |
| Owner-occupred housing units -.-..- | 44 | 36 | 8 | 17 | 7 |
|  | 486 | 462 | 24 | 17 | 17 |

## Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Boston-Low
rence-Solem
MA-NH CMSA

Massachusetts

New Hompshire
(pt.)

Salem-Glouces- Essex County (pt.) ter, MA PMSA Essex County (ph.

## Specifiod owner-occupied housing SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

With a mertgage
Less thon $\$ 300$
$\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$
$\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$
$\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$
$\$ 600$ to $\$ 799$
$\$ 800$ to $\$ 999$
$\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,499$
$\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,499$
$\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 1,999$
$\$ 2,000$ or more
Medion (dollors) --..-----
Not mertgaged
Less thon $\$ 100$
$\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$
$\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$.
$\$ 200$ to $\$ 299$.
$\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$.
$\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$
$\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$ $\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$
Medion (dollors)

## HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN IOB9 BY SEEECED MONTHYY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF

 HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989Less thon $\$ 20.000$.-
Less thon 20 percent
20 to 24 percent
25 to 29 percent
25 to 29 percent
30 to 34 percent
Not computed.

less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed
Medion $=-=-=-9$.
$\$ 35,000$ to $\$ 49.999$ Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent
25 to 29 percent
35 percent or more
Not computed.
Medion -.......
Less than 20 percent
20 to 24 percent --
25 to 29 percent
35 percent or more
Not computed...
Medion.
Spedfied renter-occupied housing units
GROSS RENT
Less thon $\$ 100$
$\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$
$\$ 200$ to $\$ 299$
$\$ 200$ to $\$ 299$
$\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$
$\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$
$\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$
$\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$
$\$ 600$ to $\$ 749$
$\$ 600$ to $\$ 749$
$\$ 750$ to $\$ 999$
$\$ 1.000$ or more
No cosh rent-.
Medion (dollors)

## HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN $19 B 9$ BY GROSS RENT AS

 A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN I9B9 Less than $\$ 10,000$....
$\qquad$


| 586 | 543 | 43 | 46 | 46 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 481 | 444 | 37 | 46 | 46 |
| - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | 6 | - | - | - |
| 33 | 33 | - | - | - |
| 66 | 53 | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| 82 | 82 | - | - | - |
| 44 | 44 | - | 9 | 9 |
| 169 | 149 | 20 | - | - |
| 56 | 56 | - | 22 | 22 |
| 25 | 21 | 4 | - | 2 |
| 1025 | 1012 | 1092 | 994 | 994 |
| 105 | 99 | 6 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | 10 | - | - | - |
| 29 | 29 | - | - | - |
| 42 | 36 | 6 | - | - |
| 16 | 16 | - | - | - |
| 8 | 8 | - | - | - |
| 323 | 323 | 325 | - | - |





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



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. Doto bosed on somple ond subiect to sampling variabirity, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols. see text]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | 8oston-Low-rence-Solem, MA-NH CMSA | Mossochusetts (pi.) | New Hompshire (pt.) | SolemGloucester, MA PMSA | Essex County (pt.), MA |  |  |  | Peobody city. Essex County, MA | Solem city, Essex Country, MA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tood | 8everly ciry | Peobody ciry | Solem ciry | Troct 2107 | Tract 2043 |
| Specified owner-occupied housing units SELETED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS | 5269 | 4824 | 445 | 224 | 224 | 31 | 61 | 32 | 8 |  |
| With o mertgoge --------------------------- | 4587 | 4172 | 415 | 186 | 186 | 22 | 4 | 32 | 8 |  |
|  | 25 72 | 25 72 | - | 7 | $\overline{7}$ | - | - | $\overline{7}$ | - |  |
| \$400 10 \$499 -- | 160 | 160 | 7 | - |  | - | - | 7 | - |  |
| \$500 10 \$599 | 235 | 228 | 7 | 21 | 21 | 6 | 9 | - | - |  |
| \$600 to \$799. | 532 | 503 | 29 | 10 | 10 | - | 10 | - | - |  |
| \$800 to \$999 -. | 614 1 565 | - 574 | 40 | 32 | 32 | 16 | - | - | - |  |
| $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1.499$ <br> $\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 1,999$ | 1565 903 | $1{ }^{1} 801$ | 164 | 38 51 51 | 38 51 | 16 | 16 | 8 |  |  |
| $\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 1,999$ | 481 481 | 765 444 | 138 37 | 51 <br> 27 | 51 27 | - | 16 | 17 | 8 |  |
|  | 1206 | 1179 | 1418 4 | 1344 | 1344 | 1179 | 1594 | 1529 | 1750 |  |
| Less then $\$ 100$ morgoged. | 682 | 652 | 30 | 38 | 38 | 9 | 17 |  |  |  |
| Less then \$100 | 27 | 27 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$200 to \$299 - | 206 | 202 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 9 | - | - | - |  |
| \$300 to \$399 | 264 | 255 | 9 | 26 | 26 | - | 17 | - | - |  |
| \$400 to \$499 - | 98 87 | 89 | 9 | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |
| \$500 or more | 355 | 352 | 411 | 318 | 318 | 275 | 342 | - | - |  |
| HOUSEHOLD IMCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 471 15 | 455 | 16 | 11 | 11 | - | 5 | - | - |  |
|  | 15 30 3 | 15 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 25 to 29 percent. | 39 | 39 | - | 5 | 5 | - | 5 | - | - |  |
|  | 23 | 23 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 328 36 | 312 | 16 | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | r 50.0 50 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 36 } \\ 50.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $50.0+$ | 50.0+ | $50.0+$ | - | $27 . \overline{5}$ | - | - |  |
|  | 757 | 707 | 50 | 43 | 43 | - | 26 | 8 | - |  |
|  | 136 103 | 136 103 | - | 16 | 16 | - | 7 | - | - |  |
|  | 29 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 82 | 74 | 8 | 7 |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 407 | 365 | 42 | ${ }^{27}$ | 27 | - | 19 | 8 | - |  |
|  | 36.4 | $35 . \overline{6}$ | $48 . \overline{9}$ | 45.5 | 45.5 | - | 46.0 | $50.0+$ | - |  |
| \$35,000 to \$49.999 | 1101 | 1022 | 79 | 46 | 46 | 9 | 9 | 7 | - |  |
| Less thon 20 percent ----------------------------- | 307 156 | 280 | 27 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 9 | 7 | - |  |
|  | 156 89 | 156 81 | $\overline{8}$ | $\overline{8}$ | $\overline{8}$ | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 202 | 182 | 20 | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 347 | 323 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Not compured ------------------------------------------- |  |  | - |  | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Medion ---.--- | 29.9 2940 | 29.6 2640 | 31.1 300 | 17.3 124 | 17.3 124 | $10.0-$ | 17.5 | 12.5 | $\overline{8}$ |  |
|  | 1522 | 1410 | 112 | 54 | 54 | 15 | 5 | 17 | 8 |  |
| 20 to 24 percent | 561 | 502 | 59 | 51 | 51 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 8 |  |
| 25 to 29 percent | 382 242 | 336 | 46 | 19 | 19 | - | 8 | - | - |  |
|  | ${ }_{233}^{242}$ | 191 | 51 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 233 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 19.6 | 19.2 | 23.2 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 13.7 | 23.4 | 22.5 |  |  |
| Specified renter-eccupled housing units GROSS RENT | 43141 | 42349 | 792 | 1163 | 1163 | 81 | 279 | 629 | 122 | 298 |
|  | 867 | 860 | 7 | 28 | 28 | 12 | 16 | - | - |  |
|  | 4998 | 4983 | 15 | 57 | 57 | - | 22 | 13 | - |  |
|  | 2527 | 2475 | 52 | 98 | 98 | - | 38 | 55 | 9 | 49 |
| \$300 to \$399 | 2694 | 2648 | 46 | 39 | 39 | - | 10 | 29 | 10 | 22 |
| $\$ 400$ 10 $\$ 499$ $\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$ | 3810 5877 | 3716 5466 | 94 111 | 112 <br> 148 | 112 148 | ${ }^{8}$ | 31 | 54 | 31 | 33 |
| \$600 to \$749 | 9981 | 9706 | 275 | 347 | 347 | 23 | 112 | 169 | 14 34 | 30 5 |
| \$750 $10 \$ 999$ | 9105 | 8979 | 126 | 264 | 264 | 26 | 20 | 186 | 14 | 95 |
|  | 3148 | 3082 | 66 | 70 | 70 | - | 10 | 27 | 10 | 15 |
| No cosh rent <br> Medion (dollors) $\qquad$ | 434 612 | 434 612 | 625 | 640 | 640 | 70 | 603 |  |  |  |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS <br> A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  | 640 | 702 | 603 | 656 | 539 | 36 |
| Less thon $\$ 10,000$.----....-.-.------------------ | 13351 | 13225 | 126 | 363 | 363 | 26 | 62 | 235 | 19 | 124 |
|  |  |  | - | 36 4 4 | 36 4 | 12 | 16 | $\overline{4}$ | - |  |
|  | 1282 | 1282 | - | 6 | 6 | - | 4 | 2 | - |  |
|  | 683 | 673 | 10 | 25 | 25 | - | 12 | 7 | - |  |
| 35 percent or more | 8166 | 8071 | 95 | 250 | 250 | 14 | 30 | 180 | 19 | 88 |
| Not computed.-.- | 1838 | 1817 | 21 | 42 | 42 | + | - | 42 |  | 34 |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{50.0+}$ | ${ }_{9} 50.0+$ | 50.0+ | $50.0+$ 194 | $50.0+$ | $50.0+$ 13 | 34.6 | $50.0+$ | $50.0+$ | $50.0+$ |
| Less thon 20 percent | 1013 | 999 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 54 3 |
| 20 to 24 percent . | 555 | 555 | - | 18 | 18 | - | 18 | - | - |  |
|  | 781 | 773 | 8 | 26 | 26 | - | - | 18 | - | 12 |
|  | 690 $6 \quad 162$ | 666 6047 | 24 | 19 122 | 19 | 13 | ${ }^{6}$ | 13 | $\overline{15}$ | 13 |
| Not computed---- | 73 | - 73 | - | 122 | 122 | 13 | 15 | 79 | 15 | 26 |
| Medion.. | 46.5 | 46.6 | 44.7 | 42.2 | 42.2 | $50.0+$ | 24.6 | 43.2 | $50.0+$ |  |
| \$20.000 to \$34.999 | 10344 | 10148 | 196 | 311 | 311 | 27 | 82 | 161 | 50.48 | 346 42 |
| less thon 20 percent | 1831 | 1816 | 15 | 28 | 28 | - | 8 | 20 | 8 | 13 |
| 20 to 24 percent. | 1526 | 1474 | 52 | 33 | 33 | 15 | - | 18 | - |  |
| 25 to 29 percent -- | 2057 1 1 | 1977 | 80 | 67 | 67 | S | 43 | 16 | 21 | - |
|  | 1759 3044 | 1738 3016 | 21 28 | 122 | 62 | 12 | 31 | 52 55 | 19 | 3 |
| Not computed.--- | 127 | 3016 127 | ${ }^{28}$ | 121 | 121 | 12 | 31 | 55 | 19 | 23 |
| Medion --....... | 29.3 | 29.4 | 26.9 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 24.5 | 28.8 | 32.5 | 28.8 |  |
| \$35,000 or more .- | 10172 | 9863 | 309 | 295 | 295 | 15 | 90 | 120 | 40 |  |
| less thon 20 percent | 5906 | 5735 | 171 | 207 | 207 | 15 | 83 | 66 | 33 | 55 |
|  | ${ }_{2} 323$ | 2243 | 80 | 49 | 49 | - | 7 | 42 | 7 | 17 |
| 30 to 34 percent | 1889 | +482 | 4 | 39 | 39 | - | - | $\overline{12}$ | - | 6 |
| 35 percent or more | 253 | 243 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Not compured... | 117 | 117 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Medion -- | 18.6 | 18.5 | 19.3 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 15.8 | 10.0- | 193 | 13.8 | 18.1 |

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

ITresthatd and complementory treshold are 400 persons Daro bosed on somple and subpect to sompling venobily, see text for defintions of tomms ond meorungs of symbols see lexi)


Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990
[Thesshold ond complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Doto based on somple ond subiect to sompling voriobiity, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text ]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boston--Low- } \\ & \text { rence-Solem. } \\ & \text { MA-NH } \\ & \text { CMSA } \end{aligned}$ | Mossachu-setts(pt.) | New Homp-shire ( pt .) | $\begin{gathered}\text { Solem- } \\ \text { Gloucester. } \\ \text { MA PMSA }\end{gathered}$ | Essex County (pr.), MA |  |  |  | Peobody city, Essex County, MA <br> Tract 2107 | Solem ciry, Essex County, MA$\qquad$ Troct 2043 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Totol | Beverty iny | Peobody oity | Solem cint |  |  |
| Spedfied owner-occupled housing units SELEETED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS | 658683 | 599364 | 59319 | 51646 | 51646 | 7082 | 9548 | 4621 | 438 | 31 |
| With a mortgage | $\begin{array}{r}469 \\ \hline 992 \\ \hline 928\end{array}$ | 420803 2746 | $\begin{array}{r}48689 \\ \hline 182\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}34824 \\ 303 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 34824 303 | 4875 | 6519 | 2884 | 289 | 20 |
| \$300 to \$399 | 13906 | 13262 | 644 | 1137 | 1137 | 186 | 267 | 154 | 19 |  |
| \$400 1054999 | 27026 | 25579 | 1447 | 2331 | 2331 | 490 | 530 | ${ }_{2}^{246}$ | 25 |  |
| \$500 to 5599 | 32204 63670 | 29829 57902 | 2375 5768 | 2 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 445 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 445$ | 342 628 | ${ }^{465}$ | 227 <br> 317 | 18 |  |
| \$800 to $\$ 999$ | ${ }_{64} 888$ | 57876 | 7012 | 4 4 780 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 780$ | ${ }_{627} 68$ | 1000 | 317 <br> 434 | 59 |  |
| \$1.000 to \$1,499 | 14755 | 127744 | 19811 | 9 910 | 9 510 | 1360 | 1703 | 937 | 56 | 11 |
| \$1,500 to \$1,999 | 71137 46178 | 62841 <br> 43 <br> 24 | 8296 <br> 3154 <br> 15 | 5586 <br> 4127 <br> 188 | 5586 4127 | 680 510 | $\begin{array}{r}1030 \\ \\ \hline 294\end{array}$ | 450 110 10 | 24 |  |
| Medion (dollors)-. | 1096 | 1085 | 1168 | 1090 | 1090 | 1041 | 949 | 1029 | 805 | 273 |
| Not martgaged | 189191 | 178561 | 10630 | 16822 | 16822 | 2207 | 3029 | 1737 | 149 | 11 |
| Less thon $\$ 100$ | ${ }^{458}$ | 419 | 39 | 21 |  | $\overline{7}$ | - |  |  |  |
| (100 to $\$ 199$ | 7120 | 6652 | 468 | 591 | 591 | 27 | 86 | 78 | 14 |  |
| $\$ 20010$ to $\$ 299$ <br> $\$ 300$ <br> 10 | 61 69820 820 | S88549 | 2491 4300 | 5829 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 829$ | 738 | 1300 | 883 | 61 |  |
| - $\$ 450$ 10 $\$ 4999$ | 28617 | 26584 | 2033 | 2262 | 2262 | 317 | 270 | 106 | 87 | 1 |
| \$500 or more | 22135 | 20836 | 1299 | 1713 | 1713 | 178 | 122 | 64 |  |  |
|  | 333 | 331 | 353 | 326 | 326 | 328 | 308 | 292 | 299 | 25 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHIY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon $\$ 20,000$ <br> less than 20 percent <br> 20 to 24 percent <br> 251029 percent <br> 30 to 34 percent. <br> Nor computed <br> Medion | 78579 | 73487 | 5099 | 7126 | 7126 | 851 | 217 | 860 | 73 | 1 |
|  | 8186 | 7777 | 409 | -665 | 1070 | 52 | 160 | 125 | 18 |  |
|  | 9786 8549 | 9169 8087 | 462 | 1820 | 1820 | 181 101 | 227 146 | $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ 143 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 13 |  |
|  | 7114 | 6810 | 304 | 655 | 655 | 86 | 108 | 79 | - |  |
|  | 41211 3 733 | ${ }^{38} 124$ | 3087 | 3458 | 3458 | 348 | 534 | 372 | 42 | 6 |
|  | 3733 | 3513 | 220 | 458 | 458 | 83 | 42 | 57 |  |  |
| less than$\qquad$$\qquad$ | 41958 | 39526 | 2432 | 4103 | 4103 | 636 | ${ }^{775}$ | ${ }_{488}^{84}$ | 40 |  |
|  | 11033 | 10166 | 867 | 893 | 893 | 143 | 172 | 90 | 14 |  |
| less than 20 percent <br> 20 to 24 percent <br> 25 to 29 percent <br> 30 to 34 percent | 7679 | 7009 | 670 | 589 | 589 | 62 | 107 | 38 | 7 |  |
|  | 6 6881 | 5 8488 | 641 | 517 | 589 | 40 | 150 | 44 | 41 |  |
| 35 percent or more <br> Not compuled $\qquad$ <br> Medion | 25. | 2265 | 3102 | 1899 | 1899 | 241 | 448 | 187 | 11 |  |
|  | 22.0 | 21.5 | 29.2 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 18.5 | 21.5 | 8.5 | 26.8 |  |
|  | 119885 | 107080 | 12805 | 9394 | 9394 | 1240 | 2007 | 943 |  |  |
| less than 20 percent20 to 4 percent25 to29percent | 54371 14002 | 50474 12410 | 3897 1592 1 | 4531 <br> 1074 <br> 1 | 4531 1074 1 | 640 137 | 953 239 | 457 57 | 21 15 |  |
|  | 14647 | 12708 | 1939 | 1000 | 1000 | 96 | 188 | 126 | 18 |  |
| 25 to 29 percent | 12378 24469 | 10399 | 1979 | 736 | 736 | ${ }^{66}$ | 197 | 1116 | 6 |  |
|  | 24469 18 |  | 3398 | 2045 | 2045 | 2938 | 430 | 187 | 19 |  |
| Medion ------ | 22.0 | 21.2 | 27.4 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 19.1 | 21.1 | 3 | 26.0 | 10.0- |
| \$50,000 or more - | 367277 | 333574 | 33703 | 27125 | 27125 | 3869 | 4672 | 1971 |  | 11 |
| 202520to 2424percent | $\begin{array}{r}225 \\ 56495 \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}208999 \\ 49588 \\ \hline 898\end{array}$ | 16837 6837 | 16829 | $\begin{array}{r}16829 \\ 3642 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 2457 |  <br> 176 <br> 5 | 1221 | 132 18 18 |  |
|  | 41759 | 36546 | 5213 | 2936 | 2936 | 447 | 545 | 250 | 6 |  |
| ${ }_{30}^{25}$ to 1024 percent ------------------------------------------ | 22842 | 19848 | 2994 | 1740 | 1740 | 281 | 213 | 136 | 9 |  |
|  | 204948 | 18432 91 | 2022 | 1978 | 1978 | 241 | 203 | 105 | 8 |  |
|  |  | 16.2 | 20.2 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 5.1 | . |  |
| Gross PEpecitiod renter-occupled housing units | 659 | 487784 | 27875 | 34190 | 34190 | 5776 | 4819 | 7632 | 665 | 679 |
| Gross Rent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon \$1190 | 4 4286 485 | 4 <br> 41 <br> 4185 <br> 185 | 949 | 534 3316 | - 5344 | 48 615 | ${ }_{112}^{12}$ | 88 |  | 17 |
| \$200 to \$299 | 25855 | 24925 | 930 | 1707 | 1707 | 389 | 311 | 389 | 6 |  |
|  | 31527 | 30308 | 1219 | 1985 | 1985 | 313 | ${ }^{268}$ | 572 | 50 | 51 |
|  | 46023 65743 | 43089 61110 | 2934 4633 | 3246 4416 | 3246 4416 | 330 841 | ${ }_{538}$ | 962 | 98 | 87 |
| \$5000 10 \$744- | 114323 | 108899 | 7424 | 8116 | 8116 | 1330 | 1138 | 1924 | 143 | 151 |
| $\$ 750$ to $\$ 999$ $\$ 1,000$ or more | 1113879 | 107899 | 5980 | 6869 | 6869 | 1463 | 875 | 1525 | 153 | 99 |
| \$1.000 or more | 57 14099 | 54 <br> 13435 <br> 183 | 3005 666 | 2863 1138 | 2863 1138 1 | 344 103 | 326 | 309 | 21 | 6 |
| Medion (dollors). | 647 | 646 | 658 | 624 | 624 | 639 | ${ }_{601}$ | 135 601 | 595 | 520 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 bY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon $510.000-$------------------------------------------ | 103701 | 100185 | 3516 | $\begin{array}{r}745 \\ \hline 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7455 | 1386 | 1076 | 1825 | 54 |  |
| Less thon 20 percent ---------------------------------------- | 10920 | 10731 | 189 | 1233 | 1543 | 175 | 90 | 97 |  | 15 |
|  | 12609 | 12293 | 316 | 880 | ${ }_{880}$ | 263 | 108 | 244 196 | 19 |  |
|  | 6922 | 6639 | 283 | 404 | 404 | 98 | 100 | 91 | 9 |  |
|  | 57640 | 55416 | 2224 | 3571 | 3571 | 653 | 514 | 950 | 75 | 06 |
|  | 10.942 $50.0+$ | 10449 $50.0+$ | 50 ${ }^{443}$ | 827 <br> 406 | 827 | 131 372 | 82 | 247 |  | 54 |
|  | 82595 | 78656 | 3939 | 5799 | 5799 | 927 | ${ }_{958}$ | 14.4 1284 | 504 |  |
|  | 6655 | 6488 | 167 | 537 | 537 | 72 | 121 | 111 | 10 | 10 |
|  | 6346 8133 | 6242 7700 | 104 | 488 | ${ }^{488}$ | 58 | 65 | 65 | 7 | 30 |
|  | ${ }^{8} 727$ | 7285 | $4{ }_{4}^{43}$ | 5426 | 526 | 84 | 125 | 126 |  |  |
| 30 to 34 percent $\qquad$ Not computed.... $\qquad$ Medion | S1 121 | 48411 | 2710 | 3521 | 3521 | 615 | 513 | 811 | 87 | 85 |
|  | 2613 | 2530 |  | 185 | 185 |  | 42 | 12 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{42.8}$ | ${ }^{42.8}$ | ${ }^{43.5}$ | 41.9 | 41.9 | 44.5 | 39.5 | 41.9 | 46.7 | 50.0+ |
|  | 129 18905 1895 | 120810 17996 | 8236 9 | 9023 | 9023 | 1449 | 1328 | 1985 | 247 | 166 |
|  | 22575 | 20709 | 1866 | 1641 | 1641 | 192 | ${ }_{252}^{224}$ | 292 386 | 40 50 | 35 |
|  | 27006 | 25004 | ${ }^{2} 002$ | 2009 | 2009 | 362 | 242 | 501 | 61 | 41 |
|  | 21478 | 20244 33267 | 12344 2023 | 1769 | 1769 | 370 | ${ }_{313}^{243}$ | 405 | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 |
| 35 percent or more -------------------------------------------- Not |  | 3 590 | 202 | ${ }^{2} 865$ | 2365 | 362 49 | 313 54 | 368 33 | 25 | 14 |
| \$350dion ----------- |  |  |  | 28.8 | 28.8 | 30.4 | 28.3 | 28.0 | 27.5 |  |
|  | 200317 | 188133 | 12184 | 11913 | 11913 | 2014 | 1457 |  | 160 | 153 |
|  | 115917 44753 | 109226 41569 | 6691 3 3 | 6745 2918 | 6745 2918 | +126 | 782 388 | 1423 | ${ }^{88}$ | 106 |
|  | 20490 | 19283 | 1207 | 1134 | 1134 | 179 | 145 | ${ }_{283} 8$ | 30 <br> 35 | 11 |
|  | 9284 | 8669 | 615 | 514 | 514 | 110 | 30 | 85 |  | 6 |
|  | 5353 | 5039 | ${ }^{314}$ | 296 | 296 | 39 | 54 | 40 | - |  |
|  | 4520 | 4347 | 173 | 308 | 306 | 27 | 58 | 56 | 7 |  |
|  | 185 | 184 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 184 | 14.8 |

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990
[For defirenons of terms and mearings of symbols. see fexi]

| Census Tract or Block Numbering Areo | Persons |  | Housing units |  | Census Tract or Block Numbering Area | Powsons |  | Howsing unis |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \text {-percent } \\ & \text { count } \end{aligned}$ | Percent in somple | 100 -percent count | Percent in somple |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \text { percent } \\ & \text { count } \end{aligned}$ | Percent in somple | 100 - oercent count | Porcent in somple |
| Boston-Lowrenct-Solms, MA-NH CMSA | 4171643 | 12.8 | 1650710 | 12.8 | GLOUCESTER CITY, ESSEX COUNTY, MA |  |  |  |  |
| Massoctuselts (or.) ................... | 3871990 | 12.7 | 1535199 | 12.7 |  | - | - | - |  |
|  | 299653 | 142 | 115511 110138 | 14.1 | Iroct 2211 ..... | 4332 | 145 | 1977 | 146 |
|  | 264356 | 129 | 110138 | 12.9 | Proct 2212 | 1400 | 127 | 737 | 130 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Froct 2213 | 3611 | 138 | 1819 | 140 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Proct 2214 | 2881 | 149 | 1237 | 144 |
| ESSEX COUNTY (PT.), MA |  |  |  |  | Proct 2215 Troct 2215 | 3099 | 136 | 1588 | 144 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Troct 2216 | 1704 | 131 | 778 | 136 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Iroct 2217 | 3141 | 147 | 1295 | 142 |
| Tord | 204356 | 12.9 | 110138 | 12.9 |  | 2334 | 158 | 838 | 160 |
|  | 38195 | 11.6 | 15652 | 11.8 | Troct 2219 | 6208 | 115 | 2856 | 108 |
| Domers cop | 24174 | 12.4 | 9 9119 | 12.5 | MARBLEHEAD CDP, ESSEX COUNTY, MA |  |  |  |  |
| Glowessite oiy. | 28716 | 13.7 | 13125 | 13.5 |  | 6809 | 120 | 2510 | 121 |
|  | 19971 | 12.5 | 8736 | 12.8 | Froct 2032 (pl.) | 4.458 | 154 | 1916 | 15.5 |
| Paobody of | 47039 | 13.3 | 18240 17161 | 13.2 | Troct 2033 --- | 8654 | 115 | 4291 | 120 |
|  | 38091 13650 | 12.5 11.7 | 17161 5652 | 12.8 | PEABODY CITY, ESSEX COUNTY MA | 50 | 120 | 19 | 105 |
|  | 13650 | 11.7 | 5652 | 11.9 | PEABODY CITY, ESSEX COUNTY, MA <br> Iroct 2046 (pi.) $\qquad$ | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Iroct 2101 -.-.-.e.e- | 7259 | 16.0 | 2381 | 15.3 |
| TOTALS FOR SPIT TRACTS/ENA'S IN ESSEX COUNTY, MA |  |  |  |  | Troct 2102 | ${ }^{6} 132$ | 114 | 2177 | 113 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Troct 2103 | 5970 | 10.3 | 2367 | 10.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Troct 2104 | 6602 | 11.2 | 2666 | 114 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Troct 2105 | 5248 | 14.7 | 1845 | 15.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Proct 2106 | 4022 | 16.2 | 1597 | 15.8 |
| Iroct 2021 | 7821 | 11.3 | 3370 | 11.9 | Proct 2107 | 3819 | 15.1 | 1598 | 146 |
| Iroct 2031 | 6809 | 12.0 | 2510 | 12.1 | Froct 2108 | 4109 | 11.0 | 1970 | 11.3 |
|  | 4458 | 15.4 | 1916 | 15.5 | Froct 2109 | 3878 | 15.7 | 1639 | 15.5 |
|  | 8546 | 11.0 | 3563 1782 | 11.7 | SALEM CITY, ESSEX COUNTY, MA |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3435 5439 | 15.3 | 1782 2197 | 15.5 |  | - | - | - |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 339 \\ 8 & 219\end{array}$ | 11.9 12.3 | 2197 31203 | 11.7 11.9 |  | - | - | - |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 219 \\ 6881\end{array}$ | 12.3 11.2 | 31203 2367 | 11.9 12.1 |  | 8496 | 10. | 54 |  |
| Proct 2201 | 7482 | 10.9 | 4202 | 11.2 | Iract 2042 | 4702 | 10.4 | 2441 | 11.7 10.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3159 | 13.5 | 1511 | 144 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3435 | 15.3 | 1782 | 15.5 |
| BEVERY CTY, ESSEX COUNTY, MA |  |  |  |  | Froct 2045 | 3033 | 14.6 | 1504 | 15.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5339 | 11.9 | 2197 | 11.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Iract 2047.01 | 4118 | 14.9 | 1857 | 15.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Iroct $2047.02 \ldots$ | 5809 | 12.1 | 2325 | 11.8 |
| Iroct 2044 (pt.) | 6.657 | 112 | 264 | 117 |  | - | , | - |  |
| Iract 2171 | 6657 | 11.2 | 2694 | 11.7 | SWAMPSCOTT CDP, ESSEX COUNTY, MA |  |  |  |  |
| Iroct 2172 (ot.). | 8219 | 12.3 | 3203 | 11.9 | Iract 2021 (pt.) | 7821 | 11.3 | 3370 | 11.9 |
|  | 4916 5969 | 13.6 10.5 | 1934 2801 | 14.0 10.2 | Iract 2022 <br> Troct 2031 (pt) | 5829 | 12.3 | 2282 | 11.7 |
|  | 51269 6303 | 10.5 11.1 | 2801 2653 | 10.2 11.4 |  | - | - | - |  |
| Iroct 2176 (pt) | 6831 | 11.2 | 2367 | 12.1 | Iroct 2121 ---......- |  | 14.3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Proct 2141 -- | 5754 | 15.1 | 1967 | 15.7 |
| OANVES CDP, ESSEX COUNTY, MA |  |  |  |  | Froct 2151 ------ | 7280 | 12.7 | 2635 | 12.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Proct 2161 | 4212 | 15.2 | 1207 | 16.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | froct 2181 | $528 \overline{6}$ | $12 \overline{0}$ | 2315 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Pract 2201 (pt.) | 7482 | 10.9 | 4202 | 11.2 |
| Iroct 2111 | 3978 | 15.0 | 1484 | 15.6 | Iroct 2221 | 3260 | 13.8 | 1485 | 13.6 |
| Froct 2112 | 6110 | 12.2 | ${ }_{2}^{2608}$ | 12.0 | Froct 2231 | 3937 | 15.5 | 1841 | 14.7 |
|  | 6422 | 11.8 | 2125 | 11.8 | Iract 2232 | 3591 | 14.1 | 1637 | 14.0 |
| Proct 2114 | 7664 | 11.5 | 2902 | 11.7 | Froct 2233 | 4345 | 15.7 | 1684 | 15.1 |
|  | - | - | - | - |  | 4452 | 14.7 | 1573 | 14.6 |

# APPENDIX A. Area Classifications 

## CONTENTS

Alaska Natlve Regionai Corporation (ANRC) (See Amencan
Indian and Alaska Native Area)
Alaska Native Village (ANV) (See American Indian and Alaska Natwo Areal
Alaska Natlve Viliage Statistical Area (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)
American Indian and Alaska Native Area ......................... A-1
American Indian Reservation (See Amencan Indian and Alaska Natwo Area, see County Subdivision)
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)
American Samoa (See Outhing Areas of the United States, see State)
Area Measurement................................................................ A-3
Assessment Distrlct (See County Subdivision)
Biock
A-3
Biock Group (BG) ......................................................... A-4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) (Soe Census Tract and Block
Numbenng Area)
Borough (See County Subdivision, see Place)
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (See County)
Boundary Changes
Census Area (Alaska) (See County)
Census Block (See Block)
Census Code (See Geographic Code)
Census County Division (CCD) (See County Subdivision)
Census Designated Place (CDP) (See Place)
Census Division (See Census Region and Census Division)
Census Geographic Code (See Geographic Code)
Census Region and Census DivisionA-4

Census Subarea (Alaska) (See County Subdivision)
Census Tract and Block Numbering AreaA-5

Central City (See Metropolitan Area)
Central Place (See Urbanized Area)
City (See Place)
Congressional District (CD)
Consolidated City (See Place)
Consolidated Metropoiltan Statistical Area (CMSA) (See Metropolitan Area)
County

Crews of Vesseis (See Area Measurement, see Block, see
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)
Division (See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)
Electlon District (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)
Extended Clity (See Urban and Rural)
Farm (See Uroan and Rural)
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (See Geographic Code)
Geographic Block Group (See Block Group)
Geographic Code

Geographic Presentation ..... A-7

Gore (See County Subdivision)
Grant (See County Subdivision)
Guam (See Outhing Areas of the United States, see State)
Hierarchical Presentation (Seo Geographic Presentation)
Historic Areas of Okiahoma (See Amencan Indian and
Alaska Native Area, Tnbal Junsdiction Statistical Area)
Historical Counts
Incorporated Place (See Place)
independent Clity (See County)
Internal Point
Inventory Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)
Land Area (See Area Measurement)

## Latitude (Soe Internal Point)

Longitude (See Internal Point)
Magisterial District (Soe County Subdivision)
Metropoiltan Area (MA)
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (See Metropoititan Area)
Minor CIvil Division (MCD) (See County Subdivision)
Northern Mariana isiands (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)
Outiying Areas of the United States
Palau (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)
Parish (Louisiana) (See County)
Parish Governing Authority District (See County Subdivision)
Place
Plantation (Seo County Subdivision)
Population or Housing Unit Density
Precinct (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (See Metropolitan Area)
Puerto Rico (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)
Purchase (See County Subdivision)
Region (See Census Region and Census Division)
Rurai (See Urban and Rural)
Selected States (Seo County Subdivision, see State)
State
Supervisors' District (See County Subdivision)
Tabulation Block Group (See Block Group)
TIGER
Town (See County Subdivision, see Place)
Township (See County Subdivision)
Tract (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)
Tribal Jurlsdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)
Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)
United States

## Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (See County Subdivision)

Urban and Rural
Urbanized Area (UA) ..... A-12

Viliage (See Place)
Virgin Isiands (See Outhing Areas of the United States, see State)
Voting District (VTD)
A-12
Water Area (Seo Area Measurement)
ZIP Code ${ }^{\text {® }}$
A-13
These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix $F$.

## AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

## Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

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

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

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

## Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

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

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

## American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

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

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

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a fourdigit 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 Staterecognized 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 Staterecognized 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-ofvessels" 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 machinereadable 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 103 rd 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 threedigit 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, lowa, 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 machinereadable 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 twocharacter alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

## Hierarchical Presentation

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

## United States

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

## Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census
tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

## State

County "A" County "B" County "C"
Place " $X$ "
Place " $Y$ "'
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix " $r$ "). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,
such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

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

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

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

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency 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 freestanding 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 generalpurpose 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 (computerreadable) 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 i'"urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of 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 $11 / 2$ 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 ${ }^{\circledR}$

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

# APPENDIX B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics 

## CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS ..... 8-2
Abllity to Speak English (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Soosk English)
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (See Employment Status)
AgeB-2
American Indlan Tribe (Soe Race)
Ancestry
Carpooling (See Journey to Work)
Carpooling (See Journey to Work)8-2
Children Ever Born (See Fertility)
Cltizenshlp
Civilian Labor Force (See Employment Stalus)
Civilian Labor Force (See Employment Stalus)8-4
Class of Worker (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)
Disability (See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care LimitationStatus, see Work Disability Status)
Earnings in 1989 (Soe income in 1989)
Educational Attainment ..... B-4
Employment Status ..... B-5
Families (See Household Type and Relationship)
Family Composition (Soe Household Type and
Famliy Income In 1989 (See Income in 1989)
Family Size (See Household Type and Relationship)
Famlly Type (Soe Household Type and Relationship)
Farm Population (See Farm Residence under Housing Charactenstics)
Fertlity ..... B-7
Foreign-Born Persons (See Place of Birth)
Foster Children (Soe Household Type and Relationship) Group Quarters ..... B-7
Hispanic Origin ..... B-12
Household (See Household Type and Relationship)Household income in 1989 (See income in 1989)Househoid Language (See Language Spoken At Home and Abilityto Speak English)
Household Size (See Household Type and Relationship)
Household Type and Relationship ..... 8-13
Householder (See Household Type and Relationship) Income Deficit (See Poverty Status in 1989)
income In 1989 ..... B-15
income Type in 1989 (See Income in 1989)
industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker ..... B-19
institutionalized Persons (See Group Quarters) Journey to Work ..... B-21
Labor Force Status (See Employment Status)
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English ..... B-23
Linguistic Isolation (See Language Spoken at Home and Abilityto Speak English)
Marital Status ..... B-25
Married Couples (See Manial Status)
Means of Transportation to Work (See Joumey to Work)
Migration (See Residence in 1985)Mobllity Limitation StatusB-26
Nativity (See Place of Birth) Noninstitutlonailzed Group Quarters (See Group Quarters)Occupation (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)Own Children (See Household Type and Relationship)Per Capita Income (See Income in 1989)
Period of Mliitary Service (See Veteran Status)
Persons in Family (See Household Type and Relationship)
Persons in Households (See Household Type and Relationship)
Place of Work (See Joumey to Work)Poverty Status in 1989B-27
Presence of Children (See Household Type and Relationship) Private Vehlcie Occupancy (See Journey to Work)
Race ..... B-28
Reference Week ..... B-31
Related Children (See Household Type and Relationship)Residence In 1985B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status ..... B-33
School Enroilment and Type of Schooi ..... B-33
Self-Care LImltation Status ..... B-34
Sex ..... B-34
Spanish Origln (Seo Hispanic Origin)
Stepfamlly (See Household Type and Relationship)
Subfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)TIme Leaving Home to Go to Work (See Journey to Work)
Travel Time to Work (See Journey to Work)
Type of School (See School Enrollment and Type of School)
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (See WorkStalus in 1989)
Veteran Status ..... B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)
Work Disability Status ..... B-35
Work Status in 1989 ..... 8-35
Worker (See Employment Status, see industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Slatus in 1989)
Workers in Fa
Year of Entry ..... 8-36
Years of Military Service (See Veteran Slatus)
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS ..... B-36
Acreage ..... B-37
Age of Structure (See Year Structure Built)
Agricultural Sales ..... B-38
Bedrooms ..... B-38
Boarded-Up Status ..... B-38
Business on Property ..... B-38
Condominium Fee ..... B-39
Condominium Status ..... B-39
Congregate Housing (See Meals included in Rent)
Contract Rent ..... B-39
Crop Sales (See Agricultural Sales)
Duration of Vacancy ..... B-40
Farm Residence ..... B-40
Gross Rent ..... B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 ..... B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status) House Heating Fuel ..... B-41
Housing Units (See Living Quarters)
Insurance for Flre, Hazard, and Fiood ..... B-41
Kitchen Facilities ..... B-41
LIving Quarters ..... B-36
Meals Included in Rent ..... B-41
Moblie Home Costs ..... B-42
Months Vacant (See Duration of Vacancy) Mortgage Payment. ..... B-42
Mortgage Status ..... B-42
Occupled HousIng Unlts (See Living Quarters)
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure) Persons In Unit ..... B-43
Persons Per Room ..... B-43
Plumblng Facilltles ..... B-43
Poverty Status of Households In 1989 ..... B-43
Real Estate Taxes ..... B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate (Soo Vacancy Slatus)
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)
RoomsB-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment ..... B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs ..... B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 ..... B-45

CONTENTS-Con.

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

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

## AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5 , which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5 a 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 openended 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, Insh-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 ("ScotchIrish") 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-lrish" 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 tabula-tions-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 group in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to shov information for every group in all census tabulations becaus 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 tripleancestry 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 nativeborn 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 12 th 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, prerelease 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, longterm 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 III-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 Retard-ed-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 Handi-capped-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 longterm care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Chil-dren-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 DelinquentsUsually 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 shortterm 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 III-Includes communitybased 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 communitybased 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-StreetNight" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Misclassification of Group Quarters-During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an " $N$," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. No Classification (unknowns) - The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 ( 3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List: that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

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

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

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

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

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers 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-StreetNight" 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 motherchild 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-inlaw 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 "marriedcouple 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 oneparent 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 "unmarriedpartner 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, piecerate 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 selfemployment 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:

[^0]- 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 selfemployment 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

B-18
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 A/phabetical 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-inkind, 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 subcategories: "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-forprofit," 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, Slate, 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-ofwork 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 $1990 \mathrm{CH}-1$, 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 15 a and 15 b , 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 15 a 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 15 a and 15 b 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 15 a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

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

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of
the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

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

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

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

## Ability to Speak English

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

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

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 logether 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 DeterminedPoverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

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

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

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds
shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

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

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

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

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

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

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

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

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

## RACE

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

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

| Size of Family Unit | Weighted average thresholds | Related children under 18 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | None | One | Two | Three | Four | Five | Six | Seven | Eight or more |
| One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years. 65 years and over | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6,310 \\ 6451 \\ 5,947 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6,451 \\ 5,947 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Two persons. $\qquad$ Householder under 65 years. Householder 65 years and over $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,076 \\ & 8,343 \\ & 7,501 \end{aligned}$ | 8,303 7,495 | $\$ 8,547$ 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, Nigenian, 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," 'JJapanese," ' $A s i a n$ 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, Philipine, 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.

Hawaiïan-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 sectioil 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 Paciflc Islander Groups Reported
in the 1990 Census

|  | Asian |
| :--- | :--- |
| Chinese | Pacific Islander |
| Filipino | Hawaiian |
| Japanese | Samoan |
| Asian Indian | Guamanian |
| Korean | Caror Pacific Islander' |
| Vietnamese | Caijian |
| Cambodian | Kosraean |
| Hmong | Melanesian |
| Laotian | Micronesian |
| Thai | Northern Manana Islander |
| Other Asian' | Palauan |
| Bangladeshi | Papua New Guinean |
| Bhutanese | Ponapean (Pohnpeian) |
| Borneo | Polynesian |
| Burmese | Solomon Islander |
| Celebesian | Tahitian |
| Ceram | Tarawa Islander |
| Indochinese | Tokelauan |
| Indonesian | Tongan |
| IwoJiman | Trukese (Chuukese) |
| Javanese | Yapese |
| Malayan | Pacific Islander, not specified |
| Maldivian |  |
| Nepali |  |
| Okinawan |  |
| Pakistani |  |
| Sikkim |  |
| Singaporean |  |
| Sri Lankan |  |
| Sumatran |  |
| Asian, not specified ${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

[^1]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 100percent 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 100percent 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 inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" 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 inmigrants; 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 inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign ( - ).

Inmigrants 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 inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants 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 inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants 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 5 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."

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 Unlts-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 Unlts-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 H 19 b 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 H 19 b , 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 H 9 , 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 H 5 b, 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 H 25 , 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 H 21 and H 22 .

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.

Comparabllity-This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H 18 , 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 renteroccupied 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 H 7 a , 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 renteroccupied 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 $\$ 80^{\prime \prime}$ 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, sawmill 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 H 22 , 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 H 7 b , 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-forrent 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 H 21 .

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 onefamily 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 H 10 , 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 yearround 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 twopersons 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 H 21 , 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 H 3 , 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 H 24 a and H 24 b , 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 H 24 b 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 H 24 a and blank in question H 24 b .

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 H 20 through H 26 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 owneroccupied 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 H 16 , 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 H 15 , 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 H 4 , 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 owneroccupied 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 H 2 , 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 nonresidential 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 shouid 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 H 2 O a through H 20 d , which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H2Oa 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 C 1 , 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 H 6 , 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 owneroccupied 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 onefamily 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 H 13 , 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 H 8 , 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 H 17 , 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-structurebuilt 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



## 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 compuferized 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 $1-\mathrm{in}-2$. 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 machinereadable 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:

$$
\begin{gathered}
S E_{\dot{x}} \text { and } S E_{\dot{y}} \text { of estimates } \hat{X} \text { and } \hat{Y} \text { : } \\
S E_{(\dot{x}+\dot{y})}=S E_{(\dot{x}-\dot{y})}=\sqrt{\left(S E_{\dot{x}}\right)^{2}+\left(S E_{\dot{y}}\right)^{2}}
\end{gathered}
$$

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.

$$
\left.S E_{(\dot{x}}, \dot{y}\right)=\frac{\hat{x}}{\hat{y}} \sqrt{\frac{\left(S E_{\dot{x}}\right)^{2}}{\hat{x}^{2}}+\frac{\left(S E_{\dot{y}}\right)^{2}}{\hat{y}^{2}}}
$$

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 désign 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{SE}(9,948) & =\sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948 / 21,220)} \\
& =163 \text { persons. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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:

$$
\begin{gathered}
{[9,948-1.645(179)] \text { to }[9,948+1.645(179)]} \\
\text { or } \\
9,654 \text { to } 10,242
\end{gathered}
$$

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-insample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-insample 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:
$\operatorname{SE}(6.7)=\sqrt{(\operatorname{SE}(62.6))^{2}+(\operatorname{SE}(55.9))^{2}}=\sqrt{(0.94)^{2}+(0.95)^{2}}$
$=1.34$ percentage points
The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:
$[6.70-1.645(1.34)]$ to $[6.70+1.645(1.34)]$
or
4.50 to 8.90

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:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9948 / 9314=1.07 \\
\operatorname{SE}(1.07)= & \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^{2}}{(9948)^{2}}+\frac{188^{2}}{(9314)^{2}}} \\
= & .029
\end{aligned}
$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:
$[1.07-1.645(.029)]$ to $[1.07+1.645(.029)]$
or
1.02 to 1.12

## 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 pe:son 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 $1-\mathrm{in}-2$. 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
3
4
5
8 or more persons in housing unit
Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
2 persons in housing unit 3 persons in housing unit 4 persons in housing unit 5 to 7 persons in housing unit

2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

11
12-16

17

## STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

2

Sampling rate of 1 -in-2
Sampling rate less than $1-\mathrm{in}-2$

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

| Group | White <br> Persons of Hispanic Origin <br> 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 |

10-18 $\quad$ Female age categories as groups 1 through 9.

19-36

37-72

73-108

109-144

145-180

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-instructure 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 <br> 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 |  |
|  |  | 102 |
| STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY |  | 103 |
| 1 | Sampling rate of 1-in-2 | 104 |
| 2 | Sampling rate less than 1-in-2 | 105 |
|  |  | 106 |
| STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE |  | 107 |
| 1 |  | 108 |
| 2 | Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units | 109 110 |
| 3 | Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units | 111-120 |
| STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF householder/value or rent |  |  |
| Group |  | 121-140 |
| White Householder Householder of Hispanic Origin Value |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Less than \$20,000 |  |
| 2 | \$20,000 to \$39,999 | 141-160 |
| 3 | \$40,000 to \$59,999 |  |
| 4 | \$60,000 to \$79,999 |  |
| 5 | \$80,000 to \$99,999 |  |
| 6 | \$100,000 to \$149,999 |  |
| 7 | \$150,000 to \$249,999 | 161-180 |
| 8 | \$250,000 to \$299,999 |  |
| 9 | \$300,000 or more |  |
| 10 | Other ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| 11-20 | Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10 | 181-200 |
|  |  |  |
| Black Householder |  |  |
| $21 \cdot 40$ | Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20 | 1 |
|  |  | 2 |
|  | Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20 | 3 |
| 41-60 |  |  |

## Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin Rent

Less than \$100
$\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
$\$ 400$ to \$499
$\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$
$\$ 600$ to $\$ 749$
\$750 to \$999
$\$ 1,000$ or more
No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## Vacant Housing Units

Vacant for rent
Vacant for sale
Other vacant

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.

[^2]
## 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 mailout, 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 recanvass. 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' | 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 | 270 |
| 25,000 | - | . | - | - | - | . | 250 | 310 | 340 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| 75,000 | . |  | . |  | . | . |  | 310 | 510 | 570 | 590 | 610 | 610 | 610 |
| 100,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 550 | 630 | 670 | 700 | 700 | 710 |
| 250,000. | - | - | . | - | . | - | - | - | - | 790 | 970 | 1090 | 1100 | 1100 |
| 500,000. | - | - | - | - | - | . | . | - | - | - | 1120 | 1500 | 1540 | 1570 |
| 1,000,000. | - | - | . | - | . | - | . | - | - | - | - | 2000 | 2120 | 2190 |
| 5,000,000. . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | - |  | 3540 | 4470 |
| 10,000,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  | - |  |  | 5480 |

${ }^{1}$ For 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{SE}(\hat{Y}) & =\sqrt{5 \hat{Y}\left(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)} \\
N & =\text { Size of area } \\
\hat{Y} & =\text { Estimate of characteristic total }
\end{aligned}
$$

${ }^{2}$ The 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' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |

'For 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{SE}(\hat{p}) & =\sqrt{\frac{5}{\mathrm{~B}} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})} \\
B & =\text { Base of estimated percentage } \\
\dot{p} & =\text { Estimated percentage }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 | -1 |
| Processing Procedures | -4 |

## ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

## Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies
and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

## Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence-the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces-Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School-College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions-Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day-Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage 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 predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries 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 FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

## APPENDIX E. <br> 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 <br> 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 |  <br> D4 |

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencl 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 th saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

## Example



## 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 govemment agencles (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 schook, heath centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups-including community organkations-and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of govemment.

## Instructions for

## Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question la. 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 Hla or H1b, as appropriate.
It there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question la, 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 la usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1 b .
2. Fill one cricle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

HOther relative of the person in colurnn 1 , print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-m-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 oves 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 princtpal 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, Filian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Si Lankan, and so on.
I 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 ctizenship 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 Eximple on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never manried.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin it the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colomblan, 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.
II you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question byfiling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) cracle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of ctizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question la on page 1. It you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question Hla 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 Hla 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 $(\mathrm{s}$ ) why you listed the person( s ) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H 1 lb as No.

## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one drcce.
Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or bullding. 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-familly 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, loyers, halk, halif-cooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unifnished 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 mortgase or lonn if the house, apartment, or moblie home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a morigase) if there is no morgage or other debt. H 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 govemment agency.
Mark Occupled without payment of cash reat if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unlil 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 H 5 a and $\mathrm{H} 5 \mathrm{H} \sharp$ you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
b. A business is easly recognzed 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. Wthis is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. It the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. It 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, inctude 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. Repart the rent agreed to or contracted for, even it the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

| If rent is paid: | Multiply rent by: | $\Psi$ rent is paid: | Divide rent by: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| By the day | 30 | 4 times a year | 3 |
| By the week | 4 | 2 times a yeas | 6 |
| Every other w | ... 2 | Once a year |  |

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 cohumn I relers 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 moble home is owned, being bought, or rented. IS there is no such person, any oduth household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
H9. Indude all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, aparment, or mobile home, even $\mathbb{H}$ they are currenty being used for other purposes.
H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the foclities mentioned; all fadilties 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 facilitles is not present.
H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and reftigerator 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 moble 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 crde for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or moblle home. In buildings contalining 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 pablic 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 $11 / 2$ feet in diameter. Dug wells are generally hand dug and are larger than $11 / 2$ feet wide.

H16. A pablic 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 cirde 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.
" you live in a houseboat or a trailes or mobile home, till the ctrcle corresponding to the model year in which It was manufactured.
If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, ill the circle for Don't huow.

H18. A condominhum's a type of ownership in which the aparments, houses, or mobile homes in a buillding or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbles, halls, etc., are jointy owned. Cooperative oocupants should mark No.

H19a. Answer H 19 a and H 19 if you tive in a one-famlly 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
H2O. Hyour house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuets only if pou pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.
$H$ you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only If you pay for them in addition to your condominiam fee.
$\sharp$ your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the Included in sent 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 umpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilitites or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricty 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 bassi, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
H23a. The word morigage is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
b. Enter a monthly amount even ift is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H 7 a to change it to a monthly amount.
Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or funlor mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.
H24a. A second or junior morlgage 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 motgages or home equity loans.
H25. A condomminum 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 bicense fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H 21 . The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as dosely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for

## Question 8

8. For persons bom in the United Sbles:

Print the name of the State in which this person was borm. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. teritory or commonweath, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northem Marianas.
For persons born outside the United States:
Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was bom. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Spectly whether Northem Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Ere); Eas or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specity the particular country or sland in the Caribbean (not, for example, West indies).

## Instructions for

## Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fil 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 bom 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 bom outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, borm 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 credt 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 primarlly by religious organtzations 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 medidine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not indude barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universties to individuals for thetr accomplishments. Include only "eamed" degrees.
13. Pint 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 theis arival 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 Jamalca, Trinidad, Hattl, 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 Iived in this same house or opartment on Aprill 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No it this person lved in the same building but in a different apartment for in the same mobile home or trailes but on a different lot or trailer site).
b. It this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usua home at that time.

## Part (1)

Ithe person lived in the United States on Aprll 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 tenitiory or commonweath, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northem Marlanas. Then go to question $15 a$.
If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Spectly whether Narthem Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Ere); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or sland in the Caribbean (not, for example, West indies). Then go to question 15 a .

## Part (2)

If the person Iived in Louisiana, print the parish name. It the person Iived 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 emter the city name in part (3).
Part (3)
If the person Iived in New England, print the name of the town rathes 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 k now inside the city/town limits even ifit was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, it the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.
15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language othes 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. II this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person leamed to speak.
17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unil, ill one of the two Yes, active duty crdes fif and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty othes than training; otherwise, mark Yes, eerrice 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 Marme 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 imits this person in his or her choice of occupation of $t$ the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of ime. Mark Yes to part (b) it 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 effor 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 15 completely unable to perform one or more of the actuvites.

## Instructions for

## Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children bom alive, including any who have died leven shorly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not indude miscarriages or stllborn children or any adopled, 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, professlonal practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, pald or not.
- Any part-lime work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty In Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpald 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. It 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.
II 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.
Ht 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. It the person worked in New Yark ctty 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 22 and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
23a. It 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 vehide.

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'dock noon, fill the a.m. cirde.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 $o^{\prime}$ clock noon and 12:00 o'dock 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, temporarlly 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 21 a 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. Pint 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 life

| the following - | Do not eater - |
| :--- | :--- |
| Metal fumiture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retall 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 deacription lilie

| the followies - | Do not enter - |
| :--- | :--- |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Regstered nurse | Nurse |

30. Mark Emplogee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . organization It the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or stmilar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other International organizations should mark PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFTI organization.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the approprlate government category; for example, mark State GOVERNMENT emplogee for a state university, or mark Local GOVERNMENT emplogee for a county-run community college or a cty-run public school.

Instructions for
Questions 31a through 32h
31a. Look at the instructions for question 21 a 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 indude base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, fight 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. Indude 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 indude amounts from land rented for shares.
d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), RAs, KEOGHs, and govermment bonds.
Include dividends received, credtled, or retnvested 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 boanders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royaltles should be included in questions 32 b or 32 c above. Inchude regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
e. Indude Social Security (and/or Raitroad 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, bīnd, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other govermment programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not Include assistance received from pivate charities. Exclude assstance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
g. Include retirement, disablity, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Indude 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 transíer payments; assistance from private charties; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not indude the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital galns 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

## Page 1

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 1 b 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 | intral | LAST | FIRST | Intial |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 $\longrightarrow 0$ 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 | 2IP 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.



## b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

O Rented for casch rent?
Occupled without payment of cash rem?

FOR CENSUS USE

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on
page 2 move info this house or apartment?

- 1989 or 1990
- 1985 to 1988
- 1980 to 1984
- 1970 to 1979
- 1960 to 1969
- 1959 or earlies

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 bedroums
- 4 bedrooms
- 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing lacilities in this house or apartment; that s , 1) hot and cotd piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- Yes, have all three focilities

O No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kichen faclitites: that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

> O Yes

O No
 apartment?

> O Yes

O No
Wyou lve in an apartment building, skip to H 20 .

## H19. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- Yes - Skdp to H2O

O No
b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

O None

- $\$ 1$ to $\$ 999$
( ) $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 2,499$
() $\$ 2,500$ to $\$ 4,999$

O $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$
O $\$ 10,000$ or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than I year, estimate the yearly cost.
a. Electrictiy


- Inctuded in rent or in condominium lee

O No charge or electricty not used

## b. Gas

- 



O No charge or gas not used
c. Water

- brcluded in rent or in condominium fiee

O No charge
d. O1, coal, kerosene, mood, etc.


OR

O thcluded in rent or in condomintum fee
O No charge or these fuels not used

H23a. Do you have a mertgage, deed of trust, contract to purchese, or elmiliar debi on THIS property?

- Yes, morigage, deed of trusi.) or smilar deft
- Yes, contrad to purchase

Co to H236
Answer questoons H21 TO H26, fith is a one fently house, scandoninium, or a mabile home ther someone in this housthold OWNS OR IS BUYING: otherwbe, 90 10 page 6.

H21. What were the real eatait taxes on THIS property lant year?


OR

C None

H22. What wes the annual payment for fire, havard, and lood inserance on THIS property?


OR
b. How much ts your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Indude peyment only on first mortgage or contrad to purchese.


OR
O No regular payment required - St p to H 24 a
c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment
include payments for real estate taxes on THIS
property?
O Yes, taxes included in payment
O No, taxes paid separately or tares not required
d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or bood theurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment

O No, insurance paid separately or no Insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgege or a home equify loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No - Skep to H2S
b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all wecond or funior mortgages and all home equity loans?


OR
O No regular payment required


Answer ONL Yuthis is a CONDOMINTUM -
H25. What ts the monthly condominium lee?


Answer ONLY it this is a MOBRLE HOME -
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rem, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and ths stte last year? Exclude real ectate taxes.


Please turn to page 6.

## PERSON 1

Lewne
Pre nurbe
Midile riand
8. In what U.S. State or forelgn country was this person born? 7

Name a Stote or foregn ounty; or Puento Rico, Guam, etc.)
9. Is this person a CTIIZEN of the United States?

O Yes, born in the United States - Stip to 11
O Yes, boin in Puetto Rico, Guam, the
U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northem Marianas

- Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- Yes, U.S. citizen by naturatization

O No, not a cilizen of the United States
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- 1987 to 1990
- 1970101974
- 1985 or 1986
- 1965 to 1969
- 1982 to 1984
- 1960 to 1964
- 1980 or 1981
- 1950 to 1959
- 1975 to 1979
- Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1,1990 , has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school. Andergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.
O No, has not attended since Fetruary 1

- Yes, pubtic school, public college
- Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? FI ONE crde for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEVED. Hf currently enroled, mark the level of previous grade atlended or highest degree recelved.

- No school completed

O Nursery school
O Kindergarten
0 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
0 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8 th grade
0 9th grade
O 10ith grade
O 11th grode
O 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)

- Some college but no degree

O Associate degree in college - Occupational program
O Assodate degree in college - Acsdemic program
O Bachelor's degree (For example: $\mathrm{BA}, \mathrm{AB}, \mathrm{BS}$ )
O Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

- Prolessional school degree (For example: MD, DOS, DVM, LBB, JD)
O Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? 7 (See fartruction guide for further information.) $\mathrm{C}^{--}$
For exmple: Geman, halian, Afro-Amer., Crostion, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecusdoran, Hatian, Cajun, French Crnodian, Jameican, Korean, Lebanese, Mericar, Nigerian, Itrh, Polah, Stovak, Taiwanese, That,
Ulatrian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on Aprl1 1, 1985)?

- Born atter Apri 1, 1985 - Go io questions for
- Yes - Ship to 150 the next person

5 $F^{O}$ No
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?
(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country 7 (If outside U.S. , print answer above and skip to 15a.)

> (2) Name of county in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inaide the city or town linuits?
O Yes
O No, lived outide the city/fown timits
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- Yes
O No - SKip to 16
b. What is this language?


For example: Chinese, thalian, Spanish, Vietnamese)
c. How well does this person speak English?
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { O Very well } & \text { O Not well } \\ \text { O Well } & \text { O Not at all }\end{array}$
16. When was this person born?

O Bom before April 1, 1975 - Go to 17a
O Born April 1, 1975 or bater - Go to questions
for the next person
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or Nabonal Guard only, see instruction guide.

- Yes, now on active duty

O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now

- Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only - Skip to 18
O No - Skip to 18
b. Was active-duty milttary service during Pill a circle for each period in which this person served.
- September 1980 or later

O May 1975 to August 1980
O Vietnam era (August 1964-Apri 1975)
O February 1955-July 1964
O Korean conflict (June 1950-January 1955)
0 World War II (September 1940-July 1947)
O World War I (April 1917-November 1918)
O Any other time
c. In total, how many years of active-duty miltary service has this person had?

18. Does this person have a physical, menthl, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which -
a. Uimits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?
O Yes
O No
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?
O Yes
O No
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any dificulty -
a. Gotng outside the home alone, for example, to shop or vistt a doctor's oflice?
O Yes
O No
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?
O Yes
O No

It this person $t \mathrm{~s}$ a female -
20. How many bables has she ever had, not coussting stillirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
None $12 \begin{array}{llllllllll}3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12\end{array}$ or more
0000000000000
21a. Did thim person work at any time LAST WEEK?
O Yes - Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-tine work such as dellivering papers, or hetpong without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
O No - Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. - Stip to 25
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEX (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or etra hours worked
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?
It this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
a. Address (Number and street) 7 7

(Hit the exad address is not known, give a desciption of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)
b. Name of city, town, or post olice
$\qquad$
c. Is the wort location inside the limits of that city or town?

23. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEX? I this person weally used more then one methed of transportision during the thp, 部 the ctrcie of the one used for mose of the distance.

- Car, tuck, or van C Moturycle
- Bus or trolley bus
- Sonvicar or bolley car
- Subway or elevieted

C Birycle

- Ratroed
- Worked at home Sitp 1028 -
- Ferryboen
() Other method
- Taxcesb

Y"cra, much, ar van" is martied in 230, g0 10 235. Otherwbe. stip 1024.
b. How miny people, fincluding this person. mally rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- Drove alone
O 5 people
- 2 people
- 6 people
- 3 people
- 7 to 9 people
04 people
- 10 or more people

24. What time did this person unally leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

b. How many minutes did it usullly take this person to get from howe to work LAST WEEK?

25. Was this person TEMPORARIIY abeent or on byol from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- Yas, on layoff
- Yes, on vacation, temporary thess, labor dispute, etc.
O No
26.. Has this person been looking for work during the lest 4 weeks?
$[0$ Yes
- 0 No - Stap to 27
b. Could thil person have taiten a job LAST WEEK It one had been offered?
- No, aready has a job

O No, temporarily
O No, othes ressons (in school, etc.)

- Yes, could have taken a job

27. Whea did this person last wrork, even for a few days?

- 1990
- 1989
- 1988
- 1985 to 1987
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Go } & 0 & 1980 \text { to } 1984 \\ \text { to } & 0 & 1979 \text { or earlie } \\ 28 & 0 & \text { Never worked }\end{array}$

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chied job activity or business last week. It this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person warked the most hours. It this person had no job or buiness last week, give information for his/her job or bustress since 1985.
28. Induntry or Employer
a. For whom did thin pervom work?

Hnow on active dury ti the Amsed
Forces, 能 the crole $\longrightarrow \mathrm{O}$ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

b. What lind of bestaess or Indastry was this? Desaibe the activty a focation where employed. Conl
FFor example: hosphal, newspape publisting,
mall order house, auto engine manufacturing. reteil bakery)
c. Is this mainly - Fill ONE cricle
O Manufacturting
0 Other fagriculture,
0 Wholesale trade

- Retall trade construction, service,
. Occupation
a. What ldind of work was this person dolng? 7 LFor example: recstered nurse, personnel manager,
(For example: regktered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assemblex, cake ioer)
b. What were this personis most fmportant activities or duties? 7
 supervising order clerks, assembling engtines, lcing cakes)

30. Was this persoa - FIII ONE cricle

O Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFTI company or business or of an tindividual, for wages, salary, or commbstons

- Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempl, or chartable orgentiation
- Local GOVERNMENT employee (dty, county, elc.)

O State GOVERNMENT Employee

- Federal GOVERNMENT employee

O SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT ENCORPORATED busines, professional practice, or farm

- SELFEMPLOYED $n$ own INCORPORATED bushess, professional practice, or farm
O Wording WITHOUT PAY in farrily buchess or farm
31a. Last year (1989), did this person wort, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a bustness or farm?
- Yes
- No - Stip to 32
b. How many weeks idd this person work in $1989 ?$ Count pard vacation, patd sick
leave, and mithery service.
c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989 , how many
bours did this person wsully work each week?

32. INCOME IN 1989 -

FIl the "Yes" ande below for each income source recetved during 1989. Otherwher, fit the "No" corck. y Yes," ente the lowl mouni recated during 1989.
For income recolved joindy, we inseruction guide.
Mexid amount is not known, pleme give bext extimes.
Unet hoorme was a loses, write 'Loss' cbove the doller amount.
a. Wages, salary, commindon, bonuses, or thpe from all jobe - Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other Mems.

b. Self-employment income from oun nonfarm bustreme, Inclading proprictorshtp and partnershlp - Report NET income after business experses.

c. Fann self-employment tncome - Report NET income atter operating expenses. Inchude carnings as a tenant farmer or sharecopper.


Annuad amouni- Dodun
d. Interest, dividends, net rental hcome or royelity focome, or income from eatates and trusts Report even smull amounts credited to an scoourt.

e. Social Securtty or Ralload Retiremen!

f. Supplementa Security Income (SSI), Ald to Familles whth Dependent Clillten (AFDC), or other public maistance or public
welfare payments.

| O Yes $\longrightarrow$ |
| :--- |
| 0 No |
| Annual amount - Dolars |

g. Retirement, survivor, or disablity pencions Do NOT include Social Securtity.

h. Any other sources of income recetved regulaty wach as Veterans' (VA) pmyments, unemptoymeal compensinon, chat support. or alimony - Do NOT incude hump-sum payments such as money from an inhertiance or the sais
of a home.

33. What wien this person's total lincome in 1989 ? Add entries in questons 32 a through 32 h ; subtract any losses. II total amount was a loss, withe "Los" above amount.

C None OR


Please turn the page and answar quations for Person 2 listed on page 1. W this is the last person litited in question la on page $1, ~ g o ~ t o ~ t h e ~ b a c k ~ o f ~ t h e ~ f o r m . ~$

# APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance 

## CONTENTS

| Data Products | F-1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Geographic Products | F-3 |
| Other Census Bureau Resources | F-5 |
| Reference Materials | F-4 |
| Sources of Assistance | F-4 |

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc-readonly 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 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$. 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, $1990 \mathrm{CPH}-3$ and $1990 \mathrm{CPH}-4$ (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 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$. 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 housingunit 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 $43 / 4$-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four highdensity computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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) TabulationsUDAP 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 Statebased 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, $1990 \mathrm{CH}-1$, and $1990 \mathrm{CH}-2$.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outine 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 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ files. TIGER/Line ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and TIGER/DataBase ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, 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 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, 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 301-7634282.

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.

## Agricuiture 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 machinereadable 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).

## 100-PERCENT COMPONENT

## Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Mantal 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 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CPH}-1 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CPH-2 } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CPH-3 } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CPH-4 } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CPH-5 } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CP. } \end{aligned}$ | 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. |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CP-1-1A } \end{aligned}$ | General Popuiation Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Natlve 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CP-1-18 } \end{aligned}$ | General Population Characteristlcs 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CP-1-1C } \end{aligned}$ | General Population Characteristlcs 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 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CP-2 } \end{aligned}$ | Social and Economlc 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CP}-2-1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | Soclal and Economic Characteristles 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CP}-2-18 \end{aligned}$ | Soclal and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample population subjects | Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CP-2-1C } \end{aligned}$ | Social and Economic Characterlstics for Urbanized Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample population subjects | Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CP-3 } \end{aligned}$ | 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 | Titie | Report(s) issued for | Description | Geographic areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) 100-Percent Data |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-1 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-1-1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-1-1 \mathrm{~B} \end{aligned}$ | Generai Housing Characteristics for Metropoiitan 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-1-1 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | Generai Housing Characteristics for Urbanlzed 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 |
| Sampie Data |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-2 \end{aligned}$ | Detailed Housing Characterlstics | 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-2-1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 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 <br> $\mathrm{CH}-1-1 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-2-1 \mathrm{~B} \end{aligned}$ | Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample housing subjects | Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-2-1 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | Detailed HousIng Characterlstics for Urbanized Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample housing subjects | Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-3 \end{aligned}$ | 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 <br> (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) <br> and data type <br> (100 percent or <br> sample) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | A $^{23}$ | States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census <br> tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups <br> (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of Ameri- <br> can Indian areas | Description |


| A | In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, <br> and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: <br> counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and cen- <br> sus tracts/BNA's |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| STF 2 <br> (100 percent) | B | States (including summaries such as urban and rural), <br> counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county sub- <br> divisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska <br> Native areas |
| C | U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such <br> as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more <br> inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabit- <br> ants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New <br> England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, <br> MA's, UA's | Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- <br> percent population and housing <br> counts and characteristics for each <br> geographic area. Each of the STF <br> 2 files will include a set of tabula- <br> tions for the total population and <br> separate presentations of tabula- <br> tions by race and Hispanic origin |

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 $\quad$In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, <br> and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: <br> counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and cen- <br> sus tracts/BNA's |
| :--- | :--- |
| STF 4 4 |  |
| (Sample) |  | B | State (including summaries such as urban and rural), coun- |
| :--- |
| ties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- |
| sions 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.

[^3]
## 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 $1990 \mathrm{CH}-3$ 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-tocounty migration streams and significant interstate 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

5 Percent-PUMS
Areas
1 Percent-Metro-
politan Areas (1990)

Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed

| User-Defined Areas | A set of standard tabulations provided on print- | User-defined areas created by aggregating <br> census blocks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Tabulations | outs, tapes, or other products with maps and |  |
| narrative (if requested) |  |  |

User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products

County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants

MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants

User-Defined Areas Tabulations
outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)
census blocks

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).

## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

LIBRARY
Washington, D.C. 20233


[^0]:    - Wage or salary income

[^1]:    'In 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.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.
    ${ }^{3}$ Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

[^2]:    ${ }^{\text {' }}$ Value 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.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ 'Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
    ${ }^{2}$ Also available on microfiche. STF 1 B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
    ${ }^{3}$ Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF $1 B$ microfiche.

