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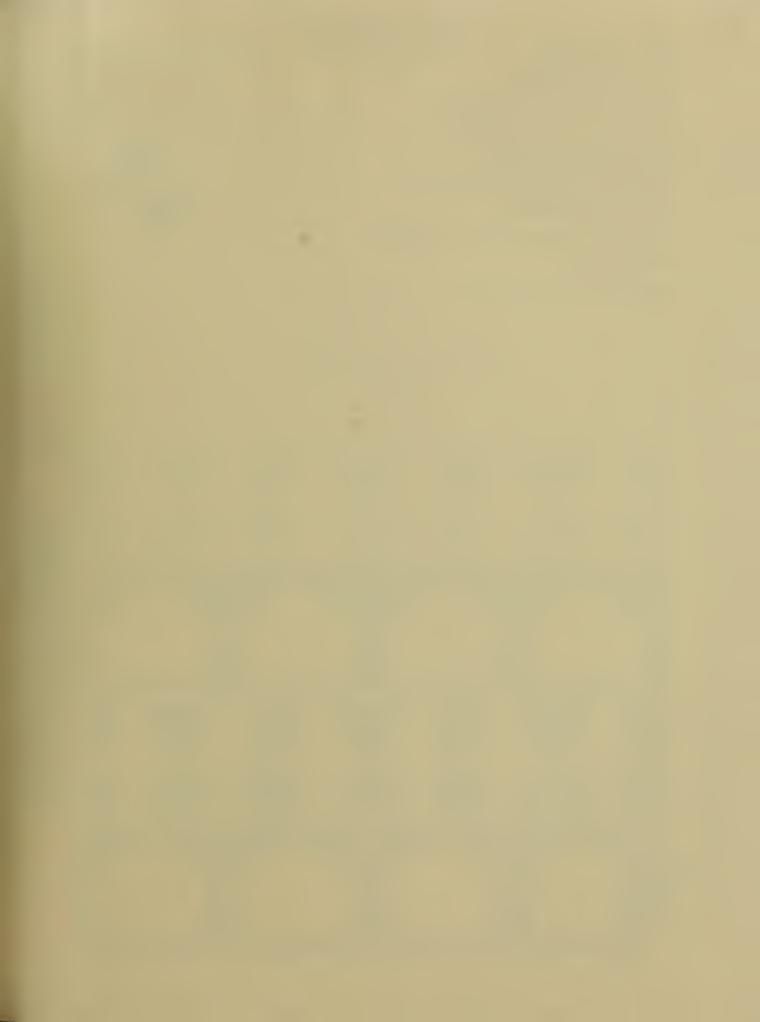
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1990 Census of Population and Housing

Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas

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1990 Census of CP14-3-Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block **Numbering Areas** Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA (Part)

Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA

Issued July 1993



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

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number (Subjects overed in the report are shown on the left side, and now groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and registrations of subject of extractivities, see seconds (S.)

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Esidmo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any rece)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	8	8	7
Ancestry	18		_	_	_	_	-
Clase of worker	18	_	_	_	_	_	-
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	28	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fortility	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	_					
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	ක්	27	29	31
industry.	18	٠.					
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	28	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to	10	24	4	24			~
speak English	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
Herital status	1/	2	3	4	5	8	7
Means of transportation to work.	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Occupation		20	22	24	28	28	30
	17	_	22			28	30
Place of work	17	20		24	26	29	31
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	20	31
Rece	8	-	22	24	28	28	30
Residence in 1985	17	20					30
School enrollment and type of echool	17	20	22	24	28	28	7
Sex	1	2	3	4	8		,
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	-	-				
Vork status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Vorkers in family in 1989	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.	22	34	36	38	40	Q	44
Condominium	32		~		~		·
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	36	40	12	44
Household Income in 1969.		-	36	. 39	40	20	44
	32	34			40	42	44
Otchen facilities	32	34	36	36	13	14	15
Meals included in rent	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	13
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner	33	35	37	30	41	43	45
costs	33	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	- 1					42	44
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	36	40		15
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	44
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	
Source of water	32	34	36	36	40	Q	44
Telephone in unit	25	34	36	38	40	42	44
enure	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units).	32	-		-	-	-	-
l'acancy characterístics	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Yalua	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15
fehicles svalable	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	5	_			_	_	

_ Not applicable for this report

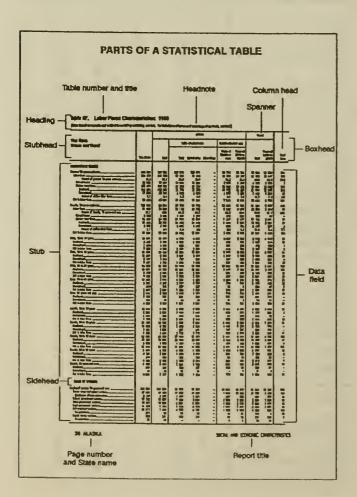
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

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

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

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

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

USER NOTES

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

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

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

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

Characteristics, see appendix by							
Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16		***	***	***		
Class of worker	18	***			***		
Disability		20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16						
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry							01
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to					20	20	30
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8						
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	•••	•••				ĺ í
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18						
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	•••					•••
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner							
costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	•••					
	انسسا			711			

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE II-1



USER NOTES

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

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

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

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

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

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

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

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

User Note 2

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

User Note 3

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

User Note 4

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

User Note 5

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

User Note 6

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

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

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

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

User Note 7

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

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

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

User Note 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

User Note 9

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

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

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

User Note 10

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

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

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

USER NOTES III-3

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-3-95C, 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 N	lo.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Ass			Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Ass	0	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58		, TX MSA	100A	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59		la, PR MSA	1006	Magara Falls, MT FWOA
5	Arkansas	60		GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
3	Airaiisas	80	Albany,	GA IVISA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
6	California	61	Albany-	Schenectady-Troy, NY	103	Canton, OH MSA
7	Colorado	01	MSA	-Schenectady-110y, 141	104	Casper, WY MSA
8	Connecticut	62		erque, NM MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
9	Delaware	63		dria, LA MSA	105	Cedal Rapids, IA WOA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allento	wn-Bethlehem-Easton, J MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65		, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	-	,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo	, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
14	Idaho	67		age, AK MSA	100	NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68		on, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
		69		on, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	70		n, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	lowa	, 0	7 (7111310	11, 712 181071	112	one, or more
18	Kansas	71	Appleto	n-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
19	Kentucky		MSA			IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo	, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
	202.0.0.1.0	73		e, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74		GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75		GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	, 0	, marna,	art mort	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic	City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77		, GA-SC MSA	1.0.	zano obsinji iz i mori
		78		TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79		ield, CA MSA		
27	Missouri	80		re, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN
28	Montana	30	Daitiiiio	ie, MD MOA		CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor.	ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82		Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
		83		creek, MI MSA		PMSA
31	New Hampshire	84		ont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
32	Not Assigned	85		am, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
33	New Mexico	00	Domingi	an, www.		MSA
34	New York	86	Benton	Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
35	North Carolina	87		MT MSA		CMSA:
00	AL ab Dal a	88		iulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	89		nton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	90				
38	Oklahoma	90	Birming	ham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	91	Bismarc	k, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92		igton, IN MSA	119	Columbia. MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	93		gton-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42		94		ity, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
	South Carolina		20,30	.,, .,,	122	Columbus, OH MSA
43	South Dakota		Boston	-Lawrence-Salem,		Corpus Christi, TX MSA
44	Tennessee			H CMSA:	123	
45	Texas	95A		n, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	Utah	95B		ton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47	Vermont	95C		ence-Haverhill, MA-NH	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48			PMS		125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Virginia	95D		II, MA-NH PMSA	1230	TOTAL AMINGTON, TAT WOA
	Washington	95E		ua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95F		n-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-
51	Wisconsin	331	Jaien	Courter, WA TWOA		Moline, IA-IL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradent	on, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97		on, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54		98		ville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
	Not Assigned	99		College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands		Diyan-C	onego otation, 12 wox	101	Doubler, IL Mort

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
1320	Deliver, CO PMSA	101	Jackson, IVII IVISA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
		183	Jackson, TN MSA		
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA			235	Monroe, LA MSA
136		187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-		
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA		Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	100	Vankakaa II MCA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA		
143	Erie, PA MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springheid, On MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA		·		Jersey-Long island,
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
143	Theriburg-Leoninister, WA WOA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA		Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA			245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
134	Tort Wyers-Cape Coral, TE WISA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	2451	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	2455 245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA		
133	1163110, 07 11137	211	Lima, OH MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lillia, OTT WISA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA		Newport News, VA MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	247	Ocala, FL MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA		MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
				250	Olympia, WA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-		
166	Greeley, CO MSA	0.454	Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
	High Point, NC MSA		PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH
		215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA		MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA		PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA		Pensacola, FL MSA
	MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	
	Hartford-New Britain-	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	madioon, 111 Mort	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ
1720	New Billain, CT PIVISA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	2390	PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA		MSA	2330	Training Con, DZ 110 IIID 1 IIIO
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
		226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Gaiveston-Brazoria,		MSA		
	TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA			262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
			CMSA:	260	Dittofiold MANASA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
470	MSA		Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
	CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA		•	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	040	Tamas CA Datasehura
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A 294B	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg- Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA		San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
200	roughkeepsie, it i wish	294C 294D	San Jose, CA PMSA Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-		PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
2000	Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
	Stidenies, Til Tillon	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	2002	San Suan, Chi Mort	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272		296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-	52 .	
	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	290	Lompoc, CA MSA	200	W :- TV 1401
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA		
279		301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
219	Roanoke, VA MSA	3010	racoma, WA FINOA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton- Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	331	Wichita, No Wish
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
204	MSA		cioun city, art tile mort	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310			
		311	Springfield, MO MSA	0.40	V-d- DA MCA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	0.0	C- :	343	York, PA MSA
	IVIOA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH
200	Call Late City Control LIT 1101	313	State College, PA MSA	0.45	MSA CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA		MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

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

1990 tract	1980 tract	
ESSEX COUNTY, MA		
2047.01 2047.02 2231	2047 (pt.) 2047 (pt.) 2231 2232 (pt.) 2232 (pt.)	

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

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

1980 tract	1990 tract
ESSEX COUNTY, MA	
2047 2231 2232	2047 01 2047 02 2231 (pt) 2231 (pt 1 2232



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

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

							Essex Coun	ty (pt) MA		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	BostonLow- renceSalem, MANH CMSA	Mossachusetts (pt 1	New Homp- shire (pt)	Salem- Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city		Gloucester city	Morbleheod COP	Peobody city
LAND AREA			1 404 2	559 7	559 7	40 0	34 4	67 3	11.7	42 5
Square kilometers	8 042 7 3 105 3	6 638 5 2 563 1	542 2	216 1	216 1	15 4	13 3	26 0	4 5	16 4
All persons Under 5 years	4 171 643 288 621 255 195 235 377 277 481 363 728 803 714 654 388 427 644 349 754 288 804 168 917 59 020 112 604 3 346 414 3 246 970 33.2 2 161 667 140 253 125 078 114 827 137 186 183 021 137 186 183 262 140 253 125 078 114 827 137 186 183 601 165 550 111 299 45 072 54 747 1 758 522 1 710 145 1 608 009 414 425 33.44 2 009 976	3 871 990 261 663 233 641 214 778 257 495 343 852 743 754 600 698 394 572 328 704 274 532 161 512 56 789 102 726 3 118 952 3 027 754 2 835 913 656 765 590 991 33.3 2 010 448 127 888 113 979 104 749 127 440 173 018 372 705 306 582 203 453 173 077 157 575 106 566 43 416 49 902 1 642 840 1 598 457 1 591 395 395 096 395 0971 395 0971	299 653 24 958 22 554 20 559 19 986 19 876 559 960 53 690 53 690 53 672 21 050 2 231 9 878 227 405 2 231 9 878 227 452 219 234 207 884 33 577 29 471 32 1 151 219 12 365 11 099 10 078 9 746 10 011 30 020 26 976 10 036 10 524 7 975 4 733 1 656 11 688 11 688 116 688 116 688 116 688 117 882 32 5 17 882 32 5 188 434	264 356 16 965 15 700 14 066 15 810 18 647 45 786 42 928 28 967 26 026 6 723 214 778 208 844 198 013 52 613 36.1 139 187 8 338 7 827 6 790 8 052 9 600 23 461 22 084 14 994 13 715 12 684 8 274 3 368 3 73 3 288 114 876 112 004 18 778 113 286 114 876 112 004 13 1335 28 568 37 3	264 356 16 965 15 700 14 066 15 810 18 647 45 786 42 928 28 967 26 026 22 311 12 754 4 396 6 723 214 778 208 844 198 013 52 613 36.1 139 187 8 338 7 827 6 790 8 052 9 600 23 461 22 084 14 994 13 715 12 684 8 274 3 368 3 288 114 876 112 004 106 148 31 33 28 568 37 37 5 169	38 195 2 634 2 265 2 024 2 610 2 609 6 019 3 697 3 444 3 167 1 885 662 1 063 30 849 29 979 28 093 7 432 6 718 34 7 20 333 1 294 1 114 1 009 1 453 1 451 1 114 2 3 061 1 913 1 808 1 831 1 232 5 25 5 29 16 718 16 718 16 312 3 4 498 4 136 3 5,6 6 717 862	24 174 1 460 1 480 1 312 1 443 1 620 4 138 3 812 2 708 2 598 2 019 1 082 502 614 19 648 19 030 18 203 4 895 5 36.5 12 754 680 810 2 087 1 963 1 135 662 680 810 2 087 1 963 1 130 2 087 1 963 1 413 1 356 1 130 2 087 1 963 4 10 462 10 166 9 762 2 952 2 677 37 9	28 716 1 888 1 812 1 574 1 507 1 965 4 875 2 3 008 2 928 2 447 1 521 522 5 77 21 563 5 952 5 939 36 4 14 889 876 891 769 727 961 2 484 2 380 1 530 1 587 1 373 970 341 348 12 222 11 951 11 437 3 531 3 206 37 9 13 827	19 971 1 198 1 118 1 024 959 1 070 2 962 3 844 2 719 2 087 1 669 941 380 457 16 420 16 026 15 479 3 987 3 593 39 5 10 564 575 559 507 469 556 1 558 2 098 2 098 1 395 1 054 8 812 8 812 8 618 8 369 2 296 40 2 9 407	47 039 2 993 2 777 2 533 2 810 3 299 8 326 7 033 5 365 5 248 4 111 1 935 609 1 154 38 203 37 059 35 329 9 319 8 247 36 0 24 446 1 491 1 386 1 176 1 372 1 647 4 200 3 582 2 794 2 784 2 300 1 253 461 568 20 133 19 553 18 720 5 417 4 844 37 5 22 593
Male Median age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	2 009 976 32.0 4 171 643	1 861 542 32.0 3 871 990	148 434 31.7 299 653	125 169 34.9 264 356	125 169 34.9 264 356	17 862 33.8	11 420 35.0	35.0 28 716	38.7 19 971	22 593 34.6
In households Householder Family householder Nightamily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	4 033 441 1 547 004 1 035 260 511 744 396 061 802 379 1 281 993 177 726 224 339 55 168 83 034	3 736 028 1 440 078 954 504 485 574 376 516 733 370 1 182 442 168 208 211 930 53 660 82 302	297 413 106 926 80 756 26 170 19 545 69 009 99 551 9 518 12 409 1 508 732	257 783 102 326 70 315 32 011 26 135 56 921 78 194 9 450 10 892 3 111 3 462	257 783 102 326 70 315 32 011 26 135 56 921 78 194 9 450 10 892 3 111 3 462	36 685 14 796 9 891 4 905 3 947 7 812 11 096 1 269 1 712 669 841	23 254 8 813 6 435 2 378 1 973 5 310 7 485 850 796 634 286	28 470 11 579 7 648 3 931 3 269 6 006 8 486 1 136 1 263 1 152 94	19 826 8 225 5 537 2 688 2 153 4 729 5 507 459 906 126	46 518 17 556 12 937 4 619 3 937 10 499 15 083 2 006 1 374 409 112
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Lining alone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2 61 3 19 516 741 480 487 325 470 158 519 152 994 103 358 44 312 7 347 33 699 2 555	2.59 3.18 492 833 457 977 311 230 152 338 147 093 97 991 41 778 6 978 32 495 2 361	2.78 3 21 23 908 22 510 14 240 6 181 5 901 5 367 2 534 369 1 204 194	2.52 3.06 39 461 37 072 25 098 11 973 11 589 8 487 3 026 461 2 253 136	2.52 3.06 39 461 37 072 25 098 11 973 11 589 8 487 3 026 461 2 253 136	2.48 3.04 5 714 5 280 3 601 1 799 1 736 1 200 409 70 422 12	2.64 3.12 3.603 3.040 2.003 881 852 694 297 46 539 24	2 46 3 04 4 427 4 290 2 957 1 462 1 423 919 363 51 134	2 41 2 93 2 990 2 867 1 909 833 798 750 184 24 123	2 65 3 13 6 655 6 295 4 201 1 900 1 850 1 408 603 83 358
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN families	1 035 260	954 504	80 756	70 315	70 315	9 891	6 435	7 648	5 537	12 937
With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-cupple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	472 078 860 329 802 379 367 179 682 003 181 231 89 905 155 564	429 654 784 056 733 370 330 825 615 290 172 710 85 223 148 056	42 424 76 273 69 009 36 354 66 713 8 521 4 682 7 508	29 739 52 168 56 921 23 908 43 040 10 439 4 995 7 925	29 739 52 168 56 921 23 908 43 040 10 439 4 995 7 925	4 297 7 584 7 812 3 285 5 956 1 657 877 1 428	2 738 4 821 5 310 2 297 4 163 854 368 559	3 292 5 743 6 006 2 526 4 584 1 300 654	2 238 3 814 4 729 1 910 3 339 613 275 396	5 396 9 333 10 499 4 459 7 881 1 894 809
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over	1 611 941	1 498 076	113 865	101 393	101 393	14 356	9 337	11 089	7 708	18 343
Never married	603 503 849 935 27 185 41 647 89 671 1 781 509 1 783 415 843 994 41 703 202 723 137 674	572 251 778 586 25 636 39 640 81 963 1 663 832 530 297 772 770 39 795 193 484 127 486	31 252 71 349 1 549 2 007 7 708 117 677 25 118 71 224 1 908 9 239 10 188	31 615 59 355 1 545 2 886 5 992 116 232 30 304 59 336 2 372 14 607 9 613	31 615 59 355 1 545 2 886 5 992 116 232 30 304 59 336 2 372 14 607 9 613	4 683 8 155 234 436 848 16 916 4 835 8 157 366 2 087 1 471	2 851 5 527 124 302 533 10 585 2 644 5 532 167 1 406 836	3 410 6 308 221 354 796 12 353 2 868 6 279 320 1 668 1 218	2 114 4 845 92 183 474 8 923 2 136 4 868 134 963 822	5 551 11 021 283 492 996 20 393 4 855 10 997 431 2 627 1 483

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Esse× County (pt.), MA—Can.			Tatals for split tr	octs/8NA s in Essex	c County, MA		
Area	Salem city	Swampscatt COP	Tract 2021	Troct 2031	Tract 2032	Tract 2041	Tract 2044	Tract 2046	Troct 2172
LAND AREA Square kilameters Square miles	21.0 8.1	7.9 3.0	4,4 1.7	3 8 1.5	3.6 1.4	3.9 1.5	2 3	3.1 1 2	4 4 1 7
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 115 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over	38 091 2 427 1 977 1 741 2 252 3 667 8 192 5 554 3 339 3 162 3 152 2 061 567	13 650 764 787 723 758 830 1 944 2 307 1 648 1 358 1 311 908 312	7 821 469 416 383 402 481 1 276 1 274 807 695 748 629 241	6 809 482 494 378 372 315 722 1 313 893 733 599 344 164	4 458 235 238 269 242 252 572 801 662 509 400 211 67	8 546 479 356 325 696 1 118 1 645 1 155 687 767 737 468 113	3 435 211 143 112 150 230 880 593 302 259 322 193 40	5 339 368 323 275 278 453 1 090 772 494 495 443 278 70	8 219 622 524 473 484 518 1 420 1 335 833 880 696 351
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 11 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 45 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 56 to 74 years 57 to 84 years 3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 60 years and over 60 years and over Median Male	908 31 598 30 870 28 925 7 437 6 815 33.3 20 465 1 202 976 861 1 191 2 197 2 2 835 1 783 1 725 1 904 1 348 431 454 17 261 16 915 15 789 4 629 4 277 34 55 17 626	323 11 228 10 891 10 443 3 248 2 963 39.4 7 304 398 389 329 375 422 1 024 1 232 866 715 760 559 235 164 6 108 5 939 5 721 1 934 1 781 40.55 6 346	191 6 470 6 293 6 049 2 000 1 860 38.5 4 303 252 203 173 221 250 671 666 440 381 461 401 184 99 3 529 3 527 3 402 1 262 1 184 401 3 518	204 5 371 5 208 5 022 1 470 1 320 39.9 3 533 213 231 192 172 154 403 686 461 379 315 203 124 88 2 853 2 776 2 702 828 752 40 7 3 276	95 3 654 3 559 3 422 933 844 40.9 2 399 128 121 137 135 149 292 456 326 257 219 128 51 1 981 1 982 1 1925 1 851 5 1 193	183 7 321 7 188 6 354 1 737 1 575 32 7 4 736 242 174 163 411 688 839 607 398 416 435 284 79 90 4 131 4 076 3 530 1 036 943 33 1 3 810	66 2 940 2 885 2 784 690 639 34 9 1 800 104 75 47 67 113 451 290 146 145 205 129 28 29 1 564 1 539 1 494 4 438 411 36.0 1 635	141 4 327 4 204 4 023 1 052 958 34 0 2 833 177 157 140 140 237 556 401 256 272 263 180 54 65 2 341 2 282 2 177 6444 592 35 2 2 506	266 6 497 6 294 6 011 1 596 1 402 35 4 4 188 298 245 5 216 214 238 733 671 477 392 210 57 126 3 392 3 288 3 166 922 816 36 9 4 031
Median age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family hauseholder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spause Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons	38 091 36 945 15 806 9 417 6 389 4 995 6 874 10 087 1 637 2 541	37.9 13 650 13 447 5 276 3 835 1 441 1 189 3 228 4 042 439 462	36.6 7 821 7 618 3 128 2 133 995 835 1 743 2 195 265 287	6 809 6 683 2 416 2 003 413 348 1 777 2 154 183 153	41.3 4 458 4 458 1 798 1 271 527 427 1 075 1 300 99 186	8 546 7 773 3 339 2 065 1 274 971 1 617 2 003 251 563	33.4 3 435 3 420 1 627 856 771 602 605 751 157 280 15	5 339 5 339 5 339 2 099 1 443 656 507 1 074 1 646 238 282	8 219 8 119 3 059 2 286 773 639 1 878 2 637 286 259
Other persons in group quarters Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 55 years and over In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spause Other relatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.34 2.97 5 671 3 997 2 082 2 032 1 169 446 59 103 6	2.55 3.01 2 531 2 339 1 535 663 641 598 178 28	11 2.44 2.97 1.618 1.426 974 475 465 340 102 10 102 10	2.77 3.05 1 107 984 600 186 175 293 85 6	2.48 2.95 678 678 453 191 184 180 41	773 2.33 2.87 1 318 1 318 886 409 395 324 83 25 -	2.10 2.77 555 555 406 222 2.15 104 43 2	2 5 4 3 05 791 791 533 226 219 181 73 4	82 2 65 3 10 1 130 1 130 761 348 341 274 91 4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Morried-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, na husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	9 417 3 846 6 715 6 874 2 645 4 705 2 009 1 046 1 773	3 835 1 530 2 661 3 228 1 306 2 341 475 193 278	2 133 855 1 471 1 743 708 1 258 306 126 183	2 003 891 1 558 1 777 811 1 443 173 70 100	1 271 502 872 1 075 410 724 153 76	2 065 754 1 267 1 617 554 954 335 165 255	856 303 494 605 214 361 187 73	1 443 607 1 065 1 074 442 808 288 140 217	2 286 972 1 737 1 878 793 1 469 327 154 233
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver Never married. Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Oirvarced Females 15 years and over Never married. Now married, except separated Separated. Widowed Oirvarced.	14 520 5 598 7 214 309 404 995 17 426 5 770 7 245 495 2 297 1 619	5 186 1 444 3 340 50 153 201 6 188 1 497 3 327 92 881 391	2 878 816 1 812 27 100 123 3 675 915 1 806 56 642 256	2 558 582 1 808 21 70 77 2 897 531 1 819 37 324 186	1 703 445 1 103 17 39 99 2 013 496 1 109 26 212 170	3 229 1 254 1 668 42 84 181 4 157 1 605 1 675 84 473 320	1 395 564 632 29 42 128 1 574 518 633 37 244	2 014 682 1 123 38 52 119 2 359 660 1 131 65 283 220	3 171 951 1 940 27 89 164 3 429 745 1 940 87 388 269

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tro Essex County		IN Beverly city Essex County MA									
Area	Tract 2176	Tract 2201	Troct 2044 (pt.)	Tract 2171	Tract 2172 (pt)	Tract 2173	Tract 2174	Tract 2175	Tract 2176 (pt)			
LAND AREA	17.4	10.2	4	11.6		2.4	1.1	2.4	17			
Square kilometers	17 4 6 7	18 3	6 2	11 6	4 4 1 7	2 4	1 1	2 6	17 4 6 7			
AGE	6 831	7 482		6 657	8 219	4 916	6 240	6 303	6 831			
All persons	399 370	432 425	=	390 382	622 524	413 415	5 269 380 255	430 319	399 370			
0 to 14 years	337 955	357 379	=	376 358	473 484	349 273	200	289 341	337 955			
0 to 24 years	515 840	350 1 072	_	380 1 065	518 1 420	343 915	496 1 546	440 1 310	515 840			
5 to 44 years	1 084	1 301	-	1 126 662	1 335 833	630 379	801 442	1 043	1 084 745			
5 to 64 years	636 561	704 825	_	621 646	880 696	373 393	358 336	576 535	636 561			
5 to 84 years. 5 years and over	316 73	578 236	_	422 229	351 83	302 131	214 42	280 104	316 73			
and 4 years	182	155 6 195	-	141 5 429	266	183	141	150	182			
years and over	5 640 5 421 4 573	6 036 5 811	_	5 290 5 079	6 497 6 294 6 011	3 685 3 574	4 397 4 329	5 201 5 071	5 640 5 421			
years and over	1 259	2 003	-	1 614	1 596 1 402	3 413 1 017 941	4 172 764 690	4 845 1 182 1 069	4 573 1 259			
years and overedian	1 136 35 0	40 4	=	38 2	35 4	32 1	31 9	35 2	1 136 35 0			
female	3 857 189	4 100 217	-	3 553 210	4 188 298	2 696 213	2 718 189	3 321 195	3 857 189			
10 9 years	192 179	216 188	_	180 197	245 216	199 170	139 95	159 152	192 179			
i to 19 years	660 343	179 187	Ξ	173 174	214 238	137 186	104 282	165 228	660 343			
to 34 years	440 553	582 659	Ξ	538 592	733 671	476 350	769 371	686 524	440 553			
10 54 years	367 333	424 376	Ξ	337 312	437 477	200 201	219 188	353 297	367 333			
5 to 74 years	330 213	500 392	Ξ	361 291	392 210	248 207	201 132	299 179	330 213			
years and overand 4 years	58 92	180 72	-	188 77	57 126	109 105	29 71	84 58	58 92			
years and over	3 253 3 158	3 446 3 380	-	2 925 2 856	3 392 3 288	2 089 2 041	2 279 2 246	2 780 2 723	3 253 3 158			
years and over	2 471 769	3 258 1 272	_	2 759 1 000	3 166 922	1 951 663	2 155 451	2 611 693	2 471 769			
years and over	699 33.8	i 200 42.0	_	939 39 9	816 36.9	623 34 4	415 31 8	644 36 2	699 33 8			
Male	2 974 36.5	3 382 39.0	Ξ	3 104 36.4	4 031 33.8	2 220 29 9	2 551 32 0	2 982 34 2	2 974 36.5			
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	6 831	7 482		6 657	8 219	4 916	5 269	6 303	6 831			
households Householder	5 950 2 281	7 402 3 354	=	6 396 2 543	8 119 3 059	4 754 1 809	5 205 2 562	6 261 2 542	5 950 2 281			
Family householder Nonfamily householder	1 647 634	1 990 1 364	=	1 785 758	2 286 773	1 251 558	1 224 1 338	1 698 844	1 647 634			
Living alone	540 1 448	1 184	=	634	639 1 878	47 1 784	1 026 809	637	540 1 448			
Child	1 853 183	1 943 210	=	i 931 193	2 637 286	1 735 193	1 157 189	i 783 225	1 853 183			
Nunrelatives stitutionalized persons	185 202	283 80	-	221 246	259 18	233 162	488	326 32	185			
ther persons in group quarters	679	-	-	15	82	-	55	10	679			
rsons per household	2 61 3 12	2.21 2.89	-	2 52 3.03	2.65 3 10	2.63 3.17	2.03 2.76	2 46 3.00	2 61 3 12			
Persons 65 years and overhouseholds	950 950	1 639 1 560	-	1 297 1 059	1 13 0 1 130	826 673	592 585	919 883	950 950			
Hauseholder	656 349	1 110 635	-	710 343	761 348	464 254	437 262	573 243	656 349			
Living alone	333 200	608 327	-	335 267	341 274	248 148	252 88	227 223	333 200			
Other relatives	76 18	97 26	_	74 8	91 4	48 13	48 12	72 15	76 18			
stitutionalized persons	-	79 -	-	238	Ξ.	153	5 2	26 10	-			
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	3 447	1 000		1 705	2 204	1 251	3 224	1 698	1 447			
families (th own children under 18 years humber of own children under 18 years	1 647 697	1 990 805	-	1 785 730	2 286 972	1 251 659	1 224 554 873	685	1 647 697 1 260			
Married-couple families th own children under 18 years	1 260 1 448	1 395 1 612	-	1 290 1 508	1 737 1 878	1 260 784 352	809 310	1 385	1 448 647			
Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present	647 1 175 151	637 1 152 295	-	624 1 124 206	793 1 469 32 7	352 676 390	521 328	559 991 255	1 175 1 151			
ith own children under 18 years	40 69	132 195	=	86 136	154 233	272 524	214 312	111 154	40 69			
MARITAL STATUS												
Males 15 years and over	2 428 740	2 789 759		2 543 705	3 171 951	1 625 581	2 139 923	2 450 783	2 428 740			
tw married except separated	1 519 26	1 681 29	_	1 572	1 940 27	836 33	847 73	1 441	1 519 26			
vorced	70 73	94 226	_	94 131	89 164	50 125	70 226	63 129	70 73			
Females 15 years and over	3 297 1 250	3 479 839	-	2 966 658	3 429 745	2 114 557	2 295 830	2 815 795	3 297 1 250			
ow married except separated	1 510 25	1 679 63	_	1 587 39	1 940 87	838 93	845 70	1 437 52	1 510 25			
Vidowed	354 158	567 331		475 207	388 269	331 295	237 313	302 229	354 158			

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Oonvers	COP, Essex Count	y. MA			Glouceste	r city. Essex Cour	ty, MA	
Area	Troct 2111	Troct 2112	Troct 2113	Tract 2114	Troct 2115	Tract 2201 (pt.)	Tract 2211	Troct 2212	Troct 2213	Troct 2214
LAND AREA Squore kilometers Squore miles	3 9 1.5	3.9 1.5	8.4 3.2	16.6 6.4	1 6	-	14.5 5.6	4 0 1.5	5.4 2.1	9
All persons Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 35 to 34 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 3 and 4 yeors 16 yeors ond over 18 yeors ond over 19 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 26 yeors ond over 27 yeors 28 yeors 29 yeors 20 yeors 20 yeors 20 yeors 20 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 25 to 84 yeors 25 to 84 yeors 25 to 84 yeors 25 to 84 yeors 25 yeors ond over 27 yeors ond over 28 yeors ond over 29 yeors ond over 20 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over	3 978 276 2774 183 247 258 702 651 394 373 331 197 92 116 3 190 3 077 2 953 813 740 35.7 2 088 150 140 97 112 132 343 329 204 202 180 122 77 73 1 679 1 626 1 565	6 110 412 366 306 403 1 297 594 514 270 131 144 4 963 4 822 4 622 1 190 1 084 34 55 3 265 191 153 160 212 653 469 318 296 318 296 318 296 296 268 2 626	6 422 364 431 422 415 415 413 822 1 054 809 753 496 285 158 165 5 135 4 961 4 716 1 307 1 160 38 3 3 423 205 223 205 548 439 548 439 548 439 548 439 548 439 548 439 548 439 548 439 548 439 548 439 548 439 548 447 388 280	7 664 408 409 401 445 546 1 317 1 180 911 918 678 330 121 189 6 360 6 170 5 912 1 585 3 7.5 3 978 198 212 189 203 278 652 617 474 470 368 227 90 93 3 347 3 250 3 127			4 332 273 293 270 245 223 576 803 495 441 398 240 75 105 3 442 3 347 3 206 857 38.7 2 256 127 143 142 120 108 297 419 251 226 220 150 53 49 49 49 49 49 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	1 408 77 72 59 67 104 207 211 158 66 20 44 1 186 1 158 1 121 372 322 40.1 719 26 32 30 54 105 99 91 103 552 20 16 626 615 5955	3 611 199 204 198 198 195 209 563 659 449 387 317 166 65 77 2 975 2 892 2 775 749 664 38.7 1 863 108 108 109 2 99 2 29 2 27 75 749 664 31 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	2 881 215 218 169 171 236 556 431 296 224 211 1122 32 89 2 240 2 183 2 051 471 477 1 470 102 105 87 77 114 281 209 149 127 127 127 22 43 1 166 1 141
60 years and over 62 years and over Median Male Medion oge	485 448 36.7 1 890 34.4	758 703 36.2 2 845 32.8	790 717 39.5 2 999 37.0	919 809 39.2 3 686 35.8	- - - -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	547 503 39 9 2 076 37 2	226 201 43.6 689 37.7	427 388 39 7 1 748 37 4	286 259 34 1 1 411 31 5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Fornily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	3 978 3 722 1 409 1 035 374 280 840 1 162 143 168 242	6 110 6 045 2 521 1 580 941 796 1 231 1 799 204 290 44 21	6 422 6 201 2 086 1 761 325 286 1 534 2 231 235 115 221	7 664 7 286 2 797 2 059 738 611 1 705 2 293 268 223 127 251		-	4 332 4 332 1 672 1 179 493 401 998 1 345 165 152	1 408 1 407 570 394 176 146 339 388 50 60	3 611 3 591 1 502 976 526 432 778 1 013 118 180	2 881 2 862 1 148 766 382 330 525 921 150 118
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonformly householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2. 64 3.07 620 434 270 104 100 110 50 4 181	2.40 3.05 915 856 614 347 336 157 60 25 42	2 97 3.27 939 722 456 150 145 177 85 4 217	2.60 3.07 1 129 1 028 663 280 271 250 102 13 99 2		-	2.59 3.13 713 713 476 216 208 169 59 9	2 47 2 97 276 275 183 91 89 70 17 5	2 39 2 96 548 546 363 163 159 127 48 8	2 49 3 08 365 365 258 122 117 73 32 2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN fomilies With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Female householder, na husband present With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	1 035 462 805 840 371 671 144 76	1 580 710 1 207 1 231 557 995 270 128 181	1 761 767 1 393 1 534 700 1 292 168 54 84	2 059 799 1 416 1 705 669 1 205 272 110 180	-	-	1 179 501 934 998 433 830 148 63	394 137 235 339 124 219 39 12	976 403 689 778 300 538 162 89	766 385 647 525 247 445 189 121
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never morried. Now morried, except seporated Separated. Widowed Onvorced Females 15 years and over Never married. Now morried except separated Separated. Widowed Onvorced.	1 544 475 880 25 62 102 1 701 442 878 32 205	2 303 751 1 278 39 82 153 2 723 721 1 278 51 411 262	2 423 674 1 592 12 61 84 2 782 644 1 604 25 350 159	3 067 951 1 777 48 97 194 3 379 837 1 772 59 440 271		-	1 652 429 1 043 20 46 114 1 844 406 1 034 30 216 158	567 165 348 4 13 37 633 127 351 9	1 427 465 7799 22 444 97 1 583 405 801 45 184	1 103 400 561 31 30 81 1 176 272 560 49 153

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

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

Cancelle Trace on Plack Numbering		Gloud	ester city Essex	County, MA—Cor	n	T	N	Norblehead COP E	ssex County MA	
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Troct 2215	Tract 2215 99	Tract 2216	Tract 2217	Tract 2218	Troct 2219	Tract 2031 (pt 1	Tract 2032 (pt 1	Tract 2033	Tract 2041 (pt)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers Square miles	8 3	-	5 2	9	1 7 7	38 4 14 8	3 8 1 5	3 6 1 4	4.4 1.7	_
AGE										
All persons	3 099 199	-	1 704 114	3 141 226	2 334 148	6 206 437	6 809 482	4 458 235	8 654 479	50 2
5 to 9 years	141 138	-	124 101	202 170	185 169	373 300	494 378	238 269	381 375	5 2
15 to 19 years	135 255 524	=	106 124 366	154 254 594	148 158 325	286 402 1 164	372 315 722	242 252 572	344 502 1 660	1
35 to 44 years	400 269	_	230 151	420 271	376 233	1 202	1 313 893	801 662	1 723	7
55 to 64 years65 to 74 years	321 351	-	167 120	364 260	245 165	602 455	733 599	509 400	836 659	9
75 to 84 years 85 years and over	295 71		79 22	180 46	117 65	236	344 164	211 67	383 149	3
3 and 4 years	86 2 596	_	47 1 339	91 2 512	63 1 806	169 5 049	204 5 371	95 3 654	157 7 354	1 41
18 years and over	2 553 2 431	_	1 302 1 234	2 462 2 345	1 752 1 654	4 928 4 746	5 208 5 022	3 559 3 422	7 218 6 996	41 39
60 years and over	901 822	-	304 273	683 609	469 421	1 053 944	1 470 1 320	933 844	1 563 1 412	21 17
Median	37 9 1 676	-	32 3 896	34 4 1 635	35 8 1 24 9	36 0 3 125	39 9 3 533	40 9 2 399	38 4 4 606	43 5 26
Under 5 years	90 82	-	47 65	106 99	65 94 74	220 163	213 231	128 121	232 205	2 2
10 to 14 years	63 66 127	=	50 54 57	88 76 127	80 76	158 132 199	192 172 154	137 135 149	178 161 252	1
25 to 34 years	260 186	-	184 125	293 206	177 204	598 587	403 686	292 456	859 952	4
45 to 54 years	145 185	-	80 100	138 209	126 138	326 308	461 379	326 257	607 414	1 4
65 to 74 years	209 208	Ξ.	73 48	141 115	89 73	241 147	315 203	219 128	375 263	6
85 years and over	55 42	-	13 21	37 41	53 26	46 79	124 88	51 51	108 82	- 1
16 years and over	1 428 1 409	_	724 703	1 329 1 304	1 001 975	2 562 2 509	2 853 2 776	1 981 1 925	3 956 3 895	22 22
21 years and over	1 346 584	_	674 177	1 247 409	916 284	2 424 591	2 702 828	1 851 521	3 796 936	20 11
62 years and over	543 42.4 1 423	-	159 34.1 808	359 36.0 1 506	256 38.1 1 085	538 36.7 3 081	752 40 7 3 276	473 40 7 2 05 9	858 39 4 4 048	43 0 24
Median age	35 2	Ξ.	30.6	32.8	33 1	35.6	38 9	41.3	37 3	51.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 099 3 075	-	1 704 1 704	3 141 3 095	2 334 2 236	6 206 6 168	6 809 6 683	4 458 4 458	8 654 8 635	50 50 19
Householder Family householder Nonfamily householder	1 499 758 741	=	691 443 248	1 241 829 412	781 635 146	2 475 1 668 807	2 416 2 003 413	1 798 1 271 527	3 992 2 245 1 747	18
Living alone	664 539	_	193 331	354 633	123 464	626	348 1 777	427 1 075	1 377 1 862	i 15
Other relatives	776 113	_	530 60	949 136	819 108	1 745 236	2 154 183	1 300 99	2 038 177	15
Nonrelatives	148	-	92 -	136 30	64 98	313	153 126	186	566	1 -
Other persons in group quarters	24	_	2.47	16 2 49	2 86	2 49	- 2 77	2 48	19 2 16	2 63
Persons per family Persons 65 years and over	2 88	<u> </u>	3.08 221	3.07 486	3 19 347	3 03 754	3.05 1 107	2 95 678	2 82 1 191	2 67 14
In households	717 551	-	221 154	470 334	253 163	730 475	984 600	678 453	1 191 848	14 8
Nonfamily householder Living alone	35.5 35.2		88 87	169 164	63 60	195 187	186 175	191 184	455 438	1
Other relatives Nonrelatives	127 34	-	44 21	87 44	57 31	165 77	293 85	180 41	271 58	6
Inshitutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	5	-	2	5 16	2 94	13	123	4 -	14	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	758	_	443	829	635	1 668	2 003	1 271	2 245	18
With own children under 18 years	316 512	_	222 380	346 618	290 536	1 192	891 1 558	502 872	840 1 375	5 9
Married-couple families With own children under 18 years humber of own children under 18 years	539 211 357	-	331 161 277	633 267 507	464 195 380	1 399 588 1 031	1 777 811 1 443	1 075 410 724	1 862 686 1 167	15 3 5
Female householder, no husband present	177 92	-	93 55	144 62	144 84	204 76	173 70	153 76	286 128	1
Number of own children under 18 years	140	-	94	87	139	124	100	122	172	2
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	1 180		631	1 201	816	2 512	2 558	1 703	3 428	19
Now married except separated	390 568		201 347	381 669	241 496	738	582 1 808	445 1 103	1 085 1 919	2
Separated	46 61		29	35 38	31	45 62	21 70	17 39	54 73	1
Divarced Females 15 years and over	115 1 441	-	45 734	78 1 342	39 1 016	190	77 2 897	99 2 013	297 3 991	1 22
Never married except separated	330 567	=	200 344	324 666	217 487	587 1 469	531 1 819	496 1 109	1 104 1 925	5 15
Separated Widowed	54 307		17 96	28 191	37 159	51 263	37 324	26 212	71 426	1
Dworced	183	-	77	133	116	214	186	170	465	1

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Peabody city, Essex County, MA										
Area	Tract 2046 (pt.)	Troct 2101	Troct 2102	Tract 2103	Tract 2104	Troct 2105	Tract 2106	Tract 2107	Tract 2108	Troct 2109	
LAND AREA				11.5	4.0		2.0	0	0	1.0	
Square kilometers		6.6 2.6	6.6 2.6	11.5 4.4	6 8 2 6	4.6 1 8	3.0 1.2	.3 .3	.4	1.5	
AGE All persons	_	7 259	6 132	5 970	6 602	5 248	4 022	3 819	4 109	3 878	
Under 5 years5 to 9 years		452 496	428 348	321 287	412 347	359 358	240 261	294 263	264 208	223 209	
10 to 14 years		496 538	314 398	266 262	332 377	287 297	229 266	210 259	209 207	190 206	
20 to 24 years	_	506 1 070 1 207	467 1 054 969	394 1 068 868	445 1 265 1 045	346 924 816	268 693 588	329 839 540	264 792 487	280 621 513	
45 to 54 years	_	1 084 828	887 770	693 792	682 734	549 562	379 439	358 322	361 353	372 448	
65 to 74 years	-	435 127	349 118	565 286	594 294	518 183	403 210	252 119	513 341	482 257	
85 years and over	-	20 188	30 167	168 114	75 152	49 150	46 95	34 116	110 88	77 84	
16 years and over	-	5 703 5 472	4 953 4 799	5 039 4 936	5 449 5 289	4 195 4 075	3 255 3 150	2 996 2 893	3 390 3 306	3 223 3 139	
21 years and over	-	5 186 963	4 560 854	4 767 1 443	5 054 1 371	3 875 1 030	2 976 874	2 744 568	3 172 1 167	2 995 1 049	
62 years and over Median	_	784 35 5	693 35.5	1 280 38.9	1 233 36.2	912 35.6	790 35.8	499 31 2	1 096 37.0	960 39.2	
FemaleUnder 5 years	-	3 670 240	3 101 215	3 119 161	3 441 206	2 690 172	2 096	1 976 152	2 266 132	2 087 94	
To to 9 years	_	242 232	169 150	134 130	189 148	181 129	129 100	131	99 94	112	
15 to 19 years	-	257 241	178 233	122 187	179 230	155 163	133 131	137 174	110 141	101 147	
25 to 34 years		542 632	531 503	543 428	628 522	474 402	344 319	427 266	393 250	318 260	
45 to 54 years	_	555 416	472 381	367 414	342 429	283 310	194 238	196 161	183 198	202 237	
65 to 74 years		221 76	174 75	309 189	334 177	278 108	221 137	136 77	341 238	286 176	
85 years and over 3 and 4 years	_	16 105	20 80	135 56	57 67	35 71	31 45	25 61	87 44	55 39	
16 years and over		2 901 2 784	2 531 2 456	2 666 2 616	2 870 2 784	2 176 2 118	1 729 1 672	1 572 1 516	1 923 1 882	1 765 1 725	
21 years and over	-	2 659 504	2 341 448	2 536 836	2 684 807	2 021 586	1 591 500	1 430 314	1 803 777	1 655 645	
62 years and over Median Male	_	415 36.2 3 589	370 36 2 3 031	754 41.0 2 851	728 37.8 3 161	515 36.6 2 558	456 37.4 1 926	282 32 0 1 843	734 40.7 1 843	590 41 4 1 791	
Medion age	=	34.8	34.7	36.8	34 7	34 7	33 7	30.5	33.1	36.0	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All personsin households	-	7 259 7 232	6 132 6 060	5 970 5 701	6 602 6 567	5 248 5 248	4 022 4 022	3 819 3 804	4 109 4 015	3 878 3 869	
Householder Fornily householder	_	2 331 2 002 329	2 106 1 703	2 280 1 652	2 600 1 827	1 799 1 509	1 492 1 135	1 489 996	1 900 1 027	1 559 1 086 473	
Nanfamily householder Living alone Spause		263 1 747	403 326 1 463	628 495 1 387	773 640 1 454	290 246 1 252	357 306 858	493 418 705	873 806 753	437 880	
Child Other relatives	-	2 710 301	2 052 272	1 595 219	2 017	1 803 270	1 355 193	1 291 172	1 090 143	1 170 169	
Nanrelatives	-	143 27	167	220 269	229 35	124	124	147	129 72	91	
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	9	22	9	
Persons per hauseholdPersons per family		3.10 3.38	2 88 3 22	2.50 2.94	2 53 3.05	2 9 2 3 20	2 70 3.12	2.55 3.18	2 11 2 93	2 48 3 04	
Persans 65 years and over	_	582 582	497 497	1 019 759	963 938	750 750	659 659 439	405 400	964 894 693	816 816 573	
Householder Nonfomily householder Living alone	_	338 100 96	302 104 100	476 185 174	629 262 251	458 129 127	190 185	293 152 149	472 466	306 302	
SpauseOther relatives		149 87	112	189 79	216 82	195 89	155	66	150 42	1 7 6	
Nonrelatives	-	8 –	11	15 260	11 25	8 -	7	6 5	9 68	8 -	
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	_	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		2 002	1 702	1 450	1 007	1 500	1 126	004	1 027	1 086	
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	-	2 002 920 1 650	1 703 694 1 210	1 652 586 973	1 827 716 1 258	1 509 605 1 078	1 135 469 811	996 517 872	473 774	416 707	
Married-couple families	=	1 747 818	1 463 618	1 387 519	1 454 601	1 252 529	858 348	705 362	753 329	880 335	
Number of own children under 18 years Female hauseholder, no husband present	_	1 486 202	1 091 170	882 191	1 074 289	955 187	618 225	638 243	557 220	580 167	
With own children under 18 years		85 135	58 90	54 74	97 159	63 106	111 179	144 221	127 193	70 109	
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years ond over	_	2 859 837	2 475 730	2 402 681	2 613 809	2 036 568	1 544 478	1 453 547	1 487 469	1 474 432	
Now married except separated	_	1 817 26	1 533 33	1 479 53	1 530	1 300 24	903 17	747 36	801 34	9 11 16	
Widawed Divarced	_	58 121	50 129	66 123	60 170	57 87	57 89	25 98	66 117	53 62	
Females 15 years and aver	-	2 956 691	2 567 614	2 694 557	2 898 735	2 208 480	1 748 416	1 599 480	1 941 464	1 782 418	
Now married except separated Separated	_	1 818 42	1 542 34	1 467 38	1 520 75	1 301	900 55	742 57	79 5 68	912 32	
Widowed	_	212 193	199 178	420 212	346 222	268 129	261 116	174 146	435 179	312 108	

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Solem city Essex County MA										
Area	Tract 2021 (pt)	Tract 2031 (pt 1	Tract 2032 (pt)	Tract 2041 (pt.)	Tract 2042	Tract 2043	Tract 2044 (pt)	Tract 2045	Tract 2046 (pt)		
LAND AREA											
Square kilometers		_	_	3 9 1 5	10	6 2	1 7 7	11	3 1 1 2		
AGE											
All persons Under 5 years	-	-	-	8 496 477	4 702 277	3 159 282	3 435 211	3 033 193	5 33 9 368		
5 to 9 years	=	_	_	351	200	261	143	173	323 275		
10 to 14 years	_	=	_	323 695	190 205	184 178	112 150	138 139	278		
20 to 24 years	_	_	_	1 117 1 637	505 1 146	292 762	230 880	239 798	453 1 090		
35 to 44 years	_		_	1 148 686	649 388	432 219	593 302	507 226	772 494		
55 to 64 years	_	_	-	758 726	380 358	177 181	259 322	184 230	495 443		
75 to 84 years 85 years and over	_	_	-	465 113	312 92	142 49	193 40	139 67	278 70		
3 and 4 years	-	-	-	182	90	108	66	72	141		
16 years and over	_	Ī	-	7 280 7 147	4 004 3 943	2 388 2 325	2 940 2 885	2 508 2 454	4 327 4 204		
21 years and over	_	_	-	6 315 1 716	3 738 954	2 213 473	2 784 690	2 345 544	4 023 1 052		
62 years and over	_			1 558 32.7	894 33.1	437 29 8	639 34 9	507 32 7	958 34 (
Female	_	_	_	4 710	2 554	1 705	1 800	1 552	2 833		
Under 5 years	-	:		240 172	146 85	137 137	104 75	104 89	177		
10 to 14 years	-	-	-	163 410	99 103	87 94	47 67	65 69	140		
20 to 24 years	_	_	_	687 835	285 583	146 413	113 451	110 372	23		
25 ta 34 years	=	=	=	603	326	238	290	241	401		
45 to 54 years	_	_	_	397 412	202 2 04	113 96	146 145	117 95	256 272		
65 to 74 years	_			429 283	229 223	101 105	205 129	142 93	263 180		
85 years and over	-	-	-	79	69	38	28	55	54		
3 and 4 years	_		_	89 4 109	56 2 206	1 319	29 1 564	47 1 283	65 2 34		
18 years and over	_		_	4 054 3 510	2 180 2 066	1 285 1 227	1 539 1 494	1 253 1 205	2 282 2 177		
60 years and over	_	_	_	1 025 935	633 596	301 281	438 411	351 334	644 592		
Wedian	_		-	33.0 3 786	34 4 2 148	30 5 1 454	36.0 1 635	34 2 1 481	35 2 2 50 6		
Wedian age	_	-	-	32.4	32.1	28 7	33.4	31 8	32 4		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	_	_		8 496	4 702	3 159	3 435	3 033	5 339		
in households	=		-	7 723	4 654	3 123	3 420	2 818	5 339 2 099		
Family householder	_	Ξ.	Ξ.	3 320 2 047	2 216 1 063	1 286 701	1 627 856	1 283 659	1 443		
Nonfamily householder	_	_	_	1 273 970	1 153 885	585 462	771 602	624 499	656 507		
Spouse	_	Ξ.		1 602 1 988	726 1 038	352 978	605 751	467 723	1 074 1 646		
Other relatives	-	-	-	25 1 562	213 461	239 268	157 280	130 215	238 282		
Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	_	_	-	773	48	26 10	15	196 19			
Persons per household	_			2.33	2.10	2.43	2 10	2 20	2.54		
Persons per family	_	-	-	2.88	2.86	3 24	2 77	3 00	3.05 79 1		
Persons 65 years and over In households	Ξ.	Ξ.	-	1 304 1 304	7 62 760	372 345	555 555	436 387	791		
Nonfamily householder	_	_	-	878 408	563 3 42	264 168	406 222	280 162	533 226		
Living alone	_	_	-	394 318	333 122	166 41	215 104	162 71	219 18		
Other relatives	_	_	-	83 25	65 10	35 5	43 2	34 2	7:		
institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	2	26 1	-	46	:		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families With own children under 18 years	-	-	-	2 047 749	1 063 410	701 377	85 6 303	659 293	1 44 60		
Number of own children under 18 years	=	-	-	1 258	705	763	494 605	529 467	1 06:		
With own children under 18 years	_	_	-	1 602 551	72 6 267	352 157	214	193	44		
Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present	_	_		949 334	478 276	319 29 7	361 187	347 152	800 28		
With own children under 18 years	-	Ξ.	-	164 253	131 214	203 411	73 111	93 170	140		
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over				3 210 1 252	1 811 805	1 088 517	1 395 564	1 235 534	2 01 4 68		
Now married except separated	-	-	-	1 653 42	757 43	400 46	632 29	514 51	1 12:		
Widowed	-	-	-	83 180	67 139	32 93	42 128	29 107	5:		
Females 15 years and over		_		4 135	2 224	1 344	1 574	1 294	2 35		
Never married	-	-	-	1 600 1 660	836 765	523 405	518 633	442 495	66		
Separated		-	-	84 472	65 322	85 174	37 244	46 181	6 28		
Orvorced	-	_	_	319	236	157	142	130	220		

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Salem city	y, Essex County, M	A—Con	Swampscat	t CDP, Essex Cou	nty, MA	Remainder of Essex Caunty, MA			
Area	Tract 2047.01	Tract 2047.02	Tract 2172 (pt.)	Tract 2021 (pt.)	Tract 2022	Tract 2031 (pt.)	Tract 2121	Troct 2141	Troct 2151	
LAND AREA Square kilametersSquare miles	7.3 2.8	2.5 9	Ξ	4,4 1.7	3.5 1 4	-	36.2 14.0	32.8 12.7	37.8 14 <i>6</i>	
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 45 to 74 years 45 to 74 years 85 years and over	4 118 273 214 178 204 288 812 593 372 393 451 280 60	5 809 346 312 341 403 543 1 067 860 652 516 441 252 76	-	7 821 469 416 383 402 481 1 276 1 274 807 695 748 629 241	5 829 295 371 340 356 349 668 1 033 841 663 563 279 71		4 921 356 322 259 290 307 802 850 620 489 400 180	5 754 367 387 391 390 311 640 1 027 824 629 440 216 132	7 286 515 533 483 434 429 1 166 1 370 871 689 512 216	
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 20 years and over 62 years and over 62 years and over Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 35 to 44 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 37 to 84 years 38 years 39 to 84 years 31 to 84 years 31 to 84 years 32 to 84 years 35 to 84 years 35 to 84 years 35 to 84 years 35 to 84 years 37 to 84 years 37 to 84 years 38 years and over 31 years and over 31 years and over 31 years and over 31 years and over 32 years and over 32 years and over 33 years and over 34 years and over 35 years and over	106 3 421 3 336 3 192 995 922 36.2 2 256 124 109 95 104 156 420 298 209 233 280 184 44 50 1 91 1 1 792 631 588 38, 4	143 4 730 4 576 4 315 1 013 900 33.9 3 055 170 152 165 204 283 562 438 343 268 255 151 64 65 252 2 451 2 318 606 540 34.8	-	191 6 470 6 293 6 049 2 000 1 860 38.5 4 303 173 221 250 671 666 440 381 461 401 184 99 3 629 3 527 3 402 1 262 1 184 40.1	132 4 758 4 598 4 394 1 248 1 103 40.5 3 001 146 186 154 172 233 566 426 426 334 299 158 51 65 52 479 2 412 2 319 672 597 41 0		129 3 925 3 811 3 614 868 773 36.2 2 479 187 163 120 130 131 413 418 314 245 232 96 30 73 1 985 1 936 1 847 474 428 36 9	165 4 523 4 361 4 155 1 103 977 39 3 2 970 176 174 177 207 132 331 541 429 318 248 139 98 77 2 395 2 317 2 211 649 586 40 6	22-5 63-6 5 5 22-1 11-1 11-1 11-1 11-1 11-1 11-1	
Male Medion age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family hauseholder Nanfamily householder Living alane Spause Child	1 862 33.8 4 118 4 059 1 762 1 141 621 520 876 1 126	2 754 32.8 5 809 5 809 2 213 1 507 706 550 1 172 1 837	-	3 518 36.6 7 821 7 618 3 128 2 133 995 835 1 743 2 195	2 828 39.9 5 829 5 829 2 148 1 702 446 354 1 485 1 847		2 442 35.5 4 921 4 886 1 822 1 368 454 375 1 181 1 547	2 784 37.5 5 754 5 589 1 910 1 606 304 255 1 443 1 975	3 579 34.8 7 286 6 96- 2 43; 1 966 47; 36; 1 73; 2 37;	
Other relatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Other persons Other persons in graup quarters Persons per household Persons per fornily Persons 55 years and aver	134 161 59 - 2 30 2.87 791	275 312 - - 2 62 3 18 769		265 287 192 11 2.44 2.97	174 175 - - 271 3.06 913	-	186 150 - 35 2 68 3 13 626	150 111 161 4 2 93 3 22 788	18 23 23 8 8 2 8 3 1'	
In hauseholds Hauseholder Nonfamily hauseholder Living alane Spause Other relatives Noncelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	760 539 279 275 181 35 5 31	769 534 275 268 151 78 6	-	1 426 974 475 465 340 102 10 192	913 561 188 176 258 76 18	1	626 401 194 188 164 55 6	633 389 154 150 178 58 8 155	77 48 17 16 21 6	
Family TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female hauseholder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 141 433 738 876 306 529 219 112 189	1 507 674 1 163 1 172 515 914 256 130 208	-	2 133 855 1 471 1 743 708 1 258 306 126 183	1 702 675 1 190 1 485 598 1 083 169 67 95	-	1 368 557 1 017 1 181 498 920 139 53 88	1 606 735 1 347 1 443 660 1 228 127 63 100	1 96/ 92/ 1 73/ 1 73/ 82/ 1 57/ 18. 84/ 14/	
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	1 525 453 906 18 47 101 1 928 440 908 59 328 193	2 242 791 1 229 42 52 128 2 568 751 1 248 54 293 222	-	2 878 816 1 812 27 100 123 3 675 915 1 806 56 642 256	2 310 628 1 528 23 53 78 2 513 582 1 521 36 239	1	1 975 542 1 228 22 65 118 2 009 377 1 224 27 242 139	2 166 532 1 497 13 53 71 2 443 498 1 499 41 286 119	2 794 78: 1 78: 3: 44 1.4(2 95: 67: 1 78: 3: 244 20:	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder a	I Essex County MA	\ _ Con			
Area	lroct 2161	Tract 2176 (pt 1	Troct 2 81	Tract 2201 (pt.)	Tract 2221	Iract 2231	1rac1 2232	1ract 2233	1roct 2701
LAND AREA Square kilometers	20 0 7 7	-	20 3 7 8	18 3 7 1	36 7 14 2	45 8 17 7	3 7 1 4	35 0 13 5	48 5 18 7
AGE All persons Under 5 years	4 212 197 210 180 606 6751 398 510 395 425 314 164 62 79 3 590 3 510 2 734 775 682 29 7 2 294 100 102 84 4 203 226 159 101 50		5 286 332 313 294 280 304 752 910 754 552 456 248 91 134 4 304 4 176 6 016 1 046 958 39 4 2 771 1 159 164 136 129 141 402 483 401 273 250 168 65 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	7 482 432 425 357 379 350 1 072 1 301 823 704 825 578 236 155 6 036 6 036 5 811 2 003 1 860 40 4 4 100 217 216 188 179 187 582 659 424 376 500 372 180 772 346	3 260 199 216 203 190 175 566 640 361 286 267 133 24 77 2 604 2 522 2 416 571 496 36 1 1 657 105 105 105 103 89 73 278 330 179 150 140 86 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	3 937 229 235 236 201 175 550 679 531 396 362 264 79 89 3 200 3 1119 3 007 895 826 40 2 2 109 108 125 100 97 86 292 355 266 201 195 58 36 1 753	3 591 237 189 165 174 230 734 580 314 309 364 205 90 92 2 967 2 901 2 776 818 756 35 9 1 932 119 101 93 99 110 367 290 162 171 205 137 78 49	4 345 316 312 281 244 241 695 906 523 435 287 79 26 121 3 383 3 288 3 145 606 517 36 0 2 194 158 166 113 135 114 361 452 266 214 154 47 14	4 452 417 3400 286 281 231 876 854 467 287 208 138 67 168 3 357 3 232 2 25 192 192 193 116 454 441 216 454 441 216 454 441 216 67 48 67 48 67 7 7 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 8
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Median Median	1 949 1 949 1 465 432 385 28 2 1 918	-	2 295 2 231 2 155 613 567 40.6 2 515 37.6	3 446 3 380 3 258 1 272 1 200 42 0 3 382 39.0	1 326 1 286 1 241 322 283 37 1 1 603 35.2	1 753 1 717 1 673 575 535 41.6 1 828 38.3	1 503 1 569 1 500 510 471 37.7 1 659 34.7	1 732 1 682 1 600 315 272 36 0 2 151 36.0	1 732 1 671 1 591 312 296 33 6 2 227 32.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family householder Nonfamily householder Lining alone Spouse Chid Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	4 212 3 192 1 168 906 262 226 803 1 031 100 90	-	\$ 286 5 241 2 110 1 440 670 538 1 232 1 546 129 224 33 112	7 482 7 402 3 354 1 990 1 364 1 184 1 612 1 943 210 283 80	3 260 3 260 1 284 887 397 326 745 964 125 142	3 937 3 845 1 566 1 067 499 413 887 1 127 103 162 	3 591 3 533 1 518 932 586 480 704 962 168 181 58	4 345 4 345 1 599 1 237 362 296 1 078 1 400 149	4 452 4 381 1 507 1 222 285 212 1 044 1 538 146 146 71
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2 73 3 13 540 540 361 155 146 132 43 4	-	2 48 3 02 795 761 523 259 240 183 39 16 30	2 21 2 89 1 639 1 560 1 110 635 608 327 97 26 79	2.54 3.07 424 424 281 125 124 111 27 5	2.46 2.98 705 620 437 240 231 137 36 10 - 85	2.33 2.97 659 602 420 219 213 122 52 8 57	2.72 3.12 392 392 244 96 95 52 1	2.91 3 23 413 358 240 97 93 88 27 3 55
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Formilles With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Pemale householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	906 366 676 803 333 631 76 30 41		1 440 613 1 062 1 232 516 918 165 85	1 990 805 1 395 1 612 637 1 152 295 132	887 393 689 745 328 593 97 45 70	1 067 423 786 887 348 643 135 64	932 370 641 704 270 486 182 91	1 237 582 1 004 1 078 509 894 120 64 98	1 222 631 1 148 1 044 553 1 034 116 59 90
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never married Now married except separated Separated Widowed Onvarced Females 15 years and over Never married Now married except separated Separated Widowed Onvarced Uniformity	1 617 688 832 8 44 45 2 008 925 835 8 62 68		2 035 576 1 278 23 559 99 2 312 519 1 278 17 261 237	2 789 759 1 681 29 94 226 3 479 839 1 679 63 567 331	1 298 379 780 18 30 91 1 344 294 773 31 147 99	1 461 378 920 25 45 93 1 776 444 912 26 234 158	1 381 460 750 17 52 102 1 619 399 748 40 256 176	1 679 424 1 116 27 32 80 1 757 363 1 114 35 123	1 661 441 1 082 15 39 84 1 748 367 1 082 32 151 116

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering			-		Ess	ex County (pt.), MA	
Area	8ostonLawrence Salem, MANH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	SalemGlaucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Oanvers COP
AGE							
All persons Under 5 years	3 708 228 240 144 215 460 199 287 236 255 313 886 705 060 586 619 390 597 326 885 274 100 162 665 57 270 94 248 3 013 285 2 298 314	3 416 633 216 044 193 632 179 342 216 867 294 627 647 039 534 429 358 193 306 147 259 953 155 310 55 050 84 701 2 791 521 2 714 529	291 595 24 100 21 828 19 945 19 388 19 259 58 021 52 190 32 404 20 738 14 147 7 355 2 220 9 547 221 764 213 785	257 396 16 204 15 096 13 483 15 085 17 950 44 354 41 845 28 415 22 171 12 669 4 369 6 443 209 883 200 232	257 396 16 204 15 096 13 483 15 085 17 950 44 354 41 845 28 415 25 755 22 171 12 669 4 369 6 443 209 893 204 232	37 289 2 514 2 188 1 942 2 506 2 602 6 927 5 892 3 643 3 407 3 140 1 868 660 1 022 30 237 29 397	23 735 1 421 1 441 1 269 1 399 1 585 4 072 3 731 2 661 2 586 2 001 1 075 494 598 19 341 18 744
21 years and over	2 755 386 657 032 591 733 34 1	2 552 613 623 760 562 512 34 3	202 773 33 272 29 221 32.2	193 899 52 246 47 045 36.4 135 605	193 899 52 246 47 045 36.4 135 605	27 600 7 375 6 667 35.0	17 933 4 857 4 333 36.6
Under 5 years. 5 to 9 years. 10 to 14 years. 15 to 19 years. 20 to 24 years. 25 to 34 years. 35 to 44 years. 45 to 54 years. 55 to 64 years. 75 to 64 years. 85 years and over 86 years and over 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 60 years and over Median Median Mole Median age	117 066 104 970 96 935 116 672 157 898 353 558 298 935 200 043 171 021 157 018 107 301 43 858 45 537 1 586 743 1 545 451 1 458 659 394 737 360 378 35.5 1 782 953 32.8	105 138 94 233 87 169 107 207 148 174 324 504 272 672 184 299 160 668 149 119 102 599 42 209 42 209 43 412 1 436 412 1 355 084 357 586 343 244 357 1 638 642 32.9	11 928 10 737 9 766 9 465 9 724 29 054 26 263 15 744 10 353 7 899 4 702 1 649 4 680 112 914 109 039 103 575 19 151 17 134 32.6 144 311	7 983 7 506 6 500 7 659 9 229 9 22 719 21 548 14 721 13 571 12 600 8 218 3 351 3 156 112 328 109 583 104 035 31 121 28 376 37.7	7 983 7 506 6 500 7 659 9 229 22 719 21 548 14 721 13 571 12 600 8 218 3 351 3 156 112 328 109 583 104 035 31 121 28 377 121 791	1 241 1 073 971 1 389 1 394 3 556 3 000 1 889 1 789 1 813 1 223 524 511 16 386 15 994 14 862 4 464 4 105 35 9 17 427 34 0	717 751 636 661 790 2 049 1 925 1 390 1 351 1 122 724 412 316 10 308 10 021 2 933 2 658 38 1 11 207 35 1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons In hauseholds Householder Formily hauseholder Living alane Spause Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	3 708 228 3 592 672 1 406 144 935 100 471 044 365 733 747 447 1 113 578 136 256 189 247 48 285 67 271	3 416 633 3 303 234 1 301 711 856 204 445 507 346 634 680 050 1 016 883 127 223 177 243 16 815 66 584	291 595 289 438 104 433 78 896 25 537 19 099 67 397 96 695 9 033 11 880 1 470 687	257 396 251 351 100 407 68 882 31 525 25 819 55 986 75 642 8 975 10 341 2 971 3 074	257 396 251 351 100 407 68 882 31 525 25 819 55 986 75 642 8 975 10 341 2 971 3 074	37 289 35 866 14 543 9 721 4 822 3 882 7 701 10 762 1 215 1 645 651 772	23 735 22 866 8 717 6 353 2 364 1 965 5 239 7 317 831 762 614 255
Persans per hausehold Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In hauseholds Householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persans Other persons in group quarters	2 56 3 14 494 035 458 790 311 890 151 804 146 609 100 280 39 977 6 643 32 789 2 456	2 54 3 14 470 313 436 463 297 716 145 649 140 732 94 941 37 521 6 285 31 588 2 262	2.78 3.20 23.722 22.327 14.174 6.155 5.877 5.339 2.456 358 1.201	2.51 3 3 09 34 855 24 983 11 926 11 522 8 448 2 970 454 2 218 136	2 51 3 05 39 209 36 855 24 983 11 926 11 542 8 446 2 970 454 2 218 136	2 47 3 03 5 668 5 240 3 585 1 792 1 792 1 190 397 68 416 12	2 63 3 11 3 570 3 022 1 994 878 849 690 293 45 524 24
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	025 100	854 204	78 804	48 882	48 882	9 721	6 353
Families With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Married-couple families With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	935 100 409 713 734 311 748 132 334 041 614 491 143 813 64 078 102 843	856 204 368 516 660 454 680 602 298 676 549 776 135 536 59 564 95 674	78 896 41 197 73 857 67 530 35 365 64 755 8 277 4 514 7 169	68 882 28 781 50 121 56 029 23 330 41 793 9 993 4 661 7 211	68 882 28 781 50 121 56 029 23 330 41 793 9 993 4 661 7 211	7 178 4 178 7 304 7 697 3 211 5 795 1 613 841 1 328	2 684 4 682 5 248 2 256 4 055 838 356 530
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	1 447 033	1 336 164	110 869	98 997	98 997	14 068	9 180
Never married Naw married except separated Separated Widawed Females 15 years and aver Never married	522 490 783 893 20 993 38 981 80 676 1 606 304 481 865	492 277 714 210 19 513 37 003 73 161 1 491 451 457 466	30 213 69 683 1 480 1 978 7 515 114 853 24 399	30 505 58 306 1 468 2 853 5 865 113 616 29 274	30 505 58 306 1 468 2 853 5 865 113 616 29 274	4 543 8 031 228 431 835 16 577 4 681	2 787 5 454 119 297 523 10 424 2 587
Now married except separated	780 121 30 377 190 705 123 236	710 603 28 559 181 570 113 253	69 518 1 81 8 9 135 9 983	58 274 2 220 14 475 9 373	58 274 2 220 14 475 9 373	8 029 347 2 072 1 448	5 458 162 1 393 824

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

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Essex County (pt) M	A — Con	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Essex County MA	Solem	city Essex County, MA	
Area	Peabody city	Salem city	Troct 2041	Troct 2041 (pt.)	Troct 2043	1roct 2047
ξ						
All persons	45 525 2 820	35 410 2 140	8 142 448	8 092 446	2 251 165	5 3
to 14 years	2 650 2 407	1 734 1 532	334 301	329 299	137 92	2 3
to 19 years	2 673 3 177	1 974 3 334	609 1 028	608 1 027	98 203	3
to 34 years	8 035	7 545	1 560	1 552	575	9
to 54 years	6 769 5 220	5 179 3 171	1 115	1 108 677	312 156	7
to 64 years	5 168 4 081	3 085 3 113	758 734	749 723	157 169	
to 84 years	1 921 604	2 038 565	464 113	461 113	138 49	4
nd 4 years	1 092	805	174	173	64	1
years and over	37 138 36 057	29 698 29 057	6 998 6 884	6 957 6 843	1 830 1 795	4 4 4 2
years and over	34 399 9 236	27 348 7 339	6 154 1 727	6 115 1 706	1 735 448	4 0
years and over	8 177	6 733	1 567	1 550	416	
Female	36.3 23 661	34 2 19 098	33 5 4 514	33.5 4 488	32 1 1 241	3 2 i
M 5 years	1 416	1 066	229	227	86	1
9 years o 14 years	1 313 1 114	850 760	162 150	160 150	69 46	
o 19 years	1 299 1 581	1 039 1 852	360 631	359 630	50 105	
3.4 years	4 039 3 453	3 867 2 648	794 590	790 586	314 170	
54 years	2 719	1 695	394	393	80	
64 years	2 743 2 281	1 679 1 881	411 433	407 427	86 95	
84 years.	1 243 460	1 332 429	281 79	280 79	102 38	
4 years	538	403	88	87	31	
ears and over	19 569 19 020	16 280 15 975	3 949 3 900	3 927 3 878	1 025 1 008	2 2
ears and over	18 229 5 377	14 989 4 567	3 427 1 029	3 407 1 018	976 286	2
ears and over	4 806	4 224	937	929	269	
Male	37 9 21 864	35.3 16 312	34 1 3 628	34.1 3 604	32 9 1 010	2
OR OGE	34 8	32.9	33.0	33.0	31 2	3
SEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	45 525	35 410	8 142	8 092	2 251	5 :
useholds	45 082 17 114	34 458 15 038	7 491 3 247	7 441 3 228	2 215 1 055	5 :
amily householder	12 590 4 524	8 856 6 182	2 000 1 247	1 982 1 246	500 555	1
Living alone	3 866	4 884	956	955	444	1
d	10 244 14 514	6 619 9 121	1 590 1 889	1 575 1 874	289 558	1
er relatives	1 903 1 307	1 402 2 278	235	235 529	114 199	
monalized persons persons in group quarters	400 43	233 719	651	651	26 10	
is per household				2.31		2
ns per family	2.64 3.12	2.29 2.94	2.31 2.86	2.86	2 08 2.88	2
Persens 65 years and ever	6 606 6 248	5 716 5 608	1 311 1 311	1 297 1 297	356 329	
vsehalder Vanfamily hausehalder	4 172 1 887	3 965 2 069	883 408	875 407	258 167	
Living alone	1 837 1 401	2 019	394	393	165 39	
er relatives	593	1 158 427	322 82	316 82	27	
readives	82 356	58 102	24	24	5 26	
LY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	2	6	-	-	1	
Families	12 590	8 856	2 000	1 982	500	1
own children under 18 years mber of own children under 18 years	5 167 8 906	3 451 5 938	707 1 176	702 1 167	225 430	1
Married-couple families own children under 18 years	10 259 4 300	6 618 2 473	1 583 531	1 568 528	286 105	1
mber of own children under 18 years	7 566 1 804	4 378 1 749	907	902 311	204 178	
own children under 18 years	744	844	312 145	144	111	
nber of own children under 18 years	1 162	1 363	218	216	210	
Males 15 years and ever	17 830 5 361	13 582 5 094	3 086 1 157	3 067 1 155	817 376	2
married except separated	10 746	6 883	1 625	1 610	305	1
red	270 486	264 394	41 84	83	27 30	
Samples 15 years and aver	967	947	179	178	79	
Females 15 years and ever	19 818 4 675	16 422 5 338	3 973 1 474	3 951 1 469	1 040 401	2
marned except separated	10 716	6 920	1 644	1 629	315	1
rated	400	413	75	75	43	

General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Table 3.

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

		<u> </u>					
Census Tract or Block Numbering					E	ssex Caunty (pt.), MA	
Area	8astanLowrence Salem, MANH CM5A	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt)	Solem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	Tatal	Peabady city	Salem city
AGE							
All personsUnder 5 years	239 059 23 288	236 411 23 002	2 648 286	2 448 287	2 448 287	570 74	1 017
5 to 9 years	19 882	19 666	216	186	186	39	84
10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years	18 250 20 303	18 024 20 077	226 226	175 263	175 263	40 45	65 111
20 to 24 years	23 947	23 735	212	271	271	50	146
25 to 34 years	48 851 35 391	48 262 34 924	589 467	513 346	513 346	104 99	269 115
45 to 54 years	20 902 13 583	20 645 13 478	257 105	178 114	178 114	57 37	56 33
55 to 64 years65 to 74 years	9 393	9 357	36	54	54	14	17
75 to 84 years 85 years and aver	4 048 1 221	4 026 1 215	22	46 i 15	46 15	9	9
3 and 4 years	9 297	9 189	108	103	103	26	39
16 years and over	174 063	172 185 164 847	1 878 1 788	1 754 1 662	1 754 1 662	408 387	739 711
18 years and over21 years and over	166 635 152 461	150 806	1 655	1 465	1 465	363	605
60 years and over	21 127 18 370	21 022	105	154 136	154 136	36 31	605 39 33
62 years and over	27.7	18 283 27.7	87 27.9	25.7	25 7	28.3	24.8
Female	123 811	122 593	1 218	1 158	1 158	292	496 50
Under 5 years5 to 9 years	11 585 9 864	11 445 9 766	140 98	119 98	119 98	32 22	50
10 to 14 years	9 098	8 980	118	73	. 73	18	29
15 to 19 years	10 131 12 234	10 022 12 135	109 99	124 138	124 138	25 30	56 71
25 to 34 years	24 635	24 364	271	240	240	58	40 29 56 71 126 55 32
35 ta 44 years	18 264 11 302	18 060 11 209	204 93	152 89	152 89	41 30	55 32
55 to 64 years	7 601	7 553	48	52	52	20	
65 to 74 years	5 530 2 682	5 508 2 671	22 11	30 32	30 32	8 7	10
85 years and over	885	880	5	11 :	11	1	1
3 and 4 years	4 634	4 581	53 844	37	37	11	17
16 years and over	91 492 87 816	90 648 87 021	795	850 814	850 814	215 204	370 357
21 years and over	80 670	79 939	731	698 89	698 89	191 19	295
60 years and over	12 750 11 210	12 693 11 161	57 49	84	84	18	24 22
Median	28.5 115 248	28.5 113 818	27.0 1 430	26.2 1 290	26.2 1 290	28.4 278	25 2 52 1
Median age	26.9	26.8	28.6	25.4	25 4	28.0	24.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All personsin households	239 059 227 027	236 411 224 428	2 648 2 599	2 448 2 182	2 448 2 182	570 517	1 017 911
Householder	79 350	78 427	923	729	729	170	318
Family householderNonfamily householder	53 397 25 953	52 748 25 679	649 274	499 230	499 230	128 42	212 106
Living alane	20 658	20 461	197	155	155	30	60
5pouse	23 255 86 017	22 865 85 068	390 949	247 808	247 808	79 196	70 331
Other relatives	21 652	21 521	131	168	168	38	88 104
Nonrelatives	16 753 4 923	16 547 4 902	206 21	230 79	230 79	34 6	23
Other persons in group quarters	7 109	7 081	28	187	187	47	83
Persons per household	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.87	2 87	2 96	2.89
Persons per family	3 43 14 662	3.43 14 598	3.37 64	3 37 115	3 37 115	3 36 25	3.37 27
In households	13 820	13 759	61	83	83	23	27
Nonfamily householder	9 602 5 179	9 570 5 164	32 15 13 10 13	53 i 24	53 24	16	17 7
Living olane	4 916	4 903	13	24	24	6	7 4
5pouse Other relatives	1 891 1 850	1 881 1 837	13	10 15	10 15	3	6
Nonrelatives	477 772	471 769	6 3	5 32	5 32	1 2	_
Other persons in group quarters	70	70	-	-	-	-	=
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
FamiliesWith awn children under 18 years	53 397 31 650	52 748 31 211	649 439	499 324	499 324	128 71	212 147
Number of own children under 18 years	60 865	60 090	775	630	630	131	269 76
Married-couple families With own children under 18 years	24 151 13 556	23 680 13 240	471 316	265 159	265 159	84 44	76 48
Number of own children under 18 years	26 433	25 876	557	279	279	79	79
Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years	24 463 16 138	24 339 16 047	124 91	191 144	191 144	36 24	119 91
Number of awn children under 18 years	31 257	31 083	174	313	313	45	175
MARITAL STATUS							1100
Males 15 years and over	84 375 43 123	83 317 42 733	1 058 390	932 492	932 492	1 97 76	380 234
Naw married, except separated	29 252 4 141	28 735 4 113	517 28	333 34	333	95 4	108
Widowed	1 820	1 807	13	19	34 19	3	5
Oivorced	6 039	5 929	110	54	54	19	14
Females 15 years and over	93 264 42 523	92 402 42 216	862 307	868 392	868 392	220 86	377 185
Now married, except separated	26 599	26 205	394	256	256	86	8.4
Separated	7 069 7 512	7 034 7 485	35 27	63 57	63 57	11 16	35 17
Divorced	9 561	9 462	99	100	100	21	56

General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Law rence-Salem	Massachusetts	New Hompshire
	MA NH CMSA	(pt)	(pl)
AGE			
All persons Under 5 years. 5 to 9 years. 10 to 14 years. 10 to 14 years. 20 to 24 years. 25 to 34 years. 35 to 44 years. 45 to 54 years. 55 to 64 years. 65 to 74 years. 75 to 84 years. 85 years and over	7 542 565 583 593 629 788 1 486 1 25 731 451 289 139	7 044 530 546 556 588 739 1 377 1 158 672 423 285 134	498 35 37 41 49 109 93 59 28 4 5
3 and 4 years 6 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 22 years and over 40 years and over 40 years and over 40 years and over	212 5 703 5 459 5 019 678 584 28 7	196 5 320 5 093 4 679 655 564 28 6	16 383 366 340 23 20 29.3
Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 20 to 24 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 65 years	3 806 283 280 291 303 386 741 646 359 228 166 101 22	3 569 264 280 288 363 679 599 335 214 163 97 22	237 18 16 11 15 23 62 47 24 14 3
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over 62 years and over Madian Maile Median age	108 2 908 2 785 2 569 392 346 29 8 3 736 27 8	102 2 718 2 602 2 397 380 335 29 7 3 475 27 8	6 190 183 172 12 11 29 9 261 28.1
All persees In households Households Householder Formly householder Innfamily householder Living alone Spouse Ohld Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	7 542 7 116 2 557 1 676 881 646 946 2 529 496 588 139 287	7 044 6 625 2 377 1 551 826 608 842 2 369 482 555 134 285	498 491 180 125 55 38 104 160 14 33 5
Persons per household Persons per family Parsons 65 years and ever In households Householder Loving alone Spouse Other relatives Norrelatives Norrelatives Norrelatives Other persons in group quarters	2 78 3 38 465 443 318 171 65 45 15	2 79 3 40 455 433 310 175 168 64 44 15 12	2 69 3 15 10 10 8 3 3 1 1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years. Marnied-couple families With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years. Female householder, no husband present. With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years.	1 676 944 1 826 984 522 983 568 370 759	1 551 872 1 706 889 467 898 546 357 730	125 72 120 95 55 85 22 13
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and ever	2 849 1 256 1 115 99 86 293	2 652 1 192 1 014 96 83 267	197 64 101 3 3
Females 15 years and over Never marred how married except separated Separated Separated Divorced	2 952 061 077 184 230 400	2 760 1 017 971 173 220 379	192 44 106 11 10 21

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Ess	sex County (pt.), MA	
Area	Bastan-Lawrence Salem, MANH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	SalemGlaucester, MA PMSA	Tatal	Peabody city	Salem city
AGE							
All persons	121 405	117 863	3 542	2 347	2 347	509	522
Under 5 years	10 763 10 224	10 386 9 889	377 335	205 215	205 215	46 53	37 44
10 to 14 years	8 106	7 870	236	226	226	61	36
15 to 19 years	10 803 13 621	10 601 13 407	202 214	235 172	235 172	43	42
20 to 24 years	27 888	26 987	901	494	494	23 98	46 148
35 to 44 years	19 381	18 638	743	422	422	106	98
45 to 54 years	9 459 5 905	9 178 5 750	281 155	214 83	214 83	48 19	41 13
65 to 74 years	3 479	3 407	72	51	51	7	10
75 to 84 years	1 424	1 402	22	23	23 7	4	7
85 years and over	352	348	4	7		20	-
3 and 4 years 16 years and over	4 335 90 649	4 186 88 105	149 2 544	85 1 651	85 1 651	23 340	15 3 99
18 years ond over	87 287	84 835	2 452	1 558	1 558	319	384
21 years and over	78 472 7 891	76 113	2 359	1 424	1 424	302	355
60 years and over62 years and over	6 748	7 736 6 623	155 125	122 108	122 108	23 20	24 21
Median	27.5	27.4	30.0	27.8	27.8	29.2	28.7
Female	61 041	59 209	1 832	1 307	1 307	265	279
Under 5 years	5 424 5 014	5 236	188	104	104 116	19	21
5 to 9 years	4 070	4 832 3 963	182 107	116 124	124	27 34	26 13
15 to 19 years	5 413	5 318	95	144	144	22	28
20 to 24 years	6 917 13 784	6 805 13 314	112 470	103 291	103 291	12	28 24 85
25 to 34 years	9 774	9 394	380	218	218	58 54	46
45 to 54 years	4 565	4 424	141	112	112	23	21
55 ta 64 years65 to 74 years	3 108 1 912	3 011 1 869	97 43	48 30	48 30	9	7
75 to 84 years	826	811	15	13	13	3	2
85 years and over	234	232	2	4	4	-	-
3 and 4 years	2 132	2 062	70	44	44	.11	9
16 years and over18 years and over	45 723 44 098	44 395 42 807	1 328 1 291	931 880	931 880	181 170	214 207
21 years and over	39 532	38 294	1 238	791	791	160	186
60 years and over	4 419	4 321	98	69	69	12	12
62 years and over	3 838 27.5	3 759 27 4	79 30.5	62 27.4	62 27.4	11 29.3	11 27 6
Male	60 364	58 654	1 710	1 040	1 040	244	243
Median age	27.4	27 4	29.5	28 4	28.4	29.0	30.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	101 405	117 042	2.540	0.247	2 247	500	599
All persons	121 405 114 960	117 863 111 424	3 542 3 536	2 347 2 250	2 347 2 250	509 500	522 512
Householder	33 544	32 523	1 021	603	603	132	159
Family householderNonfamily householder	24 606 8 938	23 814 8 709	792 229	469 134	469 134	113 19	109
Living alone	5 792	5 627	165	81	81	17	23
Spause	21 410	20 499	911	467	467	121	50 23 90 159
ChildOther relatives	40 025 10 195	38 829 9 949	1 196 246	887 130	887 130	206 31	34
Nanrelatives	9 786	9 624	162	163	163	10	70
Institutionalized persons	292 6 153	292	7	11	11	1 8	3 7
Other persons in group quarters	0 133	6 147	6	86	86	•	,
Persons per hausehold	3 27	3.27	3.04	3.19	3.19	3 41	3.14
Persons per family Persons 65 years and over	3.75 5 255	3.76 5 157	3.48 98	3.55 81	3.55 81	3.79 12	3 50 17
In households	5 143	5 045	98	78	78	12	16
Hausehalder	2 439	2 419	20	34	34	5	7
Nonfamily hausehalder Living alane	873 841	868 836	5 5	10 10	10 10	1	2 2
Spouse	801	786	15	17	17	i	4
Other relatives	1 771	1 711	60	27	27	6	5
Nanrelatives	132 103	129 103	3	3	3		1
Other persons in group quarters	9	9	-	=	_	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	24 606	23 814	792	469	469	113	109
With awn children under 18 years	14 889	14 377	512	309	309	83	71
Number of own children under 18 years	31 138 19 744	30 091 19 036	1 047 70 8	728 400	728 400	175 103	123
With own children under 18 years	12 554	12 080	474	273	273	79	88 59
Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present	26 149 3 173	25 159	990 41	640 50	640 50	167 7	103 12
With awn children under 18 years	1 868	3 132 1 844	24	30	30	4	10
Number of own children under 18 years MARITAL STATUS	4 111	4 080	31	73	73	8	16
Males 15 years and over	45 779	44 540	1 239	738	738	164	186
Never married	20 383	19 992	391	279	279	51	74
Now married, except separated	23 583	22 795	788	427	427	110	98
SeparatedWidowed	558 482	538 474	20 8	2	2	2	1
Orvorced	773	741	32	21	21	1	10
Females 15 years and over	46 533	45 178	1 355	963	963	185	219
Never married	16 418	16 181	237	334	334	38	80
Now morried except separated	24 949	23 960	989	541	541 11	132	117
Separated	892 2 977	870 2 920	22 57	11 46	46	13	5 8 9
Oivorced	1 297	1 247	50	31	31	2	9

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

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

ADI 123 1991 184 440 4 503 5 500 239 1 144 5 144	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Boston-Law-			Salam		Essex Count	y (pt.), MA		Prabody city Essex County MA	Salem city Essex County, MA
Mary 199 189 189 189 199	Area	MANH			Gloucester.	Total	Beverly city	Peabody city	Salem city	Troct 2107	Froct 2043
James 1997	AGE										
1.0 1.0											1 248 163
15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	5 to 9 years	18 507	18 073	434	518	518	37	121	258		156
13 of the first	15 to 19 years	17 845	17 487	358	524	524	50	133	243	39	114
15 and spread.	20 to 34 years									53	121 252
15 od de years	35 to 44 years							177		59	169 93 33 24
20 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	55 to 64 years	7 235	7 087	148	232	232	20	72	86	22	33
	75 to 84 years	2 136	2 094	42	71	71		26	16		4
18 own and me							1 17				61
2] Seep and General 13 185 110 250 2 260 3 222 3 222 3 22 1 400 226 227	16 years and over	132 544	129 491	3 053	3 800	3 800	293	962	1 693	299	780
22 mm and flow 6 51 52 52 52 52 52 52 52											741 673
	60 years and over										42 37
The color of the	Median										22.9
18	Fomale										648
15 mil ymm.	5 to 9 years	9 033	8 827	206	267	267	20	67	129	25	83
20 St No. 10 OFT 20 OFT	15 to 19 years	8 726	8 556	170	275	275	33	67	121	23	60
13	20 to 24 years						28 37			35	53
15 of by rest.	35 to 44 years	12 648	12 332	316	384	384	29	93	169	25	648 76 83 53 60 53 136 101 53 15
1 243 1 377 26 50 50 3 21 14 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 3 4 4 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	55 to 64 years	3 963	3 879	84	117	117	10	29	50	8	15
Symptom of over 337 353 4 10 10 1 2 4	'5 to 84 years	1 343							36 14		12
16 years and over	35 years and over						1	_		_	
18 person dolore	3 and 4 years	66 649									28 417
19 years and over	8 years and over	63 527	62 164	1 363	1 937	1 937	146	486	866	155	396 362
Median	50 years and over	6 052	5 957	95	202	202	16	47	80	5	24
### Households	Wedian	25 1	25.1	25.8	25.8	25.8		25.7	25.3	24.5	21 24 7
All persons 193 199 188 696 4 503 5 506 439 1 346 2 548 408											600 22.0
Industribution	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
	All persons										1 248 1 248
Nordermy Householder	Householder	54 806	53 502	1 304	1 625	1 625	139	436	718	143	329
Description	Nonfamily householder										290 39
Dinds	Living alone										39 28 87
Nonrelatives	Child.	74 007	72 301	1 706	2 114	2 114	164	528	1 026	150	568 166
## Presons in group quoriers	Nonrelatives	17 342	16 997	345	380	380	22	72	202		98
Persons formly Persons of Jacob Spears and ever 6 981 6 864 117 239 239 21 61 83 7 n households	Other persons in group quarters						2 29		50 70	8	1
Persons 65 years and ever	Persons per household										3.91
Moustanily householder	Persons 65 years and ever									3.29	3.96 28
Nondemily householder		6 791 4 115								7 6	28
Other relatives	Nonfamily householder	2 052	2 021	31	70	70	2	31	22	4	2 2
Normediances	Spouse	1 028	1 011	17	41	41	4	7	13	-	2
### PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families	Nonrelatives			27 7				8 -			12
Families	nshtutionalized persons			1	4 -	4		_		_	_
With own children under 18 years	FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Section Sect	Families With own children under 18 years										290 219
Mich and children under 18 years 13 548 13 047 501 404 404 42 108 155 26 Number of own children under 18 years 236 27 156 1 080 835 835 66 217 316 44 Famele heuseholder, no husband present 16 264 16 108 156 496 496 496 33 121 300 54 Number of own children under 18 years 28 385 28 100 285 778 778 67 159 479 64 MARITAL STATUS	Number of own children under 18 years	59 618	58 161	1 457	1 683	1 683	146	389	834	110	454
Number of own children under 18 years	With own children under 18 years						63 42				92 69
Mill own children under 18 years	Number of own children under 18 years						66 33				149
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and ever	With own children under 18 years	12 761	12 656	105	392	392	30	100	235	44	136
Sever moried 33 197 32 614 583 801 801 53 197 406 58		28 385	28 100	285	//8	//8	6/	137	4/9	04	2/3
iow married 26 824 25 935 889 797 75 218 294 63 jepprored 2 692 2 646 46 77 77 4 17 46 9 Vidowed 731 720 11 25 25 1 10 10 1 invorced 4 077 3 960 117 126 10 27 54 9 Females 15 years and over 68 186 66 709 1 477 2 066 2 066 158 515 928 165 sever married 26 853 26 464 389 733 733 67 163 367 61 sow married except separated 25 889 24 739 850 794 58 218 287 54 separated 5 713 5 660 53 170 170 11 48 93 23	Males 15 years and ever										376
Page	liaw marned except separated						53 75			63	192
Novinced	eparated	2 692	2 646	46	77	77	4	17	46		25
Velver morried 26 853 26 464 389 733 67 163 367 61 Vlow married except separated 25 589 24 739 850 794 58 218 287 54 Separated 5 713 5 660 53 170 170 11 48 93 23	Divorced									9	26
Now married except separated 25 589 24 739 850 794 794 58 218 287 54 56 5713 5 660 53 170 170 11 48 93 23											434 172
	Now married except separated	25 589	24 739	850	794	794	58	218	287	54	129
Widowed 3 583 3 523 60 128 128 5 41 45 8 Divorced 6 448 6 323 125 241 241 17 45 136 19	Widowed	3 583	3 523	60	128	128	5	41	45	8	58 14 61

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	BostonLaw-			Salam		Essex Count	y (pt.), MA		Peabody city. Essex County, MA	Salem city, Essex County, MA
Area	renceSolem, MANH CMSA	Massachu- setts (pt)	New Hamp- shire (pt.)	Solem— Glaucester, MA PMSA	Tatal	Beverly city	Peobady city	Solem city	Tract 2107	Tract 2043
AGE										
All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 65 to 64 years 65 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 65 to 84 years 65 years and over	3 622 312 231 207 208 055 192 521 228 942 303 681 685 797 575 118 384 263 323 038 271 584 161 238 56 868	3 333 706 207 479 186 507 172 832 209 787 284 696 628 460 523 396 352 064 302 419 257 493 153 919 54 654	288 606 23 728 21 548 19 689 19 155 18 985 57 337 51 722 32 199 20 619 14 091 7 319 2 214	254 346 15 869 14 807 13 225 14 827 17 673 43 750 41 445 28 133 25 600 22 056 12 612 4 349	254 346 15 869 14 807 13 225 14 827 17 673 43 750 41 445 28 133 25 600 22 056 12 612 4 349	36 984 2 479 2 162 1 910 2 474 2 573 6 870 5 855 3 621 3 389 3 132 1 860 659	44 742 2 742 2 572 2 345 2 601 3 088 7 900 6 673 5 135 5 125 4 061 1 900 600	34 348 1 997 1 624 1 433 1 891 3 244 7 309 5 061 3 094 3 039 3 068 2 027 561	3 336 245 216 176 215 271 743 467 311 297 245 116	1 802 101 90 49 60 165 485 250 118 141 157 137
3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median	90 931 2 951 780 2 869 348 2 701 950 650 965 586 358 34 4	81 526 2 732 042 2 657 497 2 500 976 617 839 557 260 34 6	9 405 219 738 211 851 200 974 33 126 29 098 32 3	6 320 207 779 202 209 192 039 51 985 46 815 36 6	6 320 207 779 202 209 192 039 51 985 46 815 36.6	1 011 30 031 29 200 27 424 7 350 6 646 35.0	1 064 36 589 35 531 33 923 9 173 8 119 36.5	755 29 008 28 400 26 734 7 257 6 661 34.5	99 2 652 2 565 2 445 550 485 31.9	41 1 549 1 528 1 484 428 398 33.6
Femole Under 5 years	1 882 689 112 687 101 432 93 552 113 153 152 981 344 384 293 197 196 806 168 979 155 530 106 398 43 590 44 012 1 556 087	1 736 847 100 936 90 832 83 912 103 797 143 391 315 654 267 150 181 156 158 693 147 663 101 718 41 945 39 400 1 444 144	145 842 11 751 10 600 9 640 9 356 9 590 28 730 26 047 15 650 10 286 7 867 4 680 1 645	134 004 7 816 7 360 6 368 7 530 9 078 22 401 21 336 14 571 13 499 12 529 8 178 3 338 3 104 111 196	134 004 7 816 7 360 6 368 7 530 9 078 22 401 21 336 14 571 13 499 12 529 8 178 3 338 3 104 111 196	19 706 1 227 1 060 953 1 367 1 377 3 529 2 981 1 881 1 781 1 807 1 220 523 506 16 279	23 258 1 373 1 274 1 083 1 265 1 532 3 969 3 400 2 681 2 729 2 269 1 225 458 523 19 285	18 540 993 795 712 1 003 1 805 3 740 2 585 1 648 1 655 1 854 1 323 427 383 15 906	1 716 131 103 78 110 136 374 234 166 152 132 75 25 51 1 382	1 003 52 42 25 32 91 266 133 55 79 89 101 38 21
18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Mole Median age	1 516 010 1 431 909 391 147 357 142 35.7 1 739 623 33 1	1 407 896 1 329 201 372 076 340 078 36.0 1 596 859 33 2	108 114 102 708 19 071 17 064 32 7 142 764 31 9	108 491 103 034 30 965 28 235 37.8 120 342 35.3	108 491 103 034 30 965 28 235 37.8 120 342 35 3	15 892 14 776 4 450 4 091 35 9 17 278 34.0	18 744 17 980 5 342 4 773 38.1 21 484 35.0	15 615 14 650 4 515 4 178 35.7 15 808 33.2	1 333 1 266 306 275 32 8 1 620 30.9	865 841 275 259 34 5 799 32.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	3 622 312	3 333 706	288 606	254 346	254 346	36 984	44 742	34 348	3 336	1 802
In households Householder Family householder Nantamily householder Living alane Spouse Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	3 510 184 1 380 431 917 026 463 405 360 660 735 745 1 083 497 129 471 181 040 47 342 64 786	3 223 705 1 276 875 838 796 438 079 341 702 668 922 987 946 120 609 169 353 45 874 64 127	286 479 103 556 78 230 25 326 18 958 66 823 95 551 8 862 11 687 1 468 659	248 391 99 442 68 181 31 261 25 614 55 508 74 499 8 781 10 161 2 951 3 004	248 391 99 442 68 181 31 261 25 614 55 508 74 499 8 781 10 161 2 951 3 004	35 575 14 441 9 643 4 798 3 865 7 656 10 647 1 196 1 635 651 758	44 302 16 850 12 397 4 453 3 804 10 114 14 204 1 862 1 272 399 41	33 443 14 724 8 627 6 097 4 823 6 509 8 701 1 310 2 199 221 684	3 329 1 320 870 450 384 649 1 110 133 117 6	1 766 926 394 532 424 255 363 60 162 26
Persans per hausehald Persans per family Persans 65 years and aver In househalds Householder Nontramily householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persans Other persans in group quarters	2 55 3 14 489 690 454 579 309 202 150 375 145 238 99 586 39 259 6 532 32 685 2 426	2 53 3 13 466 066 432 348 295 086 144 248 139 387 94 262 36 823 6 177 31 485 2 233	2 77 3 20 23 624 22 231 14 116 6 127 5 851 5 324 2 436 355 1 200 193	2 51 3 04 39 017 36 666 24 859 11 865 11 481 8 411 2 945 451 2 215 136	2.51 3.04 39 017 36 666 24 859 11 865 11 481 8 411 2 945 451 2 215	2.47 3.03 5 651 5 223 3 579 1 790 1 727 1 186 391 67 416	2.64 3.12 6 561 6 203 4 137 1 862 1 812 1 396 588 82 356 2	2 28 2 92 5 656 5 548 3 925 2 050 2 000 1 147 419 57 102 6	2.52 3 16 395 390 284 147 144 66 34 65	1.89 2.69 343 316 251 166 164 39 22 4 26
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Fomilies With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	917 026 398 685 710 229 737 054 327 630 600 734 138 389 60 061 93 627	838 796 357 901 637 347 670 049 292 597 536 737 130 199 55 602 86 624	78 230 40 784 72 882 67 005 35 033 63 997 8 190 4 459 7 003	68 181 28 352 49 200 55 596 23 094 41 271 9 775 4 488 6 849	68 181 28 352 49 200 55 596 23 094 41 271 9 775 4 488 6 849	9 643 4 126 7 203 7 651 3 183 5 743 1 589 820 1 283	12 397 5 049 8 674 10 136 4 237 7 432 1 746 695 1 075	8 627 3 295 5 582 6 514 2 410 4 231 1 644 759 1 172	870 431 733 646 326 571 183 97	394 146 263 252 80 150 118 63
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over Never married Now married except separated Separated Widowed Orvareed Females 15 years and over Never married Now married except separated	1 415 511 507 551 770 456 20 056 38 593 78 855 1 575 018 470 404 767 001	1 305 721 477 708 701 367 18 600 36 620 71 426 1 461 167 446 246 698 089	109 790 29 843 69 089 1 456 1 973 7 429 113 851 24 158 68 912	97 985 30 095 57 821 1 438 2 835 5 796 112 460 28 907 57 771	97 985 30 095 57 821 1 438 2 835 5 796 112 460 28 907 57 771	13 967 4 506 7 978 226 430 827 16 466 4 638 7 986	17 555 5 246 10 614 265 477 953 19 528 4 590 10 583	13 254 4 937 6 755 248 390 924 16 040 5 194 6 792	1 295 486 671 27 24 87 1 404 410 676	678 306 257 20 29 66 884 343 267
Now married except separated Separated Widawed Orvarced	767 001 28 461 188 654 120 498	698 089 26 671 179 568 110 593	68 912 1 790 9 086 9 905	57 771 2 148 14 377 9 257	57 771 2 148 14 377 9 257	7 986 341 2 068 1 433	10 583 377 2 561 1 417	6 792 383 2 230 1 441	676 32 159 127	16

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text														
Census Tract or Block Numbering								Essex County	(pt), MA				Totals for split fracts Essex County	punty MA
Area	80ston-Low- rence-Solem, MANH CM5A	Mossochusetts (pt)	New Homp- shire (pt)	Solem- Gloucester, MA PMSA	lotol	Beverly city	Oonvers CDP	Gloucester city	Marblehead	Peobody uty	Salem city	Swampskott	froct 2021	Tract 203
RACE														
White American Indian, Eshamo or Aleui Block American Indian, Eshamo or Aleui Eshamo or Aleui Block Asan or Pootit Islander Asan or Pootit Islander Asan indian Asan indian Asan Indian	3 708 228 3 708 228 2 7 542 7 542 7 542 7 542 1 121 1 135 1 121 1 135 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		299 653 291 658 2 648 2 648 3						7.7				26 6 7 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9999
Hispanic organic (organic organic orga	193 199 10 069 10 069 774 6 797 97 559 3 978 444	18 696 18 696 19 225 77 351 6 580 95 540 3 683 294	24 634 4 844 1 423 2 019 2 019 2 05	258 850	256 850 258 850 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 2	253 37 756	259 203 33 11 11 11 195 23 915	20 72 20 72	23 23 8 8 8 8 8 8 19 88 19	1 346 1 346 214 37 1 032 45 693	2 548 2 548 2 55 30 1 870 3 5 543	135 135 10 10 10 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	7 745	6 6 7 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
White Hispancongin Hispancongin Hispancongin Hispancongin Not of Hispancongin Not of Hispancongin Hispancongin Hispancongin Not of Hispancongin No	3 708 228 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	3 871 878 3 841 873 3 333 706 20 769 20 769 21 642 21 642 21 642 21 642 21 643 21 7 644 21 7 642 21 370 21 370 21 370 21 343 21 444 21 443 21	299 653 299 653 2 88 666 2 88 666 2 648 2 648 2 476 3 470 1 370 1 217	264 356 23 30 30 23 4 30 50 24 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	254 356 273 356 254 305 254 346 24 448 24 448 256 256 27 24 27 24 27 24 27 24 27 24 28 24 28 24 29 24 20 24 20 24 20 30 20 30	38 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	23 134 23 134 23 134 23 134 24 12 24 2 4 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	28 716 85 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	19 971 19 666 19 686 19 534 19 534 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	47 039 45 1039 45 103 47 103 4	38 09 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	13 650 13 459 13 459 13 70 13 70 13 70 14 70 15 70 17 70 17 70 17 70 18	7 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683	2 0 0 0

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Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

Table 8.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Total	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Essex County, MA—Con	BNA's in Essex Co	unty, MA—Con.					Beverly c	Beverly city, Essex County, MA	, MA		
Area	Tract 2032	Tract 2041	Tract 2044	Tract 2046	Tract 2172	Tract 2176	Tract 2201	Tract 2044 (pt 1	Tract 2171	Tract 2172 (pt.)	Tract 2173	Tract 2174	Tract 2175	Tract 2176 (pt.)
Mute All persons Block American Indon. Estimo or Afeu. Estimo E	44 401 84-0 84-0 84-0 84-0 84-0 84-0 84-0 84-0	88 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 8 25 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$ 5 220 220 40 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	8 8 8 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	6 8 8 7 1 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	77 84 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87		655 638 638 644 654 654 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	4 4 4 727 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	6 6 203 205 205 205 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 6 8 8 3 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
All persons All persons All persons All persons Mexicon Mexicon Cuben Cu	4 458 399 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 1 9 4 4 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	8 546 240 240 59 59 8 306	30 329	5 339 105 7 11 11 76 5 234	8 219 60 60 17 17 17 17 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	6 831 58 58 15 15 3 3 36 6 773	7 482 35 19 19 7 447		6 657 61 7 8 8 1 1 1 45 6 596	8 219 60 60 17 17 2 33 8 159	4 916 93 14 44 44 44 823	5 269 118 118 3 1 3 78 5 151	6 303 49 49 10 10 6 254	6 831 58 58 1 4 1 3 3 6 773
White Mispanic origin Not of Mispanic origin Not of Mispanic origin Not of Mispanic origin Not of Mispanic origin Mispanic origin Asson or Pourfic Islander Mispanic origin Most of Mispanic origin Most of Mispanic origin	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 8 6 1 2 4 4 4 6 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	3 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 4 4 3 3 2 4 4 3 3 2 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4	\$ 5 220 \$ 16 55 \$ 16 55 \$ 16 55 \$ 18 5 \$ 2 4 \$ 2 4 \$ 3 3 8 \$	8 8 0.02 8 0.02 9.04 9.04 9.04 9.04 9.04 9.04 9.04 9.04	6 831 6 714 6 674 6 673 7 28 7 7 7 7 6 7 7 1 14	7 482 7 255 7 333 7 333 7 373 7 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8 078 8 078 9 078 9 078 9 078 9 079	4 916 4 727 588 4 668 77 77 10 10 10 17 77 77 77 77 77 77	2 26 7 2 6 7 3 4 6 7 3 4 6 7 3 4 6 7 3 4 6 7 3 4	6 205 6 205 6 205 173 20 10 10 10 10 4 8 4 8 4 8	6 831 6 714 6 674 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 1 8 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 5 6

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

for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text}														
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Donvers (Donvers COP, Essex County,	. MA					Gloucester	Gloucester city. Essex County	y MA			
Area	Troct 2111	Tract 2112	Tract 2113	Tract 2114	Tract 2115	Tract 2201 (pt.)	Tract 2211	Tract 2212	Tract 2213	Troct 2214	Tract 2215	Tract 2215 99	Trac: 2216	Tract 2217
RACE All persons White Block American indian, Estimo, or Aleul American indian Estimo Aleul Asson or Pector Islander	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 110 6 056 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 664 488 633 3 3 3 7 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	11111111	11111111	4 4 332 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1 408 1 401 2 2 2 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2 2 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	8 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	76	86 25 40 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Filipmo Joponese Asson Indon Korean	∞9-9 <u>-</u> 9-111-9-1111	∞∞r∘	5,5212	∞m • 1 ω <u>−</u> 1 1 1 m α 1 − − − π			11000111111111	10011111111111	110-1-111-0111	1111911111-11-	0 1 ~ 1 ~ 1 + 1 1 9 + 1 1 1			1-1-8-1111111
Other race Other race HISPANIC ORIGIN HISPANIC ORIGIN All persons All persons Other race	3 978 13 3 978 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 110 48 48 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 53 533 533 535 535 535 535 535 535 535	7 664 123 7 664 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1111111		4 4 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1468 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 611 30 6 7 7 7 1 16	2 88 4 4 5 7 7 7 7 8 8 4 5 9 8 4 5 9 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	80 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c		22 22 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	80 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN All persons Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Anner con indion, Estimo, or Aleut All persons origin Anner con indion, Estimo, or Aleut Mispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin		6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 66 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7 664 7 7 88 7 7 88 7 7 8 8 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	11111111111111111	111111111111111111		6 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00				11111111111111111	1 1 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	_

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

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]											
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Gloucester city, Essex County, MA—Con	unty, MA—Con.		Marblehead COP, Essex County, MA	x County, MA			Peabody	Peabody city, Essex County, MA		
Area	Tract 2218	Tract 2219	Troct 2031 (pt.)	Troct 2032 (pt.)	Troct 2033	Tract 2041 (pt.)	Tract 2046 (pt.)	Tract 2101	Tract 2102	Tract 2103	Tract 2104
RACE When	2 334	6 206	6 809	4 458 4 404	80 0 80 0 9 0	9 9	1.1	7 259	6 132	5 970	6 602
Black American Indian. Eskma, or Aleut American Indian	77	2 6 5				3 1	111	000			
Eskimo Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander	11.0	142	1 1 62	29	1 1 59	1 1 1	1 1 1	140	1 1 6	95	56
Ason Chrese Filpino Jopanes	om	4 100	9 = 13 %	² v−e.	13 4 33	1 1 1 1	1111	88 69 15 -	32	95 16 24	2 2 2 5 5
Asion Indian Korean Victomese Cambadian	-	113	72 - 1	9601	-252	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	71 21 8 11	36 12 8	22 3	<u> </u>
Hmong Lootion Thei	111	7 1 6	1115	1 1-	11-	1 1 1	1 1 1	111		1 4 = 0	1.1.1
Pacific Islander Howaiian	1 1 1 1	1 1	4-01-0	1611	4 0 0 1	1111	1 1 1 1	-8-	1	וומי	- 1 5
Guomorion Other Pocific Islander Other race	11.0	110	0110	010	26	111	111	2 - 21	1 - 15	1119	30 1
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persens. Hispanic origin (of ony foce). Mexicon. Pherio Roco. Pherio Roco.	2 334 26 1 1 8	6 206 41 12 5	6 809 21 4	4 458 399 20	8 654 100 18 17	8 1 1 1	1111	7 259 61 10 10	6 132 54 21 29	5 970 65 8	6 602 132 10 14
Cuban Other Hispanic	2 308	6 165	13 6 788	3 25 4 419	60 8 554	1 1 05	1 1 1	10 31 7 198	3 11 6 078	6 45 5 905	106 6 470
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
White White Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	2 334 2 307 2 287 2 287	6 206 6 165 35 6 130 12	6 809 6 687 6 689 6 669 3 2	4 458 4 404 4 372 1 1	8 654 8 519 76 8 443 38	9 0 100 1	11111	7 259 6 995 47 6 948 100	6 132 5 898 34 5 864 125	5 823 5 823 60 5 763 39	6 602 6 470 9 6 374 6 374
nisponic origin American Indian, Estima, or Aleut Hisponic origin Not of Histonic origin	14-1-	126 16	32 1 2 3 2 1	. = 2 E C	37-6	1111		100 1 1 100	120	38-	530
Asion or Pacific Islander Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	· • • 1 • • •	<u> </u>	79.	28 T 28	65 - 65	1 1 1	1.1.1	140	6 - 6	95 95 95	. 55 – 56
Wher race Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	0 % 1	0.00	~ m •	> m •0	3330	1 1 1	111	-71	21 -	040	29 - 5

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

Table 8.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]											
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Peabody city, Ess	Essex County, MA—Con	uo				Solem city, Essex County	s County MA		
Area	fract 2105	Tract 2106	Troct 2107	Tract 2108	Troct 2109	Tract 2021 (pt)	Troct 2031 (pt)	Proct 2032 (pt)	Tract 2041 (pt.)	Troct 2042	Tract 2043
RACE											
All persons	5 248	4 022	3 819	4 109	3 878	1			964 8	4 702	3 159
Block	23	504				1 1	1 1	1 1			
American Indian	1 1	2 2	77			1 1	1 1	1 1	60 60	αο α	94
Eskimo	1		1		1	1	1	1	2 1	D 1	2 1
Asian or Pacific Islander	20	26	34	37	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 90	42	42
Asion	2	61	34	34	01	ı	1	1	860	74	37
Filipino	- ~	n - 0	<u>></u> 1	\ -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	91 -	0-	0
Johnese	. 1 .	4.	٥.	. 1 0	4	1	ı	1		2	
Asian Indian	₹ =	- 1	40	æ <u>-</u>	1 ~	1 1	1 1	1	•	4 (9
Vietnamese	2	2	• 1	- S	? I	1 1	1 1	1 1	* 3 ^x	702	1 00
Cambodian	1	_	1	- 1	2	1	1	•		2 1	2 1
Hmong	1	1 -		ı	1	1	1	1	1-	1	•
Thou	1 1	† 1	ž 1	10	1 (1 (0 1		_	1	1
Other Asion	1	1	1	٠ ١	-		1 1	1		12	10
Pocific Islander		7		cv	1	1	1	1	m	-	140
Hawaiion	1 1	1 1	• •	I ~	1	1	•	ı	_	_	1
Guamanian		- 1	1 1	7 I	1 1	1 1		1 1	0 2	t 1	1 4
Other Pacific Islander	- 51	1 2	1001	1 0	1 6	1	ı	1	.55	1 5	٠ i
Uther race	<u>c</u>	<u>-</u>	139	À 7 -	2	1	ı	1	771	63	514
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	5 248	4 022	3 819	4 109	3 878	1	1	1	8 496	4 702	3 159
Hispanic arigin (of any race)	5	200	408	386	611	1	1	•	240	282	1 248
Puerto Ricon	- 0	25.	62	4.6	71		1 1	(1	65	° [9	262
Cuban	١٤	Ιq	7	د در	9 6	ı	1	1	6	- 0	200
Not of Hispanic origin	5 197	3 952	3 411	3 723	3 759	1 1	1 1	1 1	8 256	4 420	1 911
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
White	5 248 5 190	4 022 3 969	3 819 3 529	3 849	3 802 3 802	1 1	1 1	1 1	8 696 8 092	4 702	3 159
Hispanic origin	35	510.5	193	179		i	1	1		149	
8lack	23	9 6				1 1	1	1 1		4 308	312
Hispanic origin	- 8	1.5	78	56	15	ı	1	1	14	69	258
American Indian, Eskimo, ar Aleut	77	° ~	2 2	=-		1 1	1 1	1	<u>z</u> <u>∞</u>	స్త్రీ అం	¥ 9
Hispanic origin	1	1 4	1 4	1 *	1 *	1	1	1	9	-1	32
Not of Mispanic origin	20	26	34	37	-01	1 1	1 1	1 1	86	42	42
Hispanic ongin	- 0	1 40	1 2	2 4	- 0	1	1	1	1 70	m 0	97.0
Other roce	15	61	139	149	20	1 (1 1	1 1	122	63	514
Hispanic origin	4 -	19	137	147	15	1 1	1 1	1 1	103	3°	503
NOT OF MISPORIR, ORIGIN			4		•					3	

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

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]											
Census Tract or Block Numbering			Salem city, Essex County, MA—Con	nty, MA-Con.			Swampsca	Swampscatt CDP, Essex County, MA	MA	Remainder of Essex County, MA	x County, MA
Area	Troct 2044 (pt.)	Tract 2045	Tract 2046 (pt.)	Tract 2047.01	Tract 2047.02	Tract 2172 (pt.)	Tract 2021 (pt.)	Tract 2022	Tract 2031 (pt)	Tract 2121	Tract 2141
RACE All persons White Black American Indian (stama, or Aleu) Arrevican Indian (stama) Resurva Assurva Assurva Chinese Filipino Assan Indian Karen Chinese Chi	8.00 50 50.00 50 50.00 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	2 8 13 3 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 € € € € € € € € € € € € € € € € € € €	8.8 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	(11111111111111111111111111111111111111	7 6 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	788 786 786 786 786 786 786 786 786 786		4 4 8 8 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	\$ 673 25 673 25 673 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Sumonicon Countries of the Pacific Islander Colher race Countries of the Pacific Islander Colher race		3111	36-11	. I I M &	10331	1111	11182	1112	1 1	1116	- 1 1 00
All persons Mexico Merico Cubon Cubon Other Hispanic origin Not al Hispanic origin	3 435 106 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 033 185 185 1 101 2 2 848	5 339 105 107 11 11 11 5 234	4 118 131 28 28 4 4 87 3 987	5 809 251 7 7 60 1183 5 558	1111111	7 821 76 76 7 66 7 7 745	\$ 829 59 12 12 6 5 770 5 770	111111	4 921 20 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 4 901	5 754 46 10 10 6 4 4 2 8 5 708
Myne Myne Hyspanic origin Myne Myne Myne Myne Myn of Hispanic origin Myspanic origin Myspanic origin Myne of Hispanic origin Myne of Hispanic origin Myne Myspanic origin	8 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 033 2 813 2 738 2 738 160 101 101 102 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2	5 339 5 220 5 220 1655 5 1655 6 24 6 24 8 38 3 36 3 36 3 36 3 36 3 36 3 36 3 36	3 84 - 1 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	\$ 188.0 \$ 130.0 \$ 130.0 \$ 130.0 \$ 10.0 \$ 10.	111111111111111111	7 823 5633 7 6334 7 6334 7 6334 7 6334 7 6334 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$ 829 5 766 5 720 720 9 9 9 9 29 29 1 1 2		4 833 4 817 4 817 4 0 4 0 7 0 8 1 7 0 8 1 7 0 8 1 8 1 8 2 9 2 9 2 1	5 738 6 73 5 673 5 673 7 625 7 625 7 625 7 625 7 625 7 625 7 625 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

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

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]										
Census Tract or Block Numbering					Remainder of Essex County, MA—Con	ity. MA—Con				
Area	Tract 2151	Tract 2161	Tract 2176 (pt.)	Tract 2181	fract 2201 (pt.)	Tract 2221	Troct 2231	Troct 2232	Troc1 2233	froct 270
RACE										
White	7 280 7 103	4 212 4 131	1 1	5 286 5 252	7 482	3 241	3 887	3 551	4 308	4 455
Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	33	22	1 1	9 7	<u>~</u>	- 2 2	<u> </u>	4.6	12	
American Indian	7 -	4 1	1 1	2 4	> 1	7	- 1	0 1	- 1	2 '
Asian or Pacific Islander	102	1 97	1 1	- 23	22.	12:	1 9:	1 22	- 61	' %
Chinese	38	94 -		20	77	2 2	96	13	19	×-
Filipino	-2;	- 40		7 1	7 00 ·	74	ı —	1 50	- 9	_,_
Asian Indian Korean	22.5	98	1 1	- 0-	- 50 0	14.	l m-	1-1	CA 40	
Combodion	∞ I	1 1	1 1	1 1	7	- 1	– 1	_	1 1	
Hmong	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Thai	4	_		-	1 4	-	1 4		2	
Other Asian	- 1	4 1	1 1	1 1	- 2	1 1	- 2	ım	- 1	_ '
Howalian	1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	0 1	en		•
Guamanan	1 7		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	•
Other race	28	1 0-	1 1	1 69	14	21	15	1 4	1.0	
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons are not one for the second of one forest	7 280	4 212	1 1	5 286 19	7 482	3 260	3 937	3 591	4 345	4 457
Mexicon	30.5	45	1	4-	61	-2	200	. m C	· v o	
Cubon	20;	5 4 5	1 1	:	ı — ў	- 1 5	1 1 2	214	r m š	
Not of Hispanic origin	7 193	4 176	1 1	5 267	7 447	3 245	3 907	3 573	4 316	4 44(
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Whee	7 280	4 212	1 1	5 286 5 252	7 482	3 260	3 937		4 345	4 45
Hispanic origin	7 050	4 105	1-1	5 236	7 392	3 228	3 873	3 533	24 4 284	4 39
8lock	35	22	1 1		71	- 1	8 5	14	12	
Not of Hispanic origin	. X	-5-7	1 1 1	104	17	- 0	13]4 A	12	
American indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	22	1 1	1 1	o (N 1 (- 1) I ·	- 1	
Not of Hispanic arigin	102 0	46	1 1	32	27	14	16	91	96	2 %
Not of Hispanic Origin	4 86	46	1 1	23	27	1 4	16	16	- 80	' Κ
Other race	78	٥.٥	1 1	m c	4 -	25	15	4 1	v0 4	
Not of Hispanic origin	07	s 1	1		3	a 1	4	7	1	,

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Essex Coun	ty (pt.) MA		
Area	BostonLow- renceSalem, MA-NH CM5A	Mossochusetts (pt.)	New Homp- shire (pt)	Salem Gloucester, MA PM5A	Total	Beverly city	Oonvers COP	Gloucester city	Morblehead COP	Peobody city
All housing units	1 650 710	1 535 199	115 511	110 138	110 138	15 652	9 119	13 125	8 736	18 240
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	1 547 004 909 113 58.8	1 440 078 832 085 57.8	106 926 77 028 72.0	102 326 66 030 64.5	102 326 66 030 64.5	14 796 8 717 58.9	8 813 6 563 74.5	11 579 6 687 57 8	8 225 5 908 71 8	17 556 12 351 70 4
White	870 814 20 176	795 063 19 774	75 751 402	65 441	65 441 184	8 653 23	6 506	6 670	5 854 17	12 168
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce	867 13 557 3 699	796 12 857 3 595	71 700 104	42 309 54	42 309 54	8 28 5	1 44 3	5 5 2	1 33 3	3 86 25
Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	10 621	10 085 788 659	536 75 328	418	418 65 082	50 8 610	32 6 477	49 6 623	23 5 833	125
White, not of Hisponic origin	863 987 637 891 535 330	607 993 506 648	29 898 28 682	65 082 36 296 34 966	36 296 34 966	6 079 5 890	2 250 2 211	4 892 4 857	2 317 2 280	12 066 5 205 4 946
Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	59 174 1 690	58 653 1 581	52 l 109	545 70	545 70	81 16	9 2	15 4	12 5	101 7
Asion or Pocific IslanderOther roce	19 987 21 710	19 666 21 445	321 265	294 421	294 421	62 30	21 7	10 6	13 7	46 105
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	44 185 516 444	43 417 488 216	768 28 228	1 207 34 360	1 207 34 360	89 5 831	26 2 194	48 4 814	27 2 258	311 4 784
VACANCY STATUS Vacont housing units	103 706	95 121	8 585	7 812	7 812	856	306	1 546	511	684
For sale only	14 542 46 992	12 773 43 824	1 769 3 168	1 006 2 852	1 006 2 852	90 479	61 100	138 360	97 163	116 341
Rented or sold, not occupied	8 249 17 542	7 803 15 228	446 2 314	516 2 383	516 2 383	98 63	55 26	57 824	34 139	75 34
For migront workers Other vocont Boorded up	16 317 1 728	59 15 434 1 700	883 28	1 055	1 055 58	126	64	167 38	78	118
ROOMS	1 /28	1 700	20	30	30	2	_	30		3
1 roam	32 527 76 438	31 792 73 795	735 2 643	1 425 4 019	1 425 4 019	150 677	40 223	172 594	51 289	190 546
3 rooms	183 261 270 096	174 677 247 916	8 584 22 180	10 676 17 648	10 676 17 648	2 014 2 590	790 1 265	1 448 2 415	577 1 056	1 419 3 091
5 rooms	305 011 288 103 206 322	282 510 267 572 189 335	22 501 20 531 16 987	19 693 20 332 15 490	19 693 20 332 15 490	2 681 3 040 2 136	1 447 1 855 1 636	2 679 2 359 1 447	1 111 1 490 1 636	3 454 3 615 2 835
8 or more rooms	288 952 5.4	267 602 5.3	21 350 5.6	20 855	20 855 5.6	2 364 5 4	1 863 5 9	2 011	2 526 6 4	3 090 5 6
Mean, oll housing units	5.5 5.4	5.5 5.4	5.8 5.7	5.7 5.6	5 7 5.6	5 5 5 5	6.0	5 4 5 2	6.3	5.7 5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.5 4.0	6.5 4.0	6.3 4.1	6.5	6 5 4 0	6 4 3 9	6.5 3 9	6 2 4.0	7 0 4 1	6.3 3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched	767 829	698 781	69 048	60 428	60 428	7 930	5 734	6 792	5 908	10 203
1, ottoched	68 420 212 047	60 292 204 509	8 128 7 538	4 174 13 647	4 174 13 647	405 1 755	437 847	356 2 154	427 865	772 1 785
3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19	191 931 105 214 97 826	186 825 100 486 91 965	5 106 4 728 5 861	11 689 6 184 3 986	11 689 6 184 3 986	1 836 1 158 994	553 541 302	1 891 624 334	882 318 188	1 515 875 737
20 to 49	87 960 86 267	80 503 85 203	7 457 1 064	3 703 3 314	3 703 3 314	848 507	353	509 243	43	532 755
Mobile home or troilerOther	15 229 17 987	9 627 17 008	5 602 979	1 233 1 780	1 233 1 780	6 213	248 104	47 175	3 102	881 185
Occupied housing units	1 547 004	1 440 078	106 926	102 326	102 326	14 796	8 813	11 579	8 225	17 556
PERSONS IN UNIT	396 061	376 516	19 545	26 135	26 135	3 947	1 973	3 269	2 153	3 937 5 438
persons	473 535 271 776 240 885	440 020 250 802 219 632	33 515 20 974 21 253	33 504 18 315 15 652	33 504 18 315 15 652	4 823 2 662 2 169	2 827 1 640 1 493	3 725 2 021 1 567	2 916 1 434 1 207	3 429 3 036
5 persons 6 or more persons	107 772 56 975	99 416 53 692	8 356 3 283	6 244 2 476	6 244 2 476	875 320	631 249	697 300	403 112	1 225
Medion, occupied housing units	2.30 2.61	2.28 2.59	2.52 2.79	2 25	2.25 2.47	2.22 2.53	2 36 2 57	2 18 2 38	2 17 2 35	2 39 2 66 1 83
Medion, renter-occupied housing units PERSONS PER ROOM	1 89	1 88	2.05	1 79	1 79	1 74	1 82	1 84	1.63	1 63
1.00 or less	1 505 116 27 510	1 399 650 26 274	105 466 1 236	101 199 852	101 199 852	14 663 122	8 765 40	11 409 130	8 195 24	17 323 178
1 51 or more	14 378 47	14 154 47	224 48	275	275 44	11 45	8	40 45	6 38	55 46
VALUE				-						
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	676 287 1 385 1 764	6 15 93 9 1 305 1 566	6 0 348 80 198	51 177 88 97	51 177 88 97	7 012 10 23	5 250 6	4 946 10 12	4 982 8	9 560 8 17
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	2 976 7 855	2 494 6 659	482 1 196	163 403	163 403	34 60	11 25	25 85	9	39 66
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	21 359 168 267	17 684 142 411	3 675 25 856	902 7 806	902 7 806	154 1 292	65 652	166 1 170	32 208	160
\$200,000 to \$199,999	228 832 106 147	211 022 99 592	17 810 6 555	19 393 9 903	19 393 9 903	3 199	2 509 1 064	1 677 712	855 1 237 874	5 018 1 908 433
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollors)	55 563 82 139 176 400	53 119 80 087 179 900	2 444 2 052 147 900	5 041 7 381 191 100	5 041 7 381 191 100	461 660 177 200	555 359 185 500	373 716 177 100	1 742 257 200	250 177 100
Meon (dollors)	204 600	208 700	162 200	221 700	221 700	201 600	202 300	211 700	299 600	183 700
Specified renter-occupied housing units	633 476	604 055	29 421	35 906	35 906	6 042	2 229	4 843	2 296	5 175
Medion controct rent (dollors) Meon controct rent (dollors) With meols included in rent	564 571 3 155	563 570 2 945	581 587 210	557 549 142	557 549 142	583 556 21	602 585 8	501 478 18	687 703	517 504 32
Meon controct rent (dollors) No meols included in rent	624	622 584 312	655 28 473	561 34 433	561 34 433	629 5 874	454 2 125	518 4 650	762 2 187	553 4 9 55
No cosh rent	17 536	16 798	738	1 331	1 331	147	96	175	06	188

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Essex County (pt] MA—Con			Totals for split tre	octs/BNA s in Essex	County MA		
Area	Salem city	Swampscatt COP	Tract 2021	Troct 2031	Troct 2032	Tract 2041	Troct 2044	Tract 2046	Troct 2172
All housing units	17 161	\$ 652	3 370	2 510	1 916	3 563	1 782	2 197	3 203
ENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	15 806 7 275	5 276 3 925	3 128 2 100	2 416 2 161	1 798 1 365	3 339 1 833	1 627 776	2 099 1 192	3 059 2 226
Percent of occupied housing units White	46 0 7 178	74 4 3 895	67 1 2 08 2	89 4 2 133	75.9 1 357	54 9 1 816	47 7 769	56 8 1 180	72 E 2 20
Black	34 5 47	4	2	8 1 18	- - 6	3 1 13	3 - 3	2	1
Other race	11	4	2	1	2	-	ī	i	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	63 7 130 8 531	20 3 880 1 351	10 2 075 1 028	2 130 255	1 349 433	11 1 805 1 506	6 7 64 851	1 176 907	1 2 19 83
White	7 860 284	1 321	1 004	253	427	1 431 35	811 18	878 13	81
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	25 112	1 5	4	1 7	3	5 8	1 7	1 5	
Other race	250 655	19	2 14	1	6	27 47	14 27	10 28	
White not of Hispanic origin	7 594	1 306	992	252	421	1 413	800	867	80
Vacant housing units	1 355	376	242	94	118	224	155	98	14
sale only	193 865	121 121	23 100	28 15 2	21 33 3	79 80 13	17 87	12 53	9
ted or sold not occupiedseasonal recreational or occasional use migrant workers	71 70	23	15 16	30	39	33	17	12	1
er vacant	156 4	154	88 1	19	22 1	19 1	21	19	1
OMS									
poms	637 931	13 78	10 57	3	7 27	11 99	48 113	62	15
ioms	2 060 3 529 4 163	388 652 922	346 543 685	21 87 169	102 195 236	340 775 916	217 377 426	148 377 626	2: 3: 5:
oms	2 842 1 349	1 153	713 484	519 712	298 334	695 362	274 126	464 228	96
more rooms	1 650	1 427	532 5.6	997 7.1	717 6.8	365 5.1	201 4.8	289 5.3	3 5
in all housing units	5.0 4.9	6.3 6.3	5.7 5.7	7.3 7.2	6.8 6.8	5.3 5.1	5.0 4.9	5.5 5.3	5
dian, owner-occupied housing unitsdian, renter-occupied housing units	6.0 4.0	6.8	6.3 4.5	7.3 5.6	7.4 4.3	5.9 4.3	5.9 4.0	6.1 4.6	6.3
ITS IN STRUCTURE	4 573	3 313	1 496	2 287	1 488	1 086	428	826	2 20
Mached	865 3 581	216 917	158 637	40 137	43 153	357 648	90 555	41 777	2
9	3 450 1 458	322 111	239 100	21	112 34	730 189	409 186	390 97	
0 19	790 868	46 178	26 178	12	27 43	85 52	88 -	6 43	2
ile home or trailer	1 143	283	283	1	1	302	1	1	
Occupied housing units	423 15 80 6	266 5 27 6	253 3 128	12 2 416	15 1 798	112 3 339	25 1 627	16 2 099	3 05
SONS IN UNIT				4.4			/00	607	
ersonersons	4 995 5 209 2 569	1 189 1 890 906	835 1 114	348 860 496	427 635 332	971 1 201 562	602 577 226	507 692 420	63 97 63
rsonsrsons	1 902 756	849 335	490 446 187	491 172	285 92	413 125	152 50	293 132	5:
more persons	375 2.06	107 2.27	56 2.15	49 2.50	27 2.24	67 2.08	20 1.87	55 2.28	2.4
ian, owner-occupied housing units	2 29 1 83	2.39 1.91	2.28 1.90	2.50 2.49	2.39 1.75	2.21 1.90	2.01 1.73	2.40 2.12	2 6
SONS PER ROOM									
) or less	15 459 235	5 255 16	3 112 14	2 409	1 791	3 303 28	1 607 13	2 076 21	3 03
l or more	112 46	5 40	.42	.38	.36	.44	41	2 46	.4
LUE		2 000	01		. 170	1 170	204	733	1.00
Specified owner-occupied housing units than \$20,000	4 444 19	2 988 2 4	1 401 2 3	1 947	1 179 4	1 178 6	394 2	/33 4 1	1 9:
.000 to \$59,999	14 61	2	1 7	i	3 3	13	3 10	5 13	
.000 to \$99 999 0 000 to \$149,999	121 1 354	29 243	23 201	8 47	8 42	17 359	14 91	34 264	4
0.000 to \$199,999	1 986 564	838 692	606 318	298 585	175 213	520 170	157 56	311 76	1 1:
50,000 to \$299 999	154 166 163 600	441 726 226 400	154 86 189 200	412 593 253 800	172 558 290 800	56 33 166 000	33 28 171 900	16 9 155 900	163 70
an (dollars)	173 400	265 300	202 000	286 400	343 600	175 000	185 900	159 300	165 00
NTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	8 499	1 345	1 027	246	429	1 495	845	903	83
Median contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars)	534 525	720 725	710 701	722 728	670 664	523 538	555 545	544 530	60
h meals included in rent	32 559	792	6 792	2 706	_	5 523	3 475	3 446	
meals included in rent	8 268 199	1 276	985 36	221 23	398 31	1 445 45	823 19	874 26	7

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals for split tra Essex County, I				8everly	city, Essex County,	MA		
Area	Tract 2176	Tract 2201	Tract 2044 (pt.)	Tract 2171	Tract 2172 (pt.)	Tract 2173	Tract 2174	Tract 2175	Tract 2176 (pt)
All housing units	2 367	4 202	-	2 694	3 203	1 934	2 801	2 653	2 367
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	0.001				0.000		0.540	0.640	0.00
Occupied hausing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied hausing units	2 281 1 718 75.3	3 354 1 955 58.3	-	2 543 1 701 66.9	3 059 2 226 72.8	1 809 736 40 7	2 562 747 29.2	2 542 1 589 62 5	2 281 1 718 75.3
White	1 710 1	1 949	-	1 690 4	2 207 6	730 2	735 7	1 581	1 710
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	1 5 1	2 4 -	-	2 3 2	2 10 1	2 2 -	5 -	1 3 1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)White, not of Hispanic origin	1 703	1 943	-	1 680	11 2 198	727	8 727	1 575	1 703
Renter-occupied hausing units White Black	563 561	1 399 1 389 5	-	842 803 16	833 813 13	1 073 1 030 18	1 815 1 751 27	953 932 6	563 561
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander	<u>i</u>	2 3	-	2 17	2 4	3 13	4 20	4 8	i -
Other race Hispanic arigin (af any race) White, not af Hispanic arigin	- 2 559	5 1 384	_ 	12 799	6 807	9 20 1 019	13 38 1 724	3 11 923	559
VACANCY STATUS	33,	1 304							30.
Vacant housing units	86 21	848 84	Ξ	151 22	144	125 4	239 22	111 13	86 21
Rented or sold, not occupied For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	16 11 19	98 1 16 618	_	82 24 11	95 10 18	84 7 1	146 24 7	56 22 7	16 11 19
For migrant workers	19	32	-	12	13	29	40	13	15
ROOMS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
1 roam 2 roams	5 78	78 260	:	11 77	19 154	8 67	92 245	15 56	78
3 roams	237 171	477 702	-	308 548	259 395	276 342	639 830	295 304	237 171
5 rooms 5 rooms 7 rooms 7	249 425 418	683 776 536	=	360 511 420	578 901 583	536 399 160	495 237 116	463 567 439	249 425 418
8 or more rooms Median, all housing units	784 6.5	690 5.4	=	459 5.6	314 5.7	146 5.0	147 4 0	514 5.8	784 6.5
Mean, all hausing unitsMedian, occupied housing units	6.5 6.6	5.4 5.3	Ξ.	5.6 5.7	5.6 5.8	5.1 5.0	4.2	5.9 5.9	6.5
Median, owner-occupied hausing units	7.1 3.4	6.3 3.7	_	6.5 3.8	6.2 3.9	6.1 4.3	5.3 3.7	6.7 4.2	7 1 3.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	1 753	2 674	_	1 615	2 204	602	319	1 437	1 753
, attached	35 128 87	161 567 360	=	186 70 84	38 232 87	65 455 467	40 457 689	41 413 422	35 128 87
5 to 9	102 43	246 97	=	135 324	93 283	150 81	457 223	221 40	102 43
20 to 49	74 101	28	_	251	247	2 89	221 317	53	74 10]
Mobile home or troilerOther	42	67	=	29	18	23	2 76	25	42
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	2 281	3 354	-	2 543	3 059	1 809	2 562	2 542	2 28
1 person2 persons	540 724	1 184 1 125	Ξ.	634 853	639 977	471 497	1 026 875	637 897	540 724
4 persons	395 410	473 371	-	448 396	631 526	355 295 131	362 192 77	471 350 131	395 410 159
5 persons 6 or more persons Median, occupied housing units	159 53 2.33	152 49 1.94	=	158 54 2.25	219 67 2.41	60 2.37	30 1.79	56 2 21	53 2 33
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.69 1.50-	2.14 1.53	Ξ	2.62 1.55	2 66 1.85	2.46 2.28	2.08 1.67	2 48 1 76	2 69 1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	2 281	3 328		2 529	3 032	1 756	2 536	2 529	2 281
1 01 to 1.50	_	13 13	-	13 1	26 1	51 2	20 6	12 1	- 40
WALUE	40	41	-	44	.47	.51	48	41	
Specified owner-accupied housing units	1 502 2	1 538	-	1 465 3	1 950 4	547 1 2	278 - 2	1 270	1 50
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	2 2 8	5 10	-	12 15	9 14	3 6	6 9	2 8	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	18 100	25 127	-	22 201	50 496	21 206	18 108	25 181	18
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	484 283 225	434 364 228	=	660 315 84	1 136 188 37	250 42 12	89 22 8	580 269 95	484 283 223
S300,000 or more Median (dollars)	378 223 900	222 000	-	144 185 600	163 700	155 300	16 148 600	109 185 800	223 900 266 700
Mean (dollars)	266 700	253 100	-	202 600	165 000	157 700	165 700	206 400	200 700
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars)	546 459	1 381 526	-	831 736	830 606	1 072 460	1 813 559	9 50 618	54 (45)
Mean contract rent (dollars)	513	541	-	718 8	543	433	547 3	611	51
Mean contract rent (dallars)	288	313		805		655	242	875	288

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Danvers (CDP Essex County	y MA			Glouceste	r city Essex Cour	ty MA	
Area	Tract 2111	Troct 2112	Tract 2113	Tract 2114	Troct 2115	Troct 2201 (pt)	Troct 2211	Troct 2212	Troct 2213	Troct 2214
All housing units	1 484	2 608	2 125	2 902		-	1 977	737	1 819	1 237
ENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	1 400	2 521	2.004	2 707			1 470	570	1 500	1 140
Occupied housing units	1 409 946	2 521 1 436	2 086 1 917	2 797 2 264	-		1 672 1 290	570 450	1 502 966	1 148 485
Percent of occupied housing units	67 1 940	57 0 1 431	91 9 1 893	80 9 2 24 2	_	-	77 2 1 289	78 9 448	64 3 963	42 2 483
Black American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	-	1	4	4	-	_	-	2	- 3	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	6 -	4 -	19 1	15	_	_	1 -	-	-	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	936	1 430	10 1 884	17 2 227	_	_	1 286	3 445	5 958	47
enter-occupied housing units	463 451	1 085 1 074	169 166	533 520	-	-	382 380	120 120	536 531	665
Black American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	2	2	-	5	-	_	2	-	2	
Asian or Pacific Islander	7 3	6	3	5 2	-	-	-	-	3	
Other race	5	11	3	6	_	_	- 2	1	4	•
White not of Hisponic ongin	448	1 065	164	517	-	-	378	119	527	650
ACANCY STATUS										
Vocant housing units	75 13	87 1	39 14	1 05 33	-	-	305 19	1 67 3	317 32	89
rent	30 14	34 25	3	33	-	-	31	12 12	47 15	4
seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7	3	7	9	-	-	236	116	208	
migrant workers	11	24	4	25	-		10	24	15	2
Boarded up	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
OMS	4	24	4	8			2	1	59	1
poms	40	135	7	41	-	-	87	7	82	4
ooms	110 284	387 543	36 72	257 366	-	-	70 235	29 89	113 287	19 34
ooms	273 348	415 443	230 506	529 558	-	_	366 489	185 219	340 277	26 18
00ms	220 205	346 315	551 719	519 624	-	-	314 414	85 122	237 424	8
fan, all housing units	5.6	5.0	69	5.9	-	_	6.0	5.8	5 6	4
on all housing units	5 6 5.6	5 .2 5.0	7 0 6.9	6.0 6.0	-	_	6.1 5.9	5.9 5.8	5.9 5.8	4 4
dian, owner-occupied housing units	6.2 4.1	6.2 3.8	7.0 4.7	6.4 3.9	-	-	6.2 4.4	6.0 4.5	6.7 4.1	5.9 4.0
IITS IN STRUCTURE										
detached	874 87	1 090 70	1 948 12	1 822 268	-	-	1 631	526 70	1 017 74	296
r 4	167 115	435 294	81	164 99	-	-	160	81 46	272 219	312 46
0 9	165	247	45 24	105	-	-	56 10	3	126	11:
to 19 to 49	66	177 243	5 -	54 110	-	-	7 -	_	97 -	1
or morebile home or trailer	- 2	2	- 2	242	-	_	11		- 1	
Net	8	50	8	38	-	-	62	10	13	12
Occupied housing units	1 409	2 521	2 086	2 797	-	-	1 672	570	1 502	1 148
RSONS IN UNIT	200	70.4	20.4	(11			401	144	422	221
persons	280 485	796 751	286 618	611 973		_	401 547	146 198	432 523	330 340
ersons	278 240	438 324	422 480	502 449	-	_	306 239	92 92	240 197	20 ₄ 163
ersons	90 36	156 56	204 76	181 81	-	-	127 52	34 8	77 33	7:
dian, occupied housing units	2 38 2.53	2 12 2 44	2.83 2.90	2.31 2.43	-	-	2.30 2.42	2 20 2 25	2 11 2 26	2 2 2 4
dian, renter-occupied housing units	2.09	1 72	2.02	1.72	-	-	1 75	1 96	1.81	19
RSONS PER ROOM										
0 or less	1 397	2 505	2 084	2 779	-	-	1 663	564 3	1 488	1 12
il or more	12	13	1	14	-		2	3	6	
LLUE	47	46	_42	.43	-	-	43	41	40	5
Specified owner-occupied housing units	779	953	1 726	1 792	-	-	1 108	369	732	23
s than 520,000 0.000 to \$39 999	ī	1 2	1	4	-	_	3 4	-	3 -	
0.000 to \$59 999	5	4 10	1 6	1	-	-	4 15	3	4 15	
0 000 to \$99 999 00,000 to \$149,999	14 135	18 197	13 118	20 202	-	-	31 181	10 120	14 113	2
50,000 to \$199 999	374	531	794	810	-	-	386	111	182	9
00,000 to \$249 999 60,000 to \$299 999	158 46	141 39	378 254	387 216	-	-	209 89	43 27	114	1
00 000 or mare dian (dallars)	40 176 700	168 900	161 195 200	148 190 700	-	_	186 190 500	168 100	223 215 400	145 00
on (dollars)	190 000	175 000	216 600	208 300	-	-	223 800	200 700	268 900	146 10
NTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	456 636	1 083 604	168 615	522 537	-	-	370 507	116 564	534 554	65° 46
Mean contract rent (dollars)	634	572	650	551	-	-	501	603	579	45
Mean contract rent dollars)	475	459	263	519	-	-	138	114	875 501	38 63
meals included in rent	438	1 043	146	498 22	-	_	348 20	114	501 32	03

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Glou	cester city, Essex	County, MA—Co	n.		N	Norblehead CDP, E	ssex County, MA	
Area	Tract 2215	Troct 2215 99	Tract 2216	Tract 2217	Tract 2218	Tract 2219	Troct 2031 (pt)	Tract 2032 (pt)	Tract 2033	Troct 204
All housing units	1 588	-	778	1 295	838	2 856	2 510	1 916	4 291	19
ENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 499 340	_	691 363	1 241 602	781 510	2 475	2 416 2 161	1 798 1 365	3 992 2 363	19
Percent of occupied housing units	22.7 340	_	52.5 362	48.5 600	65.3 508	67 9	89.4 2 133	75.9 1 357	59 2 2 345	100.0
8lack American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	_	_	-	2	1 _	2	8	_	9	
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	_	-	1	2	18	6	9	
Other raceHisponic origin (of any race)	7	_	7	6	3	8	4	9	10	
White, not of Hisponic originnter-occupied housing units	333 1 159		356 328	594 639	505 271) 669 794	2 130 255	1 349 433	2 335 1 6 29	1
White	1 152	-	325	637	266	787	253	427	1 600	
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	1		-	-	- -	1	1	_	4	
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 2	Ξ.	1	1	1	3	ī	3 1	10 5	
Hisponic origin (of any race)	14 1 139	-	3 323	5 633	3 264	7 781	1 252	6 421	20 1 585	
White, not of Hisponic origin	1 137	_	323	033	204	701	232	421	1 363	
Vocont housing units	89	_	87	54	57	381	94	118	299	
sale anly	6 70	Ξ	22 26	5 29	11 5	30 93	28 15	21 33	48 115	
ted or sold, not accupiedseasonal, recreational, or accasional use	1	-	1 2	5	1 39	13	2 30	3 39	29 70	
migrant workers		_	-	-	_	- 1	_	_	_	
er vacant	11		36 29	15 3	1 -	30	19 -	22 1	37	
OMS										
oom	57	-	1 27	19 63	1 10	20	2 3	7 27	42 259	
ooms	206 395		76	144	28	400	21	102	454	
ooms	331 285	_	206 218	264 295	147 240	511 490	87 169	195 236	772 704	
ooms	156 51	_	114 60	229 116	192 108	501 390	519 712	298 334	663 586	
r more rooms	107	-	76	165	112	481	997 7.1	717	811 5 4	6
lian, all housing units	3.9 4.2	Ξ.	4 9 5 1	5 0 5.3	5.5 5.7	5.6	7 3	6.8 6.8	5.6	6
dion, occupied housing unitsdion, owner-occupied housing units	3 9 6.0		4 9 5.7	5 1 6.1	5.5 6.0	5.5	7 2 7.3	6 8 7.4	5.5 6.6	6
dion, renter-accupied hausing units	3 4	-	4.1	4 1	4 7	3 8	5 6	4 3	3.9	
ITS IN STRUCTURE	140		0.57	205	600	1 005	0.007	1 400	2.114	1
detoched	162 23	_	257 41	395 20	583 19	1 925	2 287 40	1 488 43	2 114 344	
r 4	363 479	_	203 118	428 300	140 88	195 118	137 21	153 112	575 749	
n 9	170 42	_	39 34	76 59	Ī	84	12	34 27	284 149	
to 49	77	_	79	-	_	353	-	43	-	
or morebile home or trailer	243	_	<u></u>		<u>.</u>	31	1	1	1	
Occupied housing units	29 1 499		6 691	16 1 241	6 781	21 2 475	12 2 416	15 1 798	75 3 992	
	1 477	-	071	1 291	701	2 4/3	2 410	1 770	3 772	
RSONS IN UNIT	664		193	354	123	626	348	427	1 377	
persons	408 218		220 130	397 200	263 142	823 489	860 496	635 332	1 411 603	1
ersons	137	-	86	158 91	156 59	339 142	491 172	285 92	426 139	
r more persons	23	_	46 16	41	38	56	49	27	36	0.1
dian, occupied housing unitsdian, awner-occupied housing units	1 71 2.41	Ξ.	2 19 2.33	2.17 2.36	2 53 2 39	2 24 2 46	2.50 2.50	2 24 2 39	1 94 2 21	2 :
dian, renter-occupied housing units	1 50-	-	2.05	1 97	2 98	1 81	2 49	1 75	1 50-	
RSONS PER ROOM										
00 or less	1 473 20	_	679 9	1 207 26	762 18	2 450	2 409	1 791 6	3 976 12	1
on	6 49	-	3 47	8 47	1 50	4 44	1 38	1 36	4 38	4
	7/		7,	7,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		30			
Specified owner-accupied housing units	123	_	223	340	457	1 355	1 947	1 179	1 838	1
s than \$20,000	-	-	1	- 1	_	4 5	- 2	4	4 4	
0.000 to \$59,999	ī	-	1	1	1	8	1	3	5	
0.000 to \$79,999	5 10		6 20	. 8 18	4 9	25 30	8	3 8	16	
00,000 to \$149,999 50,000 to \$199,999	55 35	_	98 75	154 122	95 180	255 495	47 298	42 175	114 371	1
00 000 to \$249 999	11	-	16	19	78 39	207	585 412	213 172	438 289	
00.000 or more		-	3	6	51	193	593	558	591 245 500	162 50
dion (dollars)	143 200 150 000		144 100 148 600	147 200 155 800	180 100 207 200	184 700 216 900	253 800 286 400	290 8 00 343 600	286 600	169 40
INTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 158	-	326	638	268	774	246	429	1 621	
Median contract rent (dallars)	386 374	-	513 496	494 454	283 348	599 615	722 728	670 664	690 709	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	530	-	782	1 437	832	1 313	2 706	-	1 875	
meals included in rent	1 117	-	320	614	260	739	221 23	398 31	1 568 52	
cash rent	30	-	4	23	0	34	23	31	32	

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Peobody city Ess	sex County MA				
Area	Tract 2046 (pt 1	Fract 2101	Tract 2102	Tract 2103	Troct 2104	Tract 2105	Tract 2106	Troct 2107	Tract 2108	Tract 2109
All housing units		2 381	2 177	2 367	2 666	1 845	1 597	1 598	1 970	1 639
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	_	2 331 2 254	2 106 1 986	2 280 1 805	2 600 1 525	1 799 1 648	1 492 1 055	1 489 677	1 900 470	1 559 931
Percent of occupied housing units	-	96 7 2 192	94 3 1 946	79 2 1 781	58 7	91 6 1 637	70 7 1 048	45 S 662	24 7 460	59 7 930
Black American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	-	27	20	8	1	5	2	5	-	1
Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	-	29 5	18	14	9	3	4	5	4	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	_	14	5	10	20	10	11	21	16	18
White not of Hispanic originenter-occupied housing units		2 18 1 77	1 942 120	1 772 475	1 495 1 075	1 629 151	1 038 437	646 812	451 1 430	91: 62
White Black	_	75 I	111	451 5	1 045 16	14 5 2	429	737 27	1 348 32	60:
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut		1 -	- 1	1 16	1 9	_	1 3	1 6	1 8	
Other roce	-	-	2	2	4	4	4	41	41	
Hispanic origin (of any race)		75	5 109	6 446	17 1 032	5 144	11 422	122 674	118 1 293	2 58
ACANCY STATUS										
Vocant housing units	_	50 34	7 1 14	87 21	66 12	46 20	105 2	109 7	70 2	86
r rent	_	2	28 13	30 17	37	11	77 4	70 4	38	4
r seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	-	2	9	13		3	2	Ĩ	2	
ther vocont	Ξ.	3	7	6	13	4	20	27	21	1
Boarded up	-	'	_	'	-	_	'	'	'	
room	_	_	27	1	5	1	2	45	86	2
rooms	_	5 21	19 46	28 98	44 219	5 20	20 134	93 231	253 473	7º 17:
rooms	-	224 235	202 337	507 532	582 513	18 5 366	265 345	33 5 360	513 371	27 39
rooms	-	403 640	494 509	412	554 390	589	406	275 110	138	34 17
or more rooms	_	853	543	341 448	359	367 312	245 180	149	61 75	17
edian, all housing units	_	7.0 7.0	6.4 6.4	5.5 5.9	5.4 5.6	6.1 6.2	5.6 5.6	4.8 4.9	3 8 4 0	5. 5
edian, accupied housing unitsedian, owner-accupied housing units	_	7.0 7.0	6. 5 6.6	5 .6 6.1	5.5 6.4	6.1 6.2	5.7 6.1	4.8 6.0	3.8 5.3	5 :
edian, renter-occupied housing units	-	5.7	5.0	4.1	4.1	4 7	4.2	4.0	3 4	3 (
NITS IN STRUCTURE detached		1 979	1 502	1 154	1 421	1 652	980	466	211	838
ottoched	_	6	244	240	86	26	21	43	66	4(
or 4	_	5 -	17 31	20 36	287 278	113 38	261 144	372 345	386 462	18
o 9 to 19	_	- 1	37 7	61 361	346 188		57 8	201 114	89 34	7 2
to 49 or more	_	_		286	27		40 71	38	81 607	67
obile home or trailer	_	388 2	321 18	161 48	5 28	4 5	15	1 18	33	1
Occupied housing units	-	2 331	2 106	2 280	2 600	1 799	1 492	1 489	1 900	1 55
ERSONS IN UNIT										
persons	_	263 628	326 648	49 5 865	640 867	246 555	306 481	418 413	806 510	43 47
personspersons	_	507 604	459 431	455 288	490 386	398 375	277 277	276 233	283 200	28- 24
persons	-	235	159 83	125	156	169	104 47	108	74 27	9
or more persons	_	3.04	2.67	52 2.25	2.26	56 2.75	2 41	2.29	1 78	2 2
dian, owner-occupied housing unitsdian, renter-occupied housing units		3.05 2.64	2 69 2.40	2 33 1 97	2 65 1.84	2 79 2 30	2 56 2 05	2 66 1 98	2.42 1.51	2 5 1 6
ERSONS PER ROOM										
00 or less	-	2 323 8	2 084 11	2 250 26	2 573 26	1 791 6	1 478 12	1 447 27	1 845 42	1 53:
51 or more	_	44	11	4	1	2 47	2 47	15 51	13 53	4
	_	44	.44	43	45	47	47	31	,,,	7
ALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	_	1 774	1 580	1 199	1 281	1 491	885	413	200	73
ss than \$20,000 20,000 to \$39,999	_	- 1	2	3	3 2	- 6	1	1 2		
0.000 to \$59.999 0.000 to \$79.999	-		4 2	5 2	12	4 13	4	9	3 8	1
0 000 to \$99 999	_	11	8	12	27	35	15	14 148	12 115	2 18
00,000 to \$149,999 50,000 to \$199,999	_	113 836	92 823	127 636	251 749	402 777	228 524	204	59	41
00.000 to \$249.999 50.000 to \$299.999	-	546 156	483 117	315 57	195 24	175 54	84 11	22 3	2 1	8
00,000 or more	_	110 196 300	49 192 800	42 184 800	13 171 700	25 164 700	164 900	153 800	135 200	164 10
ean (dollars)	-	208 800	201 400	193 300	174 200	170 400	166 900	151 000	135 000	164 50
ONTRACT RENT								-00		
Specified renter-accupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars)	I .	72 725	117 681	470 733	1 070 609	1 50 588	437 413	808 503	1 427 398	62 40
Mean contract rent (dollars) ith meals included in rent	_	740 4	751 -	77 5 1	605 8	609 3	426 2	48 5 6	38 6 7	38
Mean contract rent (dollars)	_	991 54	99	287 455	568 1 035	633 131	600 411	458 782	313 1 388	87 60
cash rent	-	14	18	14	27	16	24	20	32	2

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Solem	city, Essex County.	MA			
Area	Tract 2021 (pt.)	Tract 2031 (pt.)	Troct 2032 (pt.)	Tract 2041 (pt.)	Troct 2042	Tract 2043	Tract 2044 (pt.)	Tract 2045	Troct 2046 (pt.)
All housing units	-	-	-	3 544	2 441	1 511	1 782	1 504	2 197
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	-	-	-	3 320 1 814	2 216 670	1 286 248	1 62 7 776	1 283 495	2 099 1 192
Owner-accupied hausing units Percent of accupied hausing units	_	_	-	54 6	30 2	19 3	47 7	38 6	56 8
White	_	_	_	1 797 3	662	242	769 3	489 6	1 180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		_	_	13	1	ī	3		2 4
Other race	_	_	-	- 11	- 5	12	6	- 1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	_	=	-	1 786 1 506	658 1 546	236	764 851	488 788	1 176 907
White	_	-	-	1 431	1 472	813	811 18	737 20	878
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		=	_	35 5	38	10	10 1 7	3	13
Asian or Pocific IslanderOther race		_		8 27	15 20	11 114	14	21	5 10
Hispanic origin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic origin	-	_	_	47 1 413	86 1 422	317 690	27 800	48 719	28 867
VACANCY STATUS				1 413	1 722	0,0	500	,,,	007
Vacant housing units	-	-	-	224	225	225	155	221	98
For rent	-	_		79 80	16 160	183	17 87	17 177	12 53 12
Rented or sold, not occupied	_	-	-	13 33	7 7	7 4	17 13	5	12
for migront workers	_	_	_	_ 19	35	23	21	19	19
Boorded up	-	-	-	i	2	-	-	-	-
ROOMS				.,,	221	100	*0	01	2
1 room	=	=	Ξ	11 99	221 239	129 165	48 113	91 109	62
3 rooms 4 rooms	_	_	Ξ	340 773	354 424	232 343	217 377	266 357	148 377
5 rooms 5 rooms	_	_	_	914 685	533 349	448 124	426 274	260 186	626 464
7 roams 3 or mare rooms	_			358 364	112 209	18 52	126 201	85 150	228 289
Median, all housing units	-	-	-	5.1	4.5	4 2	4.8	4.3	5.3 5.5
Mean, all housing units Median, accupied housing units	_	=	_	5.3 5.1	4.5 4.6	41	5 0 4 9	4.6	5.3
Median, awner-occupied hausing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	-	_		5.9 4.3	6 0 3.9	5 0 4.0	5 9 4 0	6.1 3.6	6.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1. detoched	_	_	_	1 067 357	276 58	57 16	428 90	312 39	826 41
or 4	-	-	-	648 730	562 651	226 506	555 409	327 283	777 390
5 to 9	_		=	189	349	321	186	182	97
0 to 19	_	=	=	85 52	264 191	120 142	88	107 125	6 43
00 or more		_	_	302 2	2	102	ī	105	Ţ.
Other Occupied housing units		_	_	112 3 320	88 2 216	21 1 286	25 1 627	23 1 283	16 2 099
PERSONS IN UNIT	_	_	_	3 320	2 210	1 200	1 027	1 200	2 0,,
l person	_	-	-	970	885	462	602	499	507
2 persons3 persons		_	_	1 191 559	706 317	369 156	577 226	384 181	692 420
9 persons	_	_	_	408 125	191 76	146 90	152 50	130	293 132
6 or mare personsMedian, occupied hausing units	_	_	_	67 2.08	41 1 82	63 1 99	20 1 87	29 1 87	55 2 28
Median, awner-occupied housing units	_	-	_	2 21	2 11	1 94 2 01	2 01	2 29 1 55	2 40 2 12
PERSONS PER ROOM				. , ,	, 55	201			
1 00 or less	_	-	_	3 284	2 149	1 180	1 607	1 265	2 076
1 01 to 1 50	_	_	_	28 8	35 32	74 32	13 7	12	21
Mean	-	-	-	44	45	58	41	46	46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied hausing units	_	_		1 160 6	244 2	31	394 2	276	7 33 4
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999		_	_	2 2	_		3	1	1 5
560,000 to \$79,999	_		_	13 17	3	1	10 14	16	13 34
5100.000 to \$149.999 5150.000 to \$199.999	_	-	-	354 509	62 76	11	91 157	122	264 311
\$200,000 to \$249,999	-	-	_	169	37	6	56	18	76 16
\$250,000 to \$299 999	_	-	-	55 33	55		33 28	26	9
Medion (dallars)	-	-		166 100 175 100	181 300 228 800	160 400 163 100	171 900 185 900	147 300 171 400	155 900 159 3 00
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	1 495	1 543	1 038	845	787 526	903 544
Median contract rent (dallars)	_	_		523 538	547 531	500 476	5\$5 545	526 520	530
With meals included in rent	_	-	_	5 523	7 561	7 447	3 475	1 042	3 446
No meals included in rent	-	_	_	1 445 45	1 498 38	1 017 14	823 19	761 23	874 26

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Salem city	Essex County M	A—Con	Swampscot	II CDP Essex Cou	nty MA	Remoind	er of Esse: County	MA
Area	Troct 2047 01	1roct 2047 02	1roct 2172 (pt 1	1roct 2021 (pt)	1roct 2022	Tract 2031 (pt)	Tract 2121	Tract 2141	Troct 2151
All housing units.	1 857	2 325		3 370	2 282	-	1 907	1 967	2 635
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	1 762	2 213		3 128	2 148		1 822	1 910	2 437
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	883 50 1	1 197 54 1	-	2 100	1 825 85 0	-	1 491	1 624 85 0	1 965 80 6
White	869	1 170	_	2 082	1 813	_	1 476	1 613	1 949
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	5 -	5		2	2	_	4	4	i
Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	8 1	17	_	9 2	6 2	~	7	7	12
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	16	-	10	10	~		7	10
White not of Hispanic origin	864 879	1 158 1 016	_	2 075 1 028	1 805	_	1 469 331	1 606 286	1 940 472
White Block	815 27	903 43	_	1 004	317	-	324 2	283	449
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	2	2 45	_	-	1	·-	2	-	1
Other race	21	23	Ξ.	2	2	_	-	i	
Hispanic origin (of any race) White not of Hispanic origin	39 803	63 880	-	14 992	5 314	-	- 324	4 280	447
	003	000		//*	314		324	200	
Vacant housing units	95	112		242	134	_	85	\$7	198
or sole only	31 52	13 73	-	23 100	31 21	-	19 11	27 5	24 56
tented or sold not occupied. or seasonal recreational or occasional use	6	4 7	-	15	8 8	-	16 25	3	9 9 95
or migrant workers		_	Ξ.	-	_	-	-	_	-
Boarded up	5	15 1		88 1	66	_	14	13	14 -
OOMS									
room	4 48	130	-	10 57	3 21	-	2 53	17	15 63
rooms	238	96 265		346	42	-	145	111	153 278
rooms	436 588	442 368]	543 685	109 237	-	244 371	66 168	278 322 525
rooms	325 113	435 309	_	713 484	440 535	-	363 323	240 334	525 472
or more rooms	105	280	-	532	895	-	406	1 029	807
Redian: all housing units	4 8 4 9	5.1 5.2		5 6 5. 7	7.0 7.2	-	5.9 6 0	7.6 7.4	6 4
Aedian occupied housing units	4.8 5.5	5.2 6.3	_	5.7 6.3	7 1 7.3	_	5.9 6.3	7 6 7 8	6 6 7 0
Aedian renter-occupied housing units	4 0	3.7	-	4.5	5.2	-	3.9	4 1	4 0
INITS IN STRUCTURE								. 7.0	
detached attached	524 238	1 083	Ξ,	1 496 158	1 817 58	-	1 298 183	1 742 16	2 212 24
or 4	145 246	341 235	_	637 239	280 83	_	63 68	73 53	91 39
i to 9	48	86 111	- :	100	11 20	-	91 6	35 33	36 17
0 to 49	6	309	_	178	-	-	-	-	198
60 or more	519 3	115	I.	283	_	_	164 1	_ 4	2
One sind have in the	119	19	-	253	13	-	33	11	16
Occupied housing units	1 762	2 213	-	3 128	2 148	-	1 822	1 910	2 437
PERSONS IN UNIT	520	550	_	835	354	_	375	255	367
persons persons	633 304	657 406	-	1 114 490	776 416	-	611 326	612 369	797 485
persons	205	377	_	446	403	-	328	452	524
persons	75 25	148 75	_	187 56	148 51	-	126 56	160 62	194
Median occupied housing units	2.07 2.28	2.35 2.93	_	2.15 2.28	2.43 2.55	_	2 38 2.48	2 74 2 93	2 60
Aedian_renter-accupied housing units	1_82	1.81	-	1 90	1.95	~	1.83	1 72	2 17
PERSONS PER ROOM									
00 or less	1 741 18	2 157 34	-	3 112 14	2 143	_	1 805 13	1 908	2 4 0
51 or more	3 47	22 .51	-	2 42	.37 .37	-	4	2 40	43
	47	.51	_	42	.57	_	~~		-
ALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	634	972	_	1 401	1 587	_	1 174	1 447	1 733
ess than \$20,000		3	-	2	7 307	-	6	1	
20,000 to \$39,999 40,000 to \$59,999	i	2	_	3	1	-	5	Z	
60 000 to \$79 999 80 000 to \$99 999	8 19	9	_	7 23	4	_	15 26	3 10	1.
100,000 to \$149,999 .150,000 to \$199,999	187 335	263 512	_	201 606	42 232	_	177 422	40 201	15: 50
200,000 to \$249,999 250,000 to \$299,999	65 12	137	-	318	374 287	-	243 138	365 356	35 ¹ 25 ¹
300,000 or more	6	20	-	154 86	640	-	138	469	40
Median (dollars) Mean (dollars)	160 900 164 600	167 100 169 600	1	189 200 202 000	273 300 321 100	-	191 700 210 100	264 300 279 900	221 200 252 900
ONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	875	1 013	-	1 027	318	-	316	264	44:
Median contract rent (dollars)	492 516	586 535		710 701	748 804	_	505 548	552 551	545 590
With meals included in rent	2 750	419	_	6 792	-	-	725	1 575	50
vo meals included in rent	860	990	-	985	291	-	293	234	40
No cosh rent	13	21	-	36	27		22	29	31

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of	Essex County, MA	-Con			
Area	Troct 2161	Tract 2176 (pt.)	Tract 2181	Troct 2201 (pt)	Troct 2221	Tract 2231	Tract 2232	Tract 2233	Troct 2701
All housing units	1 207	-	2 315	4 202	1 485	1 841	1 637	1 684	1 573
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	1 168		2 110	3 354	1 284	1 566	1 518	1 599	1 507
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	9 66 82 7	_	1 397	1 955 58.3	864 67.3	1 083	816 53 8	1 314 82 2	1 129
White	960	_	1 393	1 949	861	1 079	812	1 307	1 118
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce	5	-	4	2 4 -	1 2 -	1 3 -	2	1 3 -	5 2 1
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	4 956	-	5	6 1 9 43	1 860	1 075	2 810	7 1 301	1 115
White, not of Hispanic origin Renter-occupied housing units White	202 199	=	1 388 713 710	1 943 1 399 1 389	420 419	483 476	702 696	285 283	378 373
Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	_	1	5	7' <u>í</u>	4	3 2	1	1
Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce	2	_	1	3	_	1 2	1	1	2 2
Hispanic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hispanic origin	_ 199	-	1 710	5 1 384	2 417	6 473	3 6 93	3 280	1 372
VACANCY STATUS									
or sole only	39 14	-	205 24	848 84	201 13	275 13	119 3	85 21	66
or rentented or sold, not occupied	10	-	54 15	98 16	24 7	13 14	91 5	40 6	21 8
or seasonol, recreotional, or occosional use or migrant workers	3	-	95	618	123	212	5	12	6
8oarded up	8	-	17 1	32	34 -	23 1	15 2	6 -	16
200MS	,		10	20	,				
roam	8	_	18 75	78 260	6 69	20	16 56	23 23	37
rooms	99 69	Ξ	197 294	477 702	170 233	202 303	256 346	102 225	290
rooms	123 167	Ξ	272 356	683 776	240 281	312 362	250 283	262 324	68 290 233 301 297
or more rooms	221 51 9	Ξ	303 800	536 690	197 289	269 366	174 256	306 41 9	343
Aedion, oll housing units	7.1 7.1	Ξ	6.3	5.4 5.4	5.6 5.7	5.7 5 9	5.1 5.4	6.1 6.2	60
Aedion, occupied housing units Aedion, owner-occupied housing units Aedion, renter-occupied housing units	7.1 7.5 3.6		6.4 7.4 4.0	5.3 6.3 3.7	5.7 6 4 3.6	5 8 6.3 3.9	5.2 6.4 3.9	6. 2 6.6 4.0	6.1 6.6 4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
, detoched, ottoched	1 041 17	=	1 545 56	2 674 161	99 8 46	1 402 46	691 55	1 225 65	1 147 27
or 4	3 9 24	Ī	272 200	567 360	17 9 70	88 111	260 26 6	40 25	71 24
10 9 0 to 19	50 20	Ξ	152 46	246 9 7	74 67	47 32	242 66	51 44	75 167
0 to 490 or more	_	_	_	28	Ξ	2 74	37 -	68 145	39
Abbile home or troiler	2 14	_	3 41	2 67	4 47	3 36	4 16	6 15	7 16
Occupied housing units	1 168	-	2 110	3 354	1 284	1 566	1 518	1 599	1 507
PERSONS IN UNIT	226	_	538	1 184	326	413	480	296	212
persons persons	380 213	-	725 368	1 125 473	410 23 9	540 266	502 250	504 359	480 306
personspersons	227 85	-	306 133	371 152	197 75	227 86	183 71	288 112	326 128
or more persons	37 2.44	-	40 2.21	4 9 1 94	37 2.27	34 2 19	32 2 06	40 2.50	55 2 70
Aedion, owner-occupied housing units	2.67 1.50–	-	2 45 1 68	2.14 1.53	2 60 1 64	2.38 1 60	2.37 1 63	2.65 1.98	3 02 2 08
PERSONS PER ROOM	1 1/2		0.10	0.000	1 070	1 550		1 .000	1 404
.00 or less	1 162 6	-	2 104	3 328 13	1 270 12	1 553	1 506 11	1 590 8	1 494
.51 or more	39	Ξ	.38	13 41	2 44	42	43	44	48
Specified owner-occupied housing units	839	-	1 148	1 538	651	92 6	590	1 058	891
ess thon \$20,000	3 - 2	-	4	4	3	2	-	ī	3 4
40,000 to \$59,999	9	=	2	5 10	9	3	6	6	8 23
80,000 to \$99,999 100,000 to \$149,999 150,000 to \$199,999	52 123	-	3 44 94	25 127 434	12 93 202	96 305	16 162 220	126 451	152 348
1730,000 10 \$199,999 .250,000 to \$299,999	133 166 132	-	216 193	364 228	134 90	204 119	98 45	265 86	195 104
300,000 to \$279,999 300,000 or more	335 268 000	-	590 306 800	337 222 000	107 202 100	183 210 500	40 171 300	109 192 500	53 184 500
Aean (dollars)	301 300	-	348 500	253 100	202 100	237 800	189 800	211 400	197 600
ONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	181		699	1 381	401	459	698	273	363
Medion controct rent (dollors) Mean controct rent (dollors)	241 449	-	648 654	526 541	575 562	525 545	521 508	650 689	644 589
With meals included in rent Mean controct rent (dollars)	1 513	-	1 250	1 313	435	2 287	3 450	1 575	435
No meals included in rent	158 22	-	643	1 319	370 27	428 29	665	249 23	338 21
	2.2		33	01	21	21	30	20	-

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

hold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ROOMS 1 coons 2 coons 3 coons 4 coons 5 coons 5 coons 6 coons 7 coons 7 coons 7 coons 8 coons 8 coons 9 coons 1 coons 1 coons 1 coons 1 coons 1 coons 2 coons 1 coons 1 coons 2 coons 1 coons 2 coons 2 coons 3 coons 3 coons 4 coons 5 coons 6 coons 1 coons 1 coons 1 coons 1 coons 2 coons 2 coons 3 coons 4 coons 5 coons 5 coons 6 coons 6 coons 7 coons 8 coons 8 coons 8 coons 9 coon	1 406 144 8 70 8114 8 70 8		104 Hompshire (pt.) (pt.	Solem—Glouces. 1et. MA PMSA 1et. MA PMSA 65 441 65 441 65 441 10 407 10 407 10 535 11 0535 11 0535 12 11 0535 13 486 9 4 76 14 707 19 676 19 706 11 41 707 11 706 11 706 12 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	100	8 6 6 53 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	6 506 506 506 506 506 506 506 506 506 50	Probody (if) 17 1-6 17 1-6 17 1-6 18 1-6 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Solem city 7 178 60 2 3 3 619 618 813 1 1 2 4 8 8 4 4 5 6 6 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 170 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 228 3 228 1 797 1 797 1 433 4 4 3 2 2 6 2 2 6 2 2 6 2 2 6 2 2 6 2 2 6 3 704 4 3 3 1 152 1	1 000 1 000 1 100	1 1704 2047 02 2 073 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 10 25/7 57/2 57/2 57/2 57/2 57/2 57/2 57/2	20, 486 162 267 221 342 103 342 103 342 103 342 103 342 103 342 104 900 204 900 205 512 168 16 147	16 837 204 838 204 838 204 838 204 838 205 200 209 200 200 200	28 21 2 203 2 2 203 2 2 203 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	221 700 221 700 221 700 221 700 221 700 34 585 34 585 34 585 34 585 33 148 1 31 148	34 585 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555	\$ 886 \$ 588 \$ 1184 \$ 1114 \$ 1177 \$ 201 \$ 600 \$ 588 \$ 588 \$ 588 \$ 681 \$ 681 \$ 681	2 647 2 647 2 647 1 054 1 054 1 055 1 185 500 202 300 202 300 203 445 454 2 087 96	1 648 4 951 1 159 1 159 1 159 1 159 1 159 1 1 159 1 1 1 1	7 830 1733 300 173 300 173 300 173 300 174 830 7 830 7 830 7 830 7 830	170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	160 400 11 11 12 12 13 100 163 100 164 17 165 17 17 165 17 165 17 165 17 165 17 165 17 165 17 165 17 165 17 165 17	254 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

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

[Threshold is 400 persons for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] Census Tract or Black Numbering	ings of symbols, see text]					Essex County ((pt.), MA	
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA NH CMSA	Mossachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.) Salem-(Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		Totol	Peabody city	Salem city
	79 350	78 427	923	729		729	170	318
	20 176 25.4 59 174 74 6	19 774 25 2 58 653 74 8	402 43.6 521 56.4	184 25.2 545 74.8		184 25.2 545 74.8	69 40.6 101 59.4	34 10.7 284 89.3
	3 294 6 3757 13 316 11 3 316 11 7 330 17 230 6 4 26 6 4 5 6 4 5 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 7 7 8 8 4 5 8 4 5 8 4 5	3 2 2 8 8 9 2 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2010 1010 1020 1220 1200 1.4 & 8 & 4 .1.4.	252 228 228 238 24 27 3.9		552 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	10 18 18 19 19 17 14 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	20 20 10 60 60 20 20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detuched 2. or 1. ortoched 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 or Mooble home or trailer Other	11 454 4 755 10 464 119 343 9 2 776 6 753 6 473 9 951	11 134 4 655 10 4 655 19 268 9 169 6 613 6 613 9 464	32 88 83 12 12 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	23.8 8.3 8.0 1.5 8 8.0 1.5 8.0 1.5 8.0 1.5 8.0 1.5 8.0 1.5 8.0 1.5 8.0 1.5 8.0 1.5 8.0 1.5 8.0 1.5 8.0 1.5 8.0 1.5 8 8.0 1.5 8 8.0 1.5 8 8.0 1.5 8 8.0 1.5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 1.5 8 1.0 1 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 8 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5		55 60 60 7 7 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	& C	21 833 847 833 331 7
	20 658 19 646 115 025 11 666 10 666 5 903 2.48 3.08 2.31	20 461 19 218 14 218 11 510 6 559 5 852 2 48 3 08 3 08	197 198 198 156 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	155 188 124 127 204 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205		155 1188 1127 64 64 2 2 56 2 52	3.5.2.2.3.3.3.3.3.4.8.3.3.4.8.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3	2 2 5 6 4 2 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	71 246 5 227 2 877 62	70 370 5 189 2 868 .62	878 38 9 9	88 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		64 43 43 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	146 9 15	268 25 25 69
	VALUE Specified owner-accupied housing units 10 630 [1	10 31 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	319 	133 133 123 129 191 109 212 500	191	13 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5.9 	19 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-eccupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollors) With media controct rent (dollors) With media included in rent Mean controct rent (dollors) And media included in rent New controct rent (dollors) And media included in rent No cosh rent Symbol Cosh rent Sy	58 318 505 405 227 227 57 261 830	5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 500	578 578 560 560 11 528		5578 5578 33 448 11	100 538 527 2 388 94 4	288 588 553 675 280

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Law- rence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (p1)	New Hompshire (pt.)
Occupied housing units	2 557	2 377	180
TENURE Owner accupied housing units Deferred to accuped housing units Renter accupied housing units Renter accupied housing units Percent of accupied housing units	867 33.9 1 690 66.1	796 33.5 1 581 66.5	71 39.4 109 60.6
rooms room	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	96 1884 359 184 454 193 193 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 5 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 2. or stocked 3. or 4 5. to 9 6. detached 6. deta	720 3326 3476 2476 2476 164 167 367	658 306 305 451 235 148 168 4 1	22 9 22 9 25 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
PERSONS IN UNIT person pe	646 679 884 378 155 2.84 2.84	608 624 624 335 208 2.154 2.24	38 33 34 34 35 54 54 54 57 57
PERSONS PER ROOM 100 or less. 101 to 1 50. 1 s1 or more. Mean.	2 347 125 185 85 .58	2 170 122 185 85 .58	77.1 3 - 58.
VALUE Sectified evener-excupied heating units (14:13 than \$20,000 \$50,000 to \$59 999 \$50,000 to \$59 999 \$50,000 to \$199 999	569 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	524 5 1 2 2 5 5 1 2 2 5 5 1 2 5 5 1 2 5 5 1 2 5 5 1 2 5 5 1 2 5 1 2 5 1 2 5 1 2 1 2	141 113 22 33 1 1 1 1 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
CONTRACT RENT Specified rents—accupied hexing units Aedion contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars)	- 4000 000	· -	

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Essex County (pt.), MA	
	8ostan-Lawrence-Solem, MA.· NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	SalemGloucester, MA PMSA	Totol	Peobody city	Salem city
	33 544	32 523	1 021	809	603	132	159
Owner-occupied housing units	13 557 40 4 19 987 59 6	12 857 39 5 19 666 00.5	700 68.6 321 31.4	309 51.2 294 48.8	309 51.2 294 48 4	86 65.2 46 34.8	29.6 112 704
ROOMS 2 (rooms 2 (rooms 3 (rooms 4 (rooms 6 (rooms 6 (rooms 7 (rooms 7 (rooms Medion, concepted housing units Medion, center-occupied housing units Medion, center-occupied housing units	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 4 4 0 10 6 4 4 1 3 4 6 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	13 62 118 118 118 118 119 119 119 119 119 119	32 32 100 100 67 5.7 3.9	2.7 2.2 8 8 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	19 19 23 23 23 17 17 17 17 18 8.8	233 352 114 114 124 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 2. 2. 2. 2. 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Avobie home or troiler Mobble home or troiler Other	9 134 3 6698 4 6698 2 8 459 2 9 871 4 8 152 3 7 39	6 56 2 8 6 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	572 20 33 88 4 9	265 33 53 53 54 46 77 17 17	265 335 835 846 846 846 846 846 846 846 846 846 846	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	32 17 13 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 5 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons Medion, conjoed housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	5 792 6 115 6 115 3 530 3 650 3 650 3 630 2 61 2 61	2 627 7 627 7 456 8 493 8 493 3 599 3 504 3 504 2 63	165 259 257 257 257 258 3.29 2.20	128 128 128 128 130 142 3.61 3.61 2.52	81 148 128 128 139 142 3,11 3,61 2,52	17 24 26 26 33 11 3,46 3,70 2,72	23 38 38 3.03 2.03 2.03 2.03
PERSONS PER ROOM 100 or less. 2 101 to 150. Mean or more	26 838 3 354 3 352 3 75	25 895 3 299 3 329 .75	943 55 23 63	2587 333 13 699	557 33 13 13	123 2 2 8 6	139 15 5 72
VALUE Specified evener-eccupied housing units Less than \$20,000 in \$20,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$100,000 to \$199,999 \$20,000 to \$199,999 \$20,000 to \$299,999 \$20,000 to \$299,999	8 879 217 217 156 3 1 49 1524 2 559 1 554 1 447 1 1447 1 193 500 193 500	8 26 28 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	5.6 9 9 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	24, 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 197 900 197 900	241 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 5 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	68 	30
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter eccupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollors) With medis anchided in rent Meen controct rent (dollors) Meen controct rent (dollors) Meen controct rent (dollors) No medis included in rent No medis included in rent	19 924 616 636 936 946 19 511	19 606 516 636 638 99 19 197 310	318 643 643 648 648 73 14	292 6657 667 675 675 675 675 675 675 675 67	292 6636 667 667 675 86 86 86	4 6 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	665 665 668 668 668 1 1 675 109 109

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

[Threshold is 400 persons for defaultions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Essex County ((pt). MA			Peabody city Essex County, MA	Solem ofly Essex County MA
Area	Boston-Lawrence- Salem, MANH CMSA	Mossochuserts (pt)	New Hompsture (pt)	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	Totol	Beverly city	Peabody	by caty	Solem crty	Tract 2107	froct 2043
Occupied housing units	54 806	53 502	1 304	1 625	1 625	139		436	718	143	329
TENURE Owner-occuped housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	10 621 19 4 44 185 80 6	10 085 18 8 43 417 81 2	536 41 1 768 58 9	418 25.7 1 207 74.3	418 25.7 1.207 74.3	36 0 36 0 89 64 0		125 28 7 311 71 3	63 88 655 912	21 14.7 122 85.3	12 36 317 964
ROOMS 1 room 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms Medion occuped housing units Medion renter-occuped housing units	2 2 378 2 4 4 5 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 725 5 724 1 12 531 1 15 531 1 15 534 1 15 534 2 745 2 745 3 9 9	18 74 183 347 253 170 170 131 138 6 1	131 221 340 340 185 186 186 4.5 4.0 4.0	68 221 221 390 390 185 4 5 4 0	28 28 128 128 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14		137 137 137 137 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	226 226 226 190 190 4 2 4 4 2 2 4 3	3 4 4 8 3 3 - 78 8 8 8 8 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 2. detached 2. of 0.9 3 or 4 20 to 49 20 of more Mobile form or trailer Other	6 819 6 867 15 78 4 8 83 4 8 13 9 3 2 64 6 7 64 7 64	6 381 2 5 5 4 9 2 5 5 4 9 1 5 6 7 4 8 8 2 3 4 8 5 7 3 8 5 7 3 8 5 7 5 8 5 7 5 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	8 1 1 1 1 1 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	328 262 262 262 289 115 86 89	328 62 62 71 72 73 88 88 88 88 88	2 2 3 1 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		82285538	2089 2089 1886 55 55 55 65 11	98.6 8.6 7 1 1 1 4	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 2 persons 4 persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Medion corruped housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	8 998 10 986 10 986 10 614 6 485 5 970 3 3.11 3.43 3.03	8 805 10 723 10 723 10 321 6 331 5 891 3.45 3.64	193 282 283 283 154 154 330 284	267 460 368 368 308 119 119 2.90 2.90 2.90	267 4 400 3 68 3 68 3 3 68 1 1 6 2 8 0 2 8 0 2 9 0 2 9 0	24 332 337 28 10 286 2.27 265		1088 1088 1088 137 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	156 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	2 2 2 2 3 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3.4 8.3 5.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5
PERSONS PER ROOM 100 or less. 101 to 150 151 or more. Mean	43 609 6 358 4 839 78	42 432 6 275 6 795 795	1 177 8 83 4 44	1 389 137 99 70	1 389 137 99 70	133 5 - 57		378	\$55 \$6 \$8 \$8 \$8	200	23.7
VALUE See:Head owner-eccupied heusing units tess than \$20 000 \$70 000 to \$39 999 \$40 000 to \$39 999 \$40 000 to \$39 999 \$100 000 to \$39 999 \$100 000 to \$39 999 \$100 000 to \$49 999 \$20 000 to \$299 999 \$40 000 to more Medon (dollars) Medon (dollars)	\$ 474 272 272 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 274 274 275 275 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276	\$ 260 22 22 22 23 33 107 1 576 1 665 1 665 1 665 1 100	416 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	267 	267 	35 	176	5000 3000 3000 3000 3000 3000 3000 3000	23 	158 300 140 800	1111111111111
Specified renter-eccupied housing units Specified renter-eccupied housing units Median control tent (dollars) With media included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No meals included in rent No cosh rent	43 899 518 507 507 423 42 480 480	43 141 517 507 425 42 421 42 240 42 40	758 551 561 561 567 749 4	1 201 526 526 503 17 17 177	1 201 526 536 503 17 177 1 177	88 619 569 50 87		300 300 3	546 546 516 516 523 5435	121 414 427 20 80 119	317 521 500 500 4 4 4 4 38 313

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

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

Beston-Low-rence-Salem. Massachus MA-NH CMSA. Massachus MA-NH CMSA. Massachus MA-NH CMSA. Massachus MA-NH CMSA. Massachus Mass						Essex County (pr.), MA	n.). MA				Totals for split tracts/BMA	octs/BNA's in
8 34 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	setts New Hamp- (pt.) shire (pt.)	Salem- Glaucester, MA PMSA	Tatal 8en	Beverly city D	Danvers CDP G	Gloucester aty	Marblehead	Peabody city	Salem orty	Swampscott	Tract 2021	Tract 2031
8 6 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 8 8 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 8 8 5 3 3 3 3												
8 34 494 7 743 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 3		264 356 246 365 146 243 100 122 17 991	264 356 246 365 146 243 100 122 17 991	36 195 34 915 19 034 15 881 3 280	24 174 22 334 12 989 9 345 1 840	26 507 26 507 14 864 11 643 2 209	19 971 18 660 11 002 7 658 1 311	47 039 44 353 28 587 15 766 2 686	38 091 35 528 23 453 12 075 2 563	13 650 12 861 8 246 4 615 789	7 821 7 261 4 676 2 585 560	6 236 3 769 2 467 573
8 343 494 7 743 33 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 30 31 140 31 31 140 31 31 140 31 31 140 31 31 140 31 31 140 31 31 140 31 31 140 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31												
355 002 318 355 002 518 518 518 518 518 518 518 518 518 518		528 712 1 031 1 031 2 289 3 408 3 408 1 071 2 347 2 55 565 2 529 2 529	528 712 1 031 1 738 3 408 3 408 1 071 2 347 55 565 2 529	76 390 25 50 25 50 415 77 174 174 8 705 8 705 4 494	48 348 38 25 25 25 25 27 27 2 27 2 27 2 27 2 2 493 2 2 493	57 432 282 283 53 306 306 36 164 1 171 1 1026 2 390	39 942 15 147 307 307 193 5 624 1 021	94 078 88 127 31 679 60 60 163 5 733 4 270	76 182 160 97 97 46 385 135 55 195 5 011 142 5 707	27 300 600 899 897 897 897 897 897 897 897 897 897	15 642 39 346 46 7 7 7 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	13 618 8 8 70 70 20 20 33 1 175 1 175 247
12 067 108 109 1		13 548 22 550 7 589 7 1 423 39 516 1 579 1 679	13 548 22 550 7 589 7 4 423 1 9 516 1 574 11 608	2 152 3 391 11 003 646 646	1 700 1 710 600 1 2 213 2 202 2 202 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 108 2 377 3 19 6 334 6 529 7 70 128 3 914	2 480 2 480 173 1 4 998 1 630 1 92 1 92 1 142	2 285 2 533 2 542 2 542 1 101 8 831 1 101 8 831 1 408 4 509	3 510 2 141 366 10 416 4 280 4 280 195 3 195 885	203 273 273 277 2 273 2 374 168 652 652	194 573 573 91 1 692 1 692 335 325	150 80 60 70 1392 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156
ANIC ORIGIN GROUPS 29 036 28 28 28 28 28 28 29 21 28 2 1 2	159 237 884 686 511 6 686 115 14 266 255 285 297 174 7 003 174 7 003 326 9 714 246 9 714 606 1 336 655 655 806 208 152	320 8 310 5 848 11 729 1 729 7 159 7 523 1 408 198 050	8 330 5 848 11 729 11 729 7 756 7 756 7 753 1 408 198 050	38 1 050 1 050 1 050 1 043 1 132 1 132 1 132 1 185 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22 6514 6517 7 117 648 648 99 99 17 55 7 17 53	33.93 33.93 33.93 5.12 6.4 6.4 6.4 10.3 10.9 10.9 20 25.5	71 1 819 2 827 1 084 1 18 8 8 8 8 18 1 15 1 174 1 174	758 1 758 1 2658 1 2658 7 7 2 28 1 192 1 192 1 173 3 3 5 2 9	4 1 906 480 1 133 2 33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 250 1 250 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 3 3 4 4 1 3 4 1 3 1 1 1 7 7	202 622 622 622 622 622 622 622 622 622	1 279 1 1673 1063 2073 1 18 1 126 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 282	470	2 217	2 217	5 2	4%	21	20	674	- 84 84	000	00°	1 1
pecified 8 362 6 6 362 6 6 9 6 9 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	168 292 251 291 291 291 291 291 291 291 291 291 29	25.28 88 7 83 1 85 2 5 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2	242 286 286 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	28 - 1 - 28 - 28	20112	~	·	24 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	> 10-11111111111111	> 10-1111111111111	

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

219 4 916 219 4 916 219 4 916 219 4 916 339 1 966 339 1 966 339 1 966 339 1 966 339 1 9 7 70 771 771 771 771 771 771 771 771 771 771
2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

(pt.) (pt.) 256 2231 344

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

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

Census Tract or Black Numbering		Danvers CO	Danvers COP, Essex County,	MA					Gloucester	Gloucester aty, Essex County, MA	y. MA			
Area	Tract 2111	Tract 2112	Tract 2113	Troct 2114	Tract 2115	Tract 2201 (pt.)	froct 2211	Troct 2212	Troct 2213	Tract 2214	Tract 2215 Tra	Tract 2215 99	fract 2216	Tract 2217
ANCESTRY														
Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry undossified or not reported	3 978 3 604 2 181 1 423 374	6 110 5 952 3 228 2 724 158	6 422 5 955 3 767 2 188 467	7 66 823 6 823 3 813 3 010 841	† † † † †	1111	4 332 3 933 2 265 1 668 399	1 253 1 253 652 601 141	3 418 3 418 1 833 1 585 207	2 081 2 714 1 557 1 157 1 167	3 076 2 866 1 717 1 149 210	1111	1 727 1 638 1 027 611 89	3 122 2 845 1 838 1 007 277
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Arab Aratron Austron Belgion Conodion Conodion Conodion Conodion Conodion Conodion Conodion Firefith Finnish Finnish French (except 8asque)	7 956 15 17 11 65 971 971 86 86	12 220 7 7 7 7 131 131 1 583 1 583 792	12 844 9 9 9 9 182 182 14 47 47 1 388 17 458	15 328 16 16 185 185 1 561 1 561 7 703	1111111111	1111111111	8 664 14 21 47 47 6 6 6 1 135 201 288	2 788 864 1 42 1 42 2 69 94 84 84	7 250 56 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 31	\$ 762 10 10 17 17 12 88 88 88 89 293	6 152 8 8 8 42 13 27 529 175 348	1111111111	25. 25. 26. 36. 16. 15.	26 26 9 9 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
french Canadian German German Inish	220 217 217 1168 1 168 451 451 470 78	2 2 70 773 433 33 3458	395 483 108 108 774 86 17 17 17 16 63	460 497 497 224 1005 1005 265 659	111111111	1111111111	78 393 21 21 692 12 12 367	106 126 16 258 295 17	108 362 362 1 085 725 725 725 315	131 178 539 626 626 111 111	120 214 29 29 737 981 19 19 23		122 70 327 314 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	83 161 47 47 1 370 8 8 8 25 303
Romanian Russan Russan Russan Scorth-list Scorth-list Scorth-list Subsident African Swedsh Swedsh Ukrainian	101 73 112 112 7 1 7 1 84 64 94 1 046	226 226 177 177 177 177 3 759	233 181 181 208 9 9 9 199 199 197 197 197 197 197 197 1	22 140 266 456 47 47 1152 163 9 9 9 9 163 5 782			7 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	22 88 88 88 82 1 1 27 27 27 27 1	70 101 124 153 153 16 22 122 122 123 123 123 123 123 123 123	150 150 150 150 150 150 160 160 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 17	31 38 58 122 122 7 7 50 9		232 232 233 24 7 7 7 1 258 1 258	23 575 575 575 62 62 62 7 7 7 7 7
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic) Certifal American Casta Riccan Casta Riccan Horduran Nicaraguan Nicaraguan Nicaraguan Nicaraguan Sahvadoran Cartal American Agentinean Colombian Colombian Petrovan Colombian C	7,011,011,011,001	23	1111111110411110	11111111191111911	11111111111111111					2				

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

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

Total bases on surper and surper in surpmy variously, see text. To retinitions at terms and inclining on	SE TEXT. FOI DELIMINATE OF	מונים חווים מונים	o or symbols, see lexi								
Tract or Block Numbering	Gloucester aty, Essex County, MA—Con	unty, MA—Con.		Marblehead CDP, Essex Caunty, MA	ex County, MA			Pedbody	Pedbody city, Essex Caunty, MA		
Area	Tract 2218	Tract 2219	Tract 2031 (pt.)	Tract 2032 (pt.)	Tract 2033	Tract 2041 (pt.)	Tract 2046 (pt.)	Tract 2101	Tract 2102	Tract 2103	Tract 2104
ANCESTRY											
Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry undossified on not reported	2 353 2 067 1 077 9%0 286	6 206 5 773 2 898 2 875 433	6 809 6 236 3 769 2 467 573	4 458 4 251 2 425 1 826 207	8 132 8 132 4 767 3 365 511	2-4-1-0	1111	7 259 6 916 4 346 2 570 343	6 132 5 801 3 508 2 293 331	5 970 5 573 3 490 2 083 397	6 602 6 191 4 060 2 131 411
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Arab	4 78 6 5 8 7 9 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	12 412 16 20 20 20 49 11 1785 1835 1835	13 618 8 70 70 126 20 38 31 1 175 18	8 916 7 7 7 9 30 30 30 22 1 365 1 365 2 8	17 286 28 28 28 145 50 133 141 3 084 516	<u>z</u>	11111111111	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	12 264 12 32 32 32 157 157 684 684 522	11 940 19 19 10 69 69 69 16 16 16 15	13 204 - - 9 127 127 179 179 971 971 971
French Canodion German German German Hungarian Irish Irish Irish Morvegian Polish Portuguese	295 295 25 25 377 377 446	245 578 173 39 149 110 120 520	150 805 62 62 1 32 155 155 155 455 38	161 639 74 74 1389 178 178 204 204	228 1 036 37 37 2 277 2 277 676 81 122 337 52	111281111		366 366 269 269 1 889 1 889 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	251 483 212 1 68 1 686 55 22 461 461	237 321 234 1 000 1 194 1 194 1 194	366 342 295 295 1 1 6 1 284 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 4 1 4
Romanian Russian Russian Scriptal Scottish Scottish Sovat Sovat Sovats S	30 53 89 7 7 104 104	22 965 433 433 12 12 12 148 164 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	50 1 279 163 207 207 18 18 12 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2382 2388 2388 608 81 173 173 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	1101111111		33 502 67 67 28 16 17 17 259 30 651	245 113 113 114 114 1184 184 184 184 184 184	40 334 130 219 18 129 10 10 185 31 9 4 759	232 232 232 144 144 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Dominican (Dominican Republic) Certical American Costo Bicom Honduran Honduran Nicarogoun Schoodoran Schoodoran Colombian	11111111111111111111	1611611111111111		1212111111111111	vo	111111111111111111		111111111101101111	1888	111111111011011111	10011111100111111

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

Udra based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see	B TOX DETINITIONS OF	rerms and meanings or	symbols, see lexil	I	I						
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Peabody city.	Essex County, MA—Con	8				Salem city, Essex County, MA	x County, MA		
Area	Tract 2105	fract 2106	Troct 2107	Troct 2108	Tract 2109	Tract 2021 (pt.)	Tract 2031 (pt)	Tract 2032 (pt)	Tract 2041 (pt.)	Tract 2042	Tract 2043
ANCESTRY											
All persess Nocestry specified Audiple oncestry Audiple oncestry Nocestry unclossified or not reported	S 248 4 993 2 789 2 204 2 555	4 022 3 862 2 299 1 563 160	3 560 2 352 1 208 2 259	4 109 3 859 3 214 645 250	3 878 3 598 2 529 1 069 280		1111	11111	7 989 7 989 5 231 2 758 507	4 4 50 1 3 090 2 4 6 50 2 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 763 2 370 373 375 376
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total exceptible reported Lock Version Version Onodion Onodion Onth Onth Onth Version Final Final Final Final	10 496 17 17 48 48 15 15 15 16 28 18 38 462	6 64 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7 636 7 7 7 8 4 1 7 7 8 4 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	6 218 12 12 2 12 2 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	7 7 7 5 6 1 4 3 7 3 7 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	11111111111			### ### ##############################	4 8 1 0 1 0 0 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 3 18 2 2 3 3 2 4 3 3 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
rench Carodian Sermon Sermon Sermon Lingerian Lingerian Lingerian Lingerian Lingerian Loisen Vorwegion Volveyion Vol	310 321 279 1 887 1 015 1 015 4 48 4 40 290	288 2779 2779 661 661 234 247	164 164 179 179 179 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	75 119 480 480 7 7 156 1 350	193 138 20 20 827 483 21 13 13 852		1111111111	1111111111	1 136 430 2 54 2 117 1 039 1 16 539 1 16 597 1 16	506 308 1 158 1733 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	228 1328 1328 104 174 174
tomanian Control Contr	103 47 188 193 193 3 47 1 18	2 2 4 4 2 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 446	46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 4	884 644 747 746 1089 1089 1089	1111111111111	111111111111111	111111111111111	25 404 1204 1207 133 33 10 10 17 17 18 86 86 6988	112 102 102 103 77 77 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	131 131 130 130 82 82 82 82 82
Penninican (Dominican Republic) Lentral American Gust Bican Gust Bican Gust Bican Honduran Central American Central American Colombian Foundorian Penvician Venezuelan Other South American	191111919	<u>8 </u>	83.	215	27.27				0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1	867	255

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

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

Louis dusse on somple and source to sampling variability, see text. To deminious of ferrits and meanings of	Text: To beliminous of	series and medimigs	or symbols, see levil								
Census Tract or Block Numbering			Solem city, Essex County, MA—Con	ity, MA—Con.			Swampscatt	Swampscatt CDP, Essex County, MA	MA	Remainder of Essex County, MA	County, MA
Area	Troct 2044 (pt.)	Tract 2045	Tract 2046 (pt.)	Tract 2047.01	Tract 2047.02	Troct 2172 (pt.)	Tract 2021 (pt.)	Tract 2022	Tract 2031 (pt.)	Troct 2121	Tract 2141
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single oncestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry undestrified or not reported	3 435 3 273 2 219 1 054 162	3 033 2 660 1 709 951 373	\$ 339 4 938 2 817 2 121 401	4 118 3 885 2 517 1 368 233	\$ 809 5 564 2 564 2 064 2 45	1 (1 1 1	7 821 7 821 7 261 4 676 2 585 560	s 829 5 600 2 030 229	11111	4 921 4 507 2 635 1 872 414	5 754 5 545 3 423 2 122 209
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS Total mounths reported Argo	6 870	986 9	10 678 22	8 236 19	11 618 39	1 1	15 642 39	11 658 21	1.1	9 848 5	11 506
Austrian Bergan Grandsian Czech Danish	1 20 1 8	63332	63 13 27	.6. 1 2 . 1 1	2 1 2 1 12	11111	38 7 6	. 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5) 1 4 6 @ @	38 89 20 20
Durch Foreish Frensh (except Bosque)	279 279	524 17 284	27 945 27 740	25 418 39 890	15 758 22 930	1111	1 389 1 11 525	1 175 21 218	1111	050 1 050 24 669	100 1 528 1 18 396
French Canodian German Hungarian Hungarian Lithuanian Polish	172 417 80 80 1 026 219 219 467	227 208 128 128 808 208 11 11 390	300 252 258 258 26 273 273 29 610	558 136 101 101 895 16 16 38	385 257 314 1 796 114 654	111111111	194 573 573 91 1 692 1 692 334 334	109 629 182 1 1 1 571 138 333 337	11111111	337 84 84 1 350 1 350 37 47 286	148 7928 85 85 13 1493 767 767 277
Portuguese	ا %	6 45	242	3 -	226	1 1	3 ,	, 0	1 1	151	23
Russian Scott-hirsh Scott-hirsh Scott-hirsh Slowth Slowdt Subscharan African Subscharan African Swedish Swiss	94 64 134 139 5	. 48.8 88.9 1.88 1.88 1.89 1.89 1.89 1.89 1	71 86 178 1 0 1 1	52 7 7 62 - 7	27 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 2 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9	1111111	502 62 327 88 88	989, 159 129 105 44	1111111	107 127 202 127 137 30	138 120 373 4 43 328 51
Ulvied States or American Weish West West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Other acceptance	882 827 27 2 775	36 35 35 14 2 694	135 135 11 3 830	70 5 22 3 289	21 70 15 - 4 572	111111	296 298 21 21 6 627	50 117 25 13 13 4 520	11111	50 210 - - 3 623	259 259 46 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	22 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2	∞∞ ∞	2 1 1 1 1 1 1	€	219	111111	0010111	111111	111111	111111	71
Salvadoran Central American, origin nat specified South American Adjentitiean	1111	1 1 1 1	32.64	1 6 9	33.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1111	1 1 5-8
Chilean Colombian Ecudorion Peruvan		1111	1111	1 1 1 1	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	1111	1 1 1 1	1111	1= 1 1
Venezuelan Other South American	11	1 1	32	13	0.1	1 1	11	1.1	11	111	1 1

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Remainder of Essex County, MA—Cor	y. MA—Con				
Area	Tract 2151	Tract 2161	Tract 2176 (pt.)	Tract 2181	Troct 2201 (pt)	Troct 2221	Troct 2231	Iroc1 2232	Troct 2233	Troct 270
ANCESTRY										
Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Multiple ancestry	7 280 6 771 3 410 3 361 509	4 212 3 999 2 100 1 899 213	11111	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 469 6 960 6 960 2 913 509	2 273 2 968 1 358 1 610 305	3 836 3 626 2 099 1 527 250	3 464 3 464 1 956 1 508 1 88	4 34 146 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 12	440-
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Arab. Arab. Arab. Arab. Arab. Arab. Arab. Arab. Belgian. Caradan. Caradan. Carab. Carab. Fireth. Firet	14 560 8 8 1 4 82 35 35 35 2 28 2 28 727	8 424 24 24 1 424 1 424 424	1.11.11.11.11	10 572 48 7 7 68 68 1 701 1 701 314	14 938 146 146 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 17	6 546 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	7 752 16 6 6 6 32 1 14 8 8 8 1 262 28 309	7 304 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	6.00 21 2 21 2 21 2 63 63 1 129 1 606 1 606 3 3 3 3 4 100	
French Canadian German German Greek Hunganian Lithonian Lithonian Norvegian Pointyuese	206 1 045 156 156 1855 1 1855 88 2 88 4 409	135 810 34 117 372 24 84 84 85		107 707 134 137 177 177 88 86 86 20 105	204 856 61 61 77 77 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73	154 308 75 75 739 739 739 730 120 121 231	103 516 27 27 459 10 10 57 254 254 254	270 319 319 319 2937 2937 3323 3333	237 277 277 277 1 188 611 611 455 425	
Ramanian Russian Scatchinsh Scatchinsh Scattsh Slowok Slowok Swedish Swedish Wersian United States or American West Indian (excluding Hispanic angin graups) Flogistorian Flogistorian Flogistorian	275 215 215 611 811 277 26 26 28 158 158	2.4 1.57 1.6 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.1 1.5 1.5 6.4 2.6 4.3		2274 2274 2274 2274 211 12 34 338	689 689 689 689 681 681 681 681 681 681 681 681 681 681	223 223 223 154 16 18 138 75 2 147	6 1148 228	7 6 1653 1653 1653 1653 124 124 124 124 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	31	1 1		
Gosta Rican Guotemalon	1 1 1	1 1 1			1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1		
Honduran Nicaroguan	1 1	1 1	1-1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1-1	1 1	
Ponamanian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 (1 1		
Central American, arigin not specified	1 1	1 1	1 1	7	16	15	1 4	1 1		
Argentinean Chilean	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	t 1	4 1	1 1		
Colombian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	о - I	15	1 1	1 1		
Peruvon	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1		
Other South American	1		1	1 1	1	1	1			

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Essex Coun	ty (pt.), MA		
Area	Boston-Law- renceSalem, MA-NH CMSA	Mossochusetts (pt.)	New Homp- shire (pt.)	Salem— Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Oonvers CDP	Gloucester city	Morblehead COP	Peobody city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	4 171 747	3 871 968	299 779	264 356	264 356	38 195	24 174	28 716	19 971	47 039
NotiveForeign born	3 736 237 435 510	3 450 498 421 470	285 739 14 040	246 549 17 807	246 549 17 807	36 299 1 896	22 967 1 207	26 968 1 748	18 949 1 022	41 686 5 353
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	57 080	55 416	1 664	2 284	2 284	177	62	336	57	785
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	3 886 669 136 617	3 611 855 133 376	274 814 3 241	247 386 4 700	247 386 4 700	35 558 327	22 705 115	26 828 583	18 773	44 090
Speak o longuage other than English	571 545 237 360	547 089 230 318	24 456 7 042	25 994 9 260	25 994 9 260	2 701 720	1 461 406	3 049 1 138	160 1 024 240	1 685 7 495 3 248
Do not speak English "very well"	156 306 76 591	152 479 75 138	3 827 1 453	4 433 2 092	4 433 2 092	443 133	227 51	148 40	108 25	1 051 452
Speok on Asion or Pocific Island language	46 720 82 647	46 073 81 087 47 773	647 1 560	1 302	1 302 1 389	72 237	30 229	21 17	32	198 413
Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted	48 462 32 689	32 430	689 259	76 ⁷ 374	767 37 4	107 53	104 33	4 -	7 -	287 179
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 067 380	991 276	76 104	61 203	61 203	9 523	5 587	5 925	4 336	10 463 1 007
Preprimory school	81 822 39 636 597 262	75 239 37 760 546 145	6 583 1 876 51 117	6 043 3 003	6 043 3 003 35 223	1 000 432 4 844	627 305	477 321	457 242	1 007
Elementory or high school Public school College	518 155 388 296	472 298 369 892	45 857 18 404	35 223 30 005 19 937	30 005 19 937	4 262 3 679	3 300 2 751 1 660	4 072 3 631 1 376	2 541 1 963 1 338	424 6 603 5 459 2 853 1 763
Public college	172 954	162 328	10 626	11 643	11 643	2 053	1 065	898	708	1 767
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grade	2 758 047 175 414	2 565 905 166 326	192 142 9 088	183 217 10 183	183 217	25 974 995	16 852	19 970	14 602	32 647
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	295 539 799 128	277 043 742 283	18 496 56 845	18 260 51 285	10 183 18 260 51 285	2 354 7 808	707 1 519 5 029	1 701 3 179 6 315	181 458 2 139	2 960 3 838
Some college, no degree	442 362 200 078	404 518 183 048	37 844 17 030	32 570 15 725	32 570 15 725	4 845 2 704	3 456 1 656	3 051 1 642	2 610 1 371	11 064 5 310 2 650
Bochelor's degree	511 948 333 578	475 074 317 613	36 874 15 965	35 259 19 935	35 259 19 935	4 875 2 393	3 026 1 459	2 700 1 382	4 580 3 263	4 722 2 103
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	82.9 30.7	82.7 30.9	85.6 27.5	84.5 30.1	84.5 30.1	87.1 28.0	86.8 26.6	75.6 20.4	95.6 53.7	79.2 20.9
FERTILITY	145	144	101	120	120					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	165 925 1 711	164 905 1 699	191 1 167 1 843	138 907 1 603	138 907 1 603	134 902 1 563	78 859 1 715	271 1 085 1 776	38 589 1 359	1 66 1 005 1 719
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	3 886 669	3 611 855	274 814	247 386	247 386	35 558	22 705	26 828	18 773	44 090
Same house Different house in United States	2 257 602 1 507 332	2 112 137 1 381 601	145 465 125 731	153 957 90 578	153 957 90 578	20 472 14 828	15 056 7 506	17 474 9 215	12 544 6 109	29 040 14 283 1 233 7 029
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	397 513 567 790	372 255 534 322	25 258 33 468	16 834 35 399	16 834 35 399	1 119 7 958	693 3 759	5 607 1 056	355 2 998	1 233 7 029
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abrood	478 773 63 256 121 735	420 329 54 695 118 117	58 444 8 561 3 618	35 319 3 026 2 851	35 319 3 026 2 851	5 111 640 258	2 838 216 143	2 302 250 139	2 480 276 120	5 750 271 767
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							143	137	120	767
Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	3 632 905 1 692 513	3 466 996 1 606 690	165 909 85 823	238 676 139 501	238 676 139 501	38 195 21 744	24 174 16 681	28 716 14 633	19 971 15 582	47 039 32 020
Rurol papulation In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre On forms	538 842 205 388 3 953	404 972 166 795 3 346	133 870 38 593 607	25 680 10 830 265	25 680 10 830 265	=	=	Ξ	=	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von Drove olone	2 141 717 1 721 420 1 501 235	1 979 482 1 569 327 1 367 220	162 235 152 093 134 015	137 123 120 104 107 328	137 123 120 104 107 328	20 036 17 468 15 777	12 845 11 987 10 949	14 172 12 215 10 629	9 040	24 541 23 079
Corpooled Public transportation (including taxicab)	220 185 227 948	202 107 226 805	18 078 1 143	12 776	12 776 6 060	1 691 1 048	1 038	1 586 467	8 418 622 732	20 411 2 668 421
Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor Subwoy or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboat	104 261 119 036	103 530 118 749	731 287	1 419 4 297	1 419 4 297	135 865	47 151	97 271	232 484	150
Wolked	117 082 21 575	114 121 20 033	2 961 1 542	6 105	6 105 1 211	897 193	401 83	853 157	568 178	568 78
Persons per cor, truck, or von	53 692 1.07	49 196 1.07	4 496 1.07	3 643 1.06	3 643 1.06	430 1.05	176	480 1.07	546 1.04	397 1.07
Mean trovel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	24.2 91 697	24.2 81 252	25.2 10 445	23.3	23.3	22.8	20.6	20.1	29.0	21.5
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m. 6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m.	379 505 652 619	343 079 603 668	36 426 48 951	5 757 26 448 42 701	5 757 26 448 42 701	791 3 905 6 360	558 2 153 4 510	801 3 162 3 701	318 1 697 3 950	1 115 5 159 7 211
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m All other times	481 522 482 682	453 424 448 863	28 098 33 819	28 389 30 185	28 389 30 185	4 339 4 211	2 527 2 921	2 811 3 217	2 560 1 993	4 804 5 855
Worked in PMSA of residence		•••	•••	83 530 13 947	83 530 13 947	13 423 1 782	7 947	11 255	5 640	13 060
Gloucester city		• • •	•••	11 221 13 012	11 221 13 012	385 6 961	721 115 954	259 8 259 588	948 48 280	1 910 192 890
Donvers townPeabody city	•••	•••	•••	13 069 12 722	13 069 12 722	1 975 1 068	4 321 1 169	441 417	203 373	2 452 6 723
Swompscott town Morblehead town		•••		2 309 4 796	2 309 4 796	104 254	6 122	30 28	361 3 248	197 164
Area 08		•••	•••	4 025 2 299	4 025 2 299	409 168	163 283	366 31	56 72	108 273
Area 10 Rockport town Worked outside PMSA of residence	• • •	• • •	***	4 868 1 262 53 593	4 868 1 262 53 593	279 38 6 613	93 - 4 898	545 291 2 917	51 5 424	145
8oston city	• • •	•••	•••	14 823 7 589	14 823 7 589	1 750 645	1 126	789 155	2 344 769	11 481 2 579 2 058
Combridge city	•••		***	2 352 2 528	2 352 2 528	290 256	135 353	214 104	275 133	371 787
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSALowrence city		• • •	• • •	18 464 513	18 464 513	2 513 99	1 752 104	1 175 37	1 507 7	4 460 101
Remainder of Lawrence—Haverhill, MA—NH PMSA Lowell, MA—NH PMSA		•••	•••	392 3 367 1 188	392 3 367	45 450	57 424	14 140	8 92	47 568
Worked elsewhere	•••	***	•••	2 377	1 188 2 377	175 390	114 174	56 233	59 230	238 272

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Essex County (ot.1, MA—Con.			Tatals for split tro	octs/BNA's in Essex	County, MA		
Area	Solem city	5wampscott CDP	Tract 2021	1roct 2031	1ract 2032	Troct 2041	Tract 2044	Troct 2046	Troct 2172
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	36 091	13 650	7 821	6 809	4 458	8 557	3 435	5 339	8 219
variveoreign born	34 701 3 390	12 539 1 111	7 230 591	6 380 429	4 279 179	7 9 87 570	3 182 253	5 037 302	7 928 291
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH inguishcully isolated households	702	45	41	50	7	114	71	27	26
Persons 5 years and ever	35 609 1 578	12 886 74	7 352 56	6 327 153	4 223 7	8 061 180	3 224 122	4 971 51	7 597 54
peak a language ather than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish	6 209 2 461 1 865	1 290 1 340 1 158	740 224 97	514 190 25	178 15 30	1 247 353 113	508 203 123	544 200 138	343 107
Da not speak English "very well"	1 232 954	43	20	6	8 -	26	52 52	100	20
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	199 122 84	102 42 -	72 32 -	11 - -	8 _ _	-	15 15 15	- T	
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	8 591 586	3 033 386	1 601 204	1 659 266	1 165 103	2 475 123	562 68	1 134 105	1 867 242
Public school	317 4 384	238 1 669	141 868	147 973	55 641	63 719	13 316	54 699	82 1 092
Public school	3 710 3 621	1 461 978	790 529	802 420	449 421	628 1 633	239 178	584 330	1 022 533
Public college	2 808	496	335	183	223	1 433	83	238	396
Persons 25 years and ever	26 027 2 127 3 547	9 788 216 603	5 670 163 439	4 768 65 157	3 222 68 111	5 504 226 754	2 589 230 284	3 642 158	5 596 135
th to 12th grade, no diploma ligh school graduate (includes equivalency) ome college, no degree	7 687 4 652	2 290 1 664	1 611 963	651 727	433 614	1 530 1 071	589 420	532 1 336 659	551 1 979 1 029
associate degree	1 633 4 173	730 2 488	436 1 274	485 1 407	253 1 071	424 900	107 660	195 543	589 944
ercent high school graduate or higher	2 208 78.2	1 797 91.6	784 89.4	1 276 95.3	672 94.4	599 82.2	299 80.1	219 81.1	371 87.1
ERTILITY	24.5	43.8	36.3	56.3	54.1	27.2	37.0	20.9	23.5
hildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years hildren ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years hildren ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	198 816 1 370	89 883 1 643	108 878 1 718	31 871 1 707	28 640 1 525	85 888 1 148	167 634 1 241	385 971 1 577	3 1 091 1 465
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	35 609	12 886	7 352	6 327	4 223	8 061	3 224	4 971	7 597
ome house	18 792 16 081 6 407	8 439 4 232 231	4 758 2 454 139	4 836 1 427 113	2 921 1 295 77	4 029 3 973 1 208	1 732 1 423 651	3 032 1 901 954	4 980 2 569 183
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 756 6 468	1 684 2 174	764 1 467	655 636	513 651	683 1 910	227 512	408 486	1 444
Not in an MSA/PMSAbrood	450 736	143 215	84 140	23 64	54 7	172 79	33 69	53 38	68 48
JRBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	38 091 13 635	13 650 9 798	7 821 4 802	6 809 6 123	4 458 3 581	8 557 3 331	3 435 1 198	5 339	8 219
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre ural population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	13 633	7 776	4 002 - -		3 361	3 331	1 196	2 089	6 152
On farmsOURNEY TO WORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gr. truck, or van	19 545 16 062	6 865 5 867	3 935 3 396	3 292 2 789	2 454 1 983	4 614 3 941	1 884 1 330	2 851 2 438	4 284 3 942
Drave aloneCarpooled	13 773 2 289	5 370 497	3 065 331	2 628 161	1 791 192	3 400 541	1 215 115	1 981 457	3 636 306
Bus or trolley bus or streetor or frolley car	1 535 418 970	641 201 440	347 98 249	241 77 164	113 30 83	242 58 168	275 41 228	175 32 107	154
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat /alked ther means	1 328 242	127 29	80 23	86	147 55	343 37	178 39	129 38	146 110 40
ersons per car, truck, or van	378 1.08	201 1.05	89 1.05	176 1.03	156 1.05	51 1.08	62 1.05	71 1.11	1.04
Aean travel time to work (minutes)	23.1	25.5	25.0	28.8	25.9	23.7	26.9	20.2	21.3
5:00 a.m. to 5.59 a.m.	876 4 064 6 044	173 1 121 2 347	106 637	63 545	83 368 938	202 886	113 312	77 617	156 93
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times	3 528 4 655	1 867 1 156	1 432 984 687	1 149 863 496	476 433	1 387 684 1 404	636 359 402	828 556 702	1 495 802 861
Vorked in PMSA of residence	12 076 6 542	2 829 695	1 655 340	1 522 344	1 371 173	2 758 1 452	1 138	1 933	3 060
Salem city	184 1 067	137	71	20 98	52	54 211	646 36 170	1 017 43 147	494 58 1 528
Danvers townPeabody city	1 501 1 677	92 213	53 174	61 84	28 93	368 261	143 63	324 309	578 211
Swampscott town	268 498	1 292 351	756 218	131 713	109 882	76 244	58	23	8.
Area 09	124 118 89	10 14 25	10 8 25	27 20 24	10 20	44 48 ~	4 5 7	43 _ 27	41 14 30
Rockport town	7 469	4 036	2 280	1 770	1 083	1 856	746	918	1 22
Boston city	2 198 1 318	1 135 1 103	476 717	635 340	457 185	604 333	293 87	257 96	30 16
Area 15	435 357 2 243	293 113 1 166	201 98 677	111 73 493	68 8 285	53 47 488	20 33 209	80 63 307	5 3 50
Lowrence city	46 32	19		493	203	14	14 9	307 11	50: 1: 1:
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	410	69	45	18	21	160	29	64	4

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tra Essex County, I				Beverly	city, Essex County,	МА		
Area	Tract 2176	Troct 2201	Troct 2044 (pt.)	Troct 2171	Tract 2172 (pt.)	Tract 2173	Troct 2174	Tract 2175	Tract 2176 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 831	7 469	_	6 657	8 219	4 916	5 269	6 303	6 831
NativeFareign born	6 496 335	7 200 269	-	6 203 454	7 928 291	4 636 280	4 886 383	6 150 153	6 496 335
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	20	19	_	21	26	29	62	19	20
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated hauseholds	6 432 34	7 098	_	6 271 21	7 597 54	4 503 48	4 882 143	5 8 73 27	6 432 34
Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish	504 108 65	280 19 31	_	639 172 70	343 107 66	411 138 46	587 161 163	217 34 33	504 108
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	34 14	-	=	7 -	20 8	23 11	49 39		65 34 14
Speak an Asian or Pocific Island longuage Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	67 16 -	-	- - -	43 22 -	Ξ	36 30 20	65 28 14	26 11 19	67 16 -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and aver enrolled in school	2 361	1 520	-	1 480	1 867	1 265	1 083	1 467	2 361
Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high school	225 55 814	123 87 935		169 63 873	242 82 1 092	167 144 791	69 41 512	128 47 762	225 55 814
Public school	628	821 462		805 438	1 022 533	751 307	435 502	621 577	628 1 322
Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	373	303	-	339	396	231	378	336	373
Persons 25 years and over	4 255 86	5 560 137	-	4 776 186	5 598 135	3 123 233	3 738 235	4 484 120	4 255 86
9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduate (includes equivalency) 5ome callege, no degree	284 980 791	396 1 362 1 067	=	318 1 390 934	551 1 979 1 029	543 1 169 582	413 1 013 750	245 1 277 759	284 980 791
Associate degree	1 105	581 1 192	-	579 878	589 944	250 222	289 723	548 1 003	449 1 105
Groduote or professional degree Percent high school groduote or higher	560 91.3	825 90.4	-	491 89.4	371 87.7	124 75.2	315 82.7	532 91.9	560 91.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher FERTILITY	39.1	36.3	-	28.7	23.5	11.1	27.8	34.2	39.1
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	980 1 453	135 809 1 213	- - -	90 734 1 953	31 1 091 1 465	545 1 624 1 811	316 528 1 254	104 692 1 526	980 1 453
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	6 432	7 098	-	6 271	7 597	4 503	4 882	5 873	6 432
Same house Different house in United States Central city of this M5A/PM5A	3 678 2 696 169	4 198 2 839 541	=	3 755 2 492 83	4 980 2 569 183	2 497 2 000 210	1 850 2 929 297	3 712 2 142 177	3 678 2 696 169
Remoinder of this M5A/PM5A Different M5A/PMSA	1 114 1 169	1 187 888	-	1 451 903	1 444 874	1 261 502	1 597 836	1 091 827	1 114 1 169
Nat in an M5A/PM5A Abroad	244 58	223 61		55 24	68 48	27 6	199 103	47 19	244 58
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	6 831	6 755	-	6 657	8 219	4 916	5 269	6 303	6 831
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 965	4 124 714 433	-	4 614	6 152 - -	1 812	1 020	4 181	3 965 -
On forms	-	_	~	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von	3 562 2 939	3 746 2 957	-	3 415 2 996	4 288 3 942	2 301 1 978	2 986 2 596	3 484 3 017	3 562 2 939
Drave alone	2 630 309	2 565 392	-	2 767 229	3 636 306	1 653 325	2 357 239	2 734 283	2 630 309
Public transportation (including taxicab) 8us or tralley bus ar streetcar ar trolley car 5ubway ar elevated, roilroad, or ferryboot	164 20 144	206 49 157		161 8 153	154 8 146	87 25 50	186 29 130	296 45 242	164 20 144
WalkedOther means	243 60	332 48	-	172 14	110 40	151 53	123 26	98	243 60
Persons per car, truck, or van	156	1.07	-	1.05	1.04	32 1.09	55 1.05	73 1.05	156 1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	25 8	26.2 152	_	21.1	21.3 156	21.2 195	23.7 92	23.4	25.8 67
6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m ta 7:59 a.m.	475 1 151	714 1 168	_	1 008	932 1 495	554 509	654 1 013	646 1 184	475 1 151
8:00 a.m ta 8:59 a.mAll other times	824 889	691 818	-	798 696	802 861	516 495	621 551	778 719	824 889
Warked in PM5A of residence	2 137 232	2 581 69		2 326 260	3 060 494	1 764 248	1 939 354	2 197 194	2 137 232
Gloucester city 8everly city Danvers town	76 1 194 260	1 025 245 119	=	67 1 280 266	58 1 528 578	27 907 285	72 851 304	85 1 201 282	76 1 194 260
Peabody citySwompscatt town	219	34	-	128 59	211	169 6	140	201 7	219
Marblehead tawn	13 104 14	74 20	-	39 99 58	85 41 14	21 34 22	53 16	43 115	13 104
Area 10 Rockport town	16	114 881	=	70	30 12	39 6	36 90 -	24 34 11	14 16 9
Worked autside PM5A of residence 8oston city	1 425 382	1 165 324	-	1 089 294	1 228 301	537 146	1 047 274	1 287 353	1 425 382
Lynn city	74 86 85	63 18 50		76 58 30	169 57 31	59 7 7	89 33 41	178 49 62	74 86 85
Remainder of Baston, MA PMSA	524 50	481	-	435 34	502 15	189	399	464	524 50
Remainder of Lowrence—Haverhill, MA—NH PMSA	83 17	112 31	Ξ	12 56 42	17 46 10	9 78 27	116	7 71 20	83
Warked elsewhere	124	31 77		52	80	37 5	49 46	20 83	17 124

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Donvers (CDP, Essex Count	y, MA			Glouceste	r city, Essex Cour	ity, MA	
Area	Troct 2111	Tract 2112	Troct 2113	Troct 2114	Tract 2115	Tract 2201 (pt.)	Tract 2211	Tract 2212	Troct 2213	Troct 2214
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 978	6 110	6 422	7 664	_	-	4 332	1 394	3 625	2 881
Native	3 839 139	5 856 254	6 063 359	7 209 455	_	_	4 132 200	1 318 76	3 450 175	2 561 320
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	6	19	23	14	_	_	21	10	19	93
Persons 5 years and ever	3 702	5 698	6 058	7 247	-	-	4 059	1 312	3 431	2 666
n linguistically isolated households	274	58 206	23 442	22 539	-	-	43	10 97	34 266	181 504
Do not speak English "very well"	91	61 55	124 29	130 83	-	=	104 33	60 17	60 13	256 32
Do not speak English "very well"	17	17 18	9	8 -	-	_		11		21 21
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	7 -	48 33 33	88 28 -	86 36 -	=	=	-	Ξ	=	4 4 -
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and ever enrolled in school tepnimary school	872 98	1 304 97	1 708 236	1 703 196	-	=	1 043 72	313 28	7 97 89	662 71
Public school	68 527	55 767	103 989	79 1 017	-	=	20 716	7 204	54 460	61 509
lementary or high school	408 247	622 440	881 483	840 490	=	=	593 255	187	414	489
Public college	176	280	253	356	=	Ξ.	158	81 39	248 134	82 74
Persons 25 years and ever	2 7 40 185	4 287 163	4 377 116	5 448 243	-	-	3 028 166	953 54	2 682 120	1 872 225
hth to 12th grade, no diploma	288 846	453 1 286	270 1 205	508 1 692	_		338 818	131 351	255 772	407 782
ome college, no degree	565 278	941 423	854 452	1 096 503	-	_	509 308	155 80	432 307	206 85
achelor's degree	373 205	713 308	1 088 392	852 554	-	Ξ	597 292	103 79	456 340	133 34
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.7 21.1	85.6 23.8	91.2 33.8	86.2 25.8	-	Ξ	83.4 29.4	80.6 19.1	86.0 29.7	66.2 8.9
ERTILITY Dildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	197	132	48					192	5.4	500
Dildren ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	799 1 628	790 1 627	1 159 1 972	758 1 594	=	Ξ	1 064 1 771	1 592 2 145	54 709 1 426	539 1 413 1 692
ESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and ever	3 702	5 698	6 058	7 247	-	-	4 059	1 312	3 431	2 666
ome house	2 492 1 183	3 507 2 167	4 493 1 489	4 564 2 667	-	-	3 076 938	1 077 235	2 146 1 260	1 599 1 041
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	167 520	166 1 415	131 631	229 1 193	-	=	488 102	177 7	697 152	708 96
Drifferent MSA/PMSA	424 72 27	519 67 24	700 27 76	1 195 50 16	-	=	331 17 45	51	350 61 25	187 50 26
IRBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	3 978	6 110	6 422	7 664	-	_	4 332	1 394	3 625	2 881
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 447	3 163	5 548	5 523	-		3 209	1 104	2 065	759
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre On forms	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	=
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and ever	2 126	3 228	3 241	4 250	-	-	2 141	719	1 885	1 343
Orave alone	2 011	2 902 2 648	3 065 2 902	4 009 3 641	-	_	1 951 1 741	658 583	1 648 1 457	1 162 991
Carpooledublic transportation (including taxicab)	253 23	254 58	163 46	368 71	-		210 64	75 6	191 54	171 36
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	18	15 43	5 41	22 49	-1		64	6	16 21	8 28
Valked	33 12	172 58	98	98 13	-	Ξ.	28 30	30 9	98 15	115 15
Varked at home	1.07	38 1.05	32 1.03	59 1.05	-	-	68 1.06	16 1.07	70 1.06	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.7	19.2	22.3	20.9	-	-	25.4	15.4	22.6	14.4
5 00 am to 5 59 am.	86 384	97 485	113 634	262 650	-		152 475	29 126	102 322	149 352
7.00 o m, to 7.59 a m. 8:00 a.m, to 8 59 a m.	710 453	1 161 721	1 214 551	1 425 802	-1		642 510	236 205	571 382	323 185
All other times	446	726	697	1 052	-	-	294	107	438	319
Vorked in PMSA of residence	1 441	2 172 205	1 917 164	2 417 203	-	Ξ.	1 537 42	607	1 409 63	l 173 33
Gloucester city	18 188	26 260	35 204	36 302	-	_	1 091 158	458 41	967 71	934 19
Danvers town	708 219	1 267 257	1 074 287	1 272 406	-	_	52 60	13 29	39 91	56
Swampscott town	6 34	32	14	42	-	_	6 -	_	- 8	- 4
Area 08	32 63	41 51	34 91	56 78	-	_	55 -	20	42	6
Area 10 Rockport fown	24	33	14	22		-	30 43	24 22	36 92	92 29
Varked outside PMSA of residence	685 139	1 056 244	1 324 306	1 833 437	-	-	604 166	112 15	476 139	170 45
Lynn ary	102	131 30	196 36	230 52	-	-	20 51	19	23 30	9
Area 15 Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	25 322	111 358	72 425	145 647	-	-	28 250	55	24 182	6 53
Lowrence city	5 11	21	44 44 14	34 32	-	-	7	-	7	-
Remail city of Lowrence-Hoverhill, MA-NH PMSA	38	85 40	128 24	173 44	-	-	27	17	21	3 34
Lowell MA-NH PMSA	20	36	79	39		Ξ.	49	Ξ	8 42	20

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Glauc	ester city, Essex	County, MA-Co	n.		٨	Norblehead CDP, E	ssex County, MA	
Area	Tract 2215	Tract 2215.99	Tract 2216	Tract 2217	Tract 2218	Tract 2219	Tract 2031 (pt.)	Tract 2032 (pt.)	Tract 2033	Tract 2041 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 076	_	1 727	3 122	2 353	6 206	6 809	4 458	8 643	61
NativeFareign born			1 635 92	2 845 277	2 254 99	5 927 279	6 380 429	4 279 179	8 229 414	61
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			72	2.7		2,,	427	177	414	_
Linguistically isolated households	83	-	8	52	6	44	50	7	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	2 854 110 462	_	1 636 30 192	2 890 98 561	2 211 19 160	5 769 58 398	6 327 153	4 223 7	8 162	61
Speak a language ather than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish	183	=	60 15	216 15	50 15	149	514 190 25	178 15 30	332 35 53	_
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	-	Ξ.	_	_	1	8 -	6 -	8 -	11	_
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well"	7 -	_	_	6 -	_	-	11	8 –	13 7	_
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	_	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-
Preprimary school	415 51	Ξ.	396 5	612 42	523 26	1 164	1 659 266	1 165 103	1 512 88	_
Public school Elementory or high school Public school	51 278 249		5 303 303	29 430 370	26 391 309	68 781 717	147 973 802	55 641 449	40 927 712	=
CollegePublic college	86 62	=	88 55	140 86	106 72	290 218	420 183	421 223	497 302	=
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	2 212		1 152	2 114	1 545					
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, na diploma	2 213 360 679	-	1 1 53 98 224	2 116 363 453	1 545 125 156	4 408 190 536	4 768 65 157	3 222 68 111	6 559 48 190	53
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Some college, no degree	749 178	_	470 132	681 275	554 359	1 138 805	651 727	433 614	1 024	31
Associate degree	90 114 43	=	62 144 23	130 143 71	149 108 94	431 902	485 1 407	253 1 071	621 2 092	12 10
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.1	-	72.1	61.4	81.8	406 83.5	1 276 95.3	672 94.4	1 315 96.4	100.0
Percent bochelor's degree or higher FERTILITY	7.1	-	14.5	10.1	13.1	29.7	56.3	54.1	51.9	18.9
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	560 1 250 1 780	-	227 866 2 157	492 900 2 071	438 1 806 1 659	130 968 1 742	31 871 1 707	28 640 1 525	52 447 1 033	=
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	2 854	_	1 636	2 890	2 211	5 769	6 327	4 223	8 162	61
Same house Different house in United States	1 561	_	972 648	1 967 923	1 494 717	3 582 2 168	4 836 1 427	2 921 1 295	4 726 3 387	61
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	923 94 213	Ξ.	550 24 74	646 45 227	566 32 119	852 504 750	113 655 636	77 513 651	165 1 830 1 193	_
Not in an MSA/PMSAAbroad	55 8	_	16	5		62 19	23 64	54 7	199 49	=
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population	3 076	_	1 727	3 122	2 353	6 206	6 809	4 458	8 643	61
In hausing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rurol population	483		762	1 072	1 421	3 758	6 123	3 581	5 817	61
In housing units an praperties of less than 1 ocre On farms	_	_	_		_	-	Ξ.	_	_	Ξ.
JOURNEY TO WORK Warkers 16 years and aver	1 346	_	860	1 322	1 118	3 438	3 292	2 454	5 299	19
Cor, truck, ar van Drove alone	978 748	-	756 635	1 092 918	1 007 859	2 963 2 697	2 789 2 628	1 983 1 791	4 257 3 988	11 11
Carpaoled Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus ar tralley bus or streetcor or tralley car	230 31 12	-	121 33	174 54 16	148 61 16	266 128 29	161 241 77	192 113 30	269 370 125	8
Subwoy or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat Walked	9 248	_	25 54	25 147	7 37	86 96	164 86	83 147	229 335	8
Other means Worked ot home	43 46	_	_ 17	12 17	7 6	26 225	176	55 156	123 214	_
Persons per car, truck, or van Mean travel time to work (minutes)	1.15	Ī	1.09 16.7	1.09 18.7	1.08 18.0	1.05 23.1	1.03 28.8	1.05 25.9	1.03 30.6	1.00 36.3
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m	64	-	39	37	50	179	63	83	164	8
6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m.	380 255 251	=	261 159 178	291 294 284	210 377 217	745 844 599	545 1 149 863	368 938 476	784 1 863 1 221	-
All other times	350	-	206	399	258	846	496	433	1 053	11
Warked in PMSA of residence Salem city Gloucester city	1 203 8 963	=	676 18 571	1 135 39 873	917 16 741	2 598 40 1 661	1 522 344 20	1 371 173	2 747 431 28	_
Beverly city	33	_	19 14	45 32	25 39	177	98 61	52 28	130	=
Peabody citySwampscatt town	23		8 -	31 22	35	140	84 131	93 109	196 121	_
Marblehead tawn	43	-	16	17	24	16	713 27	882	1 653 25	Ξ
Area 10 Rockpart town	50 32	=	8 14 8	62 14	24 13	16 213 38	20 24	10 20	42 7	=
Worked outside PMSA of residence	143	-	184 57	187 45	201 44	840 243	1 770 635	1 083 457	2 552 1 233	19 19
Lynn cityCombridge city	21	-	7	7 22	6	71 64	340 111	185 68	244 96	
Area 15 Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	5 53	-	114	88	5 92 6	36 288 17	73 493	8 285	52 729	-
Haverhill city Remainder of Lawrence—Haverhill, MA—NH PMSA		=	6	5 12	6 - 7	17	- 8 18	- 21	53	=
Lowell, MA-NH PMSA Worked elsewhere	12	_	_	8	28	30 74	34 58	59	25 113	

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Peabody city Ess	sex County MA				
Area	Tract 2046 (pt 1	Troct 2101	Tract 2102	Troct 2103	Iroct 2104	Tract 2105	Troct 2106	Troct 2107	Troct 2108	1roct 2109
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	-	7 259	6 132	5 970	6 602	5 248	4 022	3 819	4 109	3 878
Native	-	6 681 578	5 889 243	5 556 414	5 959 643	4 933 315	3 759 263	3 001 818	2 727 1 382	3 181 697
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	_	28	38	33	58	22	11	116	313	166
Persons 5 years and ever	-	6 807 60	5 693 99	5 649 73	6 190 161	4 889 73	3 782 42	3 554 250	3 871 554	3 655
Speak a language ather than English Do not speak English "very well"	-	643 244	486 158	456 180	779 284	537 205	452 147	1 196 531	1 713 915	373 1 233 584
Speak Spanish	=	84 27	35 8	12	24 10	75 14	55 25	453 155	288 196	25 17
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	-	130 76 6	69 69 69	82 82 55	53 20	6	24	85 - -	102	11 49 34 49
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and ever enrolled in school	_	1 930	1 337	1 102	1 497	1 169	953	972	678	825
Preprimary school Public school	-	147 49	156 38	139 60	182 68	104 52	97 51	86 51	17	79 55
Tementary or high school Public school	_	1 219 1 019	876 618	643 478	840 682	759 635	574 493	646 565	532 521	514 448
Ollege Public college	_	564 248	305 188	320 134	475 329	306 191	282 186	240 167	129 116	232 208
Pursons 25 years and ever	-	4 771	4 143	4 440	4 689	3 601	2 758	2 442	3 033	2 770
th to 12th grade, no diploma	=	161 409 1 615	137 415 1 324	213 522 1 274	279 421 1 609	227 364 1 552	215 286 997	393 395	816 589	519 437
ight subdit gloode (illoodes equivalently)	-	949 384	617	685 412	929 511	589 343	552 211	824 322 164	1 006 343 119	863 324
achelor's degree	-	916 337	745 544	870 464	574 366	404 122	425 72	286 58	130	145 372 110
rercent high school graduate or higher	Ξ	88.1 26.3	86.7 31.1	83.4 30.0	85.1 20.0	83.6 14.6	81.8 18.0	67.7 14.1	53.7 5.3	65.5 17.4
ERTILITY Dildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	_	157	149	115	137	258	27	214	277	210
hildren ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	-	1 279 1 889	922 1 538	759 1 677	817 1 618	1 034 1 764	994 1 833	946 1 769	1 245 1 498	1 195 1 870
ESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and ever	-	6 807	5 693	5 649	6 190	4 889	3 782	3 554	3 871	3 655
ame house in United States		5 104 1 652 26	3 875 1 811 28	3 286 2 273 47	4 172 1 964	3 408 1 434	2 659 1 062	1 832 1 504	2 266 1 438	2 438 1 145
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	=	600 963	576 1 190	1 043 1 151	207 1 074 649	170 764 460	181 583 292	185 8 9 5 377	123 961	266 533
Not in on MSA/PMSA	_	63 51	17 7	32 90	34 54	40 47	61	47 218	322 32 167	346 - 72
RBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	_	7 259	6 132	5 970	6 602	5 248	4 022	3 819	4 109	3 878
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre		6 777 -	5 574	4 001	4 214	4 534 -	2 863	1 251	674	2 132
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On forms	-	-	=	Ξ.	_	_	Ξ.	-	Ξ.	_
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and ever	-	3 947	3 380	3 066	3 657	2 745	2 099	2 017	1 824	1 806
Drove alone		3 808 3 418 390	3 148 2 962	2 937 2 710	3 401 2 938	2 605 2 282	1 977 1 727	1 875 1 560	1 613 1 311	1 715 1 503
Carpooled ublic transportation (including taxicab) Bus or tralley bus or streetcar or tralley cor	-	24	186 46 21	227 63 39	463 74 8	323 40 5	250 55 15	315 9	302 72	212 38
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	_	24 29	25 74	24 27	58 85	35 45	26 26	9 115	45 27 125	17 21 42
ther means /orked at home	-	18 68	10 102	9	17 80	12	4 37	18	14	6
ersons per car, truck, or van	_	1.06 24.3	1.03 25.3	1.04 22.9	1.08 20.1	1.08 19.4	1.07 20.3	1.10 19,4	1.13 16.5	1.07
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	-	163	124	103	148	109	116	130	126	96
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	-	697	622 1 018	568 1 152	731 1 021	677 869	408 565	458 608	493 417	505 442
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times	Ξ.	945 955	731 783	604 609	818 859	484 563	342 631	358 445	254 520	268 490
/orked in PMSA of residenceSolern city	_	1 732 134	1 268 121	1 508 153	2 116 303	1 445 209	1 160 195	1 301 246	1 275 208	1 255 341
Glaucester aty	-	26 117	24 98	20 103	46 175	27 82	19 30	96	13 111	17 78
Danvers townPeabody city	-	371 983	233 632	296 844	417 1 060	197 850	208 631	256 603	260 617	214 503
Swampscott town	-	29 6	14 27	18 35	42	14 12	14 36	46 13	7 10	13 16
Area 08	-	59	38 45 36	11 28	38 26	23 31	14	14 21	18	8
Rockport townorked outside PMSA of residence	-	2 215	2 112	1 558	1 541	1 300	6 - 939	6 - 716	25 6 549	46
Boston city	-	509 314	622 203	395 275	310 324	191	220 238	109 147	132 97	551 91 100
Cambridge city	-	39 158	90 223	42 66	45 77	22 91	36 53	40 64	30 14	27 41
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	-	979 5	766 25	618	606 30	500 18	253 9	310 14	248	180
Haverhill city Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill MA-NH PMSA	-	109	16 92	9 69	74	12 60	4 81	15	28	6 40
Worked elsewhere	~	53 49	44 31	35 49	31 44	15 31	30 15	13	-	26 40

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Salem ci	ty, Essex County, A	AA .			
Area	Tract 2021 (pt.)	Tract 2031 (pt.)	Tract 2032 (pt.)	Tract 2041 (pt.)	Tract 2042	Tract 2043	Tract 2044 (pt.)	Tract 2045	Tract 2046 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons			_	8 496	4 702	3 159	3 435	3 033	5 220
Native	-	=	=	7 926 570	4 309	2 278	3 182	2 921	5 339 5 037
Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households		_	_	114	393 83	881	253 71	112	302
Persons 5 years and over	_	_	_	8 020	4 403	2 843	3 224	2 840	4 971
In linguistically isolated hauseholds Speak a language other thon English Do not speak English "very well"	=	=	=	180 1 247 353	204 897 260	742 1 335 884	122 508 203	41 334 96	51 544 200
Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well"	=	Ξ	_	113 26	155 106	938 748	123 52	88 25	138 100
Linguistically isolated Speak on Asion or Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well"	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	106 37 37	671 22 17	52 15 15	8 -	34
Linguistically isolatedSCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	_	_	_	2 475	37 901	10 698	15 562	671	1 134
Preprimary schoolPublic school	_	_	_	123 63	42 42	28 21	68 13	34 10	105
Elementary or high school	_		_	719 628	465 379	549 452	316 239	381 335	54 699 584
CollegePublic callege	_	Ξ	Ξ.	1 633 1 433	394 330	121 85	178 83	256 147	330
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									238
Persons 25 years and aver	-	-	-	5 451 226	3 335 329	2 016 514	2 589 230	2 151 148	3 642 158
9th ta 12th grade, na diplomaHigh school graduate (includes equivalency)	-	-	_	754 1 499	394 994	320 459	284 589	377 499	532 1 336
ome college, no degree	=	_	_	1 071 412	508 202	294 50	420 107	414 115	659 195
Bachelor's degree Groduate or professianal degree	_	_		890 599	505 403	234 145	660 299	378 220	543 219
Percent high school graduate or higher		_		82.0 27.3	78.3 27.2	58.6 18.8	80.1 37.0	75.6 27.8	81.1 20.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	=	=	=	85 901 1 148	205 630 767	680 1 309 1 681	167 634 1 241	170 624 1 328	385 971 1 577
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	-	-	-	8 020	4 403	2 843	3 224	2 840	4 971
Same house Different house in United States	=	Ξ.	Ξ.	3 968 3 973	2 192 2 102	1 099 1 596	1 732 1 423	1 389 1 393	3 032 1 901
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	_	-		1 208 683	766 258	769 205	651 227	517 236	954 408
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abroad	=	Ξ	=	1 910 172 79	1 026 52 109	587 35 148	512 33 69	575 65 58	486 53 38
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE				8 496	4 702				
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	=	=	-	3 270	932	3 159 113	3 435 1 198	3 033 1 031	5 339 2 089
Rurol populatian	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	_	_	_	4 595	2 509	1 143	1 884	1 507	2 851
Car, truck, or van	_			3 930 3 389	1 942 1 564	831 597	1 330 1 215	1 116 1 005	2 438
Carpooled Public transportation (including taxicab)	-	-	-	541 234	378 248	234 120	115 115 275	111 222	1 981 457
8us or trolley bus or streetcar ar trolley car Subway or elevated, railrood, or ferryboat	=	=	=	58 160	69 146	23 81	41 228	65 152	175 32 107
Subway or elevated, railrood, or terrybodi Walked Other means	=	-	-	343 37	183 69	134 27	178 39	91 13	129
Worked at hame	=	-	-	51	67	31	62	65	38 71
Persons per car, truck, or van Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	Ξ	=	Ξ	1.08 23.6	1.11 24.1	1.17 23.2	1.05 26.9	1.06 26.5	1.11 20.2
5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 o.m.			_	194 886	137 540	39 220	113 312	104 301	77 617
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times	-	=	=	1 387 684 1 393	761 560 444	456 191 206	636 359 402	433 326 278	828 556 702
Worked in PMSA of residence	-	_	_	2 758	1 592	729	1 138	876	1 933
Salem city	Ξ		-	1 452 54	991	414 22	646 36	477	1 017
Beverly city	-	-		211 368	99 173	93 56	170 143	110 70	147 324
Peabody citySwampscott town	-	_	_	261 76	210 36	103	63 6	128 15	309 23
Marblehead townArea 08		_		244 44	49 20	16	58 4	32 13	43
Area 09	_		-	48	14	25	5 7	12	27
Rockport fown	-	-	-	1 837	917	414	746	8 631	918
Boston city	-	-	-	585 333	215 164	89 112	293 87	222 76	257 96
Combridge city	-	-	-	53 47	64	80 17	20	54	80
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	-	-	-	488	356	99	33 209	6 181	63 307
Lawrence city Haverhill city Page 1 Description AAA NH DASA	=	-	-	14	- - 18	-	14 9	14	11
Remainder of Lawrence-Hoverhill, MA-NH PMSA Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	-	-	-	160 31	10	17	29 3	42	64
Worked elsewhere I	-	-	-	126	46	-	49	36	29

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Salem city	, Essex County, N	IA—Con	Swampscot	IT CDP, Essex County,	MA	Remaind	er of Essex County.	MA
Area	Tract 2047.01	Tract 2047 02	Tract 2172 (pt.)	Tract 2021 (pt.)	Tract 2022 Tra	ct 2031 (pt)	Troct 2121	Tract 2141	1roct 2151
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	4 118	5 809	440	7 821	5 829	-	4 921	5 754	7 280
Native		5 149 660	_	7 230 591	5 309 520		4 741 180	5 422 332	6 953 327
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households		66		41	4	***	16	6	
Persons 5 years and ever In linguistically isolated households	101	5 445 137	_	7 352 56	5 534 18	-	4 565 22	5 387 17	6 779
Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well"	165	843 300 190	-	740 224 97	550 116	-	307 145	452 155	322 41
Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	74	101	=	20	61 23	=		90 34 17	33
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	22 22	103	-	72 32 -	30 10	-	48 32 15	31 17	35 15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and ever enrolled in school	843	1 307		1 601 204	1 432 182	-	1 119	1 557	2 039
Preprimary school	52	62 819	=	141 868	97 801	=	81 31 7 15	216 94 990	250 149 1 170
Public school	402 323	691 386		790 529	671 449	_	621 323	779 351	1 015
Public college	191	301	-	335	161	-	142	186	243
Persons 25 years and ever		3 867 251	-	5 670 163	4 118 53	-	3 387 148	3 908 184	4 910 137
Pth to 12th grade, no diploma high school graduate (includes equivalency)	386 989	500 1 322	-	439 1 611	164 679	-	360 923	187 740	341 1 022
iome college, no degree	547 240	739 312	_	963 436	701 294	-	806 362	595 371	788 444
Sachelor's degree	93	513 230	-	1 274 784	1 214 1 013	-	463 325	1 077 754	1 372 806
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.9 18.2	80.6 19.2	=	89.4 36.3	94.7 54 1	-	85.0 23.3	90 5 46 9	90 3 44 4
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Drildren ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	150 799 1 565	181 658 1 760	-	108 878 1 718	61 892 1 542	-	34 1 099	819	19 975
hildren ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985			-			-	1 729	1 650	1 965
ome house	1 982	5 445 3 398	-	7 352 4 758	5 534 3 681	-	4 565 3 105	5 387 3 634	6 779 4 396
ifferent house in United States	1 876 680 342	1 817 862 397	=	2 454 139 764	1 77 8 92 920	=	1 441 88 521	1 661 28 567	2 272 81 817
Different MSA/PMSA	836 18 5	536 22 230	=	1 467 84 140	707 59 75	-	823 9	1 023 43 92	1 321 53
IRBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Inhausing units on properties of less than 1 acre ural population	4 118 1 824	5 809 3 178	=	7 821 4 802	5 829 4 996	-	1 632 1 106 3 289	2 711 1 263 3 043	5 260 3 417 2 020
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On farms	-	=	-	Ξ	=	-	1 299 37	779 7	493
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and ever	2 039	3 017	100	3 935	2 930	_	2 636	2 823	3 523
ar truck, or van	1 789 1 571	2 686 2 451		3 396 3 065	2 471 2 305	-	2 537 2 321	2 657 2 425	3 091 2 885
Carpooledublic transportation (including taxicob)	218 113	235 148	_	331 347	166 294	-	216 17	23 2 54	206 150
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat Yalked	58 39 117	72 57 153	-	98 249 80	103 191 47	_	11 6 17	24 30 11	140
Other means	13 7	6 24	-	23 89	6 112	-	47 18	11	121 44 117
Persons per car, truck, or van Wean travel time to work (minutes)	1.07 22.3	1.05 20.6	_	1.05 25.0	1.04 26.2	-1	1.05	1.05 27.1	1 04 24 2
Separture time for work: 5:00 o m to 5:59 o.m.	52	160	_	106	67	_	124	75	106
6-00 o m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m.	449 589	739 954	-	637 1 432	484 915	-	520 800	467 858	605
8:00 o.m. to 8 59 o.m.	387 555	465 675	=	984 687	883 469	-	549 625	769 564	782 797
Vorked in PMSA of residence	1 099 590	1 951 955	_	l 655 340	1 174 355	-	1 405 115	1 296 68	2 404 187
Beverly city	126	22 111	-	71	66	-	15 104	43 175	73 545
Darivers fown Peobody (iffy Superpotential Press)	90 191 16	277 412 96	=	53 174 754	39 39 534	_	367 164	348 122	272 166
Swampscott fown Marblehead town Area 08	68	31	=	756 218 10	536 133	=	11 26	5 25 26	31 864
Area 10	11	17 30	-	8 25	6	=	566 37	418 66	46 212
Rockport town	940	1 066	-	2 280	1 756	_	1 231	1 527	8 1 119
Boston dity	238 228	299 222	=	476 717 201	65 9 386	-	197 122	395 196	337 107
Area 15	66 91 273	18 56 330	=	201 98 677	92 15 489	=	43 101 532	34 51 555	56 8 382
Lawrence ofy Haverhill ony	9	7	=		19	-	5 5 27	31 11	382 _ 14
Remainder of Lowrence-Hoverhill, MA-NH PMSA	22 7	58 39		45 26	24 20	-	104 41	123 52	129
Worked elsewhere	1 6	37	-	40	52		59	79	45

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder o	f Essex County, MA	Can.			
Area	Tract 2161	Tract 2176 (pt.)	Tract 2181	Tract 2201 (pt.)	Tract 2221	Troct 2231	Tract 2232	Tract 2233	Tract 2701
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	4 212	_	5 286	7 469	3 273	3 876	3 652	4 345	4 452
NativeFareign born	4 061 151	_	5 095 191	7 200 269	3 181 92	3 723 153	3 541 111	4 188 157	4 335 117
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	5	-	-	19	9	16	25	6	18
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	4 015	_	4 954	7 098 19	3 013	3 668 16	3 394 31	4 029 13	4 035
Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well"	120 37	_	226 18	280 19	154 44	217 69	297 81	205 55	46 185
Speak Sponish Do not speak English "very well"	37 5	_	50	31	67 35	89 32	7	6	43 23 10 10
Linguistically isolated Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	1	Ξ		Ξ	7		29	Ξ	10 10
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated	_		Ξ		_		20	_	10
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 733		1 301	1 520	711	880	719	1 055	
Preprimary school	92 42	Ξ	138 53	123 87	103 30	86 46	119 60	1 055 129 58	1 111 166
Elementary ar high school	447 422	_	710 515	935 821	441 374	569 489	417 385	671 671	74 745 676
College	1 194 147	_	453 211	462 303	167 110	225 157	183 102	255 91	200 156
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 268 43	=	3 763 82	5 560 137 204	2 256 84	2 806 113	2 651 149	2 951 115	2 897 104
9th to 12th grade, na diplomaHigh school graduate (includes equivalency)	106 545 333	Ξ.	127 803	396 1 362	253 598	232 636	316 787	187 667	257 870
Some college, no degree	332 135 704	=	642 255 1 204	1 067 581 1 192	486 202 447	480 279 619	522 164	700 236	564 310 500
Bachelor's degree Graduate ar professional degree	403	Ξ	650	825	186	447	468 245	649 397	292
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	93.4 48.8	Ξ	94.4 49.3	90.4 36.3	85.1 28.1	87.7 38.0	82.5 26.9	89.8 35.4	87.5 27.3
FERTILITY Children over horn our 1 000 warmen 15 to 24 years	13	_	156	135	55	20	224	100	20
Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 000 2 056	Ξ	794 1 547	809 1 213	875 2 081	29 1 031 1 283	326 1 123 1 506	108 909 1 349	20 1 037
RESIDENCE IN 1985			, , , , ,			1 203	1 300	1 347	1 798
Persons 5 years and ever	4 015 2 135	Ξ	4 954 3 127	7 098 4 198	3 013 1 958	3 668 2 463	3 394 2 060	4 02 9 2 636	4 035 2 428
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 817 10		1 796 119	2 839 541	1 035 130	1 184 43	1 306 27	1 374 80	1 599 42
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	492 1 104	_	1 057 535	1 187 888	662 221	572 529	832 414	698 561	754 777
Nat in an MSA/PMSAAbrood	211 63	-	85 31	223 61	22 20	40 21	33 28	35 19	26 8
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population	3 008	_	5 015	6 755	327	480	3 652	_	_
In hausing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural population	989 1 204	Ξ.	2 171 271	4 124 714	219 2 946	231 3 396	1 888	4 345	4 452
In housing units an praperties of less than 1 acre On farms	417 20	Ξ.	169	433	1 360 17	1 899 28	_	2 381 101	1 600 55
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	2 163		2 763	3 746	1 740	2 072	1 717	2 444	0.405
Car, truck, ar van	1 632 1 436	-	2 249 1 989	2 957 2 565	1 740 1 545 1 381	2 073 1 859 1 679	1 717 1 443 1 292	2 446 2 191 1 996	2 425 2 225 2 032
Carpooled	196 54	-	260 175	392 206	1 361 164 29	180 72	1 292 151 81	195 116	2 032 193 64
Bus or trolley bus or streetor or tralley car Subway or elevated, railrood, or ferryboot	54	-	175	49 157	27	63	9 72	6 110	31 33
WalkedOther means	355 12	- :	144 52	332 48	69 15	69	136	48 24	61
Worked at home	110	-	143	203	82	73	57	67	75
Persons per car, truck, ar van Mean travel time to wark (minutes) Departure time for work:	1.07 21.7		1.07 29.5	1.07 26.2	1.06 22.0	1.05 29.2	1.06 24.7	1.05 29.0	1.05 25.7
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	30 274	-	165 549	152 714	52 346	106 363	53 386	151 507	111 456
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	497 411	-	832 673	1 168 691	559 340	693 446	448 337	B22 522	785 433
All other times	841	-	401	818	361	392	436	377	565
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 528 77		1 661 161	2 581 69	1 347 52	1 180 91	1 138 54	1 413 114	1 347 102
Gloucester city Beverly city	60 209		206 235	1 025 245	336 125	80 124	65 89	72 123	63 161
Peabody city	218 74	-	138 105	119 34	134 47	42 117	91 75	132 98	223 80
Swampscatt town	18 6 785	Ξ.	12 722	- - 74	- 88	9	9 -	22	8
Area 08	785 44 37	-	23 59	/4 20 114	27	49 23	72 39	74 92	35 42
Area 10 Rockport town Worked outside PMSA of residence	635	-	1 102	881 1 165	521 17 393	645 893	644 _ 579	673 13	633
Boston city	225 66	-	405 56	324 63	139 11	243 38	162	1 033 284	1 078 191
Combridge city	11 14	-	59 28	18 50	- 9	38 48 48	23 21	81 33 74	98 14
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSALawrence city	232	-	404	481	128	250 40	151	300	21 233
Haverhill city Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	10 58	-	7 32	112	9	19 105	7 87	13 113	15 72 308
Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	13	-	26 85	31 77	26 28	40 62	15 69	69 66	45 81
Troined eisewirele	0		63	//	28	02	69	66	81

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Boston-Law-			Salas			Essex Coun	ty (pt.), MA		
Area	rence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hamp- shire (pt.)	Salem- Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Oanvers CDP	Gloucester city	Marblehead CDP	Peabody city
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	3 347 973	3 120 060	227 913	214 977	214 977	30 924	19 664	23 178	16 396	38 151
In labor force	2 335 731 69 8	2 160 349 69 2	175 382 77.0	147 983 68 8	147 983 68 8	21 505 69 5	13 896 70.7	15 559 67.1	11 723 71 5	26 402 69 2
Civilian labor force	2 173 765	2 148 581 2 009 253	174 753 164 512	147 706 139 525	147 706 139 525	21 422 20 256	13 896 13 161	15 520 14 470	11 714 11 319	26 351 24 949
Percent of civilian labor force	64	139 328	10 241 5.9	8 181 5.5	8 181 5.5	1 166 5.4	735 5 3	1 050	395 3.4	1 402
Institutionalized persons	53 435	959 711 51 924 175 311	52 531 1 511 7 781	66 994 2 964 9 330	66 994 2 964 9 330	9 419 559	5 768 634	7 619 141	4 673 123	11 749 389
Noninshirhonalized persons 65 years and over, not		380 344	18 817	30 774	30 774	1 457 4 334	655 2 429	935 3 649	753 2 074	1 116
Females 16 years and ever	1 761 238	1 645 293 1 018 422	115 945 79 528	114 870 69 844	114 870 69 844	16 765 10 246	10 428 6 583	12 246 7 179	8 839 5 466	5 381 20 13 3 12 475
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.3	61.9	68.6 79 430	60.8 69 810	60.8 69 810	61.1 10 226	63.1 6 583	58.6 7 179	61.8 5 457	62.0 12 475
Employed	1 035 619	960 785 56 233	74 834 4 596	66 383 3 427	66 383 3 427	9 761 465	6 251 332	6 735 444	5 267 190	11 896
Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years	239 570	5.5 218 223	5.8 21 347	4.9 14 426	4.9 14 426	4.5 2 228	5.0 1 194	6.2 1 622	3.5 1 042	4.6 2 627
In labor forceWith own children 6 to 17 years only	243 534	129 713 222 094	13 869 21 440	8 785 15 844	8 785 15 844	1 436 2 174	796 1 454	995 1 787	572 1 212	1 715 3 110
Own children under 6 years in families and		171 275	17 550	12 476	12 476	1 695	1 219	1 397	943	2 462
All parents present in household in labor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subtamilies	188 626	302 828 170 433	29 293 18 193	20 001 11 575	20 001 11 575	3 171 1 904	1 7 56 1 168	2 194 1 310	1 417 761	3 344 2 140
All parents present in household in labor force	393 217	514 596 356 402	49 328 36 815	33 927 24 475	33 927 24 475	4 698 3 423	3 207 2 505	3 780 2 666	2 490 1 819	6 43 5 4 586
Parsens 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	42 154	213 947 38 753	16 154 3 401	13 092 2 048	13 092 2 048	2 262 355	1 171 178	1 243 264	724 63	2 257 381
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate	16 733	15 360 15 245	955 1 488	751 746	751 746	109 92	71 32	107 127	28 15	100 168
Employed	3 119	6 125 2 827 6 259	799 292 381	360 160 226	360 160 226	37 30 25	19 - 13	60 13 54	10	108
Not in labor force OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES	0 040	0 237	301	220	220	23	13	54	3	46
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 173 765 349 125	2 009 253 322 325	164 512 26 800	139 525 22 356	139 525 22 356	20 256 3 036	13 161 2 013	14 470 1 967	11 319 2 619	24 949 3 304
Professional specialty occupations	402 911	375 951 90 026	26 960 7 853	25 269 5 337	25 269 5 337	3 506 792	2 226 621	1 912 479	2 765 386	3 607 864
Sales occupations	251 833	229 929 357 842	21 904 24 853	18 269 22 131	18 269 22 131	2 576 3 413	1 696 2 239	1 405 2 169	1 928 1 282	3 484 4 497
Private hausehold occupations	5 906	5 676 39 724	230 2 018	473 2 277	473 2 277	76 408	39 198	32 207	64 154	33 371
Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	213 662	199 767 14 217	13 895 1 297	13 874 1 745	13 874 1 745	2 130 222	1 251 175	1 796 406	894 189	2 355
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	96 372	180 555 86 674	19 572 9 698	14 018 5 930	14 018 5 930	2 053 849	1 421 459	1 882 934	647 145	2 978 1 613
Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		52 758 53 809	4 719 4 713	3 639 4 207	3 639 4 207	492 703	458 365	538 743	129 117	782 873
Construction		102 976 331 898	9 951 47 308	7 301 25 681	7 301 25 681	1 093 3 821	664 2 591	790 3 204	510 1 491	1 151 5 194
Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade	136 510	127 243 396 088	9 267 36 694	8 939 29 884	8 939 29 884	1 147 4 212	925 3 040	995 3 025	772 1 985	1 939
Finance, insurance, and real estateBusiness and repair services	112 374	177 486 103 591	9 415 8 783	6 293	11 275 6 293	1 695 871	879 492	751 748	1 335 588	1 942 1 124
Professional and related services CLASS OF WORKER	616 069	585 747	30 322	37 342	37 342	5 676	3 500	3 242	3 433	5 409
Employed persons 16 years and ever Private wage and salary workers	2 173 765 1 763 435	2 009 253 1 624 305	164 512 139 130	139 525 111 848	139 525 111 848	20 25 6 16 526	13 161 10 671	14 470 11 749	11 319 8 680	24 949 20 374
Local government workers		263 889 137 098	15 033 8 675	17 105 9 860	17 105 9 860	2 397 1 354	1 616 982	1 499 770	1 255 831	3 216 1 794
Self-employed workers	126 403	116 462	9 941	10 296	10 296	1 312	854	1 178	1 325	1 328
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in			*** ***							
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week		2 317 110 1 760 778	185 058 144 626	159 299 116 762	159 299 116 762	23 145 16 693	14 855 10 909	16 768 12 218	12 582 9 426	27 838 20 408
50 ta 52 weeks	196 617	1 292 914 182 606	112 507 14 011	87 148 13 188	87 148 13 188	12 743 1 748	8 169 1 339	8 798 1 487	7 213 1 162	15 385 2 201
27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	104 535 334 736	96 886 312 770	7 649 21 966	6 267 25 618	6 267 25 618	848 3 881	598 2 392	807 2 753	363 1 794	1 300 4 798
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64										
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 798 019 103 076	2 595 021 98 138	202 998 4 938	174 509 5 761	174 509 5 761	25 013 886	15 986 443	18 700 687	13 397 200	31 391 1 187
With a mobility limitation	52 858	50 240 14 857	2 618 838	3 228 892	3 228 892	464 197	313 109	373 49	92 17	770
With a self-care limitation	73 871 186 509	70 645 174 055	3 226 12 454	4 145 11 511	4 145 11 511	607 1 699	309 1 108	511 1 595	143 478	862 2 350
In labor force Prevented from working	89 101	75 829 84 372	6 561 4 729	5 119 5 395	5 119 5 395	789 702	595 454	646 819	243 205	969 1 230
No work disability In labor force	2 611 510	2 420 966 1 998 582	190 544 164 614	162 998 136 653	162 998 136 653	23 314 19 762	14 878 12 740	17 105 14 299	12 919 10 711	29 041 24 518
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever		461 347	22 775	37 227	37 227	5 269	3 044	4 298	2 867	6 320
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72 826	90 198 69 782 52 790	3 901 3 044 2 249	6 968 5 349 4 135	6 968 5 349 4 135	969 780 562	556 416 345	854 610 502	435 381 239	1 302 980 856
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	20 159	104 082 20 019	4 715 23 253	7 840 21 918	7 840 21 918	1 122 20 221	516 22 506	1 088 19 636	414 33 600	1 482 17 993
1 worker	46 199	231 698 46 364	17 726 44 039	16 727 49 570	16 727 49 570	2 241 44 276	1 457 46 310	1 831 32 555	1 430 90 954	2 931 35 716
2 or more workers		625 786 68 668	58 970 62 736	46 225 68 672	46 225 68 672	6 599 64 958	4 476 66 963	4 715 56 769	3 77 7 93 266	8 543 62 879

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Essex County (pt.), MA—Con.			Totals for split tr	acts/BNA's in Esse	x County, MA		
Area	Salem city	5wompscott CDP	Troct 2021	Troct 2031	Troct 2032	Troct 2041	Troct 2044	Troct 2046	Troct 2172
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor force Not in lobor force Institutionolized persons Enrolled in school Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not	31 644 21 565 68.1 21 527 19 958 1 569 7.3 10 079 240 1 316	11 309 7 289 64.5 7 289 6 971 318 4.4 4 020 187 663	6 524 4 117 63.1 4 117 3 988 129 3.1 2 407 187 308	5 365 3 546 66.1 3 546 3 379 167 4.7 1 819 123 289	3 642 2 557 70.2 2 557 2 498 59 2.3 1 085 -	7 376 5 111 69.3 5 098 4 712 386 7.6 2 265 466	2 925 2 083 71.2 2 083 1 940 143 6.9 842 -75	4 336 3 071 70.8 3 071 2 909 162 5.3 1 265	6 519 4 629 71.0 4 596 4 308 288 6.3 1 890 20 194
errolled in school Femoles 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of femoles 16 years ond over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force With own children under 6 years In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force	5 076 17 158 10 566 61.6 10 561 9 882 679 6.4 1 912 1 033 1 865 1 436	1 793 6 137 3 449 56.2 3 449 3 293 156 4.5 745 434 892 648	1 149 3 655 1 975 54.0 1 975 1 901 74 3.7 505 323 445 338	724 2 861 1 549 54.1 1 549 1 463 86 5.6 382 198 529 387	431 1 987 1 182 59.5 1 182 1 168 14 1.2 271 127 284 224	1 168 4 116 2 603 63.2 2 603 2 376 227 8.7 364 215 361 271	510 1 558 1 018 65.3 1 018 960 58 5.7 136 94 161 140	698 2 342 1 493 63.7 1 493 1 476 17 1.1 351 192 296 249	965 3 397 2 164 63.7 2 164 2 032 132 6.1 466 362 458 369
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	2 841 1 472 3 988 2 731 1 895 389 199 189 65 74	959 499 1 742 1 168 691 160 57 37 17	561 319 909 639 373 104 36 30 10	598 297 989 729 282 47 10 10	282 121 599 404 168 10 5 5 -	517 266 706 508 642 39 33 5 - 5	259 171 269 202 106 17 8 13 7 6	402 236 685 434 241 80 14 29 23 6	761 543 1 043 781 403 90 13 30 17 13
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations Perforessional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers Construction Monufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	19 958 2 694 3 266 918 2 258 3 573 31 478 2 351 117 2 117 1 058 501 596 1 070 3 521 1 212 4 229 1 623 966 5 454	6 971 1 411 1 845 237 996 1 051 13 111 532 84 337 125 31 198 322 1 145 329 1 414 699 226 2 252	3 988 663 961 149 593 658 	3 379 782 995 107 556 360 9 31 226 52 187 33 222 19 157 473 155 593 389 117 1 200	2 498 544 558 97 512 261 16 23 181 43 160 37 42 24 133 305 147 532 305 116 744	4 712 577 734 176 613 974 16 115 602 35 454 101 114 201 303 584 307 1 048 334 290 1 361	1 940 326 423 87 209 261 7 50 243 12 178 87 22 35 91 326 124 381 146 101 568	2 909 398 409 153 339 542 8 81 299 16 418 139 555 52 158 499 145 611 313 110 757	4 308 496 782 223 493 790 9 130 341 300 513 205 116 180 222 907 217 870 368 232
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	19 958 15 922 2 802 1 480 1 178	6 971 5 523 825 527 623	3 988 3 172 482 320 334	3 379 2 583 377 239 391	2 498 1 897 273 195 305	4 712 3 620 763 304 286	1 940 1 547 237 133 156	2 909 2 340 398 270 171	4 308 3 468 630 382 210
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually 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	22 944 17 613 13 289 1 663 956 3 183	8 094 5 763 4 286 696 196 1 420	4 551 3 317 2 438 445 138 737	3 879 2 806 2 113 368 86 636	2 738 2 009 1 528 231 107 385	5 609 3 978 2 858 348 197 956	2 185 1 829 1 369 195 89 188	3 283 2 535 2 006 207 174 459	4 894 3 514 2 684 345 196 880
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility imitation In lobar force With a self-core limitation With a work disability In lobar force Prevented from working No work disability In lobar force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility institution With a self-core limitation With a self-core limitation	25 654 1 406 609 159 1 065 1 789 936 23 865 20 283 5 712 1 228 910 751	8 778 254 147 14 178 580 246 305 8 198 6 536 2 344 419 284 250	4 906 185 97 7 126 342 144 191 4 564 3 708 1 431 277 187	4 258 58 34 - 50 158 90 59 4 100 3 204 984 132 124 60	2 964 22 22 89 36 41 2 875 2 286 63 56 28	6 046 250 164 28 173 432 216 170 5 614 4 733 1 317 218 148 152	2 370 76 32 21 44 128 87 34 2 242 1 951 555 59 53 39	3 545 78 25 5 78 132 39 84 3 413 2 945 791 102 47 63	5 336 190 129 63 99 364 149 159 4 972 4 290 1 130 225 178 131
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	1 467 15 799 2 325 32 384 5 723 58 364	453 30 523 982 67 825 2 444 87 732	281 29 946 544 47 355 1 358 65 750	168 42 863 563 104 635 1 293 94 976	99 30 520 417 86 106 772 108 717	368 16 684 467 37 224 1 240 60 650	59 24 065 272 30 048 529 58 612	209 20 651 401 30 711 843 59 236	218 15 697 432 33 917 1 618 61 487

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals for split tro Essex County, A	cts/BNA's in			Beverly	city, Essex County,	ма		
Area	Tract 2176	Tract 2201	Tract 2044 (pt.)	Tract 2171	Tract 2172 (pt.)	Troct 2173	Troct 2174	Tract 2175	Troct 2176 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and ever In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school Norinstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	\$ 648 3 737 66.2 3 717 3 589 128 3.4 1 911 91	6 205 3 998 64 4 3 991 3 782 209 5.2 2 207 77 302	-	5 433 3 668 67.5 3 645 3 439 206 5.7 1 765 252 141	6 519 4 629 71.0 4 596 4 308 288 6.3 1 890 20 194	3 704 2 500 67.5 2 500 2 317 183 7.3 1 204 163 177	4 410 3 259 73.9 3 259 3 069 190 5.8 1 151 19	5 210 3 712 71 2 3 705 3 534 171 4.6 1 498 14 264	5 648 3 737 66.2 3 717 3 589 128 3.4 1 911 91 520
enrolled in school Fameles 16 years and ever In labor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force	818 3 265 1 889 57.9 1 869 1 828 41 2.2 388 240 343 250	1 325 3 475 1 970 56.7 1 970 1 843 127 6.4 264 178 502 424		834 2 925 1 705 58.3 1 705 1 592 113 6.6 300 189 447 383	965 3 397 2 164 63.7 2 164 2 032 132 6.1 466 362 458 369	529 2 097 1 243 59.3 1 243 1 207 36 2.9 350 211 332 278	475 2 287 1 503 65.7 1 503 1 426 77 5.1 321 164 233 162	713 2 794 1 742 62.3 1 742 1 676 66 3.8 403 270 361 253	818 3 265 1 889 57,9 1 869 1 828 41 2.2 388 240 343 250
Own children under 6 yours in families and subfamilies. All parents present in household in labor force. Own children 6 to 17 yours in families and subfamilies. All parents present in household in labor force. Persens 16 to 19 yours. Not enrolled in school. Unemployed or not in labor force. Not high school graduate. Employed. Unemployed.	\$16 302 805 582 878 61 14 	456 298 968 771 321 11 	-	424 250 906 740 282 62 26 16 6	761 543 1 043 781 403 90 13 30 17	511 291 773 604 238 50 	455 206 442 262 175 49 39 25 	504 312 729 454 286 43 17 21 14	516 302 805 582 878 61 14
Not in labor force OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and ever Executive, and managenial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations, including derical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Protective service occupations Protective service occupations Protective service occupations Protective period occupations Protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Protection occupations Handlers, equipment dealers, helpers, and loborers Construction Manufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estatre Business and repair services Professional and related services	3 589 725 599 89 647 556 29 60 444 52 179 59 62 88 148 514 153 725 373 106 1 184	3 782 547 992 169 518 543 111 32 334 64 380 92 63 37 243 680 183 831 222 176 1 025		3 439 599 627 122 512 494 8 70 288 42 332 148 61 136 238 659 151 713 273 149 930	4 308 496 782 223 493 790 9 130 341 30 513 205 116 180 222 907 217 870 368 232 1 114	2 317 173 257 83 260 483 18 32 320 15 308 183 105 80 118 532 177 557 124 54	3 069 423 470 157 315 534 12 52 333 77 378 143 88 87 163 568 227 590 314 179 781	3 534 620 771 118 349 556 64 404 6 3433 111 60 132 204 641 222 757 243 151 1 116	3 589 725 599 89 647 556 29 60 444 52 179 59 62 88 148 514 153 725 373 106 1 184
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and ever Private wage and solary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	3 589 3 027 253 81 309	3 782 2 832 474 283 476	:	3 439 2 661 500 333 269	4 308 3 468 630 382 210	2 317 1 941 271 151 105	3 069 2 613 284 111 160	3 534 2 816 459 296 259	3 589 3 027 253 81 309
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	4 326 2 869 2 019 345 222 862	4 364 3 064 2 132 500 159 756	:	3 933 2 727 2 150 331 92 719	4 894 3 514 2 684 345 196 880	2 621 1 930 1 428 181 113 460	3 396 2 707 2 151 280 113 406	3 975 2 946 2 311 266 112 554	4 326 2 869 2 019 345 222 862
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 yours With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor force With a self-care limitation With o work disability In labor force Prevented from working No work disability In labor force Civilian nonlimitativitionalized persons 65 years and ever With a mobility or self-care limitation With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation	4 587 73 65 26 33 146 103 43 4 441 3 495 950 152 106 125	4 532 76 60 26 36 257 128 88 4 275 3 632 1 589 268 199 151		4 108 105 28 - 84 287 123 148 3 821 3 306 1 050 147 129 53	5 336 190 129 63 99 364 149 159 4 972 4 290 1 130 225 178 131	2 878 140 74 23 96 286 140 110 2 592 2 231 643 135 110 81	3 820 276 131 76 210 378 141 180 3 442 3 032 571 188 153 128	4 284 102 37 9 85 238 133 62 4 046 3 408 905 122 104	4 587 73 65 26 33 146 103 43 4 441 3 495 950 152 106 125
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	181 37 450 359 84 412 1 136 84 929	273 31 000 459 39 618 1 247 65 762	:	189 23 878 482 42 809 1 138 63 874	218 15 697 432 33 917 1 618 61 487	188 9 913 293 25 033 762 52 553	137 13 033 397 29 078 744 49 554	209 20 696 278 53 069 1 201 69 182	181 37 450 359 84 412 1 136 84 929

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Danvers (CDP, Essex Count	, MA			Glouceste	r city, Essex Coun	ity, MA	
Area	Troct 2111	Tract 2112	Troct 2113	Troct 2114	Troct 2115	Troct 2201 (pt.)	Troct 2211	Troct 2212	Troct 2213	Troct 2214
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Not in labor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	3 183 2 262 71.1 2 262 2 175 87 3.8 921 234 57	4 943 3 516 71.1 3 516 3 301 215 6.1 1 427 50 102	5 143 3 533 68.7 3 533 3 328 205 5.8 1 610 221 268	6 395 4 585 71.7 4 585 4 357 228 5.0 1 810 129 228	-	-	3 443 2 286 66.4 2 286 2 153 133 5.8 1 157 - 178	1 115 799 71.7 799 759 40 5.0 316 -	3 049 2 023 66.3 2 023 1 924 99 4.9 1 026 170	2 245 1 522 67.8 1 522 1 402 120 7.9 723
enrolled in school Femoles 16 years and over In lobar force Percent of femoles 16 years and over Civilian lobar force Emplayed Unemployed Percent of civilian lobar force With own children under 6 years In lobar force With own children under 6 years in families and Own children under 6 years in families and	351 1 660 1 079 65.0 1 079 1 032 47 4.4 276 210 159 145	707 2 678 1 686 63.0 1 686 1 599 87 5.2 273 193 401 292	587 2 741 1 632 59.5 1 632 1 529 103 6.3 327 200 424 336	784 3 349 2 186 65.3 2 186 2 091 95 4.3 318 193 470 446	-	-	604 1 822 1 017 55.8 1 017 958 59 5.8 224 144 278 229	136 563 336 59.7 336 328 8 2.4 79 35 89 81	526 1 638 946 57.8 946 889 57 6.0 148 95 235 188	312 1 170 729 62.3 729 677 52 7.1 214 129 207 181
Subfamilies All parents present in household in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduate Employed Unemployed Unemployed Not in lobor force Not in lobor force	348 272 460 382 185 29 	479 345 800 588 253 39 26 13 —	465 273 960 687 353 25 	967 848 380 85 45 8	-	-	286 181 702 499 192 29 6 12 12	102 37 193 152 50 7 7 7 7	213 111 468 334 166 32 7 18 11	285 179 374 317 137 26 11 15 9
CCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and monogerial occupations Technicions ond reloted suppart occupations Soles occupations Administrative suppart occupations, including clerical Private household occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Construction Manufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services	2 175 332 274 138 245 372 12 46 184 51 311 48 62 100 142 386 148 618 125 108	3 301 387 451 212 371 553 8 52 424 80 414 125 99 219 655 234 708 190 147 832	3 328 631 749 119 429 598 - 54 169 29 306 95 89 60 136 667 250 680 262 88	4 357 663 752 152 651 716 19 46 474 15 390 191 182 106 167 883 293 1 034 302 149			2 153 327 368 83 281 357 20 192 44 314 71 49 47 118 451 146 358 117 105	759 81 136 14 108 124 	1 924 332 399 32 194 302 - - 32 221 55 137 80 64 76 91 310 108 402 116	1 402 119 122 12 117 230 - 200 122 53 240 169 78 120 58 523 92 258 43
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solary warkers Government warkers Local government workers Self-employed workers	2 175 1 837 224 140 110	3 301 2 533 485 274 276	3 328 2 721 424 301 183	4 357 3 580 483 267 285	-	:	2 153 1 717 243 104 172	759 633 83 62 43	508 1 924 1 461 242 112 221	240 1 402 1 164 158 102 80
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 ar 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	2 434 1 801 1 444 204 45 369	3 717 2 896 2 054 473 157 501	3 856 2 785 2 032 314 135 606	4 848 3 427 2 639 348 261 916		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	2 512 1 808 1 382 214 83 374	854 589 453 105 11 173	2 299 1 591 1 128 183 81 406	1 640 1 288 912 160 109 222
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With o mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor force Prevented from working Na work disability In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility imitation With a mobility imitation With a mobility limitation With a mobility limitation	2 509 11 11 11 107 57 46 2 402 2 123 440 63 49 34	4 028 97 71 17 41 317 120 184 3 711 3 248 865 241 197	4 204 105 61 25 59 220 138 67 3 984 3 264 718 117 79 72	5 245 230 170 67 198 464 280 157 4 781 4 105 1 021 135 91 63			2 730 80 43 8 52 148 48 86 2 582 2 129 713 123 93	910 13 6 - 13 69 33 36 841 718 205 26 26	2 430 55 35 41 163 76 58 2 267 1 863 619 98 80 55	1 880 112 83
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers Mean family income (dollars) worker Mean family income (dollars) 2 or more workers Mean family income (dollars)	80 22 119 223 42 344 728 63 564	115 12 548 456 37 655 997 58 951	132 30 431 400 58 586 1 258 73 225	189 23 196 378 46 100 1 493 68 695	-	-	155 32 908 299 37 260 736 64 365	46 10 570 79 40 468 264 57 869	101 31 423 252 34 501 647 67 250	102 14 745 202 22 722 465 51 305

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				County, MA—Col	n		٨	Narblehead CDP, E	ssex County, MA	
Area	Tract 2215	Tract 2215 99	Tract 2216	Troct 2217	Tract 2218	Troct 2219	Tract 2031 (pt.)	1roct 2032 (pt 1	Tract 2033)ract 2041 (pt)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and ever In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over. Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of ovilian labor force Not in labor force	1 493 58 5 1 468 1 352 116 7 9	-	1 358 966 71 1 966 875 91 9.4 392	2 486 1 544 62 1 1 538 1 367 171 11 1 942	1 850 1 212 65.5 1 212 1 125 87 7.2 638	5 080 3 714 73 1 3 706 3 513 193 5.2 1 366	5 365 3 546 66 1 3 546 3 379 167 4.7 1 819	3 642 2 557 70.2 2 557 2 498 59 2.3 1 085	7 328 5 579 76 1 5 570 5 411 159 2 9 1 749	61 41 67 2 41 31 10 24 4 20
Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school Females 16 years and ever In labor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force	638		75 200 766 550 71.8 550 511 39 7.1	27 46 459 1 379 795 57.7 795 714 81 10.2	86 59 176 956 496 51.9 496 474 22	28 165 598 2 584 1 650 63.9 1 650 1 556 94 5.7	123 289 724 2 861 1 549 54.1 1 549 1 463 86 5.6	205 431 1 987 1 182 59.5 1 182 1 168 14	259 899 3 951 2 705 68.5 2 696 2 616 80 3.0	20 40 30 75.0 30 20 10 33.3
With own children under 6 years	201 111 122 96 254 132	=	85 71 158 136 113 82	170 98 204 169 268 161	111 62 167 78 172 105	390 250 327 239 501 322 729	382 198 529 387 598 297	271 127 284 224 282 121 599	389 247 399 332 537 343	-
All parents present in household in labor force Penses 16 fo 19 years Not enralled in school Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed Unemployed Not in labor force OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES	175 86 42 23 23 -		229 79 10 10 - - -	246 140 40 12 7 - - 7	143 123 33 27 27 - - 27	571 270 45 27 18 5 13	729 282 47 17 10 10	404 168 10 5 5 - - 5	686 274 6 6 - - - -	-
Employed persons 16 years and ever	1 352 139 89 5 72 158 - 6 250 75 233 142 56		875 142 77 8 69 167 14 8 97 18 86 77 48	1 367 130 114 77 113 161 18 54 193 51 133 111 107 105	1 125 179 108 33 104 155 - 25 169 33 186 66 21	3 513 518 499 215 347 515 	3 379 782 995 107 556 360 9 31 226 52 187 33 222	2 498 544 558 97 512 261 16 23 181 43 160 37 42	5 411 1 293 1 200 182 860 642 39 100 487 94 300 75 65	31
Construction Manufacturing Transporration, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repoir services Professional and related services CLASS OF WORKER	98 339	-	39 219 82 167 51 50 170	64 261 103 388 42 62 219	61 241 80 236 82 70 214	219 696 269 690 209 226 813	157 473 155 593 389 117 1 200	133 305 147 532 305 116 744	220 713 459 860 641 355 1 477	11
Employed persons 16 years and ever Private wage and solary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers WORK STATUS IN 1989	1 352 1 163 102 46 78	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	875 695 131 70 49	1 367 1 184 130 76 45	1 125 887 150 111 88	3 513 2 845 260 87 402	3 379 2 583 377 239 391	2 498 1 897 273 195 305	\$ 411 4 188 586 397 629	31 12 19 -
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually 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	1 594 1 225 835 231 57 250	=	1 018 743 514 121 52 156	1 621 1 130 777 112 144 292	1 283 1 007 692 94 82 173	3 947 2 837 2 105 267 188 707	3 879 2 806 2 113 368 86 636	2 738 2 009 1 528 231 107 385	5 924 4 570 3 539 563 170 773	41 41 33 - -
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor force With a self-care limitation With a work disability In labor force Prevented from working No work disability	1 826 134 74 27 86 378 167 197		1 121 36 36 8 30 78 23 55 1 043	1 947 111 26 - 104 127 49 64 1 820	1 538 46 31 - 20 168 78 90 1 370	4 318 100 39 6 81 259 113 112 4 059	4 258 58 34 - 50 158 90 59 4 100	2 964 22 - 22 89 36 41 2 875	6 134 120 58 17 71 231 117 105 5 903	41
In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation	701 205 149 122	-	912 237 41 10 35	1 442 506 121 71 74	1 084 226 25 25 -	3 472 726 129 100 72	3 204 984 132 124 60	2 286 678 63 56 28	5 180 1 185 240 201 151	20 - - -
No workers IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers Mean family income (dollars) 1 worker Mean family income (dollars) 2 or more workers Mean family income (dollars)	151 13 710 194 21 960 407 40 949	=======================================	79 8 372 92 29 860 302 51 474	157 14 430 250 28 658 393 46 558	97 15 973 128 38 377 398 52 575	200 22 764 335 38 515 1 103 60 029	168 42 863 563 104 635 1 293 94 976	99 30 520 417 86 106 772 108 717	137 25 107 450 78 331 1 701 85 231	10 24 800 - - 11 50 400

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Peabody city, Ess	sex Caunty, MA				
Area	Tract 2046 (pt.)	Tract 2101	Tract 2102	Tract 2103	Tract 2104	Tract 2105	Tract 2106	Tract 2107	Tract 2108	Tract 2109
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	_	5 705 4 175	4 879 3 538	5 0 3 9 3 371	5 430 3 927	4 205 2 990	3 267 2 201	3 019 2 1 7 3	3 389 2 025	3 218 2 002
Percent af persans 16 years and aver	_	73.2 4 168	72.5 3 538	66.9 3 362	72.3 3 927	71.1 2 976	67.4 2 190	72.0 2 168	59.8 2 025	62.2
EmplayedUnemployed	_	3 974 194	3 402 136	3 68 194	3 716 211	2 794 182	2 114 76	2 035 133	1 905 120	1 841 156
Percent of civilion lobar force	-	4.7 1 530	3.8	5.8	5.4	6.1	3.5	6.1	5.9	7.8
lat in lobor force	=	13	1 341	1 668 264	1 503 36	1 215	1 066	846	1 364	1 216
Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, nat	_	242	167	140	143	123	123	83	26	69
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over	_	491 2 905	437 2 527	630 2 701	702 2 849	631 2 17 8	550 1 738	372 1 570	807 1 907	761 1 758
Percent of females 16 years and aver	_	1 937 66.7	1 637 64.8	1 514 56.1	1 915 67.2	1 422 65.3	1 067 61.4	1 010 64.3	959 50.3	1 014 57. 7
Civilian labor force		1 937 1 819	1 637 1 580	1 514 1 421	1 915 1 827	1 422 1 353	1 067 1 043	1 010 969	959 929	1 014 955
Unemplayed	-	118	57 3.5	93	88	69 4.9	24 2.2	41	30	59
Percent of civilian labar farce	_	419	392	6.1 282	4.6 337	300	170	4.1 238	3.1 272	5.8 217
In labor force	_	231 586	259 341	160 347	233 399	206 368	96 297	152 2 7 4	194 252	184 246
Own children under 6 years in families and	-	462	260	290	336	289	252	168	192	213
subfamilies	_	538 275	465 283	360 199	459 323	410 287	278 162	296 181	269 194	269 236
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	_	1 185	843	639	848	740	559	600	564	457
Il parents present in household in labor force Persons 16 to 19 years	_	870 428	586 287	507 205	577 296	492 25 8	428 241	366 206	388 168	372 168
ot enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor farce	_	41 13	41 16	50 22	55 8	55 18	55 11	24	24	1 68 36 12
Not high school graduoteEmployed	_	22 15	16	26 14	16 8	20	25 19	19 19	24 24	-
UnemployedNat in lobor force	-	7	_ 16	12	8	<u>′</u> 11	6	- '-	-	-
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES		,	10	12		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		_	_	
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	3 974	3 402	3 168	3 716	2 794	2 114	2 035	1 905	1 841
xecutive, odministrative, and managerial occupations rafessional specialty occupations		620 618	601 636	564 662	431 549	318 356	204 262	183 184	141 171	242 169
echnicians and related support occupations		150 640	99 593	64 621	131 548	127 322	79 265	51 179	85 164	78 152
ministrative support occupations, including clericalivate hausehold occupations		772	624	532	717	596	469	316	128	343
otective service occupations	-	52	24	49	81	43	27	25	37	33
rrice occupations, except protective and hausehold rrning, forestry, and fishing occupations	_	307 16	286 17	141 19	328 9	229 22	199	358 45	263 10	244 44
ecisian production, craft, and repair occupations achine aperators, assemblers, and inspectars		433 130	269 127	252 129	460 194	400 207	255 165	325 146	323 328	261 187
ansportation and moterial moving occupations	_	95 141	61 56	88 47	143 118	99 75	57 120	77 146	149 101	13 69
onstruction	-	234	106	117	185	110	137	106	84	72
onspartation, communications, and ather utilities		801 306	436 302	631 186	6 7 2 295	683 298	341 205	507 125	660 127	463 95
olesole and retail trode	_	1 040 334	851 393	792 236	925 272	660 22 7	541 143	517 140	458 59	95 384 138
usiness and repair servicesofessional and related services		157 817	208 895	124 710	308 848	75 499	120 491	47 389	18 329	67 431
LASS OF WORKER					***			007	027	401
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	3 974	3 402	3 168	3 716	2 794	2 114	2 035	1 905	1 841
rivate wage and salory warkersavernment workers		3 327 473	2 712 430	2 489 455	3 048 472	2 259 422	1 666 332	1 745 215	1 627 189	1 501 228
Local gavernment workerself-employed workers	_	285 169	215 252	188 224	323 196	265 106	195 105	95 75	117	111 112
VORK STATUS IN 1989					1,0		103	,,	0,	112
Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
lsually worked 35 or more hours per week		4 436 3 146	3 857 2 832	3 543 2 588	4 053 3 005	3 156 2 228	2 299 1 609	2 261 1 771	2 108 1 716	2 125 1 513
50 ta 52 weeks	-	2 458 261	2 19 7 286	1 938 304	2 329 246	1 749 224	1 255 140	1 258 238	1 183 275	1 018 227
27 to 39 weeks	-	157 886	220 549	166 620	195 687	127 606	91 475	127 277	132 277	85
		000	J47	020	007	000	413	211	211	421
OISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64										
years With a mability ar self-care limitation		5 103 218	4 362 134	4 004 105	4 467 84	3 441 140	2 597 98	2 587 163	2 433 89	2 397 156
With a mobility limitation In labor farce	-	100 57	71 29	76 19	59	90 34	65	136	81	92
With a self-care limitation	-	180 334	77 248	49 308	62 321	121 310	75 199	136	44	118
In labor force	_	119	103	108	141	152	86	145 43	229 114	256 103
Prevented fram warkinga work disabilitya	-	186 4 769	105 4 114	165 3 696	172 4 146	138 3 131	99 2 398	102 2 442	115 2 204	148 2 141
In labar farceCivilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	-	3 958	3 355	3 122	3 598	2 711	2 016	2 084	1 835	1 839
and over (ith a mobility or self-care limitation	-	582 88	517 89	7 62 68	9 27 143	750 146	6 59 197	418 129	889 213	816
With a self-care limitation		37 81	80 32	68 26	124 101	91 97	128 164	103 96	162 138	229 187 121
ORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									,,,,	
a warkers		146 20 159	105 16 742	143 21 474	228 21 565	176 19 944	170 18 926	117 10 865	195 12 774	202 17 263
worker Mean family income (dollars)	-	429 38 887	372 48 911	385 39 260	436 40 043	342 31 978	242 35 793	220 24 010	282 21 849	223 27 763
or more workers	-	1 470	1 190	1 123	1 175	979	732	669	555	650
Mean family income (dollars)	- 40	66 449	71 663	66 500	66 179	64 534	57 142	49 685	50 712	54 440

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Salem c	ity, Essex County, I	МА			
Area	1roct 2021 (pt)	1roct 2031 (pt)	Troct 2032 (pt 1	Tract 2041 (pt)	Troct 2042	Troct 2043	Tract 2044 (pt)	1roct 2045	Tract 2046 (pt
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and ever	_	_	_	7 315 5 070	4 004 2 776	2 372 1 397	2 925 2 083	2 499 1 577	4 33 (
Percent of persons 16 years and over	_		_	69 3 5 057	69 3 2 763	58 9 1 397	71 2 2 083	63 1 1 572	70 t 3 07
Employed	-	-	-	4 681	2 524	1 191	1 940	1 516	2 90
Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force	_	_	_	376 7 4	239 8 7	206 14 7	143 6 9	56 3.6	16
Not in labor force		_	_	2 245	1 228	975 20	842	922 161	1 26
Enrolled in school	***	-	-	466	97	132	75	125	12
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	_	-	-	1 148	642	325	510	371	69
Females 16 years and over	_	1	_	4 076 2 573	2 199 1 358	1 297 607	1 558 1 018	1 288 767	2 34 1 49
Percent of females 16 years and over	_	_		63.1 2 573	61.8 1 358	46.8 607	65.3 1 018	59.5 762	63 1 49
Employed	_	-	-	2 356	1 221	551	960	747	1 47
Percent of civilian labor force	_	_	_	217 8.4	137 10.1	56 9.2	58 5.7	15 2.0	1.
With own children under 6 years In labor force	_	_	_	364 215	210 120	276 68	136 94	145 53	35 19
With own children 6 to 17 years only	-	-	_	361 271	182 112	127	161	143	29
Own children under 6 years in families and	_	_	_			59	140	127	24
All parents present in household in labor force		_		517 266	33 0 168	423 66	259 171	211 67	40 23
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and				706	412	384			
All parents present in household in labor force	_	=	=	508	264	159	269 202	326 259	68 43
Persons 16 to 19 years	_			642 39	1 90 52	118 25	106 17	109 57	24 8
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-	33 5	34 34	13	8	36	1
Not high school graduate		Ξ.	Ξ.	_	-	5	13 7	40 4	2 2
Not in labor force	_	_	_	5 _	18 16	13	6	8 28	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and ever	-	-	-	4 681	2 524	1 191	1 940	1 516	2 90
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	_		1	577 722	335 536	100 200	326 423	275 265	39 40
Technicians and related support occupations	-	-	-	176	121	108	87	33	15
Sales occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including derical	_			613 955	257 375	117 119	209 261	130 254	33 ⁵ 54
Private household occupations	_			16 115	- 74	_ 34	7 50	32	
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	_	-	-	602	316	165	243	150	8 29
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	_	1		35 454	11 254	11	12 178	22 134	1 41
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	_	-	101 114	133 80	174 17	87 22	134 59	13
Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.	201	32	43	35	28	5
Construction	-	-	-	303	131	44	91	63	15
Manufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities	_	Ξ.	Ξ.	584 296	423 113	311 71	326 124	295 106	49 14
Wholesale and retail trade	_	_	_	1 048 334	545 221	196 93	381 146	240 154	61 31
Business and repair services	-	-	-	290 1 349	52 798	85 320	101	74	11
Professional and related services	_	_	_	1 349	/ 40	320	568	446	75
CLASS OF WORKER				4 (0)					
Private wage and salary workers		_	Ξ.	4 681 3 608	2 524 1 935	1 191 949	1 940 1 547	1 516 1 142	2 90 2 34
Local government workers	_	_		744 304	336 233	170 98	237 133	236 107	39 27
Self-employed workers	-	-	-	286	247	72	156	138	17
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in									
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	_	1		5 568 3 937	2 899 2 246	1 398 1 137	2 185 1 829	1 714 1 345	3 28 2 53
50 to 52 weeks	_		1	2 825 348	1 742 252	794 157	1 369 195	977 153	2 00
27 to 39 weeks	=	Ξ.	_	197	111	62	89	70	20 17
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	-	-	-	956	445	114	188	237	45
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years				6 005	3 228	2 002	2 370	1 922	3 54
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-	-	250	175	479	76	59	7.
With a mobility limitation	_	_	· 1	164 28	85 13	120 41	32 21	22	2
With a self-care limitation			2	173 432	107 284	452 170	44 128	37 122	7
With a work disability In labor force	Ξ.	_	Ξ.	216	96	52	87	33	13
Prevented from working		_	_	170 5 573	170 2 9 44	102 1 832	34 2 242	89 1 800	3 41
In labor force	-	-	-	4 692	2 559	1 320	1 951	1 523	2 94
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever	-	-	-	1 297	763	350	555	411	79
With a mobility or self-care limitation	_	_	_	21 8 148	255 212	114 109	59 53	89 89	10
With a self-core limitation	-	-	-	152	125	73	39	24	6
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers Mean family income (dollars)	-	1	_	358 16 458	134 16 431	257 6 095	59 24 065	50 23 111	20 20 65
1 worker	-	-	-	467	260	146	272	183	40
Mean family income (dollars)	1		_	37 224 1 229	39 921 722	21 370 306	30 048 529	31 080 428	30 71 84
Mean family income (dollars)	-	-	-	60 742	59 924	51 782	58 612	58 199	59 236

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, so	ee text. Far definition	ns of terms and m	eanings of symbols,	see text)					
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Salem city	, Essex County, M	A—Con.	Swampscat	† COP, Essex Cou	nty, MA	Remaind	er of Essex County,	MA
Area	Tract 2047.01	Tract 2047.02	Tract 2172 (pt.)	Tract 2021 (pt.)	Tract 2022	Tract 2031 (pt.)	Tract 2121	Tract 2141	Tract 2151
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	3 445 2 269	4 748 3 322	=	6 524 4 117	4 785 3 172	_	3 920 2 858	4 498 3 048	5 672
Percent of persons 16 years ond over Civilion labor farce Employed	65.9 2 262 2 103	70.0 3 322 3 094	-	63.1 4 117 3 988	66.3 3 172 2 983	-	72.9 2 858 2 703	67.8 3 006 2 845	3 734 65.8 3 734 3 545
Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Not in labor force	159 7.0 1 176	228 6.9 1 426	=	129 3.1 2 407	189 6.0 1 613	-	155 5.4 1 062	161 5.4 1 450	189 5.1 1 938
Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	59 83 685	218 697	-	187 308 1 149	355 644	=	107	190 295	240 289
Females 16 years and aver In lobor force Percent of females 16 years and over	1 902 1 159 60.9	2 496 1 591 63.7	=	3 655 1 975 54.0	2 482 1 474 59.4		513 1 984 1 288 64.9	527 2 403 1 440 59.9	651 2 894 1 676 57.9
Civilian labor farce Employed Unemplayed	1 159 1 083 76	1 591 1 488 103	Ξ	1 975 1 901 74	1 474 1 392 82	-	1 288 1 253 35	1 440 1 354 86	1 676 1 621 55 3.3
Percent of civilian labor force With awn children under 6 years In labor force	6.6 203 148 235	6.5 227 143 360	=	3.7 505 323 445	5.6 240 111 447	=	2.7 360 215	6.0 299 195	453 2 61
With own children 6 to 17 years only	180	298 395	-	338 561	310 398	=	219 208 442	424 329 452	545 410 600
All parents present in hausehold in labar force Own children 6 to 17 years In families and subfamilies	229 409	269 797	-	319 909	180 833	-	244 6 5 6	271 946	278 1 172
All parents present in hausehold in lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor farce	301 168 45 21	604 321 74 40	=	639 373 104 36	529 318 56	-	531 226 23	675 27 9 22	804 332 38
Not high school groduote Employed Unemployed	21	29 17 12		30 10 11	21 7 7		6 15 9	7 7	7 14 7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES	6	-	-	9	-	-	6	-	<u>-</u>
Emplayed persons 16 years and aver Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations	2 103 286 273	3 094 397 438	-	3 988 663 961	2 983 748 884	=	2 703 482 352	2 845 755 691	3 545 720 828
Technicions and related support occupations Soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations	84 282 497	156 311 570	-	149 593 658	88 403 393 13	=	106 346 406	92 437 426 15	94 535 475
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	25 207 —	67 369 10	- - -	88 328 45	23 204 39	=	43 257 38	29 161 -	475 29 54 320 62
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectars Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	206 125 49 69	370 165 105 136	-	245 103 23 132	92 22 8 66	=	417 70 94 92	144 51 23 21	62 165 79 89 95
Construction Manufacturing Transpartation, cammunications, and other utilities	87 467 156	193 616 201	-	242 614 196	80 531 133	=	184 502 189	84 587 142	165 468 122
Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insuronce, and real estate Susiness and repair services Professianal and related services	489 173 86 492	719 189 169 724	- - -	905 346 152 1 191	509 353 74 1 061	-	602 176 171 589	566 310 109 806	701 304 170 1 315
CLASS OF WORKER Emplayed persons 16 years and over	2 103	3 094	-	3 988	2 983	_	2 703	2 845	3 545
Private wage and salary workers Government warkers Local government workers Self-emplayed warkers	1 791 285 109 27	2 610 396 226 81	-	3 172 482 320 334	2 351 343 207 289	-	2 074 423 253 206	2 355 278 184 212	2 929 341 216 267
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 416	3 481		4 551	3 543		3 025	2 220	
Usually warked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks	1 885 1 483 171	2 699 2 093 180	-	3 317 2 438 445	2 446 1 848 251	=	2 128 1 645 191	3 330 2 362 1 782 233	4 310 2 964 2 187 374
27 to 39 weeks Usually warked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	89 296	164 488	-	138 737	58 683	-	121 562	85 544	147 688
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 606	3 976	-	4 906	3 872	-	3 294	3 620	4 654
With a mobility or self-core limitation	125 46 11 89	164 115 40 85	-	185 97 7 126	69 50 7 52	-	111 90 12 83	64 52 16 43	57 57 8
With a wark disability	231 70 130	290 96 157	-	342 144 191	238 102 114	=	252 97 149	155 74 49	36 221 75 98
No work disability	2 375 2 133	3 686 3 160	-	4 564 3 708	3 634 2 828	-	3 042 2 648	3 465 2 825	4 433 3 532
and aver With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	773 167 117 98	772 224 135 177	- - -	1 431 277 187 137	913 142 97 113	-	626 130 102 71	646 58 49 24	778 105 97 35
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	226	174	-	281	172	-	120	115	117
Mean family income (dallars) I worker Mean family income (dollars) 2 or more workers	17 263 238 23 383 695	15 657 358 35 389 971	-	29 946 544 47 355 1 358	31 467 438 93 250	-	26 005 325 54 339	42 453 320 74 196	39 168 532 62 619
Meon family incame (dollars)	56 987	56 435		65 750	1 086 115 22 0	=	928 67 089	1 152 102 280	1 312 74 334

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder o	l Essex County, MA	—Con			
Area	Troct 2161	1roct 2176 (pt.)	Troct 2181	lract 2201 (pt.)	1roct 2221	Troct 2231	Tract 2232	1roct 2233	Troct 2701
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of aviilian labor force Instructionalized persons Enrolled in school Nominstructionalized persons 65 years and over, not	3 594 2 291 63.7 2 291 2 236 55 2 4 1 303 517	-	4 320 2 896 67.0 2 896 2 793 103 3.6 1 424 49 321	6 205 3 998 64 4 3 991 3 782 209 5 2 2 207 77 302	2 597 1 880 72.4 1 880 1 765 115 6 1 717 -	3 166 2 209 69 8 2 209 2 078 131 5 9 9 57 	3 005 1 941 64 6 1 941 1 738 203 10.5 1 064 59	3 373 2 578 76 4 2 573 2 482 91 3 5 795 —	3 361 2 611 77 7 2 608 2 474 134 5 1 750 76
enrolled in school Females 16 years and ever In lobor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force Own children on other conditions ond Own children on other conditions ond	423 1 997 1 144 57.3 1 144 1 128 16 1.4 216 91 170 132		578 2 302 1 297 56.3 1 297 1 248 49 3.8 274 138 358 247	1 325 3 475 1 970 56.7 1 970 1 843 127 6.4 264 178 502 424	343 1 303 847 65 0 847 790 57 6 7 185 122 184 152	535 1 716 966 56.3 966 915 51 5.3 153 72 226 183	526 1 633 851 52 1 851 810 41 4 8 245 136 180 137	332 1 718 1 189 69 2 1 189 1 153 36 3 0 254 142 264 265	285 1 739 1 212 69 7 1 212 1 183 29 2 4 353 254 4 258 189
All parents present in household in labor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies. All parents present in household in labor force Persens 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force Employed Unemployed Not in labor force Not high school graduate Employed Not in labor force	252 110 445 297 575 17 - 5 5 5		389 167 697 443 253 7 7 7 - -	968 771 321 11 	337 187 405 339 140 11 6 - - -	224 100 536 387 183 12 4 8 4 - 4	282 150 403 309 126 57 39 25 - 11 14	409 181 665 569 181 24 7 12 12	476 335 694 452 233 36 4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations. Soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment deaners, helpers, and laborers Construction Manufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services	2 236 366 441 100 363 308 56 17 340 30 114 555 29 17 61 349 68 405		2 793 648 759 711 405 328 36 21 155 52 213 28 42 35 200 336 139 539 539	3 782 547 992 169 518 543 11 32 334 64 380 92 63 37 243 680 183 831 222 176	1 765 301 254 57 216 247 24 25 191 40 225 57 71 57 154 306 132 417 90 98	2 078 377 508 48 325 220 14 7 149 4 255 48 62 61 168 301 140 368 279	1 738 261 367 82 2111 209 — 22 199 17 158 120 39 53 112 273 100 367 144	2 482 500 550 78 307 363 — 32 206 35 250 43 65 53 153 436 170 460 250 102	2 474 3555 400 143 263 382 - 68 223 22 262 104 131 91 177 476 235 555 143
Professional and related services CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and ever Private wage and salary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	972 2 236 1 905 184 117 141	-	2 793 2 112 343 176 338	3 782 2 832 474 283 476	420 1 765 1 362 178 106 225	2 078 1 649 259 155 166	503 1 738 1 319 239 150 173	707 2 482 1 934 367 248 161	2 474 1 932 409 234 133
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually 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	2 763 1 568 954 140 136 575	: : :	3 254 2 480 1 840 275 73 498	4 364 3 064 2 132 500 159 756	2 057 1 568 1 130 235 64 308	2 351 1 750 1 295 168 96 423	2 128 1 562 1 119 196 106 279	2 725 2 116 1 582 319 84 367	2 766 2 170 1 599 261 128 397
O'stability Givilian noninstitutionalized persons 1 6 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In lobor force With a self-care limitation With a work disobility In lobor force Prevented from working No work disobility In lobor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever With a mobility in referance limitation With a mobility intration With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation	3 054 78 30 6 73 143 74 58 2 911 2 100 540 96		3 514 11 6 - 11 133 95 31 3 381 2 639 757 94	4 532 76 60 26 36 257 128 88 4 275 3 632 1 589 268 199 151	2 200 77 31 15 53 129 85 38 2 071 1 741 397 88 81 45	2 488 40 20 30 143 56 68 2 345 2 018 678 92 84 66	2 319 52 33 8 27 199 87 88 2 120 1 771 627 167 102 99	2 976 68 31 13 48 151 107 27 2 825 2 412 392 42 42 19	2 939 64 50 23 30 129 64 50 2 810 2 486 343 65 48
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	113 33 133 320 106 363 513 84 618	-	124 25 404 429 95 502 904 96 919	273 31 000 459 39 618 1 247 65 762	76 27 371 236 45 196 588 61 947	91 19 554 279 65 921 765 67 817	120 24 141 244 39 923 612 52 7 59	102 23 146 170 57 992 954 73 368	47 32 558 216 44 641 973 60 872

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				,,			Essex Cour	ity (pt.), MA		
Area	8oston—Law- rence—Salem, MA—NH CMSA	Mossachusetts (pt.)	New Homp- shire (pt.)	Solem Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Donvers COP	Gloucester city	Morblehead COP	Peabody city
INCOME IN 1989	1 545 347 60 909 123 933 86 231 186 441 200 788 282 800 329 528 146 622 128 095 40 666 49 642 1 042 97 48 618 1 514 817 25 868 56.1 35 284 1 359 845 13 638 35 6 24 705	1 438 217 58 393 119 455 82 114 175 164 186 866 258 486 301 306 135 622 120 811 40 276 49 536 48 411 1 405 157 25 594 35 156 1 457 786 1 3 602 3 5 3 2 4 870 1 8 678	107 130 2 516 4 478 4 117 11 277 13 922 24 314 28 222 11 000 7 284 45 437 51 071 81 411 50 422 109 660 30 118 65.3 36 588 102 059 14 137 40.0 22 638 18 356	102 232 3 436 8 391 5 993 12 611 13 325 18 682 21 098 9 643 9 053 40 582 50 228 70 792 48 725 96 947 76 907 56.1 36 061 102 515 12 963 30 4676 19 609	102 232 3 436 8 391 5 993 12 611 13 325 18 682 21 098 9 643 9 053 40 582 50 228 70 792 48 725 96 947 26 907 56.1 36 061 102 515 12 963 32.0 24 676 19 609	14 774 512 1 338 845 1 819 1 986 2 812 3 134 1 280 1 048 39 603 46 935 9 962 48 040 13 657 26 934 57.1 35 554 15 132 12 599 12 599 13 27 23 973 18 436	8 791 196 490 469 1 024 1 211 1 606 1 918 1 042 835 543 759 51 297 6 449 51 514 8 980 27 050 56.9 36 619 9 258 14 307 33.1 25 181	11 550 498 1 253 921 1 750 1 669 2 391 1 863 591 614 32 690 39 425 7 634 39 827 10 554 23 468 52.8 30 785 10 933 11 262 29.4 21 522 16 044	8 227 154 395 346 741 820 1 409 1 719 985 1 658 1 333 73 988 5 621 65 024 7 488 62.1 50 577 7 849 17 148 32.4 30 460 30 615	17 475 506 1 354 1 050 2 325 2 358 3 501 3 745 1 659 977 39 800 45 331 12 956 44 952 17 390 25 957 55.4 34 721 17 825 12 749 32.3 22 890 17 002
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollors) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income Mean public assistance income Mean retirement income Mean retirement income	1 545 347 1 274 682 50 984 378 150 7 684 104 447 4 726 232 499 9 077	1 438 217 1 178 352 51 015 358 901 7 674 101 074 4 757 219 869 9 094	107 130 96 330 50 602 19 249 7 877 3 373 3 796 12 630 8 786	102 232 82 348 51 795 28 269 8 023 5 762 4 384 17 141 8 835	102 232 82 348 51 795 28 269 8 023 5 762 4 384 17 141 8 835	14 774 11 771 48 456 4 139 7 720 1 004 4 514 2 643 8 257	8 791 7 520 51 289 2 255 8 162 286 4 465 1 476 10 871	11 550 8 958 41 290 3 412 7 959 926 4 099 1 745 7 821	8 227 6 971 72 065 2 008 8 523 223 5 568 1 276 10 938	17 475 14 147 47 925 4 962 7 762 993 4 716 3 037 7 544
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	57 899 55 724 59 744 64 320 64 460 64 199 30 907 20 438 41 187	58 027 55 801 59 873 64 769 65 059 64 527 30 853 20 187 41 219	56 378 54 937 57 984 59 520 58 970 60 139 32 042 25 140 40 451	58 981 58 734 59 165 64 539 66 654 62 970 30 837 20 470 40 138	58 981 58 734 59 165 64 539 66 654 62 970 30 837 20 470 40 138	55 267 54 381 55 932 60 341 63 130 58 357 29 964 20 859 40 552	58 740 57 403 59 760 62 126 61 615 62 539 37 331 24 444 46 454	45 669 44 006 46 990 50 350 51 279 49 618 26 092 15 016 36 057	88 283 99 748 80 402 95 189 110 256 84 900 41 316 29 339 50 658	51 600 52 142 51 195 55 819 57 873 54 189 30 586 20 125 38 105
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years	1 042 977 840 517 503 593 222 707 820 615 690 194 390 977 180 978 174 855 113 501 96 558 35 336	961 566 768 230 459 170 202 739 750 304 626 888 352 743 162 975 166 840 107 207 91 767 33 977	81 411 72 287 44 423 19 968 70 311 63 306 38 254 18 003 8 015 6 294 4 801 1 359	70 792 57 150 31 497 13 270 57 946 48 089 25 351 11 426 6 954 5 285 1 478	70 792 57 150 31 497 13 270 57 946 48 089 25 351 11 426 6 10 142 6 954 5 285 1 478	9 962 8 005 4 455 1 963 8 068 6 746 3 426 1 599 1 579 1 010 947 328	6 449 5 395 2 887 1 162 5 299 4 532 2 426 1 048 830 630 370 67	7 634 5 828 3 551 1 522 6 026 4 781 2 758 1 259 1 307 807 667 204	5 621 4 860 2 317 939 4 813 4 242 1 970 867 623 450 283 60	12 956 10 266 5 901 2 363 10 547 8 519 4 833 2 083 1 839 1 312 916
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfomity householder. 65 years and over. Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years. Reloted children under 18 years. Reloted children 5 to 17 years. Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	715 705 502 370 167 696 4 041 267 912 182 908 200 626 546 484 083 197 972	679 150 476 651 160 930 3 743 965 832 409 828 770 571 803 461 315 189 395	36 555 25 719 6 766 297 302 79 773 79 430 54 743 22 768 8 577	41 709 31 440 12 713 258 161 54 626 54 328 37 502 37 227 15 079	41 709 31 440 12 713 258 161 54 626 54 328 37 502 37 227 15 079	6 305 4 812 1 820 36 795 8 009 7 922 5 306 5 269 2 156	3 333 2 342 874 23 460 5 002 5 002 3 533 3 044 1 131	5 208 3 916 1 512 28 476 6 057 6 017 4 137 4 298 1 872	3 405 2 606 912 19 823 3 938 3 914 2 722 2 867 1 216	232 5 684 4 519 2 003 46 511 9 896 9 858 6 964 6 320 2 287
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	61 873 5.9 20 778 48 342 26 638 20 695 7 919 11 973 6 603 38 015 11 590 34 591 19 198	59 558 6.2 19 541 46 659 25 633 19 601 7 383 11 360 6 229 36 905 10 952 33 600 18 607	2 315 2.8 1 237 1 683 1 005 1 094 536 613 374 1 110 638 991 591	3 211 4.5 1 078 2 246 1 137 1 325 449 596 326 1 783 607 1 635 796	3 211 4.5 1 078 2 246 1 137 1 325 449 596 326 1 783 607 1 635 796	532 5.3 106 396 219 188 32 82 41 337 74 314 178	179 2.8 83 140 84 104 65 65 77 75 18 75 27	518 6.8 166 386 205 184 71 105 83 291 73 266 107	112 2.0 49 39 15 75 42 9 - 37 7	493 3.8 156 288 124 246 53 80 29 231 103 208 95
Unrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 15 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	124 048 70 601 32 661 327 580 8.1 105 094 102 005 67 122 45 334 24 818	119 164 67 934 31 240 315 454 8.4 101 279 98 503 64 866 43 229 23 676	4 884 2 667 1 421 12 126 4.1 3 815 3 502 2 256 2 105 1 142	6 157 3 979 2 257 15 481 6.0 4 413 4 156 2 714 3 302 1 970	6 157 3 979 2 257 15 481 6.0 4 413 4 156 2 714 3 302 1 970	945 657 278 2 437 6.6 795 734 461 418 257	495 192 110 1 077 4 6 301 301 202 160 79	758 539 224 2 143 7 5 624 591 338 347 197	378 255 122 663 3.3 104 80 56 178 118	788 592 401 2 140 4.6 501 463 329 588 322
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	141 956 436 116 757 800	136 511 419 515 722 658	5 445 16 601 35 142	6 312 21 983 41 562	6 312 21 983 41 562	913 3 347 6 002	596 1 454 3 155	918 3 268 6 207	232 984 1 740	717 3 241 7 151

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering		pt.), MA—Con			Totals for split to	octs/8NA's in Essex	County, MA		
Area	Salem city	Swampscott CDP	Tract 2021	1roct 2031	Troct 2032	Troct 2041	Troct 2044	1roct 2046	Troct 2172
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than 55.000 55.000 to \$7.999 \$10.000 to \$14.999 \$15.000 to \$24.999 \$25.000 to \$34.999 \$35.000 to \$4.999 \$35.000 to \$74.999 \$75.000 to \$74.999 \$75.000 to \$74.999 \$100.000 or more Median (dollars) Mean (dollars) Median income (dollars) Median income (dollars) Median income (dollars) Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Percent year-and full-time workers Median income (dollars)	15 810 793 1 877 1 179 2 305 2 190 2 916 6 2 886 1 010 654 32 645 38 591 9 515 40 777 13 792 22 674 55.0 30 715 15 540 12 635 36.6 24 069 16 155	5 286 207 226 306 477 632 782 1 180 726 750 50 191 65 342 3 879 60 182 4 993 33 315 52.4 45 866 5 358 14 664 31.2 30 267 25 576	3 154 127 186 169 370 460 547 698 371 226 41 794 48 680 2 183 50 950 2 797 30 458 51.1 40 619 3 268 14 068 30.9 27 139 20 049	2 391 119 60 184 184 305 577 341 621 63 684 84 896 2 024 69 968 2 477 41 749 62.0 55 165 2 388 13 869 23.8 32 296 30 053	1 807 58 67 75 192 146 356 285 229 399 50 857 81 410 1 288 63 645 1 656 60.6 50 703 1 740 16 810 29.8 29 907 33 302	3 345 142 347 224 491 418 607 684 274 158 35 922 40 928 2 075 42 264 3 184 22 046 50.6 32 917 3 769 11 319 32.8 24 987 16 421	1 639 47 191 92 329 235 292 311 74 68 32 207 39 157 860 41 154 1 295 25 108 58.4 30 729 1 473 15 716 41.6 24 550 18 619	2 090 54 211 126 279 370 433 418 108 91 35 130 40 840 1 453 41 299 1 927 23 003 60.6 29 660 2 111 14 579 39 7 23 642 16 168	3 026 124 237 119 337 325 603 829 306 146 43 614 47 272 2 268 50 687 3 018 26 756 54 2 35 351 3 001 13 085 5 34 9 24 020 17 381
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Househelds With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars) With retirement income Mean retirement income (dallars)	15 810 12 070 42 512 4 470 7 734 1 381 4 285 2 517 7 175	5 286 4 180 66 827 1 602 9 315 150 3 427 939 11 910	3 154 2 439 49 670 1 084 9 671 74 3 348 573 11 129	2 391 2 057 79 021 647 9 881 69 5 931 319 9 180	1 807 1 515 77 349 457 8 565 63 5 920 333 13 875	3 345 2 512 46 290 959 8 236 244 4 970 501 6 963	1 639 1 336 40 796 462 7 077 100 3 466 276 6 935	2 090 1 717 42 432 598 7 757 104 3 866 357 7 270	3 026 2 430 49 291 827 7 622 170 4 882 623 9 495
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Femilies (delicrs) With own children under 18 years (dollars). No own children under 18 years (dollars). Married-couple femilies (delicrs). With own children under 18 years (dollars). No own children under 18 years (dollars). Femile househelder, no husband present (delicrs). With own children under 18 years (dollars). No own children under 18 years (dollars). POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	45 453 39 676 49 454 51 738 49 607 53 050 25 859 15 921 37 013	76 012 73 785 77 511 82 317 79 841 84 082 35 048 23 570 41 209	56 557 60 888 53 587 60 499 66 404 56 083 34 183 21 049 40 938	93 337 101 905 86 310 98 027 107 621 89 801 49 571 28 842 61 848	95 386 107 078 87 367 103 262 120 230 92 203 38 095 21 642 52 044	47 581 41 581 51 135 52 952 49 319 54 786 25 231 20 552 30 915	47 208 40 320 50 974 54 254 51 532 55 455 30 893 22 100 38 151	45 814 45 224 46 252 51 142 53 854 49 108 31 596 19 691 39 594	51 834 49 387 53 490 54 004 52 918 54 729 35 080 26 159 43 660
All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-cusple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Families householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years.	9 515 7 022 4 071 1 818 6 998 5 426 2 751 1 306 1 995 1 209 1 146 412	3 879 3 095 1 611 673 3 347 2 718 1 417 649 481 351 1 194	2 183 1 692 896 442 1 823 1 439 788 426 318 227 108	2 024 1 752 912 332 1 811 1 575 836 328 164 137 61	1 288 1 097 538 212 1 110 997 442 178 170 92 88 34	2 075 1 531 80) 351 1 643 1 273 568 302 330 179 193 33	860 667 334 133 611 523 208 111 230 131 113 15	1 453 1 084 648 306 1 050 779 457 234 331 233 154 42	2 268 1 799 942 450 1 944 1 582 800 411 257 176 132
Unreleted individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfamily householder	8 632 6 295 2 200 36 965 6 971 6 928 4 478 5 712 2 503	1 776 1 407 677 13 455 2 721 2 713 1 957 2 344 1 033	1 200 971 488 7 626 1 470 1 470 1 009 1 431 683	457 367 196 6 684 1 594 1 594 1 114 984 403	698 519 172 4 458 888 881 646 678 278	1 893 1 270 497 7 775 1 234 1 234 771 1 317 574	1 008 779 234 3 419 537 532 321 555 233	912 637 176 5 316 1 109 1 095 727 791 328	1 029 758 365 8 154 1 863 1 810 1 188 1 130 434
Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-cauple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. Famila householder, no household present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years.	914 9.6 266 703 378 320 104 181 89 557 162 522 289	110 2.88 5.4 61 22 71 28 37 9 39 26 24	67 3.1 35 35 14 36 17 19 9 31 18 16 5	30 1.5 22 13 4 26 18 9 - 4 4 4 4	34 2.6 10 18 11 16 7 	184 8.9 64 133 35 87 28 36 10 97 36 97	46 5.3 14 14 10 8 	110 7.6 46 67 32 62 25 30 25 48 21 37	125 5.5 32 91 41 75 23 41 22 50 9
Uarsiated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Perses Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over Persons 75 years and over Ratio of incame in 1989 to poverty level:	1 424 879 431 4 324 11.7 1 502 1 459 916 678 439	222 162 114 521 3.9 85 85 60 187	138 102 79 296 3.9 38 38 20 114 67	62 16 9 139 2.1 22 22 16 17	78 62 34 167 3.7 48 41 23 40 28	322 172 110 834 10.7 235 235 196 171 122	126 104 41 240 7.0 35 30 19 85 55	102 56 46 483 9.1 203 189 148 119 86	198 117 87 620 7.6 242 215 160 131 86
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 735 5 680 9 435	347 771 1 611	191 493 1 103	19 181 369	97 246 425	288 1 068 1 854	52 354 758	102 663 1 093	222 784 1 334

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals far split tra Essex Caunty, A				Beverly (city, Essex County,	MA		
Area	Tract 2176	Tract 2201	Tract 2044 (pt.)	Tract 2171	Tract 2172 (pt.)	Tract 2173	Tract 2174	Tract 2175	Tract 2176 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households	2 288	3 345	_	2 565	3 026	1 810	2 563	2 522	2 200
Less thon \$5,000	20 229	158 318	Ξ	62 197	124 237	103 261	103 271	100	2 288 20
\$10.000 to \$14.999	174 122	133 598	_	95 295	119 337	156	166	135	20 229 174
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	245	458	_	346	325	262 232	457 502	346 336	122 245
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	283 494	533 640	_	547 596	603 829	394 296	546 415	439 504	245 283 494
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	270 451	270 237	_	250 177	306 146	76 30	55 48	323 196	270 451
Medion (dollars)	52 999 66 548	35 195 43 966	_	42 153 48 219	43 614 47 272	29 789 33 469	31 100 34 100	41 198 50 141	52 999 66 548
Families	1 676 63 605	1 979 48 168	_	1 809 47 134	2 268 50 687	1 243 37 827	1 278 34 542	1 688 52 291	1 676 63 605
Moles 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollors)	2 340 31 764	2 663 27 564	_	2 465 28 536	3 018 26 756	1 528 21 150	2 010 24 389	2 296 30 470	2 340 31 764
Percent year-raund full-time warkers	56.2 42 169	50.5 36 282	_	55.1 40 760	54.2 35 351	54.8 30 055	63.1 28 319	59.9 38 103	56.2
Femoles 15 years and over, with income	3 029 10 166	3 212 12 957	=	2 623 12 140	3 001 13 085	1 908 10 997	2 094	2 477	42 169 3 029
Median income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers	23.2 23 659	24.5 25 399	_	30.2 26 433	34.9 24 020	30.9	15 569 42.1	15 161 37.7	10 166
Medion income (dallors)Per capita income (dollars)	23 046	19 882	_	19 204	17 381	21 622 12 405	23 397 16 641	23 970 20 210	23 659 23 046
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
With earnings	2 288 1 748	3 345 2 465	_	2 565 2 047	3 026 2 430	1 810 1 390	2 563 2 092	2 522 2 064	2 288 1 748
Mean earnings (dollars)	66 647 793	45 917 1 177	Ξ	50 599 815	49 291 827	36 495 561	36 684 518	49 926 625	66 647 793
Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public ossistance income	7 904 98	8 081 126	Ξ	8 161 158	7 622 170	6 826 261	6 810 214	8 598 103	7 90 4 98
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 731 469	3 162 722	_	5 139 490	4 882 623	4 837 298	3 996 246	4 906 517	2 731 469
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 243	9 196	-	8 949	9 495	5 607	5 915	7 854	9 243
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	79 691	54 903	-	54 083	51 834	39 617	39 278	60 525	79 691
With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	89 311 72 722	52 062 57 110	_	54 550 53 751	49 387 53 490	34 171 45 644	34 653 43 270	61 557 59 864	89 311 72 722
Married-couple families (dollars)	83 156 92 225	60 716 58 805	_	57 146 58 404	54 004 52 918	46 342 46 772	45 491 45 167	65 720 71 589	83 156 92 225
No own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present	75 838	62 142	-	56 223	54 729	45 949	45 713	62 340	75 838
(dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 399 33 620	27 457 20 759	Ξ.	34 887 24 739	35 080 26 159	25 424 15 335	19 530 18 022	35 437 25 119	39 399 33 620
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 255	32 139	-	40 748	43 660	45 441	22 615	47 655	41 255
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 676 1 368	1 979 1 622	-	1 809 1 459	2 268 1 799	1 243 922	1 278 1 041	1 688 1 416	1 676 1 368
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	724 352	879 254	-	778 278	942 450	709 305	618 282	684 296	724 352
Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	1 498 1 277	1 615 1 342	_	1 514 1 261	1 944 1 582	808 634	895 769	1 409 1 223	1 498
With related children under 18 years	675 339	695 200	_	656 259	800 411	394 173	374	527	1 277 675 339
Female householder, no husband present	144 57	299 238	-	224 141	257 176	376 247	167 329	250 249	144
With related children under 18 years	49 13	132	Ξ.	93 11	132 39	298	218 227	171 148	57 49
With related children under 5 years	13		_	- 11	34	121	98	46	13
determined	783 612	1 680 1 366	_	909 756	1 02 9 758	738 567	1 772 1 285	1 074 834	783 612
55 years and over	333	765	-	333	365	256	224	309	333
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years	6 018 1 328	7 391 1 437	_	6 393 1 339	8 154 1 863	4 727 1 310	5 228 910	6 275 1 259	6 018 1 328
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	1 328 929	1 437 1 066	_	1 339 960	1 810 1 188	1 302 889	910 537	1 233 803	1 328 929
Persons 65 years and aver Persons 75 years and over	950 389	1 589 752		1 050 415	1 130 434	663 297	571 251	905 370	950 389
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	31	39		55	125	159	105		
Families Percent below poverty level	1.8	2.0	Ξ.	3.0	5.5	153 12.3	105 8.2	63 3.7	31 1.8
Householder worked in 1989With related children under 18 years		25 39	Ξ.	9 36	32 91	35 128	30 85	56	-
With related children under 5 years	31	18	Ξ	34	41 75	69 20	64	45 19	31
Householder worked in 1989With related children under 18 years	_		_	9 22	23 41	7	_	12	_
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	_	39	Ξ	14	22 50	7 133	96	12 44	-
Househalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	_	25 39		14	9 50	35 121	30 85	_ 44	_
With related children under 5 years	- 80	18 257	-	- 79	19 198	62	64	33	~
Unrelated individuals	54	214	Ξ.	79	117	137 116	284 173	167 118	80 54
55 years and over	29 131	164 372		37 206	87 620	52 591	37 576	36 313	29 131
Percent below poverty level	2 2	5.0 66	Ξ	3.2 34	7.6 242	12.5 278	11.0 150	5 0 91	2.2
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	-	66 45	-	34 34	215 160	270 176	150 150 66	65 25	-
Persons 65 years and over	59 29	164 119		57 57	131	72	63	36	59
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					86	23	33	29	29
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21 275	115 633	1	94 315	222 784	173 832	231 783	172 358	21 275
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	583	1 341	-	692	1 334	1 376	1 397	620	583

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Donvers (CDP, Essex County	y, MA			Glouceste	r city, Essex Cour	ity, MA	
Area	Tract 2111	Troct 2112	1roct 2113	Troct 2114	Troct 2115	Froct 2201 (pt.)	Troct 2211	Troct 2212	1ract 2213	1roct 2214
NCOME IN 1989	1 397	2 500	2 098	2 796			1 440	551	1 666	
ess than \$5,000	21	42	50	83	-	-	1 669 46	551 10	1 555 56	1 137
15,000 to \$9,999	88 34	212 251	61 7 3	129 111	-	Ξ	126 117	35 51	126 118	138
15,000 to \$24,999	177 220	381 423	167 181	299 387	-	Ξ	1 7 6 252	74 46	174 249	20 21
35,000 to \$49,999	305 300	446 393	355 602	500 623	-	-	316	156	338	22
50.000 to \$74.999	137	211	335	359	_	_	402 118	139 7	221 110	19
100,000 or more	115 42 354	33 084	274 54 251	305 45 458	_	_	116 40 062	40 058	163 37 271	30 47
Aean (dollars) Families	50 285 1 031	41 303 1 568	61 469 1 790	53 107 2 060	-		46 523 1 190	41 241 389	48 908 1 000	33 10 76
Aedian income (dollars)	47 179	40 551	60 034	52 373	-	-	45 750	43 229	45 063	34 76
ales 15 years and over, with income	1 513 26 522	2 216 23 456	2 302 31 596	2 949 27 634	-		1 582 27 143	541 28 750	1 384 26 946	1 05 21 35
Percent year-round full-time workers	59 0 33 546	54.4 31 076	58.6 41 504	56.4 40 909	-	***	54.7 34 091	59.5 31 7 00	51.9	50.:
emales 15 years and over with income	1 458	2 404	2 453	2 943	-	_	1 650	482	35 139 1 502	26 15 1 07
Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-hme workers	15 21 9 3 7 8	15 295 35.3	12 365 27.9	13 962 33 2	-	_	11 780 30.8	11 220 27 2	12 943 27.3	12 26 35.
Median income (dollars)	22 699	24 856	26 272	25 269	-	-	23 243	18 456	25 000	21 02
er capita income (dallars)	17 685	16 991	20 103	19 653	-	-	17 982	16 251	21 167	13 46
NCOME TYPE IN 1989	1 397	2 500	2 098	2 796	-	_	1 669	551	1 555	1 13
fith earnings	1 230 49 246	2 111 40 950	1 822 61 111	2 357 54 022	-	-	1 331	449	1 279	89
Mean earnings (dollars)	335	656	545	719		Ξ	46 206 515	42 097 163	46 448 481	34 53 31
Mean Social Security income (dallars)	9 480 42	7 393 138	8 665 47	7 868 59	_	Ξ.	8 054 117	7 560 16	8 883 76	7 33 12
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 543 239	4 901 392	2 937 344	4 604 501		_	3 578 287	4 470 116	5 147	4 07
Mean retirement income	9 000	8 907	12 082	12 468	-	Ξ.	9 395	8 378	254 10 724	12 4 63
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Femilies (dellars) (ith own children under 18 years (dallars)	55 758 51 859	49 355 47 427	66 798 65 852	60 374 61 476		_	53 458 52 480	48 742 40 617	55 379 61 417	38 94 35 85
o own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars)	58 875 58 954	51 051 52 496	67 505 69 182	59 629 63 9 16	-		54 203 55 537	54 419	51 662	42 33
rith own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 360	52 861	67 094	65 509	-	-	55 149	50 952 44 566	60 857 72 104	42 79 44 36
o own children under 18 years (dollars) Female heuseholder, no husband present	60 112	52 136	70 890	62 755	-	-	55 867	55 070	54 242	41 19
(dellars) fith own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 149 29 071	37 018 17 152	44 722 34 947	33 698 24 045	-	-	38 321 19 913	24 33 5 15 851	32 016 25 098	25 18
o own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 544	51 435	49 947	39 399	-	_	45 500	51 000	38 473	16 21 38 47
OVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Il Income Levels in 1989										
Familiesouseholder worked in 1989	1 031 874	1 568 1 265	1 790 1 541	2 060 1 715		Ξ.	1 190 931	389 336	1 000 779	76 55
ith related children under 18 years	478 287	770 275	778	861 314	-	-	551	168	387	42-
With related children under 5 years	875	1 162	286 1 543	1 719	-	_	239 1 037	64 352	144 783	18 50
ouseholder worked in 1989 ith related children under 18 years	729 388	980 604	1 349 694	1 474 740	-		839 490	307 146	636 290	35 26
With related children under 5 years	255 113	240 302	262 178	291 237	-	_	217 139	56 29	126 1 74	12
ouseholder worked in 1989	106	203	144	177	-	Ξ.	85	21	110	19
fith related children under 18 years	67 1 7	137 22	69 19	97 9	-	Ξ	61 22	22 8	84 12	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is									-	
determinedonfamily householder	500 366	1 221 932	400 308	1 212 736	-	Ξ	626 479	1 87 162	782 555	36
5 years and over	117	337	167	253	-	-	200	113	194	117
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ ersons under 18 years	3 698 808	6 046 1 296	6 181 1 435	7 535 1 463	-	Ī	4 326 1 007	1 384 302	3 625 681	2 87: 67:
Related children under 18 years	808 532	1 296 884	1 435 1 071	1 463 1 046	-	-	995	295	681	66.
ersons 65 years and over	440	865	718	1 021	-	_	722 713	213 205	487 61 9	456 36:
Persons 75 years and over	160	368	233	370	-	-	315	78	259	15
scome In 1989 Below Poverty Level	32	69	36	42	_	_	33	11	44	6
Percent below poverty level	3.1	4.4	2.0	2.0	-	=	2.8	2.8	4.4	9.0
ouseholder worked in 1989	27 27	22 69	26 26	8 18	-		5 21	_	31 34	1.
With related children under 5 years	27 27	29 15	20 30	8 32	-		8 20	11	20 18	4
ouseholder worked in 1989	22	15	20	8	-	_	-	- "-	18	
fith related children under 18 years	22 22	15 7	20 20	8 8	-	_	8 –	_	8	19
Female householder, no husband present ouseholder worked in 1989	5 5	54 7	6	10	-	Ξ.	13	- :	26 13	4
fith related children under 18 years	5	54 22	6	10	-	-	13	-	26	4.
Unrelated individuals	33	116	47	299	_	_	100	20	12 89	2:
onfamily householder	16	38 33	24	114	-	-	66	10	57	5
Persons	147	33	11 176	66 439	-		44 198	10 41	18 1 92	1
Percent below poverty level	40	5.2	2.8	5.8	-	-	46	3.0	5 3	26:
Related children under 18 years	56 56	116 116	63 63	66 66	_		51 39	_	47 47	9.
Related children 5 to 17 years	32 11	70 33	45 11	55 105	-	-	25 69	21	18 18	40
Persons 75 years and over	-	33	ii	35	-	-	41	21	9	23
erio of incomo in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	111	97	111	277			40	41	0.0	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	196	487	225	546	-	_	60 363	76	84 288	338
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	400	1 106	610	1 039		-	731	186	568	

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Glou	ester city, Essex	County, MA—Car	1.		٨	Morblehead CDP, E	ssex County, MA	
Area	Troct 2215	Tract 2215.99	Troct 2216	Tract 2217	Tract 2218	Tract 2219	Tract 2031 (pt.)	Tract 2032 (pt.)	Tract 2033	Troct 2041 (pt.)
NCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 514 155	_	685 48	1 200 84	784 14	2 455 47	2 391	1 807 58	4 008 96	21
55,000 to \$9,999	342 165	_	53 40	163 143	65 50	207 157	119 60	67 7 5	209 211	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	329	-	86	186	111	409	184	192	355	10
525,000 to \$34,999	145 221	Ξ	122 200	176 240	116 160	348 535	184 305	146 356	490 748	
550,000 to \$74,999	107 37	Ξ	82 17	166 13	152 71	396 192	577 341	285 229	846 415	1
5100,000 or more	13	=	37	29	45	164	621	399	638	
Aedian (dollars)	17 179 23 400	Ξ	34 097 36 065	25 789 30 761	37 250 44 047	36 983 44 694	63 684 84 896	50 857 81 410	47 524 64 322	50 03: 38 210
Familles Median income (dallars)	7 52 29 063	_	473 37 188	800 31 176	623 37 031	1 638 41 250	2 024 69 968	1 288 63 645	2 288	2
Agles 15 years and over, with income	1 130	_	580	1 023	841	2 421	2 477	1 656	62 535 3 334	50 03:
Median income (dollars)	16 532	-	25 492	18 368	24 288	25 127	41 749	36 250	34 619	27 61
Percent year-round full-time warkers Median income (dollars)	45.9 21 349		44.8 31 719	46.2 30 142	56.8 29 324	58.2 31 578	62.0 55 165	60.6 50 703	63.1 44 455	52.4 28 7 56
emales 15 years and over, with income Median incame (dollars)	1 252 9 097		701 15 234	1 211 8 647	759 10 330	2 302	2 388 13 869	1 740 16 810	3 681 19 272	10 22
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.2	-	36.2	25.1	28.2	30.2	23.8	29.8	39.0	55.0
Median income (dollars)	19 145 11 555	-	21 667 14 524	18 580 12 045	25 789 14 758	22 241 17 998	32 296 30 053	29 907 33 302	30 081 29 797	11 250
er capita income (dollars)	11 333	_	14 324	12 043	14 736	17 770	30 033	33 302	29 191	13 03
NCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	1 514	_	685	1 200	784	2 455	2 391	1 807	4 008	2
With earnings Mean earnings (dallars)	942 28 066	-	542 38 591	871 33 756	631 45 519	2 014 46 444	2 057 79 021	1 515 77 349	3 388 65 548	11
Vith Social Security income	574	-	159	415	206	587	647	457	894	50 400
Mean Sacial Security income (dallars)	7 175 215	Ξ.	7 983 50	8 418 109	6 730 111	8 425 112	9 881 69	8 565 63	7 470 91	12 800
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 517 282		2 692 76	3 572 122	4 059 148	6 207 335	5 931 319	5 920	5 048	
Vith retirement income Mean retirement income (dallars)	5 387	Ξ.	6 294	5 982	8 867	7 872	9 180	333 13 875	624 10 268	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Familles (dollars) Vith own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 581 30 578		40 071 36 801	34 659 35 666	43 959 38 271	51 079 48 976	93 337 101 905	95 386 107 078	80 274 92 947	38 210
to own children under 18 years (dallars)	30 583	Ξ	43 140	33 784	48 198	52 733	86 310	87 367	72 726	38 210
Married-couple families (dollars) Vith own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 363 35 827		47 172 47 265	39 346 45 214	51 372 48 228	55 507 54 342	98 027 107 621	1 03 262 120 230	88 292 107 067	38 210
to own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 994	-	47 094	34 969	53 650	56 451	89 801	92 203	77 597	38 210
Female hauseholder, no husband present (dollars)	22 480	-	23 032	16 807	16 701	29 789	49 571	38 095	38 526	
Vith awn children under 18 yeors (dollars)	5 283 30 999	Ξ	15 316 35 613	11 219 26 729	7 646 26 381	16 212 36 939	28 842 61 848	21 642 52 044	34 047 42 399	_
OVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Families	752	-	473	800	623	1 638	2 024	1 288	2 288	21
lausehalder worked in 1989Vith related children under 18 years	491 334	Ξ.	348 246	544 391	472 295	1 368 755	1 752 912	1 097 538	2 000 867	11
With related children under 5 years	193 557	-	81 341	158 632	89 464	373 1 358	332 1 811	212	395	
Married-couple families	384	Ξ.	252	435	395	1 175	1 575	1 110 997	1 871 1 659	21 11
Vith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	273 175		166 66	282 118	217 58	629 323	836 328	442 178	692 361	
Female householder, no husband present	1 63 85	-	121	136 94	120 44	229	164	170	289	-
lausehalder worked in 1989Vith related children under 18 years	54 11	Ξ.	96 80	94	69	142 86	137 61	92 88	221 134	-
With related children under 5 years	11	-	15	25	31	29	4	34	22	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	923	_	260	545	243	1 152	457	698	2 250	
lanfamily householder	762	-	212	400	161	817	367	519	1 720	-
5 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	405 3 052	-	62 1 72 7	163 3 083	63 2 253	6 149	196 6 684	172 4 458	544	-
ersons under 18 years	513	Ξ.	427	658	550	1 246	1 594	888	8 620 1 456	61
Related children under 18 yearsRelated children 5 to 17 years	513 291		427 336	652 420	543 401	1 246 817	1 594 1 114	881 646	1 439 962	
ersons 65 years and over	701	-	237	506	226 77	726	984	678	1 185	20
Persons 75 years and over	348	-	119	249	//	271	403	278	535	
ncome In 1989 Below Poverty Level	108	_	55	84	55	59	30	34	48	
Percent below poverty level	14.4	-	11.6	10.5	8.8	3.6	1.5	2.6	2 1	-
lousehalder worked in 1989Vith related children under 18 years	47 78		34	43 72	16 48	10 37	22 13	10 18	17 8	-
With related children under 5 years	41 48	-	15 19	30 21	24	26 21	4 26	11	33	-
Married-couple families	36	Ξ.	_	_	Ξ	10	18	16 7	17	
Vith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	36 30		9	15 7		10	9 -		_	
Female householder, no husband present	50	-	25	48	48	38	4	18	15	-
louseholder warked in 1989	11 42	_	25	28 42	9 48	27	4	3 18	- 8	
With related children under 5 years	11	-	6	8	24	16	4	11	-	-
Unrelated individuals	1 51 125	-	24 24	1 29 71	29 14	131 113	62 16	78 62	238 177	
	42	-	24	55	-	20	9	34	79	
lanfamily householder			195	358 11.6	1 60 7.1	291 4.7	139 2.1	167 3.7	357 4 1	-
lanfamily householder5 years and aver	446	_	11.3		7.1	4.7	4.1	3.7		
lanfamily householder	446 14.6 119	=	11.3 75	112	71	54	22	48	34	-
lanfamily householder 5 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level	446 14.6 119 119 75		75 75 61	112 106 58	71 64 30	54 25				
Ianfamily householder 5 years and aver Persons Percent below poverty level ersons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years ersons 65 years and over	446 14.6 119 119 75 57	-	75 75 61 71	112 106 58 61	64	54 25 20	22 22 16 17	48 41 23 40	34 17 17 121	
lanfamily householder 5 years and aver Persons Percent below poverty level ersons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years ersons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and aver	446 14.6 119 119 75		75 75 61	112 106 58	64 30	54 25	22 22 16	48 41 23	34 17 17	
Ionfamily householder 5 years and aver Persons Percent below poverty level ersons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years ersons 65 years and over	446 14.6 119 119 75 57		75 75 61 71	112 106 58 61	64 30	54 25 20	22 22 16 17	48 41 23 40	34 17 17 121	

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Peabody city, Ess	ex County, MA				
Area	Troct 2046 (pt 1	Tract 2101	Troct 2102	Iroct 2103	Troct 2104	Iract 2105	Troct 2106	Troct 2107	Tract 2108	Troct 2109
INCOME IN 1989		2 347	2 047	2 282	2 507	1 800	1 405	1 477	1 440	1 500
Less than \$5,000		31	2 067	2 282 73	2 597 58	1 600	1 495 52	1 477 84	1 880 137	1 530
55 000 to \$9 999 \$10 000 to \$14 999		81 7 5	75 64	73 107	120 147	81 97	117 115	162 104	399 187	246 154
\$15,000 to \$24 999	_	222 251	166 207	266 326	401 374	270 183	167 201	272	302	259
525 000 to \$34 999\$35 000 to \$49 999	_	540	459	471	588	404	300	270 211	340 261	206 267
550 000 to \$74 999 575,000 to \$99 999	_	617 330	564 310	470 307	639 155	449 187	361 131	250 105	157 65	238 69
\$100,000 or more	-	200 49 211	213 52 284	189 43 571	115 39 864	116 43 390	51 40 259	19 29 250	32 21 416	42 27 552
Median (dollars)	-	53 711	59 848	49 833	47 718	49 033	42 351	34 569	27 332	33 162
Femilies	_	2 045 52 201	1 667 56 120	1 651 50 683	1 839 42 236	1 497 46 268	1 144 44 227	1 00 6 33 632	1 032 30 000	1 075 38 925
Males 15 years and over with income	-	2 708	2 313	2 260	2 467	1 981	1 453	1 371	1 423	1 414
Median income (dollars)		31 433 61.0	31 452 63.3	29 113 54.5	26 180 5 7 .5	25 574 57.3	25 066 54.8	19 983 52.5	19 446 46.2	18 449 39.3
Median income (dollars)	_	37 875 2 468	39 565 2 144	38 457 2 436	34 038 2 516	33 958 1 934	35 099 1 585	26 232 1 429	26 078 1 709	30 579 1 614
Median income (dollars)	-	12 196	15 162	11 991	16 011	14 417	11 116	12 337	9 407	10 631
Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars)	_	32 7 22 161	34.2 25 689	29.0 24.856	36.2 21 895	31 7 24 835	29.0 25 313	37.6 20 129	30.7 21 376	28.7 23 032
Per capita income (dollars)	-	17 528	20 294	19 391	18 674	17 082	15 717	13 250	12 752	13 703
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Heusehelds	-	2 347 2 101	2 067 1 8 7 3	2 282 1 895	2 597 2 163	1 800 1 524	1 495 1 146	1 477 1 200	1 880 1 229	1 530 1 016
Mean earnings (dollars)	-	53 251 514	58 953 456	50 731 599	49 324 754	48 934 524	45 607 530	37 628 316	33 528 643	39 044 626
Mean Social Security income	-	8 628	8 302	8 224	7 967	7 791	7 716	6 868	6 608	7 620
With public assistance income	_	104 5 723	87 2 304	82 4 936	57 4 513	103 6 181	64 2 910	143 5 896	238 4 224	115 4 818
With retirement income	_	328 8 893	291 8 005	340 8 004	478 8 202	420 8 002	400 7 457	182 6 336	243 5 064	355 6 463
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		0 0/0	0 003	0 00-1	0 202	0 002	, 43,	0 330	3 004	0 403
Families (dollars)	-	57 362	63 127	56 248	54 451	51 854	46 947	39 555	35 657	41 920
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	_	54 698 59 674	62 620 63 470	54 343 57 361	63 381 48 770	55 602 49 160	45 947 47 691	35 734 43 742	41 360 30 041	43 452 40 847
Married-couple families (dollars)	-	59 992 58 280	66 6 12 65 226	60 691 57 956	59 32 6 70 218	55 138 60 088	51 930 52 218	45 418 43 188	39 743 50 998	44 172
With own children under 18 years (dollars)		61 544	67 679	62 432	50 943	51 180	51 695	47 942	30 402	47 388 42 072
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	_	38 007	36 281	26 602	33 953	39 433	28 418	21 867	21 000	32 741
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	_	22 288 48 330	15 508 40 708	21 356 28 127	19 82 6 40 573	25 269 47 879	17 637 37 352	15 991 30 936	17 198 28 026	30 818 34 691
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		40 000	40 700	20 127	40 370	4, 0,,	0, 032	50 750	20 020	34 071
All Income Levels In 1989										
families	-	2 045	1 667	1 651	1 839	1 497	1 144	1 006	1 032	1 075
Householder worked in 1989	_	1 746 1 030	1 452 730	1 339 671	1 457 741	1 169 685	850 503	755 561	730 521	768 459
With related children under 5 years	-	358 1 777	341 1 450	285 1 391	309 1 421	251 1 231	156 887	230 697	239	194
Married-couple families	_	1 542	1 282	1 172	1 103	979	681	575	807 560	886 625
With related children under 18 years		909 344	654 341	560 243	618 278	578 219	398 150	384 172	366 175	366 161
Female householder, no husband present	-	222 165	148 122	191 108	304 249	174 129	192 123	234 128	225 170	149
Householder worked in 1989With related children under 18 years	_	96	43	79	123	87	102	156	155	118 75
With related children under 5 years	-	8	-	18	31	32	6	58	64	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	_	393	566	866	927	423	447	567	972	523
ionfamily householder	-	302 112	400 124	631 310	758 284	303 121	351 176	471 145	848 421	455 310
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	_	7 222	6 072	5 706	6 566	5 238	4 006	3 781	4 042	3 878
Persons under 18 years	-	1 754 1 754	1 328 1 319	1 011	1 316 1 316	1 1 77 1 157	837 837	896 896	842	735
Related children under 18 years	=	1 302	928	690	904	798	604	631	842 604	726 503
Persons 65 years and over		582 120	517 140	762 287	927 353	750 232	659 256	418 160	889 405	816 334
income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	-	37	33	34	63	37	56	104	85	44
Percent below poverty level	-	1.8 12	2.0 24	2.1 9	3.4 24	2.5 22	4.9	10.3 22	8.2 21	4.1 13
With related children under 18 years		26 6	17 8	7	43 16	23 15	33	80 33	37 18	22 22
Married-couple families	_	17	15	18	39	22	17	39	55	24
Householder worked in 1989	_	- 6	15 8	9	9 19	7 8	_	5 25	7	8 7
With related children under 5 years	-	6 20	8 18	- 16	24	8 15	33	55	30	7
Householder worked in 1989]	12	9	_	15	15	9	17	21	20 5
With related children under 18 years	_	20	9 -	7	24 16	15 7	3 3 6	55 33	30 18	15 15
Unrelated individuals	_	27	73	113	54	44	32	110	204	131
Nonfamily householder		13 12	8 32	80 73	38 28	18 7	32 26	103 58	186 97	114 68
Persons	_	134	146	205	245	169	167	427	392	255
Percent below poverty level	-	1 9	2.4 25	3.6	3. 7 85	3.2	4.2 38	11.3	9 7 39	6.6
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years		33	16	7	85	41	38	161	39	52 43
Related children 5 to 17 years		27 12	10 48	7 82	66 63	17 20	31 68	127 68	26 146	18 81
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	8	37	43	20	47	26	79	62
Retio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level		97	32	133	89	19	67	115	112	53
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	-	201	260	308	321	283	247	565	613	443
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	-	706	468	727	752	597	59 3	1 092	1 390	826

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Salem ci	ty, Essex County, A	ла			
Area	Tract 2021 (pt.)	Tract 2031 (pt.)	Tract 2032 (pt.)	Tract 2041 (pt.)	Troct 2042	Tract 2043	Troct 2044 (pt.)	Tract 2045	Tract 2046 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Hausehalds	_	_		3 324 142	2 209 104	1 271 179	1 639 47	1 289 82	2 090 54
\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	-	-	347	307	262	191	128	211
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	_	_	_	224 481	184 260	98 206	92 329	84 226	126 2 7 9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	= =	-	-	418 607	369 365	124 189	235	170	370
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999		Ξ	Ξ.	673	379	140	2 9 2 311	258 205	433 418
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or mare	_		_	274 158	181	36 37	74 68	61 75	108
Median (dallars)	_	=	Ξ.	35 912	31 758	18 9 58	32 207	31 790	91 35 130
Mean (dollars)	_			40 945 2 054	37 672 1 116	27 191 709	39 157 860	39 837 661	40 840 1 453
Medion income (dallars)	-	-	-	42 246	44 500	19 472	41 154	41 719	41 299
Males 15 years and over, with incame Median income (dollars)	_			3 163 22 041	1 772 23 716	935 15 852	1 295 25 108	1 066	1 927
Percent year-round full-time warkers	_	Ξ.	_	50.6	54.7	51.9	58.4	22 057 48.0	23 003 60.6
Median income (dollars)Females 15 years and over, with income			_	33 108 3 729	28 438 2 052	26 208 1 023	30 72 9 1 473	30 833 1 123	29 660 2 111
Median income (dollars)	=	_	Ξ.	11 394	13 091	9 876	15 716	15 246	14 579
Percent year-round full-time warkers Median incame (dollors)	_	_	_	32.5 25 207	37.7 23 773	30.2 23 008	41.6 24 550	41.4 24 628	39.7 23 642
Per capita income (dollars)	_	_	_	16 445	17 659	11 062	18 619	17 043	16 168
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	_	_	_	3 324	2 209	1 271	1 639	1 289	2 090
With earnings	_	_	=	2 501	1 680	786	1 336	1 040	1 717
Mean earnings (dallars)	_	1		46 272 949	40 451 603	36 645 310	40 7 9 6 462	41 010 320	42 432 598
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	-	-	-	8 188	7 427	6 737	7 077	8 424	5 9 8 7 7 57
With public assistance incame Mean public assistance incame (dallors)	_		_	244 4 9 70	250 3 741	254 5 570	100 3 466	146 3 442	104 3 866
With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollars)	_			501 6 9 63	297 7 601	109 4 9 60	276 6 9 35	185 10 032	357
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				0 703	7 001	4 700	0 733	10 032	7 270
Families (dallars)	-	-	-	47 676	50 041	28 959	47 208	48 037	45 814
With own children under 18 years (dallors) Na awn children under 18 years (dallors)	_	_		41 581 51 347	42 58 9 54 838	19 650 39 772	40 320 50 974	42 576 51 952	45 224
Married-couple families (dollars)	-	-	-	53 143	57 258	41 883	54 254	56 775	46 252 51 142
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	_		_	49 319 55 111	57 023 57 376	31 619 52 611	51 532 55 455	53 661 59 105	53 854 49 108
Female hauseholder, no husband present									
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	_	Ξ.	1	25 231 20 552	23 134 16 102	15 188 7 855	30 893 22 100	27 835 14 109	31 596 19 691
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	30 915	33 792	27 750	38 151	40 188	39 594
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families Householder worked in 1989	_		_	2 054 1 520	1 116 858	709 400	860 667	661 524	1 453 1 084
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	801	437	409	334	300	648
With related children under 5 years	-		_	351 1 6 22	214 830	268 362	133 611	146 458	306 1 050
Hauseholder worked in 1989With related children under 18 years	_		~	1 262 568	66 9 278	273 190	523	374	779
With related children under 5 years	_	_	_	302	129	133	208 111	213 99	457 234 331
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	Ξ		_	330 179	239 142	293 106	230 131	1 52 121	331
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	193	144	208	113	76	233 154
With related children under 5 years	_	_	-	33	77	124	15	36	42
Unrelated Individuals for whom poverty status is determined	_	_	_	1 893	1 479	777	1 008	856	912
Nantamily hauseholder	-	_	-	1 270 497	1 093 362	562 199	779	628	637
65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined _	_	_		7 714	4 679	3 128	234 3 419	158 2 847	176
Persons under 18 years	_	=	_	1 234	748	830	537	547	5 316 1 109
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	_		_	1 234 771	748 449	830 525	532 321	547 362	1 095 727
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	-	1 297	763	350	555	411	791
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	-	574	400	150	233	167	328
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	_	_	_	184	82	239	46	34	110
Percent below poverty level	-	-	-	9.0	7.3	33.7	5.3	5.1	7.6
Hausehalder warked in 1989With related children under 18 years	_		Ξ.	64 133	27 72	25 212	14	15 34	46 67
With related children under 5 years	-	-		35 87	55	141	10	27	32
Married-couple families	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.	28	10	47 15	8 -	7 -	62 25
With related children under 18 years	_	_	-	36	-	47	-	7	30
Female hauseholder, no husband present	Ī	Ī	_	10 97	72	26 1 71	32	27	25 48
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	Ξ	_	_	36 97	27 72	10 165	14 14	15	21
With related children under 5 years	_	_	_	25	55	115	10	27 20	37 7
Unrelated individuals	-	-	-	322	288	170	126	149	102
Nanfamily hauseholder	_	1	_	172 110	173 75	117 45	104 41	86 40	56 46
Persons		_	_	834	526	1 040	240	272	483
Percent below poverty level	-	-	-	10.8	11.2	33.2	7.0	9.6	91
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	1			235 235	146 146	465 465	35 30	82 82	203 189
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	-	-	196	39 95	286	19	42	148
Persons 65 years and aver Persons 75 years and over	_	_	_	171 122	95 65	65 24	85 55	40 40	119 86
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
				288 1 068	246 838	563 1 157	52 354	104 454	102 663

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Salem city	, Essex County, M	A—Con_	Swampscat	rt CDP, Essex Cour	nty, MA	Remainder of Essex County MA		
Area	Troct 2047.01	Tract 2047 02	Tract 2172 (pt)	Tract 2021 (pt.)	Tract 2022	Tract 2031 (pt 1	Troct 2121	Troct 2141	Tract 215
NCOME IN 1989	1 774	2 214	_	3 154	2 132	_	1 828	1 882	2 45
ess than \$5,000	85 231	100 200	-	127 186	80 40	=	84 100	10 77	4 43
5,000 to \$9,999	206	165	_	169	137	=	85	64	10
15,000 to \$24,999	264 207	260 297	_	370 460	107 172	=	177 181	132 151	24 28
15,000 to \$49,999	270 291	502 469	Ξ.	547 698	235 482	_	377 407	172 492	37 51
5,000 to \$99,999	152	124 97	-	371 226	355 524	-	184	315	31
00,000 or moreedian (dollars]	68 29 154	36 848	=	41 794	65 266	-	233 46 096	469 64 995	37 49 16
ran (dollars)	37 405 1 1 5 9	40 201 1 503	Ξ.	48 680 2 183	89 992 1 696	_	53 977 1 373	82 877 1 587	61 29
rdian income (dollars)	37 440	43 281	-	50 950	72 753	-	52 036	71 908	55 1
les 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars]	1 496 23 933	2 138 24 510	_	2 797 30 458	2 196 40 888	_	1 882 30 540	2 027 42 957	2 6 28 3
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.0 34 205	58.0 30 830	Ξ.	51.1 40 619	54.1 57-512	_	59 4 36 728	62.2 57 488	55 42 1
nales 15 years and over, with income	1 800	2 229 13 175	_	3 268 14 068	2 090	-	1 766	2 125	2 5
Median income (dollars)Percent year-round full-time workers	11 514 35.1	38.2		30.9	15 684 31.6	-	14 458 29.8	11 250 24.5	12 0
Median income (dollars)	22 664	23 603	_	27 139	34 861	-	24 940	28 945	24 2
capito income (dollars)	16 255	15 277	_	20 049	32 993	-	19 933	27 375	21 2
COME TYPE IN 1989 Households	1 774	2 214	-	3 154	2 132	_	1 828	1 882	2 4
th earnings	1 239 44 299	1 771 42 769	-	2 439 49 670	1 741 90 863	-	1 515 56 893	1 597 83 580	2 1 57 1
h Social Security income	604	624 7 929	-	1 084	518	-	413	500	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars) th public assistance income	7 751 135	148		9 671 74	8 569 76	-	8 017 69	8 427 65	8 8
Wean public assistance income (dollars)	4 280 384	3 553 408	_	3 348 573	3 504 366	_ [2 493 282	3 418 365	4 3
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 447	8 127	-	11 129	13 132	- [9 011	11 205	9 4
EAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	40 241	46 701		56 557	101 052		40.400	00.000	10.0
th own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 341 36 802	42 404	Ξ.	60 888	90 802	=1	60 48 0 54 640	92 282 99 648	69 0 72 4
own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 946 45 986	49 940 50 638	_	53 587 60 499	107 795 108 416		64 323 63 44 8	86 438 95 995	65 9 73 1
th own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 923	48 746 52 032	-	66 404 56 083	96 939	-	57 382	105 669	78 0
own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present	46 021		_		116 140	-	67 552	88 326	68 8
th own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 288 12 843	29 400 15 937	_	34 183 21 049	36 73 6 28 106		32 224 26 886	59 094 34 525	29 0 30 6
own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 181	44 063	- :	40 938	41 763	-	36 375	85 669	25 8
VERTY STATUS IN 1989 I Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 159	1 503	_	2 183	1 696	-	1 373	1 587	1 9
seholder worked in 1989h related children under 18 years	819 485	1 150 657	_	1 692 896	1 403 715	-	1 208 568	1 392 702	1 7
Vith related children under 5 years	182 9 12	218 1 153	_	442 1 823	231 1 524	_	308 1 22 9	265 1 445	1.7
seholder worked in 1989	656 342	890 495	_	1 439 788	1 279 629	-	1 088 519	1 277	i 5
th related children under 18 years	145	153	_	426	223	-	303	639 255	4
Female householder, no husband present useholder worked in 1989	209 136	211 161	_	318 227	163 124		112 97	102 81	
th related children under 18 years	143 37	115 48	-	108 16	86	-	49	53	i
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	37	40	_	10	0	-	,	0	
determined	747	960	-	1 200	576	-	641	392	6
Ifamily householder	615 298	711 276	-	971 488	436 189	_	455 192	295 184	4 2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	4 053	5 809	-	7 626	5 829	-	4 921	5 564	6 9
sons under 18 yearsRelated children under 18 years	732 732	1 234 1 210		1 470 1 470	1 251 1 243	-	1 135 1 098	1 405 1 405	1 1
Related children 5 to 17 yearssons 65 years and over	477 773	846 772	_	1 009 1 431	948 913	-	742 626	1 038 646	i
Persons 75 years and over	328	323	-	683	350	-	226	200	
come in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Percent below poverty level	98 8.5	121 8.1	_	67 3.1	43 2.5		53 3.9	20 1,3	:
useholder worked in 1989	18 84	57 87	-	35 35	19 26	-	32 24	- 11	
With related children under 5 years	25	53	_	14	8		9	10	
Married-couple families	46 7	53 29		36 17	35 11		33 17	20 11	
th related children under 18 years	32 8	29 13	-	19	18	-	9	10	
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	52	58	_	31	8	-	20	_	
useholder worked in 1989th related children under 18 years	11 52	28 58	_	18 16	8		15 15	_	
With related children under 5 years	17	40	-	5	8	-1	-	-	
Unrelated individuals	127 88	140 83	-	138 102	84 60		1 35 65	38 28	
years and over	54	20	-	79	35	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	36	28	
Persons	449 11 1	480 8.3	-	296	225 3.9	-	296	104	2
Percent below poverty level	156	180	_	3.9 38	47	_	6.0 96	1 9 24	•
Related children under 18 years	156 118	156 68	_	38 20	47 40	_	59 50	24 24	
rsons 65 years and over	68	35 15	-	114	73 34	-	69	39	
Persons 75 years and over	32	15		67	54	-	33	18	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	220	160	-	191	156	-	136	26	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	573 1 023	573 1 009	_	493 1 103	278 508	_	378 659	190 297	4

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

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

Second 1979	Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder of	F Essex County, MA	— Con.			
Mayor Mayo	_	Tract 2161	Tract 2176 (pt.)	Tract 2181	Tract 2201 (pt.)	Tract 2221	Tract 2231	Tract 2232	Tract 2233	Tract 2701
Less than \$5,000		1 107		2 114	2 245	1 970	3 524	3 50/		
10.00 10.1409 7.00 7.0	Less than \$5,000	22	Ξ	94	158	27	46	57	26	1 524
11 10 00 to 15 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			_				150 59			111
13.50.00 to 14.5000	\$15,000 to \$24,999		-	171	598	148	140	262	147	33 100 203 364 38
19,000 10,000 1	\$35,000 to \$49,999	200	_		533	152		234 297		20: 36:
\$10,000 or more. \$10,000 or m	\$50,000 to \$74,999			463				281	483	38 24
The content of the	\$100,000 ar mare	199	Ξ	397	237	99	171	74	186	7:
Marchan			_							47 96 52 17
Mose 1 years and over with locoms	Families		-	1 457	1 979	900	1 135	976	1 226	1 23
Medica name (editar)										52 67 1 60
Media name (other)	Median income (dallars)	23 715	-	34 505	27 564	25 574	30 789	24 235	31 270	29 18
Familite 1, Paper and port , with income 1.78	Median income (dollars)									62.º 36 96
Percent year cond fish rim workers. 17.2 - 31.4 24.5 38.2 31.4 25.9 32.2 77.7 Modelin recommends. 17.2 - 37.4 77.7 Sec. 19.2 3.5 79.7 Sec. 19.2 3.5 Sec. 19.2	Females 15 years and over, with incame								1 570	1 55° 14 67°
Proceedings 197	Percent year-round full-time warkers	17.2	-	31.4	24.5	38.2	31.4	25.9	35.2	37.
NEONET PIEN 1989			-							23 14:
## Morandering 1 197		21 701	-	29 417	19 002	19 211	22 043	10 550	21 555	18 13
With controls			-				1 536	1 586	1 577	1 52
With Scord Services (content (others)	With earnings	944	-	1 758	2 465	1 091	1 272	1 218	1 370	1 36-
With public spicitions income 12 -	With Social Security income	414	-	536	1 177	283	373	490	343	52 870 281
Meine public assistance income (solidors)			_							6 806
Mean retirement income (colion)	Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 974	-	7 716	3 162	5 776	4 899	3 185	3 844	4 67
### Families (#allers)			Ξ.		9 196	9 406				190 8 970
With own phillers under 18 years (schools)										
No count children under 18 years (delare)			Ī.			54 635 52 128				56 959
With own children under it 9 years (colors)	No own children under 18 years (dollars)	88 050	-	79 938	57 110	56 760	62 414	45 338	69 920	53 922 59 986
No own children under 18 years (ciclions) 91 / 925 68 635 62 142 55 446 65 884 44 536 70 485	With own children under 18 years (dollars)	90 385			60 / 16 58 805			51 340 53 555		59 63 6 56 122
(Gallers)	Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	91 295	-	86 835	62 142		65 884			63 436
No own children under 18 years (adolars) 35 199 39 279 32 139 68 123 37 109 27 918 63 351	(dollars)									33 927
## All Income Levels in 1989		27 833 35 199	Ξ.	30 696 39 279	20 759 32 139		23 172 37 109			22 006 39 887
All Income Levels in 1999	·			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		37 .20		27 710	00 031	37 007
Families 1989										
Householder worked in 1989	AT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF T	946	_	1 457	1 979	900	1 135	976	1 226	1 236
With related children under 5 years	Householder warked in 1989		-					788	1 067	1 136
Householder worker in 1989	With related children under 5 years	176	Ξ.	250	254	153	176	261	214	636 346 1 09 3
With related children under 18 years	Married-couple families		_							1 093 1 02 <i>8</i>
Femole householder, no husbond present 77	With related children under 18 years		-	526	695	338	401	353	516	582
With related children under 18 years	Female householder, na husband present	77	Ξ.	157	299		125		76	324 9 9
With related children under S years S	Hauseholder warked in 1989		_						53	74 38
Martenined 320			-	-		9	9		17	6
Nonfamily householder 251 - 659 1366 370 401 610 351		320		847	1 490	540	427	764	***	***
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. 3 204	Nantamily householder	251	Ξ.	659	1 366	370	401	610	351	399 288
Persons under 18 yeors 697 1 092 1 437 746 760 705 1 080 Related children under 18 yeors 590 - 1 086 1 437 746 760 705 1 080 Related children 15 to 17 yeors 500 - 754 1 066 486 566 447 764 Persons 65 yeors and over 540 - 757 1 589 397 678 627 392 Persons 75 yeors and over 203 - 301 752 170 299 250 93 Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level 21 37 39 27 34 39 25 Person Below Poverty Level 22 - 2.5 2.0 3.0 3.0 4.0 2.0 Householder worked in 1989 10 - 22 2.5 9 - 33 2.1 With related children under 18 yeors - 3 18 33 2.1 With related children under 18 yeors - 26 2.1 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 26 2.1 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 - 8 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 - 8 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 - 8 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 - 8 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 - 8 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 - 8 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 - 8 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 - 8 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 - 9 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 - 9 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 With related children under 18 yeors - 8 - 9 With related children under 18 yeors - 9 - 9 Unrelated individuols 46 - 95 257 50 163 118 52 Persons 165 yeors and over 17 - 59 164 9 124 44 15 Persons 18 907 17 19 18 33 17 Persons 18 907 18 907 18 907 18 907 18 Related children under 18 yeors - 9 - 9 18 907 18 9			-							132
Related children under 18 yeors			-							4 366 1 183
Persons 65 years and aver	Related children under 18 years		-			746	760	705	1 080	1 179
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families 21	Persons 65 years and aver	540	_	757	1 589	397	678	627		762 343
Families		203	-	301	752	170	299	250	93	126
Percent below poverty level	Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	21	_	37	39	27	34	39	25	17
With related children under 18 years 16 - 23 39 9 18 33 21 Morried-couple families - - - 18 - - 26 21 Married-couple families - - - 18 - - 26 21 Mouseholder worked in 1989 - - - 8 - 9 - - - 8 With related children under 18 years - </td <td>Percent below poverty level</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>-</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>1.4</td>	Percent below poverty level	2.2	-	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	1.4
With related children under 5 years	With related children under 18 years		_	22				33 33		11
Householder worked in 1989 - 8 - 9 8 With related children under 18 years 9 8 With related children under 5 years	With related children under 5 years	~	_							6
With related children under 5 years	Householder warked in 1989	=	_	8	-		-	-	8	-
Female householder, no husband present	With related children under 18 years		_		_	_		-		
With related children under 18 years 16 - 14 39 9 18 33 13 With related children under 5 years - - - 18 - - 26 13 Unrelated individuals 46 - 95 257 50 163 118 52 Nanfamily householder 34 - 67 214 19 61 62 32 65 years and over 17 - 59 164 9 124 44 15 Persons 120 - 205 372 103 290 220 113 Per crent below poverly level 3.7 - 3.9 5.0 3.2 7.5 6.1 2.6 Persons under 18 years 37 - 52 66 8 73 47 21 Related children under 18 years 37 - 46 66 8 73 36 21 Related children under 18 years 37 - 46 45 8 73 12 - Persons 75 years and over 33 - 73 164 45 160 56 26 Retiated children under 18	Female householder, no husband present		-			9	18		17	12
With related children under 5 years	With related children under 18 years		Ξ		39	9	18			11
Nanfamily householder	With related children under 5 years		-		18	-	-	26	13	6
17										28
Percent belaw poverty level		17	-	59	164	9	124			ii
Persons under 18 years 37 - 52 66 8 73 47 21 Related children under 18 years 37 - 46 66 8 73 36 21 Related children 5 to 17 years 37 - 46 45 8 73 12 - Persons 65 years and over 33 - 73 164 45 160 56 26 Persons 75 years and aver 33 - 27 119 38 86 36 12 Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			-							65
Related children 5 to 17 years	Persons under 18 years	37	_	52	66	8	73	47	21	1.5
Persons 65 years and over 33			_						21	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	Persons 65 years and over	33	-	73	164	45	160	56		11
		33	_	27	119	38	86	36	12	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level 34 - 145 115 25 109 88 60	Persons below 50 percent of poverty level		_							29
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level 187 - 296 633 157 393 318 135 Persons below 200 percent of poverty level 280 - 513 1 341 529 592 663 314			-						135	132 237

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Esse	ex County (pt.), MA	
Area	Boston-Lowrence Salem, MANH CMSA	Massochusetts (pt)	New Hampshire (pt)	Solem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	Fatal	Beverly city	Danvers CDP
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 712 863	3 420 945	291 918	257 542	257 542	37 336	23 690
Varive		3 174 002 246 943	281 072 10 846	242 953 14 589	242 953 14 589	35 795 1 541	22 7 55 935
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH inguistically isolated households	30 595	29 270	1 325	1 782	1 782	146	46
Persons 5 years and ever	. 354 441	3 204 719 333 568	267 890 20 873	241 259 22 484	241 259 22 484	34 785 2 326	22 285 1 181
Do not speak English "very well"	121 390 60 856	115 961 58 480	5 429 2 376	7 098 3 281	7 098 3 281	570 246	290 63
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school		830 753 67 324	73 691 6 342	58 747 5 922	58 747 5 922	9 206 987	5 475 627
Public school	34 321 499 739	32 507 450 093	1 814 49 646	2 921 33 806	2 921 33 806	425 4 771	305 3 229
Public school	331 039	385 986 313 336	44 562 17 703	28 881 19 019	28 881 19 019	4 194 3 448	2 706 1 619
Public college	. 147 503	137 158	10 345	11 020	11 020	1 932	1 032
Persons 25 years and everss than 9th grade	137 338	2 320 904 128 570	187 656 8 768	179 782 9 580	179 782 9 580	25 567 936	16 589 665
th to 12th grade, no diploma gh school graduate (includes equivalency)	253 281 740 413	235 144 684 391	18 137 56 022	17 814 50 600	17 814 50 600	2 336 7 739	1 491 5 014
ime college, no degree	185 092	368 819 168 380	37 122 16 712	32 084 15 546	32 0 84 15 546	4 779 2 679	3 434 1 619
ichelor's degree	480 224 306 271	444 436 291 164	35 788 15 107	34 623 19 535	34 623 19 535	4 782 2 316	2 935 1 431
ercent high school graduate or higher		84.3 31.7	85.7 27.1	84.8 30.1	84.8 30.1	87 2 27.8	87.0 26.3
ERTILITY Wildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 ta 44 years	902	880	1 150	931	931	885	933
ESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	3 472 609	3 204 719	267 890	241 259	241 259	34 785	22 285
ime house	1 314 277	1 952 394 1 192 389	143 496 121 888	152 054 87 337	152 054 87 337	20 264 14 345	14 842 7 396
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	294 773 542 380 419 209	270 295 509 307 363 241	24 478 33 073 55 968	16 207 34 798 33 390	16 207 34 798	1 109 7 871	682 3 755
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5/ 915	49 546 59 936	8 369 2 506	2 942 1 868	33 390 2 942 1 868	4 757 608 176	2 743 216 47
DURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and ever		1 793 212	158 294	133 953	133 953		
r, truck, or van	1 602 652	1 454 207 1 280 693	148 445 131 047	117 738 105 399	117 738 105 399	19 57 6 17 172 15 526	12 590 11 800 10 806
Carpooled	190 912 178 370	173 514 177 330	17 398 1 040	12 339 5 862	12 339 5 862	1 646 1 014	994 198
her meansorked at home	119 512 50 972	115 108 46 567	4 404 4 405	6 773 3 580	6 773 3 580	1 001 389	422 170
ran travel time to work (minutes) rked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 575 566	23.9 1 478 124	25.2 97 442	23.4 81 415	23.4 81 415	22.8 13 100	20.7 7 740
Central city	908 234	627 297 850 827 315 088	40 035 57 407 60 852	24 501 56 914 52 538	24 501 56 914 52 538	2 137 10 963 6 476	812 6 928 4 850
ABOR FORCE STATUS						0 4/0	4 630
Persons 16 years and over	2 115 336	2 793 900 1 944 421	222 373 170 915	209 954 144 404	209 954 144 404	30 252 21 032	19 299 13 588
EmployedUnemployed	124 737	1 819 898 114 911 5.9	160 476 9 826 5.8	136 328 7 806 5.4	136 328 7 806	19 803 1 153	12 897 691
Percent of civilian labor force	1 589 018	1 475 811 869 336	113 207 73 083	112 341 65 000	5.4 112 341 65 000	5.5 16 360 9 521	5.1 10 244 6 117
ith own children under 6 years	50 151 205 03 7	45 821 184 379	4 330 20 658	3 260 13 953	3 260 13 953	458 2 166	332 1 156
In labor forceith own children 6 to 17 years only	124 297 213 385	110 923 192 474	13 374 20 911	8 5 8 3 15 499	8 583 15 499	1 407 2 142	786 1 433
In labor force Persons 16 to 19 years	167 388 196 837	150 279 181 105	17 109 15 732	12 260 12 365	12 260 12 365	1 687 2 168	1 198 1 155
Unemployed or not in labor force	12 194	32 170 11 267 11 224	3 294 927 1 428	1 931 687	1 931 687 453	326 105	178 71
Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed	5 863	5 096 2 185	767 274	653 327 137	653 327 137	72 17 30	32 19
Not in labor farce	4 287	3 916	371	189	189	25	13
Persons 16 years and over whe worked in 1989	2 272 384 1 723 084	2 091 860 1 582 308	180 524 140 776	155 556	155 556 113 963	22 640 14 204	14 541
sually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	1 285 461	1 175 893	140 776	113 963 85 374	113 963 85 374	16 294 12 510	10 654 8 076
ISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64							
With a mobility or self-core limitation		2 299 593 73 995	197 677 4 829	169 801 5 243	169 801 5 243	24 379 833	15 628 433
With a mobility limitation	12 668	40 176 11 882	2 544 786	3 020 800	3 020 800	432 174	303 99
With a self-care limitation ith a work disability In labor force	162 800	51 566 150 583 68 539	3 153 12 217 6 398	3 668 11 201 4 983	3 668 11 201 4 983	577 1 652 767	309 1 048
Prevented from working		70 249 2 149 010	4 669 185 460	5 226 158 600	5 226 158 600	677 22 7 2 7	535 454 14 580
In labor force	1 956 153	1 795 813	160 340	133 269	133 269	19 324	12 492
and ever ith a mobility or self-care limitation	461 889 87 976	439 270 84 106	22 619 3 870	36 971 6 892	36 971 6 892	5 238 963	3 037 556
With a mobility limitation	68 425	65 412 49 149	3 013 2 249	5 279 4 100	5 279 4 100	774 562	416 345

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Essex County (pt.), M	A—Con.	Totols for split trocts/BNA's in Essex County, MA	Salem (city, Essex County, MA	
Area	Peabody city	Salem city	Troct 2041	Troct 2041 (pt.)	Troct 2043	Troct 2047.0
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	45 421	35 481	8 153	8 092	2 168	5 36
Notive	40 906 4 515	33 430 2 051	7 716 437	7 655 437	1 862 306	4 98 38
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	651	399	114	114	83	4
Persons 5 years and over	42 598 6 522	33 350 4 746	7 707 1 200	7 646	2 016	5 07
Speak o longuoge other thon English Do not speak English "very well" n linguistically isaloted households	2 655 1 371	1 360 659	321 180	1 200 321 180	617 233 139	55 18
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					139	9
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	9 899 978	7 647 537	2 153 123	2 153 123	376	1 23
Public school	400 6 189	273 3 853	63 702	63 702	261	5 75
Public school	5 129 2 732 1 717	3 234 3 257 2 465	1 328	611 1 328	219 104	9 5 75 63 38 30
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	1 /1/	2 403	1 144	1 144	71	30
Persons 25 years and overess than 9th grade	31 777 2 802	24 748 1 846	5 436 226	5 383 226	1 503 265	3 61 25
oth to 12th grode, no diplomotigh school groduote (includes equivolency)	3 704 10 881	3 310 7 454	754 1 515	754 1 484	197 402	46 1 27
iome college, no degree	5 197 2 600	4 447 1 586	1 056 402	1 056 390	224 50	71
ochelor's degree	4 590 2 003	3 967 2 138	884 599	874 599	226 139	40 19
ercent high school groduote or higher	79.5 20.7	79.2 24.7	82.0 27.3	81.8	69.3	80.
FERTILITY	20.7	24.7	27.5	27.4	24.3	16.
Thildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 004	740	615	620	980	78
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	42 598	33 350	7 707	7 646	2 016	5 07
ome houseifferent house in United States	28 437 13 624	18 351 14 674	3 976 3 652	3 915 3 652	859 1 112	3 32 1 67
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 168 6 785	5 941 2 652	1 193 668	1 193 668	540 138	79 39
Different MSA/PM5A	5 408 263	5 668 413	1 651 140	1 651 140	404 30	45° 2
OURNEY TO WORK	537	325	79	79	45	6
Workers 16 years and over	23 722 22 336	18 461 15 348	4 304 3 789	4 285 3 778	913 628	2 78: 2 54
Drove olone	19 790 2 546	13 213 2 135	3 280 509	3 269 509	467 161	2 31
ther means	404 585	1 411 1 324	242 222	234 222	100 154	23. 9. 11
/orked at homelean travel time to work (minutes)	397 21.5	378 23.3	51 24.1	51 24.1	31 24.9	2 20.
Vorked in M5A/PM5A of residence	12 560 2 026	11 316 6 294	2 543 1 348	2 543 1 348	548 366	1 810
Outside centrol city	10 534 11 162	5 022 7 145	1 195 1 761	1 195 1 742	182 365	91 89 97
ABOR FORCE STATUS					303	77.
Persons 16 years and over	36 945 25 540	29 789 20 273	7 019 4 786	6 958 4 745	1 787 1 079	4 41 3 06
Employed	24 130 1 359	18 874 1 361	4 402 371	4 371 361	961 118	2 862 203
Percent of civilion lobor force Females 16 years and aver	5.3 19 539	6.7 16 283	7.8 3 967	7.6 3 927	10.9 995	2 320
mployednemployed	11 581 566	9 433 579	2 227 227	2 207 217	466 22	1 38
Vith own children under 6 years	2 565 1 691	1 641 927	364 215	364 215	139 29	15 10
Vith own children 6 to 17 years only	2 960 2 369	1 778 1 385	361 271	361 271	91 59	3.4
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 043 337	1 652 351	548 39 33	548 39	81 25	28- 30' 6: 2:
Unemployed or not in lobor force	69 124	170 160	33 5	33 5	13 18	21
Employed	95 14	65	5	5	5 13	11
Not in lobor force	15	44	-	-	-	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in	26 916	21 669	5 252	5 211	1 129	3 24
Jsually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	19 703 14 921	16 724 12 645	3 846 2 790	3 805 2 757	920 642	2 470 1 900
DISABILITY				2.0,	042	1 700
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	30 260	23 887	5 689	5 648	1 444	3 66
With a mobility or self-core limitation	1 001 643	1 192 579	250 164	250 164	290 90	3 662 150 111
In lobor force	167 684	153 851	28 173	28 173	35 263	40
ith a work disability	2 264 954	1 722 680	432 216	432 216	142 52	7 290 90
Prevented from workingo work disability	1 164 27 996	878 22 165	170 5 257	170 5 216	74 1 302	157 3 372
In labor forceCivilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	23 682	19 020	4 408	4 367	1 002	2 903
Vith a mobility or self-core limitation	6 252 1 292	5 624 1 204	1 317 218	1 297 218	323 101	75 7 224
With a mobility fimitation	970 846	886 738	148 152	148 152	96 60	135 177

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					fsse	x County (pt), MA	
Area	8oston—Lawrence— Salem, MANH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hompshire (pt.)	Salem—Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Danvers CDP
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and ever Executive, administrative, and manageral occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Privater household occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 980 374 328 403 373 928 87 056 237 535 349 938 5 080 37 377 176 278 14 779 186 310 79 263 51 885 52 542	1 819 898 302 171 347 836 79 483 216 032 325 559 4 861 35 389 162 790 13 493 167 078 70 005 47 260 47 941	160 476 26 232 26 092 7 573 21 503 24 379 219 1 988 13 488 1 286 19 232 9 258 4 625 4 601	136 328 22 120 24 725 5 227 17 886 21 631 444 4 2 211 13 351 1 723 13 800 5 662 3 544 4 004	136 328 22 120 24 725 5 227 17 886 21 631 444 2 211 13 351 1 723 13 800 5 662 3 544 4 004	19 803 2 975 3 436 748 2 542 3 357 76 400 2 055 213 2 024 839 492 646	12 897 1 988 2 149 621 1 665 2 203 39 198 1 217 170 1 413 450 427 357
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5.000	1 404 493 47 441 105 516 76 062 162 295 180 332 260 627 309 474 139 574 123 172 41 942 51 200 941 488 50 589 19 608	1 299 860 45 044 101 101 72 047 151 305 166 756 236 939 281 848 128 788 116 032 41 651 51 209 861 879 50 596	104 633 2 397 4 415 4 015 10 990 13 576 23 688 27 626 10 786 7 140 45 464 51 091 79 609 50 527 18 409	100 345 3 272 8 114 5 892 12 365 13 101 18 316 20 824 9 497 8 964 40 726 50 464 69 456 49 097	100 345 3 272 8 114 5 892 12 365 13 101 18 316 20 824 9 497 8 964 40 726 50 464 69 456 49 097	14 497 512 1 288 805 1 782 1 957 2 760 3 085 1 280 1 028 39 744 47 087 9 771 48 414	8 683 196 479 469 1 024 1 197 1 606 1 878 1 018 816 43 488 51 031 6 362 51 436
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 404 493 1 161 136 52 293 359 660 7 783 77 386 4 517	1 299 860 1 067 187 52 441 340 523 7 777 74 112 4 547	104 633 93 949 50 612 19 137 7 891 3 274 3 835	100 345 80 781 51 992 28 094 8 038 5 431 4 341	100 345 80 781 51 992 28 094 8 038 5 431 4 341	14 497 11 534 48 602 4 086 7 759 964 4 557	8 683 7 412 51 039 2 245 8 180 286 4 465
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fundles (dellars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-cupie fundles (dellars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 205 59 271 65 591 66 364 33 589 22 446	60 554 59 738 66 193 67 227 33 669 22 224	56 420 55 094 59 508 59 059 32 269 25 408	59 362 59 444 64 763 67 197 31 401 21 102	59 362 59 444 64 763 67 197 31 401 21 102	55 585 54 858 60 626 63 591 30 352 21 259	58 640 57 526 61 886 61 608 37 848 24 996
All Income Lavels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 19 years Famile householder, ne husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 19 years With related children under 19 years With related children under 19 years	941 488 765 795 434 154 188 865 764 018 643 108 354 159 162 792 137 695 91 973 67 619 21 400	861 879 695 185 390 922 169 520 695 193 581 237 316 858 145 306 129 913 85 838 63 006 20 125	79 609 70 610 43 232 19 345 68 825 61 871 37 301 17 486 7 782 6 135 4 613 1 275	69 456 56 119 30 510 12 751 57 087 47 316 24 696 11 091 9 762 6 764 4 978 1 294	69 456 56 119 30 510 12 751 57 087 47 316 24 676 11 091 9 762 6 764 4 978 1 294	9 771 7 854 4 327 1 905 7 913 6 610 3 328 1 552 1 549 995 917 317	6 362 5 308 2 830 1 129 5 232 4 465 2 380 1 026 810 610 359 56
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfamily householder. 65 years and over. Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years. Related children 5 to 17 years. Persons 65 years and over.	642 999 463 005 159 833 3 603 755 774 105 771 278 533 127 461 850	607 585 437 981 153 083 3 314 189 696 800 694 301 479 930 439 238	35 414 25 024 6 750 289 566 77 305 76 977 53 197 22 612	40 558 30 889 12 627 251 904 52 617 52 353 36 158 36 971	40 558 30 889 12 627 251 904 52 617 52 353 36 158 36 971	6 158 4 726 1 802 36 046 7 803 7 730 5 200 5 238	3 199 2 321 874 22 976 4 876 4 876 3 471 3 037
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Morthelated children under 18 years Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, ne husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children to 17 years Related children 10 17 years Persons 65 years and over	39 752 4,2 14 376 28 800 15 187 15 139 5 770 7 553 4 059 22 705 7 814 20 225 10 887 100 082 60 070 29 995 221 717 6 2 58 807 56 658 37 624 40 932	37 550 4 4 13 191 27 223 14 255 14 071 5 254 6 763 3 696 21 678 7 204 19 313 10 154 95 440 57 493 28 590 210 290 6 33 55 270 53 419 35 508 38 847	2 202 2 8 1 185 1 577 9 32 1 068 516 5 590 363 1 027 610 912 533 4 642 2 577 1 405 11 427 3 9 9 3 537 3 239 2 116 2 085	2 911 4.2 1 003 1 974 933 1 257 422 528 278 1 574 559 1 431 640 5 843 3 848 2 210 14 146 5 6 3 814 3 591 2 432 3 323	2 911 4 2 1 003 1 974 933 1 257 422 528 278 1 574 559 1 431 640 5 843 3 848 2 210 14 146 5 6 3 814 3 591 2 432 3 232	510 5.2 106 374 208 181 32 75 34 322 74 299 174 906 649 278 2 323 6.4 734 687 446 418	174 2.7 78 135 79 104 65 65 65 57 70 13 70 22 489 192 110 1 062 4 6 297 297 202 160
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	93 690 306 303	88 643 292 452	5 047 15 851	5 684 20 414	5 684 20 414	849 3 156	590 1 417

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

[Threshald and complementory threshold are 400 persons. Dato bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Essex County (pt.), MA—	Con.	Totals far split tracts/BNA's in Essex County, MA	Salem (city, Essex County, MA	
Area	Peabody city	Salem city	Troct 2041	Tract 2041 (pt.)	Tract 2043	Troct 2047.02
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and ever Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations specially occupations. Technicians and related support occupations. Administrative support occupations, including derical sprivate household occupations. Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. Precision production, craft, and repair occupations. Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors. Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.	24 130 3 256 3 451 838 3 350 4 424 33 357 2 233 188 2 867 1 552 777 804	18 874 2 650 3 107 904 2 188 3 336 31 443 2 117 109 2 081 907 455 546	4 402 561 697 176 581 847 16 80 570 35 454 101 114	4 371 561 685 176 581 828 16 80 570 35 454 101 114	961 100 195 108 110 91 	2 862 383 366 142 295 566 - 67 302 10 358 152 85 136
NCOME IN 1989	17 037 479 1 303 1 028 2 275 2 311 3 384 3 673 1 626 958 39 871 45 494 12 643 45 090 17 199	15 049 677 1 746 1 140 2 179 2 093 2 777 2 819 964 654 33 334 39 183 8 944 42 251 16 748	3 293 142 347 224 476 418 570 684 274 158 35 809 41 052 2 045 42 879 16 871	3 272 142 347 224 466 418 570 673 274 158 35 799 41 070 2 024 42 857 16 900	1 037 117 211 84 180 105 158 116 29 37 19 913 28 524 487 23 393 13 963	2 036 100 163 165 232 261 459 435 124 97 37 768 40 838 1 379 44 566
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public ossistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars)	17 037 13 766 48 086 4 918 7 766 921 4 645	15 049 11 499 42 991 4 429 7 761 1 188 4 124	3 293 2 460 46 569 959 8 236 244 4 970	3 272 2 449 46 552 949 8 188 244 4 970	1 037 673 36 533 284 6 879 171 4 939	2 036 1 605 43 774 624 7 929 111 2 924
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dellars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	\$1 771 \$2 305 \$5 899 \$8 024 30 710 20 312	46 844 41 970 52 590 51 506 27 656 17 352	47 902 42 225 53 460 50 682 25 231 20 552	48 003 42 225 53 661 50 682 25 231 20 552	34 145 23 504 45 762 35 636 16 442 9 086	48 363 45 710 51 963 51 305 32 807 17 017
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty stetus is determined	12 643 10 007 5 649 2 291 10 329 8 308 4 642 2 029 1 776 1 286 869 214	8 944 6 651 3 643 1 517 6 712 5 194 2 524 1 140 1 746 1 093 945 277 8 279 6 105	2 045 1 501 771 321 1 613 1 243 538 272 330 179 193 33	2 024 1 490 771 321 1 592 1 232 538 272 330 1 179 1 193 33	487 299 246 144 291 220 129 90 160 63 106 43	1 379 1 054 561 136 1 081 834 437 95 173 135 77 24
Nonformity householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and aver Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	4 374 1 968 44 974 9 429 9 406 6 590 6 252	2 190 34 617 6 171 6 133 4 026 5 624	497 7 625 1 187 1 187 7 54 1 317	1 248 497 7 564 1 187 1 187 754 1 297	550 199 2 137 400 400 259 323	657 276 5 366 1 120 1 096 801 757
Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Wonfamily householder. 55 years and over. Persons under 18 years. Related children under 18 years. Related children under 18 years. Related children 10 17 years.	458 3.6 151 268 106 239 53 73 22 213 98 195 84 692 558 377 1 951 4.3 4.3 4.51 4.28 317 554	690 7.7 210 492 217 266 77 127 55 400 133 365 162 1 345 8 3464 10.0 1 067 1 029 696 655	184 9.0 64 133 35 87 28 36 10 97 36 97 25 322 172 110 834 10.9 235 235 196 171	184 9.1 64 133 35 87 28 36 10 97 36 97 25 322 172 110 834 11.0 235 235 196 171	112 23.0 19 98 50 23 9 23 13 81 10 75 37 158 117 45 523 24.5 184 184 137 52	84 6.1 32 50 16 40 16 16 16 34 16 140 83 32 400 7.55 137 113 59 35
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	669 3 032	1 270 4 731	288 1 023	288 1 023	222 640	160 493

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					£3	sex County (pt.), MA	
Area	Boston-Lawrence- Solem MA NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt)	New Hompshire (pt.)	Solem-Gloucester MA PMSA	Tatol	Peabody city	Salem city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	236 140	233 694	2 446	2 275	2 275	554	1 017
NativeForeign born	180 50 5 55 635	178 495 55 199	2 010 436	1 576 699	1 576 699	423 131	575 442
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguishcolly isolated households	5 149	5 086	63	98	98	26	72
Persons 5 years and over	213 384	211 260 48 907	2 124 393	2 016	2 016	468	894
Speak a language other than English	22 241	22 016 13 274	225 131	629 356 214	629 356 214	138 90 73	372 231 141
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	78 311	77 516	795	790	790	133	412
Preprimary school	4 260 2 826	4 202 2 799	58 27	21 21	21 21	11	10
Tementary or high school Public school	48 653 42 933	48 209 42 556	444 377	342 245	342 245	80 41	144
College Public college	25 398 13 875	25 105 13 735	293 140	427 318	427 318	42 18	258 242
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and ever	133 542	132 175	1 367	1 173	1 173	320	
ess than 9th grade	13 764	13 666 25 856	98 72	172 164	173 172 164	54 57	477 76
ligh school graduate (includes equivalency)	37 651	37 384 23 624	267 375	257 225	257 225	78	76 129
achelor s degree	8 666	8 563 14 212	103 289	47 136	47 136	69 6 25	101 22 50
raduate or prafessional degree	9 033	8 870	163	172	172	31	50 23
ercent high school graduate or higher	70.3 17.6	70.1 17.5	87.6 33.1	71.4 26.3	71.4 26.3	65.3 17.5	68.1 15.3
ERTILITY Children ever born per 1 000 women 15 to 44 years	1 259	1 259	1 323	924	924	1 086	920
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and ever	213 384	211 260	2 124	2 016	2 016	468	894
Same house	98 260 101 282	97 670 99 884	590 1 398	658 1 237	658 1 237	204 239	244 604
Central city of this MSA PMSA	62 489 9 480	62 179 9 389	310 91	196 149	196 149	19 38	169 34
Different MSA/PMSA	26 448 2 865	25 479 2 837	969 28	834 58	834 58	174 8	364 37
OURNEY TO WORK	13 842	13 706	136	121	121	25	46
Workers 16 years and ever	99 936 59 027	98 643 57 886	1 293 1 141	1 116 758	1 116 758	208 197	567 329
Drave alone Carpooled	46 234 12 793	45 308 12 578	926 215	602 156	602 156	168 29	242 87
ublic transportation	31 607 7 867	31 551 7 813	56 54	142 190	142 190	ĩi	80 158
forked at homelean travel time to work (minutes)	1 435 27 9	1 393 27.9	42 28.7	26 25.7	26 25.7	26.7	21.3
/orked in MSA/PMSA of residence	91 173 68 131	90 444 67 743	729 388	622 295	622 295	73 13	385 225
Outside central any	23 042 8 763	22 701 8 199	341 564	327 494	327 494	60 135	160 182
ABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	172 898	171 148	1 750	1 717	1 717	382	222
labor force	117 582 101 454	116 124 100 151	1 458 1 303	1 229	1 229 1 109	208 208	777 650
Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force	14 564 12.6	14 417 12.6	147 10.1	113	113 9.2	208	567 83
Females 16 years and overnployed	91 265 52 023	90 504 51 472	761 551	758 399	758 399	195 71	12 8 310
nemployed	5 992 16 539	5 915 16 396	77 143	43 138	43 138	24	220 19 74
In labor force	10 464 15 637	10 344 15 466	120 171	55 50	55 50	6 6	33 18
In labor force Persens 16 to 19 years	11 786 16 126	11 623 15 950	163 176	45 197	45 197	6 28	18
Of enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	3 625 2 336	3 597 2 329	28 7	30 24	30 24	20 20	-
Not high school graduate Employed	2 021 449	2 010 445	11	20	20	20	=
Unemployed	409 1 163	409 1 156	7	_ 20	_ 20	20	_
VORK STATUS IN 1989 Persens 16 years and ever who worked in	,						
I 1989	121 831 97 453 66 209	120 306 96 165 65 203	1 525 1 288 1 006	1 283 881 648	1 283 881 648	227 183 133	649 374 313
HSABILITY						100	313
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation	152 549 13 103	150 908 13 083	1 641 20	1 556 113	1 556	325	753
With a mobility limitation	5 122 1 257	5 102 1 246	20 20 11	63 17	113 63 17	63 43	30
In labor force	10 355 10 178	10 348 10 078	7	98 121	98	10 55	30 35
In labor force Prevented from working	4 560 8 481	4 497 8 451	63 30	22 99	121 22 99	36	9
o work disability	138 371 108 890	136 830 107 517	1 541 1 373	1 435 1 194	1 435 1 194	36 289 208	26 718
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever	14 084	14 030	54	139	139	208 57	641
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 944 2 865	3 937 2 858	7 7 7	43 43	43 43	10 10	24
With a self-care limitation	2 388	2 388	_	16	16	10	Ξ.

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

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions af terms and meanings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Ess	ex County (pt.), MA	
Area	8astan—Lawrence— Solem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Salem—Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Peabody city	Salem cit
OCCUPATION Emplayed persons 16 years and aver Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professianal specialty occupations Echnicions and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	101 454 11 207 12 629 4 552 7 143 21 020 461 3 414 19 983 357	100 151 11 028 12 417 4 496 6 993 20 826 455 3 388 19 850	1 303 179 212 56 150 194 6 26	1 109 101 176 27 112 259 - 41	1 109 101 176 27 112 259 - 41	208 12 42 - 34 55 - -	56 3 6 4 14
arming, forestry, and fishing occupotions recision production, craft, ond repoir occupotions	6 718 6 740 4 039 3 191	346 6 609 6 589 4 009 3 145	11 109 151 30 46	9 72 73 42 52	9 72 73 42 52	40 14 5 6	1 5 2 4
Households Less than \$5,000 Less than \$5,000 to \$9,999 Less than \$9,999 Less than \$14,999 Less than \$24,999 Less than \$34,999 Less than \$34,999 Less than \$49,999 Less than \$40,999 Less than \$4	78 911 6 962 10 596 5 809 14 472 11 870 12 830 10 788 3 531 2 053 26 245 32 362 53 877 29 434 11 243	77 986 6 917 10 576 5 732 14 349 11 749 12 605 10 592 3 461 2 005 26 099 32 213 53 267 29 282 11 188	925 45 20 77 123 121 225 196 70 48 41 328 44 917 610 44 519	692 69 106 40 110 74 160 59 41 33 29 643 34 872 422 30 357	692 69 106 40 110 74 160 59 41 33 29 643 34 872 422 30 357	155 25 111 7 19 15 43 10 25 - 37 625 35 621 112 38 750 9 856	29 3 3 5 6 3 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
NCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income Mean Social Security income Mean public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars)	78 911 63 543 35 546 12 367 6 012 14 089 5 016	77 986 62 669 35 416 12 314 6 009 14 028 5 028	925 874 44 869 53 6 779 61 2 166	692 576 39 423 66 5 169 120 4 734	692 576 39 423 66 5 169 120 4 734	155 112 46 303 10 1 500 44 5 335	29 25 30 63 2 6 28 4 4 60
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 101 30 873 46 964 45 502 22 962 17 842	34 947 30 683 46 815 45 307 22 915 17 806	48 496 44 682 55 477 54 675 30 711 22 552	37 543 30 359 52 438 42 806 15 289 6 020	37 543 30 359 52 438 42 806 15 289 6 020	39 607 45 473 49 779 56 237 32 587 5 352	21 68 16 83 29 20 27 91 9 90 5 24
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years	53 877 40 113 36 012 17 044 25 155 20 688 15 540 7 561 24 435 15 961 18 347 8 467	53 267 39 544 43 5 564 16 814 24 722 20 262 15 243 7 384 24 286 15 846 18 217 8 420	610 569 448 230 433 426 297 177 149 115 130	422 320 284 193 217 205 149 108 157 83 127 85	422 320 284 193 217 205 149 108 157 83 127 85	112 84 69 40 63 63 41 22 39 21 28 18	18* 14: 14: 11: 7: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 7: 7: 4: 4: 4: 7: 7: 4: 4: 7: 7: 4: 7: 7: 4: 7: 7: 4: 7: 7: 4: 7: 7: 7: 4: 7: 7: 7: 4: 7: 7: 7: 7: 4: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7:
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined onfamily householder 5 years and aver Persons for whom poverty status is determined ersons under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	41 818 25 034 5 986 225 508 68 564 67 951 45 993 14 084	41 336 24 719 5 979 223 152 67 831 67 224 45 568 14 030	482 315 7 2 356 733 727 425 54	513 270 58 1 977 567 556 337	513 270 58 1 977 567 556 337 139	118 43 24 514 152 143 97 57	22: 111 10 82: 250 244 12: 24
rcome In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent belaw poverty level lauseholder warked in 1989 Vifth related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Worked in 1989 Vith related children under 5 years Householder worked in 1989 Vith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Jouseholder warked in 1989 Vith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated children under 18 years Unrelated individuals Vongetage 19 years Unrelated individuals Vongetage 19 years	10 534 19.6 3 284 9 226 5 219 1 770 635 1 395 681 8 260 2 431 7 558 4 376 12 112 5 964 1 799	10 497 19.7 3 268 9 189 5 198 1 770 635 1 395 681 8 223 2 415 7 521 4 355 12 026 5 929 1 792 4 448	37 6.1 16 37 21 - - 37 16 37 21 86 35 7	117 27.7 40 107 84 13 13 13 13 14 27 94 71 156 54 40 495	117 27.7 40 107 84 13 13 13 13 94 27 94 71 156 54 40	21 18.8 - 11 - - - 11 - 11 11 11 71 15 24 113	77 41.3 3 76 66 13 13 13 14 16 16 47 31 17 10 10 27 27 27
Percent below poverty level ersans under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years ersons 65 years and over latio af Income In 1989 to poverty level Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	22.0 21 549 21 016 13 606 2 551 22 021 61 585	22.2 21 472 20 945 13 567 2 544 21 926 61 342	8.5 77 71 39 7	25.0 210 199 86 50	25.0 210 199 86 50	22.0 20 11 - 34 43 133	33.0 144 145 50 10

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	BostonLow- renceSalem, MANH CMSA	Massachusetts (p1.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Salem-Glouces- ter, MA PMSA	Essex County (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH	7 916	7 311	605		
All persons	6 772	6 205	567	514 418	514 418
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	1 144	1 106	38	96	96
SPEAK ENGLISH	1.7	144	2	•	
Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and ever	147 7 268	144 6 714	3 554	24 455	24 455
Speak a language other than English	1 600 796	1 533 781	67 15	132 100	132
Do not speak English "very well"	503	500	3	86	86
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 624	2 543	81	182	182
Preprimary school	169 147	156 137	13 10	5	5
Elementary or high school	1 525 1 406	1 462 1 343	63 63	115 115	115 115
College Public college	930 386	925 386	5	62 49	62 49
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	4 648 571	4 247 566	401 5	242 37	242 37
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	690 1 185	602 1 134	88 51	41 74	41 74
Some college, no degree	1 032 312	913 277	119 35	45	45
Bachelor's degree	499 359	437 318	62 41	10 35	10
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.9	72.5	76.8	67.8	67.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.5	17.8	25.7	18.6	18.6
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 195	1 181	1 341	1 266	1 266
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	7 268	6 714	554	455	455
Some house Different house in United States	2 995 3 853	2 783 3 538	212 315	178 267	178 267
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 295 1 038	1 243 953	52 85	79 51	79 51
Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 283 237	1 117 225	166 12	116	116
Abroad	420	393	27	10	10
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	3 443	3 123	320	188	188
Car, truck, or van	2 470 1 917	2 169 1 684	301 233	164 146	164 146
Carpooled	553 487	485 487	68	18	18
Other means	405 81	405 62	19	24	24
Worked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	23.7 2 808	23.4 2 629	26.9 179	13.3 160	13.3 160
Central city	1 445 1 363	1 367 1 262	78 101	52 108	52 108
Worked outside MSA/PMSA at residence	635	494	141	28	28
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and ever	5 916	5 433	483	362	362
in labor forceEmployed	4 087 3 557	3 688 3 220	399 337	232 210	232 210
Unemployed	457 11.4	395 10.9	62 15.5	22 9.5	22 9.5
Females 16 years and over	3 172 1 765	2 924	248 149	165 91	165 91
Employed	233	1 616 198	35	5	5
With own children under 6 years	568 337	509 296	59 41	38 24	38 24
With own children 6 to 17 years only	608 449	547 404	61 45	32 21	24 32 21 44
Persens 16 to 19 years	505 95	47 9 78	26 17	44 6	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	56 57	50 51	6	6	6
EmployedUnemployed	10	10	- 6		_
Not in labor force	41	41	-	6	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persees 16 years and ever who worked in	4 100	A 700	***		
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	4 190 3 220 2 141	3 795 2 873 1 911	395 347 230	274 251 152	274 251 152
DISABILITY	2 171	. ,	250	132	132
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 139	4 656	483	351	351
With a mobility or self-care limitation	490 205	470 193	20 12	98 13	98 13
In labor force With a self-care limitation	92 423	84 407	8 16	7 91	7 91
With a work disability	707 366	616 300	91 66	30 30	30 30
Prevented from working	284 4 432	259 4 040	25 392	321	321
to work disability	4 432				
No work disability	3 529	3 196	333	191	191
No work disability					

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

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data bosed an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	8ostonLaw- rence—Salem, MANH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Salem-Glouces- ter, MA PMSA	Essex County (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 557 390	3 220 321	337 69	210	210
Professional specialty occupations	527	477	50	25	25
echnicians and related support occupations	201 404	176	25	32	32
oles occupationsdministrative support accupations, including clerical	404 608	370 557	34 51	25 31	25 31
rivate househald occupations	33	33	-	-	-
rotective service accupations	112 474	112 441	33	11	-
ervice occupations, except protective and hausehold orming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	27	33	8	8
Precision production, croft, and repair accupations	381	339	42	30	30
Aachine operators, assemblers, and inspectars	205 95	202 65	3 30	21	21
landlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and lobarers	100	100	-	27	27
NCOME IN 1989					
Hauseholds	2 813	2 562	251	161	161
ess than \$5,000	222 441	194 430	28 11	24	24 11
10,000 to \$14,999	208	208		13	13
15,000 ta \$24,999	524 3 6 5	502 314	22 51	32	32
35,000 ta \$49,999	358	289	69	50	50
50,000 to \$74,999	418	377	41	17	17
75,000 to \$99,999	138 139	126 122	12 17	7 7	7 7
Nedian (dollars)	25 282	24 156	37 250	35 156	35 156
tean (dallars)	34 419 1 899	33 367 1 741	45 153	37 034	37 034
Nedian income (dallors)	31 424	28 886	158 41 944	36 250	1 26 36 250
er capita income (dollars)	12 341	11 886	17 836	10 819	10 819
NCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	2 813	2 562	251	161	161
fith earnings	2 267 37 781	2 031	236	137	137
Mean earnings (dollors)	37 781	36 937 423	45 043 12	39 971 8	39 971 8
Mean Social Security income (dallars)	6 637	6 750	2 653	10 000	10 000
fith public assistance income	478	463 5 68 8	15	12	12 2 958
Mean public assistance income (dollors)	5 558	3 900	1 560	2 958	2 938
EAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	36 901	36 256	44 009	27 878	27 878
fith own children under 18 years (dallars)	31 452	30 277	46 827	30 842	30 842
Married-cauple families (dallars)	48 743 47 559	48 501 46 311	50 723	33 745 39 153	33 745
Vith own children under 18 years (dallars) Female househalder, na husband present	47 337	40 311	59 064	37 133	39 153
(dollars)	16 656	16 663	16 503	11 345	11 345
fith own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 471	11 635	7 537	3 953	3 953
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	1 899	1 741	158	126	126
ousehalder warked in 1989	1 513	1 366	147	102	102
fith related children under 18 years	1 175	1 095	80	80	80
With related children under 5 years	556 1 166	525 1 039	31 127	45 93	45 93
ousehalder warked in 1989	1 015	891	124	88	88
/ith related children under 18 years	628 292	567 275	61 17	55 26	55 26
Female hauseholder, na husband present	644	613	31	33	33
auseholder worked in 1989	422	399	23	14	14
With related children under 18 years	519 236	500 222	19 14	25 19	25 19
Unrelated individuals for wham poverty status is					19
determined	1 577 914	1 437 821	140	58 25	58
onfamily hausehalder	245	245	93	35 11	35 11
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	7 497	6 902	595	482	482
Related children under 18 years	2 190 2 182	2 069 2 061	121 121	185 185	185 185
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 576	1 496	80	126	126
ersons 65 years and over	548	548	-	11	11
ncome In 1989 Below Poverty Level	434	207	,-		
Percent below poverty level	414 21 8	397 22.8	17 10.8	24 19.0	24 19.0
ausehalder worked in 1989	185	179	6	_	-
Vith related children under 18 years	366 19 6	352 182	14 14	24 19	24 19
Married-cauple families	105	102	3	5	5
ousehalder warked in 1989	49	49	-	No.	-
Vith related children under 18 years	75 48	75 48	-	5	5
Female householder, no husband present	279	265	14	19	19
ouseholder worked in 1989	106	100	6	-	-
Vith related children under 18 years	274 131	260 117	14	19 19	19 19
Unrelated individuals	394	350	44	-	-
anfamily householder	159 43	137 43	22	_	_
5 years and over	1 741	1 618	123	124	124
	23 2	23.4	20.7	25.7	25.7
Percent belaw paverty level		756	38	78	78
ersons under 18 years	794 786				70
ersons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	794 786 607	748 60 7	38	78 60	78
Related children 5 ta 17 years	786	748	38	78	78 60 -
Related children under 18 years	786 607	748 60 7	38	78	78

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Essex County (pt.), MA	
Area	Boston-Lawrence Salem, MANH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Peabody city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	119 949	116 519	3 430	2 142	2 142	413	510
NativeForeign born	32 810 87 139	31 548 84 971	1 262 2 168	770 1 372	770 1 372	166 247	142 368
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguishcolly isolated households	11 483	11 325	158	135	135	24	57
Persons 5 years and ever Speak a language other than English	109 982 91 119	106 941 88 951	3 041 2 168	2 009 1 429	2 009 1 429	377 276	490
Do not speak English "very well"	51 135 34 753	50 222 34 323	913 430	776 391	776 391	122 53	408 276 164
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and ever enrolled in school	48 566	47 490	1 076	770	770	182	206
Preprimary school	2 258 1 177	2 147 1 155	111 22	42 8	42 8	6	
Elementary or high schoolPublic school	23 162 20 683	22 531 20 133	631 550	445 276	445 276	47 42	175 130
Public college	23 146 7 085	22 812 6 962	334 123	283 165	283 165	129 77	28 7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and ever	67 784	65 739	2 045	1 224	1 224	180	293
Less than 9th grade	11 064 6 182 9 657	10 962 6 058 9 341	102 124 316	76 9 6 206	76 96	24	20 55
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Some college, no degree Associate degree	6 279 3 683	6 152 3 567	127 116	146 98	206 146 98	37 29 6	25 44 15
Bachelor's degree Graduate or professional degree	14 436 16 483	13 803 15 856	633 627	443 159	443 159	69 15	94
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	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 45.7
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	959	955	1 074	826	826	555	1 406
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and ever	109 982	106 941	3 041	2 009	2 009	377	490
Same house Different house in United States	35 163 47 754	34 188 46 314	975 1 440	705 889	705 889	105 211	208 225
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16 086 9 811	15 861 9 696	225 115	186 282	186 282	6 45	22 163
Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA Abroad	20 360 1 497 27 065	19 367 1 390 26 439	993 107 626	416 5 415	416 5 415	155 5 61	40
JOURNEY TO WORK	·					01	57
Werkers 16 years and ever	54 459 36 334	52 776 34 715	1 683 1 619	1 144 822	1 144 822	200 118	250 229
Drove alone Carpooled Public transportation	27 498 8 836 10 327	26 120 8 595 10 304	1 378 241 23	724 98 45	724 98 45	108 10	223
Other means	7 012 786	7 001 756	11 30	252 25	252 25	57 25	15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.0 46 436	25.9 45 453	27.1 983	19.9 794	19.9 794	21.4 160	19.1 134
Central city Outside central city	27 135 19 301	26 611 18 842	524 459	229 565	229 565	18 142	32 102
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence LABOR FORCE STATUS	8 023	7 323	700	350	350	40	116
Persons 16 years and ever In labor force	90 309 59 331	87 858 57 478	2 451 1 853	1 622 1 220	1 6 22 1 220	314 200	35 6 286
Employed	55 301 3 789	53 577 3 668	1 724 121	1 153	1 153 67	200	250 36
Percent of civilian labor force Females 16 years and over Employed	6.4 45 632 24 927	6.4 44 325 24 146	6.6 1 307 781	5.5 9 39 608	5.5 9 3 9	206 117	12.6 171
Unemplayed With own children under 6 years	1 724 8 708	1 633 8 368	91 340	29 123	608 29 123	24	103 13 25
In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 603 7 368	4 382 7 149	221 219	61 143	61 143	8 32	7 61
In labor forcePersons 16 to 19 years	5 402 9 185 606	5 231 9 020	171 165	90 229	90 229	8 76	39 56
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force Nat high school graduate	283 326	579 283 310	27 16	20	20 - 6	11 - 6	-
EmployedUnemployed	106 16	90 16	16	6	6	6	-
Not in labor force	204	204	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 16 years and over who worked in	64 491	62 622	1 869	1 274	1 274	237	294
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	50 240 33 244	48 666 32 003	1 574 1 241	9 7 2 650	972 650	176 101	21 7 1 77
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64							
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84 649 4 500	82 299 4 460	2 350 40	1 539 105	1 539 105	314 25	35 6
With a mobility limitation	1 703 800	1 682 784	21 16	25 19	25 19	9 9	6
With a work disability	3 819 2 905	3 790 2 875	29 30	86 61	86 61	16	23 26
In labor force Prevented from working No work disability	1 037 1 461 81 74 4	1 019 1 456 79 424	18 5 2 320	50 11 1 478	50 11 1 478	9 	15
In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	57 301	55 474	1 827	1 135	1 135	191	330 271
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 171 1 183	5 078 1 168	93 15	83 20	83 20	-	-
With a mobility limitation	811 727	796 727	15	14	14 6	-	-

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Essex	County (pt.), MA	
Area	8ostonLowrence Solem, MANH CMSA	Mossochusetts (pt.)	New Hompshire (pt.)	Salem—Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	8everly city	Peabody city
CCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	55 301 7 048 13 196 5 226 4 633 6 784 106 320 8 654 131 3 483 4 532 436 752	53 577 6 822 12 668 5 070 4 428 6 620 106 320 8 536 131 3 368 4 367 410	1 724 226 528 156 205 164 118 115 165 26 21	1 153 116 258 51 195 143 29 11 141 5 39 83 327 55	1 153 116 258 51 195 143 29 11 141 5 39 83 27	200 36 19 16 24 20 - 8 41 - 5 10 - 21	250 24 555 15 50 18 31 26 23 8
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors) Familles Medion income (dollors)	33 390 3 151 2 436 1 755 4 262 4 663 5 407 6 474 2 870 2 372 35 994 45 094 24 918 40 397 13 219	32 430 3 122 2 427 1 739 4 212 4 580 5 144 6 158 2 755 2 293 35 333 44 552 24 171 39 698 13 057	960 29 9 16 50 83 263 316 115 79 52 320 63 420 747 55 173 18 700	587 29 56 18 31 70 105 144 9 8 36 46 023 49 945 432 47 763 14 122	587 29 56 18 31 70 105 144 98 36 46 023 49 945 432 47 763	89 	124 - 10 7 - 20 36 37 8 6 44 479 46 342 106 44 063 13 918
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings Mean eornings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollors) With public assistance income (dollors) Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	33 390 28 819 47 469 2 902 5 565 3 903 6 147	32 430 27 892 46 956 2 877 5 554 3 884 6 162	960 927 62 897 25 6 835 19 3 124	587 527 51 324 55 5 228 59 3 960	587 527 51 324 55 5 228 59 3 960	89 71 47 185 14 4 131 26 4 358	124 117 46 469 17 8 624 7 8 640
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 202 47 407 53 300 52 578 26 778 15 859	48 565 46 963 52 609 52 184 26 876 15 838	69 821 62 997 72 699 64 891 17 073 18 183	53 383 50 117 56 166 52 709 27 852 9 874	53 383 50 117 56 166 52 709 27 852 9 874	43 280 41 136 54 615 53 016 9 874 9 874	46 419 46 554 46 554 46 554
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Familles Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple familles Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years Unrelated children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	24 918 20 190 15 900 7 469 20 338 17 475 13 246 6 323 3 015 1 486 2 033 937	24 171 19 487 15 472 7 237 19 639 16 805 12 839 6 091 2 985 i 471 2 017 937	747 703 428 232 699 670 407 232 30 15 16	432 378 337 126 379 341 306 121 37 21 28 5	432 378 337 126 379 341 306 121 37 21 28 5	75 57 69 20 56 49 50 20 19 8	106 99 98 25 98 91 98 25
determined Nonfomily householder 55 yeors and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	8 472 896 113 176 32 225 32 046 22 377 5 171	8 259 896 109 766 31 156 30 983 21 703 5 078	3 410 1 069 1 063 674 93	155 7 2 026 590 584 467 83	356 155 7 2 026 590 584 467 83	23 14 - 335 104 104 68	49 18
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent below poverty level. Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Unreloted children under 5 years Unreloted individuals Nonfomity householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 55 years ond over	3 656 147 1 140 2 996 1 781 2 159 863 1 652 1 058 1 224 212 1 124 665 6 705 2 634 507 21 422 18 9 7 508 7 348 4 970 1 102	3 637 15.0 1 133 2 981 1 774 2 149 856 1 642 1 051 1 215 212 1 119 665 6 643 2 605 507 21 243 1 94 7 426 7 7 426 7 7 426 7 978	19 2.5 7 15 7 10 7 10 7 9 - 5 - 17 17 29 5 - 29 7 17 5 82 76 63 4	32 7.4 - 32 21 21 21 11 - 11 - 73 42 7 180 8.9 8.9 8.9	32 7.4 - 32 21 21 21 - 21 11 - 11 - 180 8.9 51 45 20 7	24.0	7 6.6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 6 4.0 4.0
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of paverty level Persons below 125 percent of paverty level	11 395 25 245	11 289 25 062	106 183	116 241	116 241	41 94	20

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	BostonLaw					Essex Count	y (pt.), MA		Peabody city Essex County, MA	Solem city, Essex County, MA
Area	renceSolem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachu- setts (pt.)	New Homp- shire (pt.)	Salem- Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Peobody city	Solem city	Tract 2107	Tract 204
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	185 654	180 835	4 819	5 196	5 196	470	1 239	2 330	446	1 16
vanve	115 573 70 081	112 333 68 502	3 240 1 579	2 515 2 681	2 515 2 681	275 195	493 746	1 073 1 257	112	49
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	17 948	17 664	284	530	530	29	111	343	42	19
Persons 5 years and ever	164 592	160 440	4 152	4 586	4 586	410	1 165	1 929	435	97
Speak a language other than English	138 546 74 927 48 589	135 732 73 605 47 796	2 814 1 322 793	3 362 1 964 1 371	3 362 1 964 1 371	227 77 50	920 431 213	1 639 1 216 970	411 149 79	91 74 67
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	63 793	62 165	1 628	1 769	1 769	205	452	681	151	36
Public school	3 180 2 269 43 335	3 004 2 221 42 171	176 48	127 112	127 112	18	14	59 59	-	
Public school	40 243 17 278	39 180 16 990	1 164 1 063 288	1 216 1 074 426	1 216 1 074 426	96 68 91	321 265 117	532 508 90	105	33
Public college	8 076	7 905	171	263	263	24	85	67	46 33	
Porsons 25 years and ever	90 692	88 307 22 903	2 385 448	2 645	2 645	204	635	1 180	211	58
less than 9th grade	23 351 17 239 20 315	17 016 19 823	223 492	620 415 561	620 415 561	29 8 32	149 104	324 264	68	29 12
ligh school graduate (includes equivalency) ome callege, no degree	11 307 4 344	10 870 4 193	437 151	391 78	391 78	62 6	183 53 29	224 171	69 18	
Associate degree	8 194 5 942	7 777 5 725	417 217	349 231	349 23)	47 20	70 47	9 95 93	17	
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.2	54.8 15.3	71.9	60.9	60.9 21.9	81.9	60 2	50.2	49.3	28
PERTILITY	15.6	1 447	26.6	1 039		32.8	18.4	15.9	8.1	4.
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985					1 039	845	1 139	1 278	825	1 77
Persons 5 years and over	164 592 50 078	160 440 49 091	4 152 987	4 586 1 507	4 5 8 6 1 507	410)66	1 165 477	1 929 509	435 176	97 31
Offerent house in United States	79 349 40 949	76 944 40 113	2 405 836	2 305 620	2 305 620	190	486 53	1 102 495	148	51 27
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	12 108 24 849	11 892 23 608	216 1 241	1 169	1 169	75 111	226 207	99 499	90 47	7 16
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 443 35 165	1 331 34 405	112 760	774	42 774	54	202	318	1)1	14
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	70 395	68 144	2 251	2 140	2 140	204	665	7 2 6	236	25
ar, truck, or van	46 218 32 486	44 187 30 962	2 031 1 524	1 779 1 366	1 779 1 366	151 109	606 434	584 450	223 157	22 12
Carpooledblic transportation	13 732 15 360	13 225 15 308	507 52	413 133	413 133	42 18	172	134 81	66	10
ther means	7 565 1 252	7 466 1 183	99 69	179 49	179 49	35	52 7	39 22	13	1
lean travel time to work (minutes)	23.7 62 328	23.6 60 935	27.4 1 393	21.3 1 423	21.3 1 423	22.8 131	18.4 484	22.1 452	18.7 179	19 19
Outside central city	39 563 22 765 8 067	38 790 22 145 7 209	773 620 858	512 911 717	512 911 717	13 118 73	62 422 181	238 214 274	173 57	10
ABOR FORCE STATUS							101	217	, ,,	6
Persons 16 years and over	127 204 84 373	124 094 81 778	3 110 2 595	3 665 2 471	3 665 2 471	304 204	959 692	1 560 939	367 248	71 36
Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force	71 959 11 778	69 637 11 535	2 322 243	2 156 308	2 156 308	197	665 27	735 204	236	26 9
Females 16 years and over	65 188 31 974	63 586 30 954	1 602 1 020	12.5 2 002 1 004	12.5 2 002 1 004	174	3.9 509	21.7 849	4.8 183	26. 37
mplayed nemplayed fift own children under 6 years	5 327 16 154	5 199 15 685	128 469	123	123 462	91	300 5 69	318 99	103	9
In labor force	7 679 12 645	7 391 12 307	288 338	187 333	187 333	46 7 19	37 132	287 92 111	24 10 51	14 2 7 3
In labor force Persons 16 to 19 years	7 871 14 410	7 570 14 147	301 263	195 488	195 488	19 59	83 1 73	60	20	3
Not enrolled in school	4 343 2 531	4 281 2 516	62 15	88	88 40	18	23	38 23	6	6
Not high school graduate Employed	3 054 1 036	3 016 1 013	38 23	69	69 33	14 14	23 19	23	6	
UnemployedNot in labor force	498 1 509	486 1 506	12	23	23 13		4	23	-	
VORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and ever who worked in										
Isually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	85 320 67 265 41 851	82 676 65 104 40 320	2 644 2 161 1 531	2 584 1 938 1 139	2 584 1 938 1 139	208 168 91	734 535 324	953 695	250 193	33 24
DISABILITY	41 031	40 320	1 331	1 137	1 137	71	324	468	124	17
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	118 934	115 941	2 993	3 451	3 451	283	909	1 486	347	70
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10 476 5 075	10 407 5 047	69 28	499 191	499 191	5	157 106	298 76	118	23
In labor force	1 576 7 854	1 559 7 800	17 54 72	83 499	83 499 200	5 9	53 157	30 298	53 118	23
In labor force	10 264 3 071 6 297	10 192 3 022 6 274	49 23	209 86 107	209 86 107	9	38 4 29	63	10	3
Prevented from working to work disability	108 670 79 962	105 749 77 446	2 921 2 516	3 242 2 347	3 242 2 347	274 197	871 677	52 1 423 927	10 337	3 66
In labor force	5 230	5 143	2 310	177	177	197	50	74	248	36
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 655 1 284	1 646 1 275	9	23 23	23 23	-	10 10	13	10	1
With a self-care limitation	954	954		23	23	-	10	13	10	1: 1:

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

[Persans of Hisponic origin may be af any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Persons of hisponic origin may be at any foce. Threshold is	T	10 00300 011 3011	pic and sospect	o sampling van	dominy, see text.	TOT GETTINIONS G	Terris did medi	11193 01 371110013	, see lext j	
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Bostan-Law-					Essex Count	y (pt.), MA		Peabody city, Essex County, MA	Salem city, Essex County, MA
Area	rence—Salem, MANH CMSA	Mossochu- setts (pt.)	New Hamp- shire (pt.)	Salem- Gloucester, MA PMSA	Tatal	Beverly city	Peabody city	Salem city	Tract 2107	Troct 2043
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and reloted support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	71 959 5 459 7 888 2 321 4 785 9 257 824 1 107 17 129 624 6 820 10 190 1 986 3 569	69 637 5 160 7 556 2 212 4 638 8 970 797 1 088 16 827 607 6 584 9 816 1 947 3 435	2 322 299 332 109 147 287 27 19 302 17 236 374 39	2 156 191 351 85 136 206 21 14 407 25 224 281 41	2 156 191 351 85 136 206 21 14 407 25 224 281 41	197 -66 8 6 11 7 -25 -28 11 -35	665 49 114 32 60 40 - 14 130 - 104 50 - 72	735 37 59 13 34 127 - 175 17 70 170 6	236 10 30 - 27 11 - 71 - 51 - 36	268
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dallars) Families Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dollars)	53 259 5 490 8 825 4 974 9 799 7 406 7 794 5 930 1 615 1 256 22 179 29 061 41 194 21 831 8 689	51 966 5 435 8 756 4 923 9 606 7 232 7 665 5 632 1 539 1 178 21 860 28 688 40 120 21 405 8 579	1 293 55 69 51 193 174 298 76 78 40 856 44 064 1 074 43 235 12 807	1 487 130 255 82 328 169 200 189 60 74 23 962 33 433 1 165 26 432 9 800	1 487 130 255 82 328 169 200 189 60 74 23 962 33 433 1 165 26 432 9 800	135 7 15 15 13 16 24 35 - 10 35 750 42 952 115 41 625 12 070	351 19 58 31 80 48 46 41 15 13 24 132 31 725 247 29 250 9 267	684 92 157 22 180 78 83 46 18 8 18 036 22 956 561 16 635 6 814	144 10 7 14 38 14 31 20 10 - 33 036 33 616 116 28 750 9 455	287 555 74 14 56 14 39 35 - - 15 046 19 720 269 9 7 734
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public ossistance income (dollars)	53 259 41 394 32 887 5 435 5 092 14 146 5 508	51 966 40 160 32 540 5 345 5 075 14 067 5 527	1 293 1 234 44 177 90 6 100 79 2 190	1 487 1 199 36 502 117 6 794 297 6 092	1 487 1 199 36 502 117 6 794 297 6 092	135 114 41 729 11 8 761 11 5 798	351 285 35 826 46 5 797 67 6 218	684 503 26 646 36 8 186 208 6 098	144 113 39 300 27 6 592 31 6 994	287 155 28 994 20 3 080 139 6 928
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dallars)	29 120 25 675 40 324 38 459 14 659 12 122	28 663 25 159 39 913 37 999 14 569 12 010	46 201 44 358 49 993 48 461 26 005 25 111	35 180 34 098 48 321 51 720 15 305 11 117	35 180 34 098 48 321 51 720 15 305 11 117	46 838 47 704 58 498 68 442 16 596 16 596	37 679 39 591 51 935 55 630 14 514 15 410	21 616 18 074 30 606 28 488 12 631 8 762	33 922 31 420 54 098 42 630 18 629 19 776	17 550 12 633 26 584 23 943 13 306 7 173
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years About 18 years 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years	41 194 27 517 30 513 15 832 21 558 17 849 14 820 7 641 16 081 6 843 13 950 7 278 27 824 12 065 1 637	40 120 26 512 29 718 15 403 20 679 17 003 14 195 7 306 15 954 6 748 13 823 7 214 27 262 11 846 1 621	1 074 1 005 795 429 879 846 625 335 127 95 127 64 562 219	1 165 806 828 462 681 589 446 248 410 171 351 204	1 165 806 828 462 681 589 446 248 410 171 351 204 714 322	85 80 46 83 68 48 24 32 17 32 22	247 174 189 38 140 133 97 15 76 20 71 23	561 334 413 299 262 207 187 141 262 108 216 148	116 68 96 14 40 40 30 - 45 7 7 45 14	269 109 196 135 75 60 62 30 167 40 130 101
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	178 680 63 316 62 659 42 074	173 879 61 476 60 822 40 899	4 801 1 840 1 837 1 175	4 984 1 672 1 653 1 068	4 984 1 672 1 653 1 068	413 180 166 106	1 201 348 348 281	2 270 802 797 414	428 101 101 90	1 155 480 480 298
Persons 65 years and over Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unreview and didividuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and aver Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persons 65 years and over	5 230 12 598 30.6 3 144 11 547 6 926 2 510 1 002 2 143 1 208 9 393 1 890 9 004 5 463 10 344 3 688 6445 57 144 57 127 033 17 488 1 175	5 143 12 507 31.2 3 081 11 460 6 873 2 475 967 2 108 1 196 9 345 1 866 5 426 10 161 3 653 656 544 6 776 6 776 6 776 7 326 1 166	87 91 8.5 63 87 53 35 35 35 12 48 24 48 37 183 35 9 600 12.5 260 257 162 9	340 29.2 87 303 303 219 60 27 51 31 257 75 1 370 27.5 683 664 633 664 337 23	340 29.2 87 303 219 60 27 51 31 257 60 252 188 215 75 - 1 370 27.5 683 664 337 23	22 19.1 7 22 22 22 7 22 22 22 14 - - 58 14.0 36 22	50 40 16.2 5 25 16 30 5 5 25 16 46 31 148 12.3 46 46 46 26 10	74 259 46.2 70 237 176 60 27 51 31 186 43 186 145 99 32 - 974 42.9 487 247 13	20 17 14.7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 56 13.1 22 22 22 21 10	17 155 57.6 11 142 108 21 10 121 5 121 98 31 4
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 414 68 107	24 154 67 424	260 683	553 1 520	553 1 520	14 68	53 205	432 1 032	27 106	325 604

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Boston-Low-					Essex Count	y (pt], MA		Peabody city, Essex County, MA	Solem city Essex County, MA
Area	rence-Solem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachu- setts (pt)	New Hamp- shire (pt]	Salem Gloucester MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Peabody city	Salem city	Froct 2107	Troct 204
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 630 446	3 341 770	288 676	254 835	254 835	36 988	44 854	34 556	3 283	1 81
Native	3 405 182	3 126 443 215 327	278 739 9 937	241 371 13 464	241 371 13 464	35 539 1 449	40 630 4 224	32 917 1 639	2 799 484	1 68 13
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	23 566	22 380	1 186	1 619	1 619	124	617	324	7.4	4
Persons 5 years and ever Speak a language other than English	297 866	3 133 647 278 687	265 113 19 179	238 848 21 002	238 848 21 002	34 488 2 197	42 091 6 152	32 556 4 166	3 0 59 785	1 71 35
Do not speak English "very well"	92 361 42 284	87 693 40 370	4 668 1 914	6 429 2 9 2 9	6 429 2 929	521 224	2 530 1 299	1 043 489	382 171	10
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	876 854 72 079	804 266 65 849	72 588 6 230	57 785 5 841	57 785 5 841	9 048 969	9 698 967	7 386 514	781	25
Preprimary school	33 282 482 490	31 513 433 662	1 769 48 828	2 855 33 155	2 855 33 155	416 4 675	395 6 047	250 3 652	75 40 520	14
Public school	414 763 322 285	370 935 304 755	43 828 17 530	28 321 18 789	28 321 18 789	4 126 3 404	5 019 2 684	3 041 3 220	439 186	11
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	144 181	133 953	10 228	10 877	10 877	1 908	1 675	2 448	134	7
Persons 25 years and ever	127 807	2 279 481 119 340	186 067 8 467	178 315 9 398	178 315 9 398	25 407 921	31 483 2 767	24 233 1 764	2 192 325	1 33 20
Pth to 12th grade, no diploma tigh school graduate (includes equivalency)	731 140	228 518 675 451 363 494	18 014 55 689 36 839	17 641 50 259 31 818	17 641 50 259 31 818	2 328 7 707 4 729	3 654 10 789	3 226 7 339	345 748	18 34
Some college, no degree	183 262	166 637 439 024	16 625 35 484	15 502 34 348	15 502 34 348	2 673 4 743	5 155 2 600 4 533	4 370 1 577 3 906	290 164 262	20 5 21
Graduate or professional degree	301 966	287 017 84.7	14 949 85.8	19 349 84.8	19 349	2 306 87.2	1 985	2 051	58	13
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	84.8 31.5	31.9	27.1	30.1	84.8 30.1	27.7	79.6 20.7	79.4 24.6	69.4 14.6	71. 26.
PERTILITY Ohildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	893	870	1 149	931	931	883	1 000	737	908	99
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and ever	3 398 760 2 071 606	3 133 647 1 928 911	265 113 142 695	238 848 151 093	238 848 151 093	34 488 20 132	42 091	32 556	3 059	1 71
Same house	1 280 105 280 224	1 159 763 256 333	120 342	86 142 15 938	86 142 15 938	14 227 1 109	28 237 13 346 1 139	18 055 14 265 5 753	1 656 1 296 155	70 1 00 47
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	535 429	502 482 352 208	23 891 32 947 55 202	34 493 32 811	34 493 32 811	7 806 4 704	6 631 5 313	2 631 5 477	805	13
Not in an MSA/PMSA	57 042 47 049	48 740 44 973	8 302 2 076	2 900 1 613	2 900 1 613	608 129	263 508	404 236	47 107	3
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and ever	1 915 797	1 759 001	156 796	132 769	132 769	19 474	23 449	18 097	1 761	80
Cor, truck, or van Drove alone	1 578 651 1 394 062	1 431 558 1 264 059	147 093 130 003	116 728 104 574	116 728 104 574	17 080 15 455	22 078 19 606	15 068 12 996	1 632	54 42
Carpooled	184 589 170 968	167 499 169 951	17 090 1 017	12 154 5 784	12 154 5 784	1 625 1 004	2 4 7 2 4 0 4	2 072 1 377	249	12
Other means Worked at home	115 926 50 252	111 596 45 896	4 330 4 356	6 714 3 543	6 714 3 543	1 001 389	577 390	1 296 356	102	13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	1 544 353 648 853	23.9 1 447 855 609 314	25.1 96 498 39 539	23.4 80 712 24 164	23.4 80 712 24 164	22.7 13 033 2 124	21.6 12 405 2 002	23.2 11 103 6 176	19.4 1 116 234	24 48 33
Outside central city	895 500 371 444	838 541 311 146	56 959 60 298	56 548 52 057	56 548 52 057	10 909 6 441	10 403 11 044	4 927 6 994	882 645	15 32
LABOR FORCE STATUS		0 707 000								
Persons 16 years and ever	2 957 698 2 073 941 1 943 823	2 737 382 1 904 720 1 784 881	220 316 169 221 158 942	208 112 143 125 135 124	208 112 143 125 135 124	30 061 20 930 19 701	36 563 25 247 23 857	29 140 19 869 18 501	2 613 1 905 1 779	1 54
Unemployed	120 203	110 507	9 696 5.7	7 731 5.4	7 731 5.4	1 153	1 339 5.3	1 330	121	84 9 10.
Females 16 years and over	1 559 141 925 777	1 447 001 853 392	112 140 72 385	111 294 64 399	111 294 64 399	16 251 9 484	19 309 11 423	15 937 9 266	1 370 860	86
Unemployed	48 043 198 681	43 762 178 346	4 281 20 335	3 242 13 759	3 242 13 759	458 2 131	561 2 516	571 1 580	36 197	11
In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force	120 910 208 042 163 699	107 724 187 362 146 800	13 186 20 680 16 899	8 494 15 311 12 134	8 494 15 311 12 134	1 407 2 123 1 668	1 665 2 902 2 325	909 1 733 1 355	136 223 : 148	2 5 2
Persons 16 to 19 years	190 655 33 875	175 098 30 604	15 557 3 271	12 181 1 910	12 181 1 910	2 148 326	2 001 331	1 60 6 345	147	5 2
Unemplayed or not in labor farce	11 420 11 598	10 493 10 177	927 1 421	678 638	678 638	105 72	69 118	170 160	13	1
Employed	5 402 2 262	4 642 1 988	760 274	321 137	321 137	17 30	89 14	65 51	13	1
Not in labor force WORK STATUS IN 1989	3 902	3 531	371	180	180	25	15	44	-	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 230 007	2 051 229	178 778	154 165	154 165	22 520	26 614	21 224	1 991	97
Jsually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	1 690 192 1 263 857	1 550 808 1 155 248	139 384 108 609	112 970 84 718	112 970 84 718	16 204 12 448	19 494 14 765	16 423 12 428	1 564 1 120	82 57
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	2 440 100	2 244 222	107 700	140.074	740.000		20.004			
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 442 698 75 368 41 084	2 246 970 70 571 38 547	195 728 4 797 2 537	168 075 5 084 2 970	168 075 5 084 2 970	24 202 833 432	29 884 972 643	23 295 1 096 533	2 201 45	1 20
In labor force	12 066 52 114	11 280 48 986	786 3 128	776 3 509	776 3 509	174 577	167 655	129 755	35 8 8	5 1 20
With a work disability	158 963 73 438	146 794 67 073	12 169 6 365	11 110 4 931	11 110 4 931	1 643 767	2 260 950	1 701 680	124	13
Prevented from working to work disability	72 894 2 283 735	68 240 2 100 176	4 654 183 559	5 198 156 965	5 198 156 965	668 22 559	1 164 27 624	868 21 594	81 2 077	7 1 06
In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	1 917 019 458 927	1 758 310 436 386	158 709 22 541	132 062 36 855	132 062 36 855	19 222 5 224	23 393	18 628	1 816	85
With a mobility invitation	87 171 67 835	83 301 64 822	3 870 3 013	6 892 5 279	6 892 5 279	963 774	6 246 1 292 970	5 567 1 204 886	398 119 93	32 10 9
With a self-care limitation	50 864	48 615	2 249	4 100	4 100	562	846	738	86	6

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

[Threshald and camplementary threshald are 400 persons. Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	8astan-Low-					Essex Count		ac text)	Peabody city, Essex County, MA	Salem city, Essex County, MA
Area	renceSalem, MANH CMSA	Massachu- setts (pt.)	New Hamp- shire (pt.)	Salem— Glaucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Peabody city	Salem city	Tract 2107	Troct 2043
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations, including clerical Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, farestry, and fishing occupations Precisian production, craft, and repair occupations Machine aperators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 943 823 325 028 368 928 85 739 234 931 345 278 4 547 36 816 168 389 14 412 183 002 74 836 51 016 50 901	1 784 881 299 001 343 068 78 240 213 541 321 121 4 344 34 843 155 084 13 139 163 916 65 773 46 422 46 389	158 942 26 027 25 860 7 499 21 390 24 157 203 1 973 13 305 1 273 19 086 9 063 4 594 4 512	135 124 21 968 24 501 5 161 17 791 21 523 423 2 211 13 188 1 706 13 672 5 519 3 531 3 930	135 124 21 968 24 501 5 161 17 791 21 523 423 2 211 13 188 1 706 13 672 5 519 3 531 3 930	19 701 2 975 3 396 748 2 536 3 346 69 400 2 037 213 2 015 828 492 646	23 857 3 219 3 414 817 3 331 4 395 33 357 2 194 188 2 812 1 533 777 787	18 501 2 634 3 048 891 2 154 3 288 31 443 2 058 100 2 036 838 451 529	1 779 173 154 51 145 299 - 25 287 45 274 139 77	841 100 186 108 107 86 - 34 79 - 72 30 111 28
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000	1 380 061 45 548 102 379 73 982 158 096 176 784 256 504 306 009 138 502 122 257 42 183 51 492 923 538 50 948 19 807	1 276 274 43 182 98 010 70 001 147 191 163 307 233 020 278 600 127 768 115 195 41 914 51 524 844 640 50 990 19 923	103 787 2 366 4 369 3 981 10 905 13 477 23 484 27 409 10 734 7 062 45 476 51 109 78 898 50 563	99 541 3 231 8 031 5 847 12 183 13 004 18 202 20 697 9 437 8 909 40 787 50 535 68 842 49 219 19 914	99 541 3 231 8 031 5 847 12 183 13 004 18 202 20 697 9 437 8 909 40 787 50 535 68 842 49 219	14 393 505 1 277 790 1 776 1 946 2 736 3 065 1 280 1 018 39 761 47 119 9 687 48 527 18 606	16 874 472 1 275 1 012 2 245 2 275 3 369 3 657 1 611 958 40 022 45 628 12 509 45 242 17 301	14 798 662 1 711 1 140 2 082 2 070 2 749 2 792 946 646 33 573 39 310 8 765 42 612	1 300 66 144 90 234 249 173 230 95 119 29 545 35 100 865 34 391 13 959	930 117 188 84 130 105 140 100 29 37 20 511 28 974 398 27 273 15 243
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security incame Mean Social Security incame (dallars) With public assistance income (dollars) Mean public ossistance income (dollars)	1 380 061 1 140 964 52 553 356 990 7 797 72 871 4 461	1 276 274 1 047 826 52 724 337 921 7 792 69 653 4 489	103 787 93 138 50 631 19 069 7 893 3 218 3 867	99 541 80 084 52 075 28 025 8 038 5 334 4 299	99 541 80 084 52 075 28 025 8 038 5 334 4 299	14 393 11 447 48 661 4 080 7 748 953 4 543	16 874 13 645 48 162 4 899 7 778 900 4 568	14 798 11 280 43 215 4 409 7 743 1 123 3 995	1 300 1 073 37 483 289 6 893 93 5 715	930 584 38 410 280 6 968 115 3 929
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 674 60 039 65 871 66 780 34 295 23 135	61 067 60 593 66 502 67 692 34 419 22 961	56 468 55 176 59 543 59 125 32 279 25 327	59 486 59 621 64 824 67 190 31 616 21 384	59 486 59 621 64 824 67 190 31 616 21 384	55 653 54 918 60 612 63 406 30 576 21 368	51 945 52 743 55 973 58 206 31 173 20 794	47 198 42 385 52 723 51 410 28 286 17 991	40 816 37 394 45 101 43 582 23 706 15 702	37 099 25 938 46 992 36 079 17 204 9 175
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years	923 133 753 802 429 204 186 501 750 854 633 011 351 666 161 524 133 661 90 955 65 516 20 511	844 684 684 245 386 617 167 469 683 060 572 077 314 934 144 305 125 936 60 940 19 256	78 449 69 557 42 607 19 032 67 794 60 934 36 732 17 219 7 725 6 071 4 576 1 255	68 181 55 214 30 043 12 575 56 141 46 571 24 432 10 995 9 481 6 637 4 801 1 224	68 181 55 214 30 043 12 575 56 141 46 571 24 432 10 995 9 481 6 637 4 801 1 224	9 610 7 741 4 254 1 883 7 802 6 516 3 296 1 563 1 503 986 886 284	12 439 9 870 5 590 2 248 10 205 8 206 4 638 2 002 1 695 1 250 821 198	8 666 6 476 3 541 494 6 556 5 098 2 484 1 150 1 654 1 039 893 254	848 649 447 198 626 508 347 110 100 33	388 273 196 126 259 213 111 96 102 48 78 23
Nonfamily householder 65 years and aver Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	618 818 444 423 153 773 3 516 124 750 462 747 719 517 373 449 471	584 186 419 954 147 166 3 230 618 674 429 672 010 465 003 427 248	34 632 24 469 6 607 285 506 76 033 75 709 52 370 22 223	40 164 30 598 12 596 248 822 51 925 51 665 35 700 36 642	40 164 30 598 12 596 248 822 51 925 51 665 35 700 36 642	6 081 4 674 1 805 35 581 7 656 7 595 5 103 5 207	5 353 4 280 1 934 44 344 9 257 9 226 6 471 6 167	8 025 5 941 2 153 33 617 5 959 5 921 3 910 5 523	486 421 138 3 232 751 751 527 387	506 199 1 744 283 283 176 316
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Femole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 1999 With related children under 1990 With related children under 1990 With related children under 5 years With related children under 1990 With related children under 1990 Rersons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Resons 65 years and over Retole income in 1989 to poverty level:	37 983 4.1 14 119 27 312 14 624 15 313 5 828 7 943 4 440 20 797 7 516 18 354 9 792 95 737 57 776 28 894 204 935 5.8 5 8 8 31 954 39 508	35 837 4.2 12 996 25 775 13 716 14 283 5 337 7 375 4 088 19 766 6 925 17 442 9 254 91 165 182 27 490 193 834 6.0 46 968 45 190 29 968 37 439	2 146 2.7 1 123 1 537 908 1 030 491 568 352 1 031 591 912 538 4 572 2 594 1 404 11 101 3.9 3 347 3 053 1 986 2 069	2 705 3,9 956 1 834 865 1 179 415 499 268 1 446 519 1 320 582 5 703 3 815 2 232 2 33 2 353 3 344 2 306 3 214	2 705 3.9 956 1 834 865 1 179 268 1 446 519 1 320 582 5 703 3 815 2 232 13 517 5.4 3 553 3 334 2 306 3 214	475 4.9 99 339 169 176 32 70 29 292 67 7269 140 890 633 272 2 253 668 446 412	426 3.4 145 250 108 241 53 80 29 179 92 170 79 704 546 401 1888 4.3 4.16 385 294 578	594 6.8 186 422 177 226 77 96 43 344 109 326 134 1 230 791 406 3 113 9.3 9.47 9.9 9.627 622	87 10.1 22 73 26 39 5 5 25 - 48 17 48 26 95 58 352 10.9 128 128 110 58	61 15.3 14 53 26 9 9 9 9 44 5 44 17 118 92 45 376 21.6 135 135
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent af poverty level	87 501 286 609	82 555 271 263	4 946 15 346	5 525 19 784	5 525 19 784	844 3 102	645 2 923	1 164 4 383	88 440	200 493

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Dante to			6.1			Essex Coun	ty (pt.), MA		
Area	BostonŁaw- renceSolem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hamp- shire (pt)	Salem- Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly aty	Donvers CDP	Gloucester city	Marblehead CDP	Peobody cit
All housing units	1 650 818	1 535 240	115 578	110 138	110 138	15 652	9 119	13 125	8 736	18 24
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	22 114 106 241 94 668 229 920 217 288 200 937 127 949 651 701	19 630 86 352 79 517 200 162 198 886 192 418 123 817 634 458	2 484 19 889 15 151 29 758 18 402 8 519 4 132 17 243	1 209 6 442 4 677 12 631 14 818 15 573 7 104 47 684	1 209 6 442 4 677 12 631 14 818 15 573 7 104 47 684	242 1 046 641 2 125 1 480 2 102 1 127 6 889	93 398 641 953 1 668 1 915 600 2 851	64 475 475 1 199 1 178 1 379 805 7 550	62 234 206 623 1 188 1 489 682 4 252	25 1 19 97 1 75 4 45 3 22 1 18 5 19
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	37 711 268 667 485 470 550 030 239 721 69 219	36 839 257 392 448 784 506 045 220 455 65 725	872 11 275 36 686 43 985 19 266 3 494	1 477 15 920 32 290 39 633 15 958 4 860	1 477 15 920 32 290 39 633 15 958 4 860	161 2 905 4 556 5 664 1 755 611	52 982 2 315 3 802 1 608 360	130 2 264 4 075 4 457 1 517 682	87 962 2 004 3 276 1 856 551	17 2 19 5 68 7 32 2 37 47
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units tenter-occupied condominium housing units /acont condominium housing units	73 385 49 418 13 018	65 483 45 674 11 581	7 902 3 744 1 437	4 143 1 672 889	4 143 1 672 889	346 204 49	509 232 67	196 142 151	263 155 58	90 23 18
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities iource of water, public system or private company evage disposal, public sewer acking complete plumbing facilities Owner-accupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 642 174 1 545 179 1 280 783 7 565 1 941 4 260	1 527 065 1 472 787 1 223 021 7 044 1 733 4 186	115 109 72 392 57 762 521 208 74	109 570 107 229 88 492 408 133 136	109 570 107 229 88 492 408 133 136	15 605 15 609 14 824 34 18	9 095 9 047 8 508 8 - 8	13 033 12 592 7 866 84 22 23	8 726 8 725 8 493 19	18 18 18 20 17 26 3
Occupied housing units	1 54/ 112	1 440 116	100 774	102 326	102 326	14 796	8 813	11 579	8 225	17 55
hilling gas lortifled, tank, or LP gas lectricity uel oil, kerosene, etc. la other hill other fuels lortifled in the fuel used lortifled in the fuels lortifled in the fuels lortifled in the fuels lortifled in the fuel used lortifled in the fuels lortifled in the fuel lortifled in	598 503 31 137 198 123 689 345 25 726 4 278	572 970 25 017 181 729 637 393 18 867 4 142	25 533 6 120 16 394 51 952 6 859 136	31 765 1 794 11 909 55 366 1 390 102	31 765 1 794 11 909 55 366 1 390 102	4 776 283 1 657 7 937 134	2 102 145 912 5 484 157	3 647 151 1 515 6 050 209 7	3 411 157 556 4 050 42 9	6 27 22 1 96 8 97 11
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
or more	228 010 547 476 555 154 216 472 1.5	223 561 519 262 503 326 193 969 1.5	4 449 28 214 51 828 22 503 2.0	9 825 36 416 41 183 14 902 1.7	9 825 36 416 41 183 14 902 1.7	1 340 5 604 5 915 1 937 1.6	456 2 780 3 964 1 613 1.8	1 671 4 595 4 062 1 251 1.5	456 2 748 3 571 1 450 1.8	1 54 5 98 7 11 2 91 1.
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-ecopied heesing units 1989 to March 1990	909 209 59 715 209 846 132 313 209 638 297 697 637 903 210 935 223 912 98 157 69 239 35 660	832 142 53 432 184 050 118 199 191 329 285 132 607 976 198 138 212 469 94 716 67 695 34 958	77 067 6 283 25 796 14 114 18 309 12 565 29 927 12 797 11 443 3 441 1 544 702	66 030 3 794 13 879 8 991 15 028 24 338 36 296 11 351 13 079 5 897 3 882 2 087	66 030 3 794 13 879 8 991 15 028 24 338 36 296 11 351 13 079 5 897 3 882 2 087	8 717 656 1 664 1 151 1 829 3 417 6 079 2 113 2 152 923 721 170	6 563 419 1 115 965 1 366 2 698 2 250 698 894 364 207 87	6 687 331 1 212 980 1 571 2 593 4 892 1 434 1 742 794 501 421	5 908 256 1 181 951 1 396 2 124 2 317 796 758 483 170	12 35 76 2 67 1 58 2 73 4 59 5 20 1 55 1 75 85 73
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										30
to telephone in unit	28 331 334 168 207 588 1 420 3 750 99 129 1 540 911 1 502 665 38 246 6 201 5 291 910	26 305 320 251 197 488 1 311 3 598 96 917 1 434 199 1 397 318 36 881 5 919 5 024 895	2 026 13 917 10 100 109 152 2 212 106 712 105 347 1 365 282 267 15	1 218 25 541 16 772 30 252 6 042 102 057 101 106 951 269 254 15	1 218 25 541 16 772 30 252 6 042 102 057 101 106 951 269 254 15	167 3 648 2 082 - 34 861 14 778 14 644 134 18	21 2 038 1 608 - 14 308 8 805 8 749 56 8	219 3 169 2 061 15 28 996 11 534 11 422 112 45 45	41 1 866 1 467 13 306 8 206 8 191 15 19	21 4 31 2 87 5 96 17 52 17 33 18 3
Meen heesehold income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	61 809 31 423 133 789 30 187 103 602	62 210 31 274 128 889 28 146 100 743	57 471 34 441 4 900 2 041 2 859	60 795 30 154 7 382 2 290 5 092	60 795 30 154 7 382 2 290 5 092	59 252 29 309 1 226 295 931	57 229 31 685 359 175 184	47 533 26 495 1 118 333 785	87 878 40 588 385 156 229	52 48 27 32 1 07 39 68

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Essex County (pt.), MA—Con.			Totals for split tr	octs/8NA's in Essex	County, MA		
Area	Salem city	Swompscott COP	Troct 2021	Troct 2031	Troct 2032	Troct 2041	Troct 2044	Troct 2046	Troct 2172
All housing units	17 161	5 652	3 370	2 510	1 916	3 561	1 782	2 197	3 203
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	130 1 279 336 1 759 1 398 1 244 853 10 162	23 362 129 721 356 661 462 2 938	23 303 65 641 230 243 243 1 622	7 86 69 121 252 597 302 1 076	14 40 31 173 237 337 231 853	67 410 47 509 254 392 347 1 535	25 5 13 42 135 26 1 536	29 - 51 85 215 211	130 103 735 281 635 301
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	626 3 347 6 577 4 813 1 271 527	454 1 693 2 098 989 418	396 1 297 1 111 397 169	30 309 1 194 775 202	18 177 392 699 412 218	523 1 633 1 136 158 111	60 404 689 406 120 103	203 872 733 327 62	25 394 956 1 456 334 38
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	937 374 211	376 103 30	314 103 18	31 - 4	11 29 9	387 54 48	99 49 12	41 14 10	55 48 -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewaga disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	16 958 17 127 16 947 112 - 93	5 623 5 645 5 647 18 10 8	3 353 3 363 3 365 18 10 8	2 500 2 510 2 463 8 8 -	1 916 1 916 1 808 11 11 -	3 561 3 544 3 434 - - - - 3 337	1 754 1 771 1 777 33 - 33 1 627	2 181 2 191 2 186 17 - 17 2 099	3 203 3 203 3 168 7 7 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							, 027	1 0,,	3 037
Utility gos	5 687 345 1 717 7 943 84 30	2 049 34 450 2 726 17	1 232 26 308 1 552 10	882 16 106 1 412 -	742 72 77 887 20	1 089 56 526 1 642 24	707 47 99 760 14	719 22 104 1 254	853 55 384 1 726 41
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	2 771 6 789 4 804 1 442 1.4	364 1 870 2 397 645 1.7	282 1 266 1 278 302 1.5	54 586 1 264 512 2.0	129 520 885 264 1.8	317 1 509 1 244 267 1.5	234 820 450 123 1.3	214 961 688 236 1.5	144 1 020 1 386 509 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	7 275 463 1 946 488 1 276 3 102 8 531 2 485 3 043 1 483 902 618	3 925 191 865 576 907 1 386 1 351 441 509 178 138	2 100 134 419 358 498 691 1 028 340 392 133 118 45	2 161 83 396 369 425 888 255 70 79 90 16	1 365 66 235 224 375 465 433 164 117 80 31	1 831 131 552 73 292 783 1 506 406 597 255 190 58	776 50 226 75 108 317 851 275 272 158 57 89	1 192 57 244 66 230 595 907 178 349 167 94	2 226 119 434 273 424 976 833 241 275 157 150
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							,	,	10
No telephone in unit	427 4 123 2 121 7 58 1 399 15 713 15 386 327 93 78 15	16 1 621 1 277 8 16 292 5 258 5 251 7 18 18	16 957 661 8 16 217 3 110 3 110 	590 572 - 28 2 408 2 408 - 8 8	17 425 351 - 6 53 1 787 1 779 8 11	33 963 606 — 188 3 337 3 317 20 —	29 385 222 - 127 1 594 1 576 18 33 33	42 555 369 - 9 145 2 082 2 068 14 17	9 814 523 - 9 128 3 052 3 024 28 7 7
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	49 460 27 688 1 872 347 1 525	71 211 40 284 258 163 95	53 047 38 279 161 73 88	90 747 36 652 55 31 24	97 462 38 968 102 56 46	49 118 29 296 374 107 267	50 536 30 315 135 30	44 144 32 261 184 69	54 129 30 793 231 88 143

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tro Essex County, A				Beverly	city, Essex County,	MA		
Area	Tract 2176	Tract 2201	Truct 2044 (pt.)	Troct 2171	Tract 2172 (pt.)	Tract 2173	Troct 2174	Tract 2175	Tract 2176 (pt)
All housing units	2 367	4 190	-	2 694	3 203	1 934	2 801	2 653	2 367
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	248 207 151 412 435 110 804	95 197 189 577 354 472 279 2 027		132 186 86 682 380 518 218 492	6 130 103 735 281 635 301 1 012	7 10 77 273 183 168 182 1 034	67 440 128 201 97 97 100	30 32 40 83 127 249 216 1 876	248 207 151 412 435 110 804
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	4 328 378 917 454 286	92 740 1 219 1 449 449 241	- - - - -	16 433 887 918 366 74	25 394 956 1 456 334 38	10 370 557 817 170 10	64 993 1 120 486 96 42	42 387 658 1 070 335 161	4 328 378 917 454 286
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	22	52 15 47	-	116 25 4	55 48 -	-	175 109 45	=	22
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kirchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	2 364 2 358 1 823 - -	4 155 4 066 3 126 32	-	2 694 2 667 2 514 - -	3 203 3 203 3 168 7 7	1 919 1 927 1 922 -	2 785 2 801 2 766 27 11	2 640 2 653 2 631 -	2 364 2 358 1 823
Occupied housing units	2 281	3 368	-	2 543	3 059	1 809	2 562	2 542	2 281
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas Bottled, tank, or LP gas	540 24 88 1 596 33	17 106 1 121 2 002 105 17	-	775 37 403 1 321 7	853 55 384 1 726 41	600 77 165 927 40	931 82 528 1 005 7	1 077 8 89 1 362 6	540 24 88 1 596 33
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	123 622 1 078 458 1.9	366 1 579 1 154 269 1.4	=	179 974 1 054 336 1.6	144 1 020 1 386 509 1.8	322 707 651 129 1.3	355 1 377 660 170 1.3	217 904 1 086 335 1.6	123 622 1 078 458 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-ecopied heering units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier 1989 or earlier 1980 or	1 718 42 359 371 333 613 543 135 286 86 46	1 984 93 378 261 493 759 1 384 426 580 136 175 67		1 701 191 320 156 505 529 842 255 277 110 191	2 226 119 434 273 424 976 833 241 275 157 150 10	736 65 98 103 128 342 1 073 317 355 197 153 51	747 125 224 62 98 238 1 815 807 547 272 145	1 589 114 229 186 341 719 953 358 412 101 36 46	1 718 42 359 371 333 613 563 135 286 86 46
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	11 658 362 11 107 2 281 2 281 - -	16 1 245 843 7 302 3 368 3 349 19		22 643 342 - 8 136 2 543 2 523 20 - -	9 814 523 - 9 128 3 052 3 024 28 7 7	46 428 190 - 6 155 1 809 1 742 67 - -	55 493 187 - 189 2 551 2 540 11 11	24 612 478 - 146 2 542 2 534 8 - -	11 658 362 - 11 107 2 281 2 281 - - -
Meen heuseheld income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units' (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units' (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	81 316 26 889 84 6 78	50 667 32 349 258 86 172	:	54 655 37 642 127 68 59	54 129 30 793 231 88 143	47 082 24 042 283 43 240	43 970 27 302 308 36 272	60 316 31 832 193 54 139	81 316 26 889 84 6 78

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Danvers (DP, Essex County	, MA			Gloucester	city, Essex Coun	ity, MA	
Area	Tract 2111	Tract 2112	Troct 2113	Tract 2114	Tract 2115	Tract 2201 (pt.)	Tract 2211	Tract 2212	Tract 2213	Troct 2214
All housing units	1 484	2 608	2 125	2 902	-	-	1 977	720	1 836	1 237
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 ar eorlier	39 101 58 126 233 312 97 518	60 108 262 286 387 162 1 343	8 31 142 186 592 620 153 393	46 206 333 379 557 596 188 597	-	-	9 89 59 175 179 215 141 1 110	5 68 33 45 15 160 47 347	18 40 123 162 158 120 92 1 123	7 17 28 16 47 48 93 981
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	6 144 547 516 223 48	46 503 806 840 334 79	58 206 1 237 480 144	277 756 1 209 571 89	-	-	188 471 834 346 138	53 154 371 113 29	56 301 504 602 239 134	16 247 476 395 92
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS		207		207						
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	65 49 36	207 96 28	-	237 87 3	=	1 -	-	45 7 34	46 29 58	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities Source al water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied hausing units Coupled housing units Occupied housing units	1 484 1 473 1 425 	2 590 2 597 2 534 8 - 8 2 521	2 125 2 102 2 057 - - - 2 086	2 896 2 875 2 492 - - - 2 797	-	-	1 977 1 861 257 - - - - 1 672	713 687 534 - - - - 552	1 812 1 824 1 311 36 7 -	1 233 1 226 1 168 6 6 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								332	1 320	1 140
Utility gas	485 27 136 746 15	802 8 280 1 383 48	251 68 84 1 608 62 13	564 42 412 1 747 32	-		313 37 162 1 087 73	142 94 290 26	730 26 257 480 20 7	654 20 65 409 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	23 524 603 259 1.9	251 939 997 334 1.6	92 412 1 079 503 2.1	90 905 1 285 517 1.9	-	=	117 571 773 211 1.7	24 187 261 80 1.8	100 647 586 187 1.6	242 552 302 52 1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 ar earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979	78 148 141 133 446 463 172 203 62 15	1 436 95 234 173 303 631 1 085 341 443 178 100 23	1 917 82 251 309 492 783 169 55 66 - 26	2 264 164 482 342 438 838 533 130 182 124 66		-	1 290 51 253 179 327 480 382 93 114 103 29 43	471 18 87 115 59 192 81 22 37 22	945 60 178 161 284 262 575 195 206 88 32 54	485 22 42 63 70 288 663 234 235 66 97
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years ond over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle avoidable Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	261 238 - 18 1 409 1 389 20 - -	8 562 332 - 8 153 2 513 2 498 15 8	507 471 - 61 2 086 2 081 5 - -	13 708 567 6 76 2 797 2 781 16 -			5 532 401 - 111 1 672 1 664 8 - -	7 139 129 - 18 552 546 6 - -	- 362 253 - 43 1 513 1 513 - 7	43 305 215 6 - 113 1 142 1 124 18 6
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 belaw paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	56 550 37 298 47 12 35	50 024 28 950 99 15 84	62 658 32 363 56 43 13	57 484 32 163 157 105 52	-	=	48 798 34 260 115 71 44	45 497 39 524 16 16	60 531 28 495 125 43 82	39 622 26 330 120 4 116

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Glouc	ester city, Essex	County, MA — Cor	1,		N	iarblehead CDP, E	ssex County, MA		
Area	Tract 2215	Tract 2215 99	Tract 2216	Troct 2217	1roct 2218	1roct 2219	Troct 2031 (pt.)	Troct 2032 (pt.)	Tract 2033	1ract 2041 (pt.)	
All housing units	1 604	-	762	1 341	792	2 856	2 510	1 916	4 293	17	
EAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
789 to Morch 1990	31 114 123 8 36 52 1 240	- - - - - -	11 99 9 - 8 177 34 424	- 27 16 60 57 87 1 094	27 21 76 126 236 100 206	14 104 61 586 577 330 159 1 025	7 86 69 121 252 597 302 1 076	14 40 31 173 237 337 231 853	41 108 106 329 699 546 149 2 315	- - - - - - - - -	
EDROOMS											
bedroom	44 604 528 317 53 58	=	130 313 208 77 34	7 239 463 410 172 50	7 32 244 358 100 51	470 922 962 325 177	30 309 1 194 775 202	18 177 392 699 412 218	69 755 1 303 1 375 660 131	- - - 8 9	
ONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS wher-occupied condominium housing units	_	_	30	21	_	54	31	11	221		
inter-occupied condominium housing units	18	=	12 48	2i -	Ξ	54 55 11	4	29	126 45	-	
ELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
omplete kirchen facilines	1 562 1 604 1 604 33 - 23	-	762 762 736 - - -	1 326 1 341 1 334 - - - -	792 764 300 - - - - 731	2 856 2 523 622 9 9 -	2 500 2 510 2 463 8 8 -	1 916 1 916 1 808 11 11 -	4 293 4 282 4 205 - - - - 3 994	17 17 17 - -	
OUSE HEATING FUEL			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				2 4.0	. ,,,	3 //4	"	
ntifry gas	658 - 216 635 7	-	283 13 76 290 12	554 - 125 605 7	160 - 78 487 6	153 55 442 1 767 58	882 16 106 1 412	742 72 77 887 20	1 787 69 373 1 734 22 9	- - - 17 -	
EHICLES AVAILABLE											
one or more	545 656 260 55	=======================================	113 324 180 57 1.3	281 518 405 87 1.2	67 263 271 130 1.7	182 877 1 024 392 1.7	54 586 1 264 512 2.0	129 520 885 264 1.8	273 1 642 1 414 665 1.6	- - 8 9 3.1	
EAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-eccupied housing units 989 to Narch 1990 985 to 1988 980 to 1984 970 to 1979 989 or earlier Renter-eccupied housing units 98 to March 1990 98 to 1988 990 to 1984 990 to 1984 970 to 1979	332 17 59 19 52 185 1 184 303 412 210 152 107		371 35 100 25 86 125 303 66 153 50 14 20	630 12 89 53 126 350 661 169 180 71 115	482 8 77 80 114 203 249 83 89 37 15 25	1 681 108 327 285 453 508 794 269 316 147 47	2 161 83 396 369 425 888 255 70 79 90 16	1 365 66 235 224 375 465 433 164 117 80 31	2 365 107 550 358 587 763 1 629 562 562 313 123 69	17 	
ELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
to telephone in unit couseholder 65 years and over Owner-accupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities. No telephone in unit No vehuce available 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or or or less persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	93 589 116 22 364 1 493 1 468 25 23 23		145 93 - 52 674 667 7	21 409 266 — 166 1 291 1 275 16 —	22 142 124 6 6 731 713 18 -	28 546 464 9 - 123 2 466 2 452 14 9	- 590 572 - 28 2 408 2 408 - 8 8	17 425 351 - 6 53 1 787 1 779 8 11	24 843 536 7 225 3 994 3 987 7 -	- 8 8 - - 17 17 - -	
Nean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Jousehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	36 656 18 915 257 24 233	-	43 239 24 403 88 26 62	36 723 23 667 173 44 129	49 707 32 272 64 24 40	48 631 32 764 160 81 79	90 747 36 652 55 31 24	97 462 38 968 102 56 46	80 082 41 634 228 69 159	38 353	

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Peabody city, Ess	ex County, MA				
Area	Tract 2046 (pt.)	Tract 2101	Troct 2102	Troct 2103	Tract 2104	Troct 2105	Tract 2106	Tract 2107	Tract 2108	Tract 2109
All housing units	-	2 381	2 177	2 367	2 666	1 845	1 597	1 598	1 970	1 639
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1969 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	-	44 58 149 334 1 227 481 46 42	26 303 117 279 900 445 47 60	11 371 184 412 732 505 82 70	21 96 121 288 665 608 216 651	80 121 49 98 187 457 290 563	89 34 102 312 301 228 531	12 75 13 46 92 83 76 1 201	- 66 267 148 103 85 51 1 250	57 20 41 51 237 259 152 822
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	-	48 392 1 279 578 84	18 78 468 1 155 391 67	182 1 027 853 251 54	9 348 922 1 009 316 62	45 456 1 002 307 35	8 142 507 645 250 45	31 371 583 484 63 66	68 699 823 310 44 26	44 284 505 592 177 37
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	=	- -	251 27 17	496 92 65	14 23 5	7 15	30 29 73	62 33 5	41 32 7	=
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities	-	2 381 2 381 2 106 - - - 2 331	2 168 2 169 1 891 - - - 2 106	2 367 2 367 2 177 - - - 2 280	2 648 2 666 2 586 18 18 -	1 845 1 833 1 801 - - - 1 799	1 590 1 586 1 536 - - - - 1 492	1 594 1 598 1 578 4 - 4 1 489	1 964 1 970 1 970 6 6 -	1 626 1 639 1 618 5 5 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	-	996 32 116 1 178 9	432 34 282 1 350 - 8	832 52 644 733 19	754 25 171 1 615 35	664 38 62 1 020 15	495 19 169 809 -	709 - 158 622 - -	951 14 213 703 13 6	440 7 148 940 24
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	= = =	42 574 1 089 626 2.1	78 509 978 541 2.1	80 706 1 154 340 1.8	136 991 1 128 345 1.7	81 571 796 351 1.9	95 580 564 253 1.8	227 584 509 169 1.4	536 830 438 96 1.0	267 635 463 194 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier		2 254 154 413 367 628 692 77 12 46 7	1 986 144 597 205 426 614 120 52 15 11 29	1 805 120 611 214 358 502 475 211 125 57 71	1 525 65 228 294 373 565 1 075 344 396 126 163 46	1 648 142 284 171 339 712 151 51 57 10 26 7	1 055 50 156 112 227 510 437 93 162 97 61 24	677 23 194 98 89 273 812 253 323 102 104 30	470 24 75 84 76 211 1 430 366 421 345 211 87	931 43 113 36 221 518 628 168 214 95 73
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										,,
No telephone in unit Househalder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room		- 318 306 - - 22 2 331 2 331 - -	- 344 317 - 40 2 106 2 101 5 -	20 556 436 - 48 2 280 2 240 40 - -	18 625 379 - 9 82 2 582 2 582 - 18 18	422 405 - 41 1 799 1 792 7 -	30 424 294 7 78 1 492 1 473 19	88 324 198 25 122 1 485 1 447 38 4	38 666 164 7 332 1 894 1 842 52 6	25 639 373 - 6 202 1 554 1 530 24 5 5
Mean household Income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	-	52 726 53 684 53 53	62 234 40 820 37 37	53 334 34 027 121 79 42	56 512 33 302 99 31 68	50 867 32 554 54 41 13	49 410 24 008 95 29 66	44 306 26 625 212 53 159	41 720 22 052 248 30 218	40 535 20 135 159 37 122

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

ensus Tract or Block Numbering				Salem c	aty, Essex County, I	MA			
Area	Tract 2021 (pt)	Tract 2031 (pt.)	Troct 2032 (pt.)	Troct 2041 (pt.)	Troct 2042	Troct 2043	Tract 2044 (pt.)	Troct 2045	Tract 2046 (pt
All bouging units	-	-	-	3 544	2 441	1 511	1 782	1 504	2 19
EAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
989 to March 1990		-	-	67 410	101	_	25	46 127	2
770 to 1979	-	-	_	47 509	52 61	84 166	5 13	58 26	5
660 to 1969	-	-	_	254 383	112 123	58 12	42 135	5 31	ž 21
40 to 1949		_	-	347 1 527	80 1 912	35 1 156	26 1 536	79 1 132	1 60
EDROOMS									
bedroom		-	-	 500	223	133	60	86	
edrooms	=	-	-	523 1 633	679 778	433 497	404 689	417 515	2i 8
edrooms	=	_	_	1 128 149	514 118	375 68	406 120	355 101	7 3
or more bedrooms	-	-	-	111	129	5	103	30	
NDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS ner-occupied condominium housing units		_	_	387	71	68	99	4	
other-occupied condominium housing units	-	=	=	54 48	26 11	64 24	49 12	6 70 95	•
LECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
nplete kitchen facilities unce of water, public system or private company		-	_	3 544 3 527	2 305 2 441	1 511 1 511	1 754 1 771	1 498 1 504	2 18 2 19
rage disposal, public sewer	. -	-	-	3 417	2 441	1 460	1 777 33	1 497	2 1
hwner-occupied housing unitsenter-occupied housing units	-		-		15	=	33	5	
Occupied housing units		-	-	3 320	2 216	1 286	1 627	1 283	2 0
USE HEATING FUEL									
ity gas nled, tank, or UP gas	-	-	-	1 089 56	705 69	498 71	707 47	557 30	7
maty all, kerosene, etc.		-	-	526 1 625	223 1 219	185 508	99 760	168 512	1 2
other fuels	-	Ξ	Ξ	24	-	24	14	10	1 2
HICLES AVAILABLE									
*		_		317 1 509	560 95 2	490 529	234 820	307 532	2
r more	_	_	_	1 236 258	555 149	210 57	450 123	366 78	61
nicles per household	-	-	-	1.5	1.2	.9	1.3	1.2	Ĩ
AR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				1 914	(70	248	77/	.05	
Owner-eccepted housing units	-	-	=	1 814 131	67 0 46	248 20	776 50	495 35	1 1
15 to 1988	-	-	-	552 73 283	218 49	100	226 75	91 69	2
70 to 1979	-	-	=	775	72 285	23 72	108 317	70 230	2 5
Renter-eccupied housing units	-	-	=	1 506 406 597	1 546 540	1 038 359	851 275	7 88 334	9
15 to 1988 10 to 1984 10 to 1979	-	-	-	255 190	478 240 80	311 228	272 158	286 116	3
9 or earlier		=	=	58	208	93 47	57 89	39 13	1
LECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
relephane in unitseholder 65 years and over	1	-	_	33 955	62 573	134 286	29 385	48 249	5
Owner-occupied housing units	-	=	-	598	233	64	222	117	3
to reliche available	-	=	=	188	239	19 180	127	6 133	,
nplete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	3 320	2 201	1 286	1 594	1 278	2 0
.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-	3 300 20	2 136 65	1 151 135	1 576 18	1 268	2 0
king complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	15	_	33 33	5 5	
.01 or more persons per room		-	-	-	15	-	-	-	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)		-	-	49 219 29 296	56 894 26 731	38 226 23 678	50 536 30 315	55 594 27 613	44 1 32 2
sehold income in 1989 below poverty level	-		-	374 107	318 16	356 33	135	106	32 2
Owner-occupied housing units		-		267	302	323	105	106	1

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

Oto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, so Census Tract or Block Numbering		, Essex County, M			rt COP, Essex Cou	nty, MA	Remoinde	er of Essex County,	MA
Area	Tract 2047.01	Troct 2047.02	Troct 2172 (pt.)	Troct 2021 (pt.)	Troct 2022	Troct 2031 (pt.)	Troct 2121	Troct 2141	Troct 2151
All housing units	1 857	2 325	-	3 370	2 282	_	1 907	1 967	2 635
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									1 00.
1989 to Morch 1990	7 429 90 495 282 166 26 362	10 158 - 438 560 179 49 931	- - - - - - -	23 303 65 641 230 243 243 1 622	59 64 80 126 418 219 1 316	 	22 323 191 294 331 249 107 390	17 82 85 400 528 404 104 347	50 158 156 301 331 616 202 821
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	15 316 844 557 96 29	109 372 749 745 292 58	- - - -	396 1 297 1 111 397 169	58 396 987 592 249	- - - - -	197 505 918 243 44	3 138 190 683 800 153	5 218 432 1 067 785 128
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	265 75 11	22	Ξ	314 103 18	62 - 12	-	243 28 48	Ē	=
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewoge dispasal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 850 1 857 1 844 7 - 7 7	2 315 2 325 2 325 16 - 16 2 213	- - - - -	3 353 3 363 3 365 18 10 8	2 270 2 282 2 282 - - - 2 148	- - - - - -	1 894 1 248 321 8 8 -	1 967 1 559 107 12 12 -	2 629 2 464 294 6 - - 2 437
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	679 13 233 824 13	733 37 179 1 241 23	=	1 232 26 308 1 552 10	817 8 142 1 174 7	-	181 78 365 1 108 87 3	374 14 128 1 361 33	349 16 174 1 830 68
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	353 700 532 177 1.3	296 786 767 364 1.6	-	282 1 266 1 278 302 1.5	82 604 1 119 343 1.9	-	50 436 910 426 2.1	84 307 1 063 456 2.1	100 625 1 186 526 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	883 88 335 45 116 299 879 185 329 106 219	1 197 36 180 78 374 529 1 016 208 421 213 130	-	2 100 134 419 358 498 691 1 028 340 392 133 118 45	1 825 57 446 218 409 695 323 101 117 45 20 40	-	1 491 88 469 209 385 340 331 78 172 36 19	1 624 71 368 244 583 358 286 70 90 87 17	1 965 98 383 367 488 629 472 153 203 45 35
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit Householder 65 yeors and over	17 571 228 7 - 214 1 755 1 724 31 7 7	62 549 290 24 173 2 197 2 163 34 16		16 957 661 8 16 217 3 110 3 110 18 18		-	304 187 - - 22 1 814 1 803 11 8	18 363 240 - - 66 1 898 1 898 - 12 12	441 372 - 83 2 437 2 409 28
Meen household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units	50 084 23 126 185 38 147	49 593 28 577 214 54 160	- - - -	53 047 38 279 161 73 88	92 111 46 665 97 90 7		60 642 35 439 110 44 66	93 629 28 823 54 34 20	73 032 33 594 160 82 78

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder o	Essex County, MA	N—Con.			
Area	Troct 2161	Troct 2176 (pt)	Troct 2181	Tract 2201 (pt.)	Tract 2221	Tract 2231	Tract 2232	Troct 2233	Troct 2701
All housing units	1 207	-	2 315	4 190	1 497	1 840	1 638	1 684	1 573
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	79 51 180 249 230 84 334	-	42 41 78 294 366 296 124 1 074	95 197 189 577 354 472 279 2 027	32 78 47 183 195 317 33 612	23 80 77 287 151 400 246 576	57 50 18 224 59 105 102	6 199 223 330 419 244 61 202	162 159 423 112 226 45
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom 1 bedroom 2 bedroom 3 bedrooms 4 bedrooms 5 or more bedrooms	135 151 416 353 152	- - - -	41 288 549 621 556 260	92 740 1 219 1 449 449 241	41 221 346 620 235 34	17 251 509 645 351 67	416 465 459 228 70	36 106 485 732 288 37	8 99 536 584 297 49
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	=	-	13 56 9	52 15 47	=	12	46 36 9	188 59 20	64 20 3
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete lutchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lockung complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 207 1 167 98 - -	- - - -	2 308 2 276 1 573 - -	4 155 4 066 3 126 32 -	1 470 1 148 270 31 4	1 840 1 775 550 4 4	1 620 1 615 1 532 - -	1 684 1 519 751 7 7	1 573 1 438 322 -
Occupied housing units	1 168	-	2 110	3 368	1 270	1 559	1 525	1 599	1 507
HOUSE HEATING FUEL Utility gas	208 14 120 816 10	- - - - -	798 43 90 1 148 31	17 106 1 121 2 002 105 17	243 60 307 569 91	243 78 251 934 53	497 17 211 800 -	300 6 230 997 66	610 26 142 641 88
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	74 238 532 324 2.0	=	110 653 1 020 327 1.8	366 1 579 1 154 269 1.4	50 422 573 225 1.8	91 449 710 309 1.8	227 616 531 151 1.4	35 399 809 356 2.1	38 326 863 280 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-ecupied housing units 1989 to Monch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-ecupied housing units 1987 to Monch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979	966 45 206 135 221 359 202 25 104 38 31		1 397 93 252 222 381 449 713 233 315 100 37 28	1 984 93 378 261 493 759 1 384 426 580 136 175 67	835 26 124 122 258 305 435 149 181 47 52 6	1 085 82 185 147 352 319 474 228 90 97 34	814 49 126 167 132 340 711 201 263 158 52	1 314 49 401 211 338 315 285 124 78 13 40	1 129 19 333 214 315 248 378 147 146 65
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	5	-	-	16	17	14	26	12	-
Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units	335 252 - 5 53	=	490 280 - - 96	1 245 843 - 7 302	239 163 - - 38	398 282 - - 65	455 296 — 11 127	271 222 - 12 28	217 147 - - 33
Complete plumbing facilities	1 168 1 168 - - -	-	2 110 2 110 - - -	3 368 3 349 19 - -	1 266 1 245 21 4 4	1 555 1 546 9 4 4	1 525 1 515 10 - -	1 592 1 585 7 7 7 7	1 507 1 497 10
Meen heuseheld income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	80 651 29 124 58 40 18	=	93 082 39 071 100 31 69	50 667 32 349 258 86 172	59 224 31 054 36 24 12	62 775 32 459 106 40 66	43 820 27 338 115 25 90	63 605 41 581 64 25 39	58 812 37 000 25

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Essex Cour	nty (pt.), MA	7-7-1	
Area	8oston—Low- rence—Salem, MA—NH CMSA	Mossachusetts (pt.)	New Homp- shire (pt.)	Salem— Gloucester, MA PM5A	Total	Beverly city	Oonvers COP	Gloucester city	Morblehead COP	Peabody city
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTEO MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	684 210	623 538	60 672	52 213	52 213	7 169	5 348	4 946	5 076	9 739
With a mortgage	491 879 3 127	441 903 2 940	49 976 187	35 327 303	35 327 303	4 953 52	3 62 7 34	3 124 56	3 517 32	6 693
\$300 to \$399	14 340 28 018	13 689 26 544	651	1 157	1 157	186	146	168	31	267
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	33 378	30 941	2 437	2 331 2 481	2 331 2 481	490 356	240 280	230 224	101 142	530 481
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	66 232 67 562	60 397 60 449	5 835 7 113	4 637 4 866	4 637 4 866	628 634	475 458	394 573	448 435	1 213 1 026
\$1,000 to \$1,499	154 834	134 405	20 429	9 652	9 652	1 376	1 063	752	750	1 770
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	75 498 48 890	66 912 45 626	8 586 3 264	5 699 4 201	5 699 4 201	702 529	592 339	391 336	574 1 004	1 054 303
Medion (dollors)	1 101	1 090 181 635	1 172 10 696	1 092 16 886	1 092 16 886	1 047 2 216	1 078 1 721	973	1 385	952
Less thon \$100	490	451	39	21	21	_	1 /21	1 822	1 559 21	3 046
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	7 265 61 775	6 797 59 280	468 2 495	591 5 841	591 5 841	27 747	44 606	148 714	24 219	86 1 300
\$300 to \$399	70 917	66 595 27 150	4 322	6 458	6 458	947	691	584	607	1 268
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	29 203 22 681	21 362	2 053 1 319	2 262 1 713	2 262 1 713	317 178	281 99	181 195	357 331	270 122
Medion (dollors)	333	332	353	326	326	328	327	306	383	308
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	80 781	75 591	5 190	7 144	7 144	851	761	1 087	548	1 222
Less thon 20 percent	8 341	7 932	409	665	665	52	36	142	25	160
20 to 24 percent	9 898 8 635	9 281 8 173	617 462	1 070 - 825	1 070 825	181 101	134 83	134 74	127 51	227 151
30 to 34 percent	7 232 42 743	6 916 39 582	316 3 161	655 3 471	655 3 471	86 348	126 348	140 543	13 295	108
Not computed	3 932	3 707	225	458	458	83	34	54	37	534 42
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	38.5 96 368	38.2 88 523	45.5 7 845	36.3 8 083	36.3 8 083	32.9 1 134	34.4 797	36.0 866	40.8 533	32.4 1.705
Less thon 20 percent	42 531 11 429	40 079 10 560	2 452 869	4 119 893	4 119 893	636 143	410 84	439 94	231	1 705 782
25 to 29 percent	7 963	7 293	670	595	595	62	35	59	99 31	172 113
30 to 34 percent	6 819 27 598	6 165 24 398	654 3 200	517 1 959	517 1 959	40 253	53 215	83 191	44 128	150 488
Not computed	28	28	29.5	-	_	-	-	_	-	-
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	22.5 124 7 52	22.0 111 689	13 063	19.8 9 512	19.8 9 512	18.6 1 257	19.6 915	19.8 1 155	21.8 718	22.0 2 053
Less thon 20 percent	55 786 14 679	51 843 13 082	3 943 1 597	4 577 1 085	4 577 1 085	657 137	497 92	478 123	388 117	969
25 to 29 percent	15 129	13 155	1 974	1 023	1 023	96	99	156	52 57	250 194
30 to 34 percent	13 102 26 038	11 055 22 536	2 047 3 502	756 2 063	756 2 063	66 293	7 220	108 290	57 104	210 430
Not computed	18 22.2	18 21.5	27.5	20.8	8 20.8	8	-	-	***	-
Medion \$50,000 or more	382 309	347 735	34 574	27 474	27 474	18.8 3 927	18.4 2 875	24.0 1 838	19.1 3 277	21.1 4 759
Less thon 20 percent	233 134 59 149	216 196 52 100	16 938 7 049	17 009 3 727	17 009 3 7 27	2 486 450	1 742 398	1 133 246	2 058 335	3 163 617
25 to 29 percent	43 975	38 586	5 389	2 983	2 983	447	323	209	315	563
30 to 34 percent	24 203 21 75 7	21 115 19 647	3 088 2 110	1 755 2 000	1 755 2 000	281 263	214 198	95 155	241 328	213 203
Not computed	91 16.7	91 16.3	20.2	16.1	16.1	15.9	16.1	16.6	16.1	15.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	635 092	605 512	29 580	36 046	36 046	6 070	2 238	4 851	2 317	5 199
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	6 532	6 390	142	567	567	60	42	102	20	100
\$100 to \$199	54 845	53 881	964	3 434	3 434	651	164	102 459	32 169	128 587
\$200 to \$299	33 235 39 494	32 225 38 199	1 010 1 295	1 816 2 050	1 816 2 050	395 313	91 100	267 398	56 88	349 285
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	57 423 80 592	54 276 75 791	3 147 4 801	3 399 4 675	3 399 4 675	338 900	186	564	120	574
\$600 to \$749	140 168	132 050	8 118	8 566	8 566	1 381	271 608	809 1 252	147 475	568 1 259
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	139 768 67 396	133 474 64 259	6 294 3 137	7 396 2 997	7 396 2 997	1 539 390	477 220	571 263	573 559	939 348
No cash rent	15 639	14 967 640	672	1 146	1 146	103	79	166	98	162
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	641	040	658	626	626	640	666	571	760	603
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		10.000								
Less than \$10,000	138 019 5 902	134 298 5 841	3 721 61	7 974 581	7 974 581	1 475 78	360 34	1 239 106	296 14	1 177 106
20 to 24 percent	12 637	12 448	189	1 237	1 237	175	59	169	72	182
25 to 29 percent	15 989 8 936	15 673 8 643	316 293	919 429	919 429	288 98	70 19	133 27	24 24	112 112
35 percent or moreNot computed	78 064 16 491	75 697 15 996	2 367 495	3 927 881	3 927 881	705 131	151 27	694 110	105 57	583
Medion	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	42.8	42.8	37.9	30.9	50 0+	32.0	82 38.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	106 026 9 200	101 801 9 013	4 225 187	6 093 552	6 09 3 55 2	994 72	356	910 92	324 45	1 009
20 to 24 percent	7 843 10 243	7 739 9 790	104 453	526 558	526	69	36	80	55	83
30 to 34 percent	9 689	9 216	473	561	558 561	90 98	57 15	70 90	17 12	125 98
35 percent or moreNot computed	66 200 2 851	63 281 2 762	2 919 89	3 711 185	3 711 185	665	226 13	545 33	178 17	528 42
Medion	43.1	43.1	43.7	42.0	42.0	45.0	47 9	42 7	39 1	38.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	159 079 24 612	150 399 23 648	8 680 964	9 456 1 180	9 456 1 180	1 491 114	723 49	1 318 301	587 46	1 410 232
20 to 24 percent	27 073 32 575	25 107 30 448	1 966 2 127	1 687 2 095	1 687 2 095	212 362	147 170	246 239	93	252
30 to 34 percent	26 250	24 947	1 303	1 875	1 875	380	121	187	129 110	285 243
35 percent or moreNot computed	44 243 4 326	42 125 4 124	2 118 202	2 246 373	2 246 373	374 49	218 18	292 53	171 38	344 54
Medion	28.9	29.0 219 014	28.1 12 954	29.0	29 0	30.4	29.6	26.8	30 3	28.4
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	231 968 134 773	127 639	7 134	12 523 7 103	12 523 7 103	2 110 1 177	799 391	1 384 920	1 110 511	1 603 882
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	51 465 23 927	48 089 22 642	3 376 1 285	3 062 1 168	3 062 1 168	545 190	248 69	243 117	278 159	427
30 to 34 percent	10 768	10 130	638	579	579	123	29	42	118	152 30
35 percent or moreNot computed	6 114 4 921	5 766 4 748	348 173	305 306	305 306	48 27	35 27	27 35	34 10	54 58
Median	18.4	18 4	19.1	18.7	18.7	18.9	19 9	17.4	20.7	18.7

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Essex County (pt), MA—Con.			Totals for split to	octs/8NA's in Esser	County, MA		
Area	Salem city	Swampscott CDP	Tract 2021	Tract 2031	Tract 2032	Tract 2041	Tract 2044	Tract 2046	Tract 2172
Specified owner-accupied housing units	4 671	3 131	1 474	1 957	1 251	1 236	407	777	1 978
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	2 921	2 061	1 030	1 336	835	771	249	416	1 330
Less than \$300	161	12	-	8		17	12	36	8 69
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	246 227	95 116	61 95	22 52	55 22	36 21	17 19	42 35	151 80
\$600 to \$799	317	219	105	145	90 123	81	18	58	188
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	434 945	235 645	112 398	164 376	136	91 326	25 104	63 156	195 431
\$1 500 to \$1 999	472 119	421 312	206 53	219 344	131 278	175 24	40 14	26	191 17
Median (dollars)	1 034 1 750	1 292	1 216 444	1 371 621	1 467 416	1 200 465	1 115 158	860 361	957 648
Not mertyaged	-	-	-	-	21	403	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	78 883	20 210	20 119	14 45	62	232	66	34 132	19 252
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	619	310 247	147 118	276 193	96 94	166 41	78 4	177 18	283 80
\$500 or more	64 292	283 399	40 365	93 392	143 422	26 300	10 317	-	14 314
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	172	377	303	372	422	300	317	306	314
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF									
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	860	395	189	166	132	232	61	176	252
Less than 20 percent	125 84	9 45	9 8	8 31	25	24 26	_ 7	7	23 47
25 to 29 percent	143	46	16	23	-	55	13	30	26
30 to 34 percent	79 372	22 209	22 109	97	70 70	43 68	12 29	110	26 105
Not computed	57 33.1	64 50.0+	25 48.4	40.7	31 50.0+	16 30.3	34.4	12 45.4	25 33.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	855 488	481 229	271 137	202 74	120 47	219 117	97 70	159	322 222
Less than 20 percent	90	68	50 33	39	29	24	-	109 10	36
25 to 29 percent	38 44	68 71 24	-	7 24	8 5	19 9	5 -	- 8	9
35 percent or more	195	89	51	58	31	50	22	32	48
Median	18.6	20.8	19.8	23.5	22.2	19.4	15.9	17.1	16.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	950 464	427 235	244 122	228 98	239 150	205 80	86 30	170 124	373 140
20 to 24 percent	57 126	32 59 25 76	18 45	98 37 29	44 10	27 33	- 6	9 13	39 43
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	116 187	25	45 25 34	37 27	35	16 49	31 19	24	20 123
Not computed	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	8
Median \$50,000 or more	21.0 2 006	18.8 1 828	20.0 770	22.2 1 361	17.9 760	24.2 580	31.1 163	10.0 - 272	25.4 1 031
Less than 20 percent	1 234 281	1 041 347	415 180	891 140	489 49	281 120	93 6	200 41	726 66
25 to 29 percent	250	165	70	134	56	86	31	22	112
30 to 34 percent	136 105	85 190	24 81	75 121	69 97	47 46	16 17	-	67 60
Not computed	16.2	17.8	18.9	14.5	16.6	20.4	17.5	12.9	15.0
Specified renter-eccupied housing units	8 503	1 351	1 028	255	433	1 490	845	907	833
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	93	18	18	-	6	10	16	11	_
\$100 to \$199	738 444	78 12	62 12	24 13	37 14	125 37	52 65	19 78	131
\$300 to \$399	601 1 028	59 72	45 72	23 21	9 32	141 191	27	57	68 81
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	1 150	43	26	9	42	197	76 125	110 89	52 40
\$600 to \$749	2 133 1 839	194 525	155 384	16 40	54 112	354 353	270 142	241 222	157 269
\$1,000 or more No cash rent	342 135	290 60	218 36	96 13	96 31	74 8	59 13	49 31	25 10
Median (dollars)	608	831	819	844	766	617	627	658	659
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	2 089	185	149	24	55	357	154	166	282
Less than 20 percent	102 248	18 34	18 34	17	6	18 6	17 16	16	- 57
25 to 29 percent	198 98	12 16	12	- 7	6	43 10	14 19	14	65
35 percent or more	1 147	60	53 32		32	221	85	125	65 32 103
Not computed	296 50.0+	45 31.9	27.7	23.5	5 50.0+	59 50.0+	3 43.7	11 50.0+	25 31.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 428 114	183	139	27	82 19	198	135	89 15	133
20 to 24 percent	65	25	25	7	17	4	9		11
25 to 29 percent	144 172	14		<u>.</u>	-	48 34	6 24	21	11 30
35 percent or more	921 12	135	105	20	38 8	108	90	53	81
Median	42.3 2 198	47.6 262	50.0+ 223	50.0+ 123	35.4 79	36.9 404	43 3 256	43 7 256	40 8 106
Less than 20 percent	312	26	26	17	9	79	9	77	-
20 to 24 percent	412 527	18	18	30	6	97 91	28 78	49 33	18
30 to 34 percent	475 439	82 106	54 106	7 56	8 38	68 69	60 71	34 52	38 20
Not computed	33	30	19 37.2	13	14	-	10	11	-
Median	28.4 2 788	34.4 721	517	35.2 81 34	36.3 217	26.4 531	30 7 300	24 6 396	30.7 312
Less than 20 percent	1 567 726	365 201	250 136	34 24 12	99 52 42 12	310 110	183 62	207 118	187 72 27
				10	40				12
25 to 29 percent	289	54 50	54 26		12	65 38	38	51	
	289 110 40 56	54 50 45	54 26 45	11	12 8	38 -	38 6 11	51 - - 20	27 16 — 10

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tra Essex County, I				Beverly	city, Essex County,	МА		
Area	Troct 2176	Troct 2201	Troct 2044 (pt.)	Troct 2171	Troct 2172 (pt.)	Troct 2173	Troct 2174	Troct 2175	Troct 2176 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 524	1 638	-	1 485	1 978	544	299	1 339	1 524
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgoge	1 112	798	-	1 033	1 330	404	240	834	1 112
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	12	7	_	8	8 69	46	26 8	55	12
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	75 37	34 107	_	113 99	151 80	71 20	23 12	57 108	75 37
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	124 161	73 144	_	132 127	188 195	59 56	41 19	84 76	124 161
\$1,000 to \$1,499	239 183	232	_	278 120	431 191	106	94	228	239
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	281	130	=	150	17	40 6	8 9	160 66	183 281
Medion (dollors)	1 348 412	1 074 840	_	1 048 452	957 648	860 140	838 59	1 084 50 5	1 348 412
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	_	66	_	- 8	19	_		_	-
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	64 185	332 255	_	202 171	252 283	69 50	46 4	114 254	64 185
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	60	109 78	-	59 12	80 14	13	- 9	105	60
Medion (dollars)	367	307	Ξ.	308	314	301	282	32 351	103 367
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF									
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	97	295 23		214 15	252 23	65	49	174 8	97 6
20 to 24 percent	18 7	26 39	_	41 16	47 26	7 9	20	48 43	18
30 to 34 percent	- 66	16 159		23 109	26 105	7 29	8	22 32	66
Not computed	50.0+	32 38.4	-	10 36.7	25 33.4	13 50.0+	14	21	-
Medion	198	362	_	225	322	76	24.4 74	27.4 239	50.0+ 198
Less than 20 percent	108	266 27	Ξ.	106 35	222 36	23 22	18 11	159 32	108 7
25 to 29 percent	18 13	20	_	20 6	9 7	7	7	8 7	18 13
35 percent or more Not computed	52	49	_	58	48	24	38	33	52
Medion	19.0	16.8	-	20.9	16.5	23.4	35.6	17.8	19.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	200 108	271 178	Ξ	282 145	373 140	135 93	59 29	208 142	200 108
20 to 24 percent	12	40 25	Ξ	25 20	39 43	23 7	13 6	30 8	7
30 to 34 percent	26 47	6 22	_	12 80	20 123	12	11	8 20	26 47
Not computed Medion	17.9	15.4	_	19.6	8 25.4	14.9	20.2	14.5	17.9
\$50,000 or more	1 029	710	-	764	1 031	268	117	718	1 029
Less than 20 percent	561 166	432 93	_	474 70	726 66	177 47	60 31	488 70	561 166
25 to 29 percent	121 74	65 53	Ξ.	127 55	112 67	27	8 9	79 49	121 74
35 percent or more Not computed	107	67	_	38	60	17	9 ~	32	107
MedionSpecified renter-occupied housing units	18.1 563	15.7 1 384	_	16.6 833	15.0 833	14.6 1 073	19.7 1 815	14.2 953	18.1 563
GROSS RENT				•••	•	1 0/3			303
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	17 117	19 117	Ξ.	47	131	233	34 56	9 67	17 117
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	82 18	13 70	_	9	68 81	113 57	98 118	25 30	82 18
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	6 62	204 245	-	17 112	52 40	78 158	159 340	26	6
\$600 to \$749	37	290	_	176	157	206	542	188 263	62 37
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	134 63 27	263 96	_	363 82	269 25	188 40	370 66	215 114	134 63 27
No cash rent	27 568	67 596	_	18 776	10 659	541	32 624	16 678	27 568
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS									
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	194	298	_	126	282	323	390	160	194
Less than 20 percent	8 40	28 55	Ξ	15	57	24 34	12 11	34 18	8 40
25 to 29 percent	65 18	9	_	8	65 32	81 29	45 11	24	65 18
35 percent or more	63	178 28	-	78 17	103	122	273	66	63
Not computed	28.8	50.0+	Ξ	50.0+	25 31.0	33 31.0	38 50.0+	18 29.0	28.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	106 9	234 8	Ξ	100	133	208 41	322 22	125	106
20 to 24 percent	11 25	20	_	9	11 11	16 24	6 13	25 8	11 25
30 to 34 percent	61	18 159	-	91	30 81	22 105	46	-	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	20	_	_	-	-	235	92	61
Median	42.5 117	41.5 377	Ξ.	50.0+ 228	40.8 106	35.5 235	42.0 523	46.3 282	42 5 117
Less than 20 percent	6 28	8 124	_	9 36	18	27 31	32 99	40	6 28
25 to 29 percent	14	92 99	-	32 71	30 38	94 39	138 126	54 106	14
35 percent or more	49	31	-	80	20	39 44	115	66	49
Not computed	20 40.2	23 27.4	Ξ.	32.6	30.7	28.2	13 29.5	16 31.8	20 40.2
\$35,000 or more	146 62	475 336	Ξ	379 227	312 187	307 177	580 323	386 201	146
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	38 22	71 32	1	60 20	72 27	103	168 67	104	62 38 22
30 to 34 percent	17	7	-	35	16	10	22	23	17
35 percent or moreNot computed	7	16	_	27 10	10	6	-	15	7
Medion	21 0	16.8	-	18.3	18.0	18.8	19.0	19 6	21 0

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

[Date based on sample and subject to sampling variability, so Census Tract or Block Numbering	N TEXT FOR GENERAL		CDP, Essex Count				Glouceste	r city, Essex Cour	nty, MA	
Area	Troct 2111	Troct 2112	Troct 2113	Troct 2114	Troct 2115	Troct 2201 (pt.)	Tract 2211	Troct 2212	Troct 2213	Troct 2214
Specified owner-occupied housing units	799	979	1 726	1 844	-	-	1 113	402	704	226
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a martyage	490	584	1 245	1 308	_	_	724	215	467	140
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	15 18	11 37	41	8 50		_	17 34	6 22	23	10
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	42 24	49 54	78 113	71 89	-	_	54 59	9	7 36	21
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	81 87	73 69	198 171	123 131	-1	_	111 179	24 63	58 47	29 34
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	135	169 115	313 207	446 203	-	-	104 106	68	150	46
\$2,000 or more	21 926	7 998	1 030	187 1 177	-	-	60 923	16	61 85	-
Median (dollars)	309	395	481	536	-	-	389	923 187	1 143 237	838 86
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	5	19	20	-	-1	=	24	8	8	6
\$200 to \$299	105 148	162 148	152 165	187 230	-	_	147 129	47 89	70 65	50 24
\$400 to \$499	34 17	34 32	129 15	84 35	_		36 53	35 8	15 79	6
Median (dollars)	325	311	351	324	- 1	-	318	327	336	241
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF										
Less than \$20,000	121	168	206	266	-	-	200	94	125	49
Less than 20 percent	8 26	37	17 18	11 53	-	_	27 27	8 10	15 25	16
25 to 29 percent	21 5	19 35	36 39	7 47	-	_	6 19	6 15	- 6	11
35 percent or more Not computed	61	77	78 18	132 16	_	_	121	46	79	22
Median	35.1 121	34.0 242	32.9 190	44.1 244	_		43.6 223	35.6 42	50.0+ 109	33.9 64
Less than 20 percent	91 14	107 27	78 33	134 10	-	-	123	22	53 14	33
20 to 24 percent	3	17 18	20	15	-	-	_	5	7	15
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	6	73	59	8 77	-	-	23 57	7	8 27	16
Not computed	16.8	22.6	22.6	18.6	-		18.6	19.7	20.5	19.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	139 68	140 104	295 144	341 181	-		203 78	132 68	172 82	37 13
20 to 24 percent	17 23	- 6	52 31	23 39	-	_	13 39	16	9	3 10
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	31	30	68	7 91	-	1	19 54	28 20	30 45	7
Not computed	20.4	13.4	20.3	18.7	-	-	26.3	19.4	22.2	26.3
\$50,000 or more	418 308	429 281	1 035 640	993 513	-		487 364	134 81	298 143	76 62
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	54 18	57 59	148 110	139 136	-	-	26 32	23 22	71 61	14
30 to 34 percent	17 21	25 7	66 71	106	-	-	25 40	18	5	-
Not computed	14.3	15.8	14.5	19.3	-	_	13.3	18.2	20.4	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	458	1 085	169	526	-	-	371	81	575	16.0 663
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	-	16	-	26	-	-	9	_	_	8
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	41 5	68 60 54	8 5	47 21	-		67 7	_	19	27 33
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	25 35	75	14	21 62	-	_	26 17	16	35 52	64 119
\$500 to \$599	48 121	115 341	36 46	72 100	_		33 69	16 12	105 182	116 149
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	125 58	224 94	33 16	95 52	_	_	72 37	16 21	88 53	92
No cash rent Median (dollars)	697	38 679	11 654	30 599	-	_	34 634	635	41 633	26 29 564
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS										304
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	59	187	11	103	-	-	110	_	143	142
Less than 20 percent	18	21 28	_	13 13	-		9 30	_	_	8 -
25 to 29 percent	17 6	19	_	34 13	-	_	28	_	_	17
35 percent or more Not computed	18	109 10	11	24	-	_	27 16	_	122 21	109
Median	28.4 26	43.7 200	53	28.3 77	-	-	26.4 63	23	50.0+ 32	50.0+ 130
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	5	9		<u>'-</u>	=	=	9	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	7	36	-	14		-	9	- 9	-	5 -
30 to 34 percent	14	104	53	8 55	-	_	42	14	32	22 89
Not computed	41.4	13 43.1	50.0+	44.7	-	_	41.7	44.2	50.0+	14 43.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	160 17	336 8	52 8	175 16	-	Ξ	57 10	16	216 35	193 55 74
20 to 24 percent	28 44	69 90	14	36 36	_	_	6 -	_	23 61	74 27
30 to 34 percent	26 45	58 106	30	37 37	-		7 16	16	34 43	13 17
Not computed	29.0	5 29.9	37.5	13 29.0	-	_	18 32.5	32.5	20 28.3	7 22.6
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	213 143	362 139	53 43	171 66	-	-	141 82	42 36	20.3 184 99	198
20 to 24 percent	58	142	43	48	-	-	29	-	62	130 29
25 to 29 percent		43 19	10	22	-	_	30	_	13 6	28 11
35 percent or more	8 -	10		18 17	-	Ξ.	-	6	4 -	
Median	18.0	21.3	16.9	21.1	-1	-	18.3	16.7	19 2	17.1

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Gloud	cester city, Essex	County, MA—Co	n.		٨	Morblehead CDP, E	ssex County, MA	
Area	Troct 2215	Troct 2215.99	Troct 2216	Troct 2217	Troct 2218	Troct 2219	Troct 2031 (pt.)	Troct 2032 (pt.)	Troct 2033	Troct 2041 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	136	-	253	348	447	1 317	1 957	1 251	1 851	17
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	74	-	170	184	270	880	1 336	835	1 337	9
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	_		13	7 13	5	26 48	8	_	24 25	-
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	7		37 11	24 17	20 50	60 35	22 52	55	24	_
\$600 to \$799	12	Ξ.	34	17	33	76	145	22 90	68 204	9
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	27		21 26	42 44	48 66	139 221	164 376	123 136	148 238	_
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	6		13 15	9 11	29 19	160 115	219 344	131 278	224	-
Medion (dollors)	1 318	Ξ.	746	905	921	1 097	1 371	1 467	382 1 374	625
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	62	Ξ	83	164	177	437	621	416 21	514	8
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	5 23		11 50	18 80	17 73	51 174	14 45	62	10	-
\$300 to \$399	11	-	22	48	45	151	276	96	112 227	8
\$400 to \$499	17	Ξ.	_	12 6	30 12	41 20	193 93	94 143	70 9 5	_
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	364	-	267	287	298	297	392	422	342	325
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	34	_	56	124	100	305	166	132	250	_
Less thon 20 percent	- 6	_	6	23	30 12	40 31	8 31	-	17	-
25 to 29 percent	_	-	19	21	10	12	23	25	71 28	
30 to 34 percent	12 5	Ξ.	6 25	26 54	42	45 149	7 97	6 70	128	-
Not computed	11 32.3	Ξ	32.5	33.5	6 27.5	28 35.8	40.7	31 50.0+	40.0	- 1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	14	-	50	36	52	276	202	120	203	8
Less than 20 percent	_		35 -	25 6	37	111 31	74 39	47 29	102 31	8
25 to 29 percent	- 8	_	7	5	6	41 32	7 24	8	16 15	-
35 percent or more	6	-	8	-	9	61	58	31	39	-
Not computed	34.4	Ξ	18.3	14.6	17.4	24.4	23.5	22.2	20.0	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	54 26	_	85 37	111 56	98 48	263 70	228 98	239 150	251 140	_
20 to 24 percent	-	-	35	14	18	31	37 29	44	36	_
25 to 29 percent		Ξ	<u>-</u>	13 7	17 5	55 12	37	10	13 20	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	28		13	21	10	95	27	35	42	-
Medion	35.2	-	20.8	19.8	20.3	27.8	22.2	17.9	18.6	=
Less than 20 percent	34 20	Ξ	62 33	77 45	197 123	473 262	1 361 891	760 489	1 147 669	9
20 to 24 percent	5		13	16 16	44 5	48 50	140 134	49 56	146 125	-
30 to 34 percent	- 9	-	-	-	6	51	75	69	97	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	<u>-</u>		7	_	19	62	121	97 -	110	_
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	13.5 1 184	-	17.5 303	17.0 661	14.6 249	18.6 7 64	14.5 255	16.6 433	17.5 1 629	17.5
GROSS RENT	14			20						
Less than \$100	14 253	Ξ	21	33 43	38 42	- 6	24	6 37	26 108	_
200 to \$299	100 150		20 23	28 32	28 39	32 29	13 23	14	29	-
\$400 to \$499	163	_	49	119	29	-	21	32 42	56 67	_
5000 to \$599	169 195	_	57 103	97 176	19 15	197 351	9 16	42 54	96 405	
750 to \$999	76 32		15	108 13	22 17	82 57	40 96	112	421	-
Vo cosh rent	32	Ξ.	8	12	-	10	13	96 31	367 54	_
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	440	-	541	579	353	660	844	766	750	-
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon \$10,000	493 38	_	75 -	188 33	40 18	48	24	55 6	217 8	-
20 to 24 percent	117	-	-	22	-	-	17	6	49	_
25 to 29 percent	53 20		7	20 7	8 -	_	7	6	18 17	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	239 26	_	48 20	87 19	14	48		32 5	73 52	-
Medion	37.7	-	50.0+	43.6	26.3	50.0+	23.5	50.0+	32 2	
Less than 20 percent	268 35	Ξ.	48	151 7	54 35	141	27	82 19	215 26	_
20 to 24 percent	30 39		12 16	6	13	14	7	17	48	-
30 to 34 percent	12	-	-	22	6	16	Ę	-	12	_
35 percent or more	145 7	_	20	98 12	_	105	20	38 8	120	_
Medion	37.9 222	_	28.8 95	45.0 173	17.8 73	50.0+ 273	50.0+ 123	35.4	39.7	-
Less than 20 percent	39	-	49	31	53	29	17	79 9	385 20	_
20 to 24 percent	64 37	-	15 9	23 23	13 7	28 75	30	6	57 125	-
30 to 34 percent	35 47	-	14	40 56	-	42 99	7	8	95	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	8	_	-	-	56 13	38 14	77 11	1
Medion	26.1 201	_	19.3 85	31.2 149	16.4 82	30.5	35.2 81	36.3 217	29.4 812	-
Less than 20 percent	123	-	64	116	46	224	34	99	378	-
20 to 24 percent	37	Ξ.	12 9	18 15	14 16	42	24 12	52 42	202 105	_
30 to 34 percent	16	-	-	-	- 6	9	11	12	95 26	-
Not computed	25	-	17.5	-	-	10	-	4	6	-
Median	15.5	-	17.5	16.3	15.8	17.8	21.4	20.7	20.6	-

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability: see text - for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Peabody city, Ess	ex County, MA				
Area	Tract 2046 (pt)	Tract 2101	Tract 2102	Tract 2103	Troct 2104	Troct 2105	Troct 2106	Troct 2107	Tract 2108	Tract 2109
Specified owner-accupied housing units	-	1 773	1 629	1 246	1 285	1 493	897	454	193	769
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	-	1 434	1 282	850	851	991	524	305	79	377
ss than \$300	_	39	8	10 33	48	6 57	13 19	9 19	- 4	11
00 to \$499	_	154 85	114 108	30 84	73 31	75 75	35 40	25 18	4 6	20 34
000 to \$799	_	240	182	153	120	225	111	71	23	88
000 to \$999	_	208 419	156 236	105 238	206 289	144 248	88 166	59 56	19 23	41 95
500 to \$1 999	_	224 65	336 142	160 37	60 24	140 21	52	40	_	42
edian (dollars)	-	993 339	1 151 347	1 024 396	924	870	896	820	913	793
Net mortgagedss than \$100	_	334	-	-	434	502	373 -	149	114	392
00 to \$199	-	151	10 94	8 91	17 243	18 290	184	14 61	13 48	138
000 to \$399	_	135 45	165 61	201 38	159 10	157 25	146 25	67	39 14	199 45
00 or more		8 311	17 336	58 345	5 288	12	18	~	-	4
ion (dollars) JSENOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED ONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF DUSENOLD INCOME IN 1989 than \$20,000	-	100	127	139	139	285	301	2 99 73	294	317
ess than 20 percent	-	-	17	-	21	39	26	18	10	223 29
0 to 24 percent	_	24 7	19 19	18	31 21	48 24	32 23	13	6 12	49 24
0 to 34 percent	_	14 38	72	9 104	25 41	27 78	13 31	42	40	20 88
of computed	-	17 33.8	38.3	50.0+	29.2	29.4	12	-	-	13
Aedian	Ξ.	243	178	264	291	293	26.0 1 5 2	46.1 121	36.6 18	30.7 145
ss than 20 percent	_	54 21	64 22	111 43	151 9	154 23	117 13	40 14	18	73 27
to 29 percent	-	36 16	22	16	9 24	19 32	- 2	7	_	4
0 to 34 percent	Ξ.	116	70	29 65	98	65	20	41 19	_	35
or computed	_	33.3	25.7	22.4	19.6	19.0	13.8	29.6	16.8	19.8
.000 to \$49 999	-	422 201	368 155	205 121	271 142	331 120	202	79	20	155
ess than 20 percent	_	52	66	_	37	34	91 22	21 15	14 6	104 18
5 to 29 percent	_	52 38	16 33	19 28	27 16	27 75	25 14	18 6	Ξ	10
percent or more	-	38 79	33 98	37	49	75	50	19	-	23
of computed	Ξ.	21.0	22.2	18.3	19.0	27.1	22.3	26.0	18.0	14.9
,000 or more	_	1 008	956 541	638 435	584 398	653 486	406 288	181 132	87 73	246 172
) to 24 percent	-	144	168 131	66 94	62 99	60 37	57 48	26	-	34
5 to 29 percent	_	59	54	18	8	44	46 7	6 9	14	26 14
5 percent or more	_	59	62	25 _	17	26	6	8 -	_	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	_	15.8 77	17.5 120	14.4 47\$	16.3 1 075	12.6 151	13.9 43 7	12.7 812	15.4 1 430	13.5 622
SS RENT		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		***	. 0,3		457	012	1 430	011
than \$100	_	4	_		9 25	Ξ	30 63	9 62	54 258	26 175
0 to \$299	-	_	27	-	24	.=	42	15	214	27 31
10 to \$399	Ξ	10	_	_	28 85	14 7	34 45	60 133	108 270	31 34
0 to \$599	_		11	10 112	174 417	46 26	42 84	117 177	85 314	83 129
) to \$999	-	-	11	289	207	15	55	181	93	88
00 or more	Ξ	50 13	41 30	64	73 33	29 14	22 20	38 20	21 13	10 19
on (dollars)	-	1 360	909	850	641	615	472	600	421	509
SEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
than \$10,000	_		13	59	108 18	23	139 31	191	421	223
ss than 20 percent	_	Ξ	-	_	-	Ξ.	40	23 19	21 48	13 75
to 29 percent	_	_	_	_	7		7	9	73 90	25 13 90
percent or more	-	-	13	50 9	75 8	16	61	112	166	90
edion	Ξ.		37.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	24.8	28 50.0+	23 33.2	29.0
000 to \$19,999ss than 20 percent	_	10	Ξ	76 -	208 9	20	85 15	119 10	334 59	157 40
) to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	45	- 7	15	7	28	33
5 to 29 percent	_	Ξ.	_		45	6	10	_	57 82	6
5 percent or more	_	10	_	76 -	138 16	7	32 13	102	108	62
ledion	-	37.5	_	50.0+	49.3	29.6	28.0	48.8	31.4	27.1
,000 to \$34,999		17	53 14	100	255 22	46 7	99 30	295 48	422 96	123 15
0 to 24 percent		-	11	10 11	63 48	14	14 34	50 82	98 79	17
) to 34 percent	-	.=	_	_	30	25	9	66	67	6 46
percent or more	-	17	13 15	79 -	84 8	_	5 7	44 5	69 13	33
edian	-	50.0+	27.3	42.2	29.0	30.4	25.3	27.9	25.7	32.2
000 or moress than 20 percent		50 22	54 23	240 89	504 314	62 32	114 44	207 121	253 178	119 59
to 24 percent	-	-	-	107 38	104 50	11	59 6	37 42	65	44
to 29 percent		7		-	14	<u> </u>	6 5	42	10	4
		8	16	6	13	6	_	-	_	
35 percent or more		13	15		Ö	7		7		3

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Salem	city, Essex County,	MA			
Area	Troct 2021 (pt.)	Troct 2031 (pt.)	Troct 2032 (pt.)	Troct 2041 (pt.)	Troct 2042	Troct 2043	Tract 2044 (pt.)	Tract 2045	Tract 2046 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	1 219	260	31	407	285	777
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a martgage	-	-	-	762	160	20	249	164	416
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	_	_	_	17	Ξ.	9	12	22	36
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	-	_	_	36 21	16	_	17 19	14 20	42
\$600 to \$799	-	_	-	72	10	-	18	11	35 58
\$800 to \$999	-	_	=	91 326	46	11	25 104	25 33	63 156
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	_		Ξ	175 24	41 47	_	40 14	18 21	26
Median (dallars) Nat mortgaged				1 207 457	1 598 100	1 273	1 115 158	882 121	860 361
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	8		-	121	-
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	-	Ξ.	=	232	52	. .	66	52	34 132
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	_		_	158 41	10 18	11	78 4	48 10	177 18
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)		_	Ξ	26 299	12 285	325	10 317	301	306
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	_	_	_	232	51	11	61	55	176
Less than 20 percent			_	24 26	=	-	- 7	14	7
20 to 24 percent	-	-	_	55	16	-	13	22	30
30 to 34 percent		_		43 68	27	- 6	12 29	19	110
Not computed		_	Ξ	16 30.3	8 45.5	50.0+	34.4	23.1	12
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	-	-	-	211 109	34 26	-	97	45	159
20 to 24 percent	-	Ξ.	Ξ.	24	8	Ξ.	70	22 11	109 10
25 to 29 percent		Ξ.	_	19 9	Ξ.	_	5 -		- E
35 percent or moreNot computed			Ξ.	50		_	22	12	32
Medion	-			19.7 205	12.5 46	_	15.9	20.2	17.1
Less than 20 percent	-	Ξ.	=	80	18	9	86 30	73 50	170 124
20 to 24 percent		Ξ.	Ξ	27 33	Ī	_	- 6	- 8	9
30 to 34 percent		Ξ.		16 49	11 17	_	31 19	7 8	24
Nat computed	-	Ξ		24.2	32.3	10.0~	31.1	10.2	10.0-
\$50,000 or more	-	-	-	571 272	129	11	163	112	272
Less than 20 percent	-	Ī.	Ξ	120	32 17	6	93 6	83 20	200 41
25 to 29 percent		Ξ.	Ξ.	86 47	36 21	- 5	31 16	9	22
35 percent or more	_		_	46	23		17		
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	_	-	-	20.6 1 490	27.2 1 546	24.6 1 038	17.5 845	16.3 788	12.9
GROSS RENT		_	_	1 470	1 340	1 030	043	700	907
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199			_	10 125	12 117	17 109	16 52	22 75	11
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	-	-	-	37 141	47 101	105	65	17	78
\$400 to \$499	=	Ξ.	Ξ.	191	205	73 120	27 76	80 87	57 110
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749			_	197 354	176 449	152 203	125 270	139 152	89 241
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more		_		353 74	371 29	230 21	142 59	160 36	222
No cosh rent	_		Ī	8 617	39 627	8 564	13 627	20 578	31
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	_	_	_	357	352	366	154	156	658
Less than 20 percent	_			18 6	12 53	15 48	17 16	40 18	16
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	43 10	48 11	10	14	20	14
35 percent or more	-	-	-	221	208	194	85	51	125
Not computed	_	-	_	59 50.0+	20 50.0+	95 50.0+	3 43.7	27 26.6	11 50.0 4
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	_	_	-	198 4	305 26	190 13	135	131	89 15
20 to 24 percent	_	-	-	4 48	9	30 12	9	- 6	-
30 to 34 percent	-	_	-	34	15	13	24	30	21
35 percent or more	Ξ.	_	-	108	204 12	122	90	91	53
Median	_	-	-	36.9 404	44.7 432	47.7 226	43.3 256	45.3 232	43.7 256
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	_	-	-	79 97	60 77	48 38	9 28	34 52	77 49
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	91	84	51	78	87	33
30 to 34 percent	_	-	-	68 69	85 126	44 37	60 71	28 27	34 52
Not computed	_	-		26.4	29.7	8 27.3	10 30.7	4 26 6	11 24 6
\$35,000 or more	_	-	-	531 310	457 260	256 177	300 183	269 140	396 207
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	110	111	56 11	62	65	118
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	65 38	-	11	38	33	51
35 percent or moreNot computed	_		=	- 8	12 7	_	11	11 11	20
Median	-	-	-	18.3	18.8	16.8	18.1	19 2	19.2

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Salem at	y, Essex County, M	A—Con.		n CDP, Essex Cou	nty, MA	Remaind	er of Essex County,	MA
Area	Troct 2047.01	Troct 2047 02	Tract 2172 (pt.)	Tract 2021 (pt.)	Troct 2022	Troct 2031 (pt.)	Troct 2121	Troct 2141	Troct 2151
Specified owner-occupied housing units	668	1 024	-	1 474	1 657	-	1 203	1 481	1 757
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a martgage	412	738	_	1 030	1 031	_	905	1 192	1 309
Less than \$300	-	65	_	-	12	-	14 26	35	13
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	26	95	-	61	34	-	53	36 29	55
\$500 to \$599\$600 to \$799	32 55 80	100 103	_	95 105	21 114	_	53 58 78	29 98	151 187
\$800 to \$999		140 173	_	112 398	123 247	_	116 289	167 316	127 291
\$1.500 to \$1.999	117	55	_	206 53	215	-	152	294	256
\$2,000 or more	1 059	808	=	1 216	259 1 416	-	119 1 215	217 1 371	199 1 151
Less than \$100	256	286		444	626	-	298	289	448
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	14	14 207		20 119	91	_	9 122	39	27 41
\$300 to \$399	72	65	-	147	163 129	-	102	117	213
\$400 to \$499	13			40	243	_	40 25	85 48	85 82
Median (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	282	274	-	365	440 206	-	312	392	377
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	25	55	Ξ.	9	-	_	130 15	69	217
20 to 24 percent	13	8 16	-	8 16	37 30	-	12 14	7	8 38
30 to 34 percent	42	16 71	-	22 109	100	-	6	57	155
Not computed	7 29.4	14 31.3	-	25 48.4	39 50.0+	-	16 40.0	50.0+	50.04
Median	159	150	=	271	210	-	161	130	214
Less than 20 percent	87 14	65 23		137 50	92 18	_	82 11	78 22	83
25 to 29 percent	7 20	7		33	38 24		23 6	13	54 15
35 percent or more	31	48	-	51	38	-	39	17	2
Not computed	18.8	22.2	Ξ.	19.8	23.6		19.6	17.8	23.
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	143	218 118	Ξ.	244 122	183 113		287 125	129 46	294 127
20 to 24 percent	21	54	_	18 45	14 14		41 39	10 29	34 39
30 to 34 percent	21 54	30 16	-	25 34	42	-	29 53	15 29	17
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	Ξ.	-	-	-	-	-	77
Median \$50,000 or more	30.8 272	18.1 476	Ξ.	20.0 770	14.6 1 058	Ξ	22.3 625	26.5 1 153	22.9 1 032
Less than 20 percent	181	373 55		415 180	626 167		332 69	661 210	616
25 to 29 percent	25	41	-	70 24	95	-	125	111	87
30 to 34 percent	19			81	61 109	=	66 33	104 67	54 114
Not computed	14.4	12.2	Ξ	18.9	16.7		19.0	18.0	16.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	873	1 016	-	1 028	323	-	328	261	456
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	5		-	18	.7	-	. .	11	16
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	115	126 37		62	16		55 44	38 17	12
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	74 175	48 64		45 72	14		15	16	26
\$500 to \$599	139	133	=	26	17	-	25	37	109
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	136	328 244		155 384	39 141	_	54 39	65 45	71 61
\$1,000 or more	48	26 10		218 36	72 24	_	63 24	10 16	6:4:
Median (dollars)	506	638	-	819	863	-	607	582	60
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	273	265	-	149	36	-	90	39	7
Less than 20 percent	24	67	Ξ	18 34	_	=	5	23	14 14
25 to 29 percent	38	11 24	Ξ.	12	16		20 14		
35 percent or more	134 47	129 34	_	53 32	7	_	48	16	2i
Median	44 6	43.9	Ξ.	27.7	33.6	=	36.3	24.2	24.
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	228 34	152 12		139	44		53 11	60 21	6:
20 to 24 percent		7		25	_	_	23 9	6	1
30 to 34 percent	23	12 121	-	105	14 30	-	5	_ 29	14
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	_	-	-	=	5	4	40
Median	175	45.0 217	-	50.0+ 223	44.7 39	-	22.8 70	35.3 99	36.6 17:
Less than 20 percent	5	29	-	26	-		6 12	9	10
25 to 29 percent	45	58 97	-	18 54	_ 28	-	15 11	30 12	
30 to 34 percent	24	33	-	106	-	-	21	31	3 5
Not computed	29 5	31 1	_	19 37.2	11 32.5	-	5 29.8	11 29.8	1 31.
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	197	382 187	-	517 250	204 115	-	115	63 33	14
20 to 24 percent	37	167	-	136	65	-	36	16	2
25 to 29 percent	27	18	_	54 26	24	-	Ξ	13	
35 percent or more	6	10	-	45	-	-	11	ī	1
Median		20.0	_	20.2	19.3		17.0	19 2	16

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder o	of Essex County, MA	∖—Con.			
Area	Troct 2161	Troct 2176 (pt.)	Troct 2181	Troct 2201 (pt.)	Troct 2221	Troct 2231	Troct 2232	Troct 2233	Tract 2701
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	817	-	1 147	1 638	621	911	591	1 062	905
With a mortgage	537	-	778	798	388	620	367	814	723
Less than \$300		=	10 13	7	15 11	7	16 17	20	26
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	24 29	_	9 81	34 107	22 25	27 50	7	20 58 53 103	74 66
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	84 61	_	76 86	73 144	57 34	74 76	66 58	103 121	47 81
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	162 93	_	157 150	232 71	115 67	186 71	113 58	263 137	227
\$2,000 or more	84 1 218	=	196	130	42	129	26	59	144 58 1 120
Medion (dollors)	280	Ī	1 315 3 69	1 074 840	1 097 233	1 154 291	1 048 224	1 070 248	1 120 182
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	_		_	66	17	5	12	_ 7	21
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	23 124		54 163	332 255	114 84	126 125	129 77	107 93	75 79
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	81 52	_	41 111	109 78	5 13	23 12	- 6	34	- 7
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	394	-	380	307	287	314	284	315	292
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	86	_	109	295	84	122	149	107	52
Less thon 20 percent	5	-	15	23	-	11	32	18	52 12
20 to 24 percent	6	=	16	26 39	14 14	13 16	11 20	12 6	27
30 to 34 percent	11 59	_	9 47	16 1 59	4 52	82	21 65	5 66	13
Not computed	5 50.0+	_	22 37.9	32 38.4	47.1	50.0+	32.7	37.8	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	75 37		130 52	362 266	137 76	131 69	100	183	89
20 to 24 percent	13	_	9 20	27 20	6	6	-	60 5	38 7
25 to 29 percent	6	Ξ	_	-	13	25		31 14	10
35 percent or moreNot computed	13	_	49	49	37	27 —	37 -	73 -	34
Median \$35,000 to \$49,999	20.2 147	_	26.0 164	16.8 271	18.2 70	19.4 171	14.3 124	29.3 156	24.6 224
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	53 35	_	69 18	178 40	48	75 21	39 24	44	224 85 31 18
25 to 29 percent	12		18	25 6	6	17 13	22 14	23 16 34 39	18
35 percent or more	47	_	50	22	16	45	25	39	30 60
Not computed	22.9	Ξ.	23.6	15.4	12.5	22.5	24.8	28.4	24.4
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	509 316	_	744 506	710 432	330 214	487 272	218 119	616 379	540 305 115 50 38 32
20 to 24 percent	41 75	Ξ	93 50	93 65	26 23	58 61	41 24	146	115
30 to 34 percent	24 53	_	48 47	53 67	24 43	32 64	15 19	40 32 19	38
Not computed	14.4	_	13.7	15.7	15.4	17.8	18.0	16.4	17.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	183	-	682	1 384	420	446	711	285	361
Less than \$100	_	-	33	.19		7	.	-	6
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	70 15	_	40 26	117 13	32 15	88 33	103 26	Ξ	31
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	13		58	70 204	18 46	30 22	19 92	8 14	20
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	18	_	36 113	245 290	69 134	40 50	136 194	33 113	29 39 164
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	17 17	_	242 89	263 96	51 35	39 115	73 37	45	51
No cosh rent	20 249	Ξ.	45	67	20	22	31	39 33	19 22
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	249	-	763	596	627	585	572	696	670
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	65	_	142	298	37	120	195	38	50
Less thon 20 percent	16 23	-	41 24	28 55	19	8	-	-	58 16
25 to 29 percent	15	=	-	9	6	37 22	75 10	Ξ	21
30 to 34 percent	11	_	48	178	12	21 19	95	13	14
Not computed	23.6		29 23.2	28 50.0+	24.9	13 26.9	15 50.0+	25 50.0+	7 22.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	37 8		87 12	234 8	85	94 10	134	22	18
20 to 24 percent	8	-	7	20	15	18	16	_	-
30 to 34 percent	17	Ξ.	17	18	-	_	15	8	-
35 percent or more	-	Ξ.	40 11	159 20	60 10	45 14	91 4	14	18
Median	28.1 16	=	40.6 126	41.5 377	48.0 173	42.9 69	43.3 180	50.0+ 56	50.0+ 126
Less than 20 percent	3 -		23	8 124	8 47	18	38 33	16	13
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	9	-	46 12	92 99	27 50	-	53 30	24	60
35 percent or more	- 4	-	38	31	41	51	14	8	60 29 13
Not computed	26.7	Ξ.	29.0	23 27.4	30.4	37.2	12 26.2	8 26.7	11 28.7
\$35,000 or more	65 32	_	327 175	475 336	125 105	163 97	202 152	169 94	159
20 to 24 percent	17	Ξ	75 31	71 32	10	33 20	23 10	51 24	93 45 11
30 to 34 percent	_	-	34	7 16	_	13	io	-	- 6
Not computed	16 18.0	-	12 19.3	13 16.8	10 17.3	18.2	7	-	4
Median	10.0		17.3	10.0	17.3	18.2	16.3	18.9	18.4

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Esse	x County (pt.), MA	
Area	Boston-Lawrence- Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (p1.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Donvers CDP
Occupied housing units	1 407 928	1 303 459	104 469	100 464	100 464	14 473	8 692
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	15 096 88 999 82 309 197 524 190 643 178 487 107 199 547 671	13 274 71 313 68 328 170 279 173 324 170 719 103 581 532 641	1 822 17 686 13 981 27 245 17 319 7 768 3 618 15 030	893 5 619 4 228 11 522 13 940 14 751 6 724 42 787	893 5 619 4 228 11 522 13 940 14 751 6 724 42 787	206 970 596 1 910 1 401 2 059 1 070 6 261	60 374 613 930 1 570 1 837 592 2 716
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	25 925 212 461 397 297 489 423 220 896 61 926	25 304 203 013 365 856 448 167 202 513 58 606	621 9 448 31 441 41 256 18 383 3 320	1 043 14 243 28 415 37 180 15 082 4 501	1 043 14 243 28 415 37 180 15 082 4 501	113 2 627 4 064 5 412 1 673 584	43 950 2 179 3 648 1 520 352
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kirchen facilities	1 403 026 1 311 700 1 066 291 4 309 1 748 2 561	1 298 810 1 246 861 1 015 037 4 047 1 556 2 491	104 216 64 839 51 254 262 192 70	100 136 97 818 80 976 263 133 130	100 136 97 818 80 976 263 133 130	14 464 14 430 13 681 18 18	8 668 8 620 8 088 8 8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Unitry gas Bottled, tank, or LP gas Electricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc All other fuels No fuel used	536 440 26 626 171 970 645 654 24 427 2 811	511 933 20 663 156 122 594 420 17 646 2 675	24 507 5 963 15 848 51 234 6 781 136	31 089 1 752 11 618 54 543 1 360 102	31 089 1 752 11 618 54 543 1 360 102	4 640 274 1 587 7 844 119	2 072 145 891 5 420 151 13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	178 974 493 811 526 828 208 315 1.6	174 695 466 468 476 192 186 104 1.6	4 279 27 343 50 636 22 211 2.0	9 470 35 769 40 552 14 673 1.7	9 470 35 769 40 552 14 673 1.7	1 289 5 452 5 795 1 937 1.6	451 2 762 3 896 1 583 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-accupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Rester-accupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1970 to 1970 1970	871 755 54 898 198 401 126 032 200 721 291 703 536 173 171 223 189 233 83 229 59 617 32 871	795 946 48 823 173 237 112 142 182 567 279 177 507 513 159 076 178 274 79 916 58 078 32 169	75 809 6 075 25 164 13 890 18 154 12 526 28 660 12 147 10 959 3 313 1 539 702	65 536 3 758 13 713 8 902 14 893 24 270 34 928 10 713 12 617 5 713 3 813 2 072	65 536 3 758 13 713 8 902 14 893 24 270 34 928 10 713 12 617 5 713 3 813 2 072	8 639 644 1 645 1 151 1 789 3 410 5 834 1 980 2 079 894 711 170	6 490 419 1 115 921 1 344 2 691 2 202 664 889 355 207 87
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over. Owner-accupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities. No telephone in unit No vehicle available Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	18 842 320 241 202 551 1 298 3 353 91 360 1 403 619 1 384 934 18 685 4 309 4 064 245	17 010 306 384 192 499 1 189 3 201 89 157 1 299 412 1 281 882 17 530 4 047 3 817 230	1 832 13 857 10 052 109 152 2 203 104 207 103 052 1 155 262 247 15	1 098 25 430 16 741 30 234 6 014 100 201 99 534 667 263 248 15	1 098 25 430 16 741 30 234 6 014 100 201 99 534 667 263 248 15	167 3 633 2 082	21 2 038 1 608
Moen household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	62 022 32 602 101 353 28 161 73 192	62 464 32 494 96 673 26 190 70 483	57 379 34 516 4 680 1 971 2 709	60 754 30 172 6 984 2 269 4 715	60 754 30 172 6 984 2 269 4 715	59 266 29 124 1 185 295 890	56 736 31 322 353 175 178

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Essex County (pt.), MA	—Con.	Tatals far split trocts/8NA's in Essex County, MA	Sale	m city, Essex County, MA	
Area	Peabody city	Salem city	Troct 2041	Tract 2041 (pt.)	Tract 2043	Troct 2047.02
Occupied housing units	17 106	15 103	3 307	3 290	1 027	2 085
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 ta March 1990	203 1 085 877 1 647 4 281 3 155 1 139 4 719	117 995 286 1 568 1 322 1 203 808 8 804	64 291 47 499 242 392 320 1 452	64 291 47 499 242 383 320 1 444	- 55 150 24 12 29 757	151 339 538 179 49 829
BEDROOMS						
Na bedroom	115 1 988 5 154 7 092 2 296 461	446 2 943 5 520 4 515 1 159 520	482 1 469 1 098 150	- 482 1 469 1 090 141 108	74 347 324 240 37 5	102 316 605 729 275 58
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	17 058 17 075 16 173 33 29 4	14 988 15 075 14 930 87 — 87	3 307 3 290 3 180 — —	3 290 3 273 3 163 - - -	1 027 1 027 1 017 	2 085 2 085 2 085 16 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	6 089 221 1 885 8 791 106 14	5 420 321 1 628 7 620 84 30	1 082 56 503 1 642 24	1 082 56 503 1 625 24 —	374 54 165 410 - 24	703 37 160 1 162 23
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	1 478 5 874 6 950 2 804 1.7	2 557 6 508 4 626 1 412 1.4	317 1 486 1 237 267 1.5	317 1 486 1 229 258 1.5	413 422 156 36 .8	247 755 719 364 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 g ordinary 1970 g or	12 204 754 2 595 1 558 2 707 4 590 4 902 1 433 1 685 805 686 293	7 225 453 1 928 488 1 276 3 080 7 878 2 187 2 778 1 400 895 618	1 831 131 552 73 292 783 1 476 393 590 245 190	1 814 131 552 73 283 775 1 476 393 590 245 190 58	243 20 95 33 23 72 784 244 223 184 86	1 189 36 172 78 374 529 896 168 361 193 130
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
Na telephane in unit	198	341	33	33	92	47
Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units	4 299 2 872 - 45 967 17 073 16 972 101	4 073 2 102 7 49 1 392 15 016 14 866 150	963 606 — 188 3 307 3 287 20	955 598 - 188 3 290 3 270 20	271 64 	549 290 - 24 173 2 069 2 055
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	33 33 -	87 72 15	-	20 - - -	21 - - -	14 16 16
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	52 458 26 954 1 011 390 621	49 522 27 824 1 628 333 1 295	49 118 29 209 374 107 267	49 219 29 209 374 107 267	38 901 23 516 235 28 207	49 765 27 862 184 54 130

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

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

Section 1.5	Census Tract or Block Numbering						Essex County (pt.), MA	
## SEACH COMMONIAN COMMISS COSTS ## SEACH COSTS ## SEACH COMMISS COSTS ## SEACH COMMISS COSTS ## SEACH COSTS ## SEACH COMMISS COSTS ## SEACH COMMISS COSTS ## SEACH COS	Area		Mossachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt)		Total	Beverly city	Danvers CDP
1.00 1.00		662 531	602 837	59 694	51 859	51 859	7 113	5 316
100 to 100	With a mertage							3 595
200 m 1970	\$300 to \$399	13 945	13 301	644	1 144	1 144	186	34 139
200 to 170	\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	32 369	29 987	2 382				240 280
1 200 m 210 m	600 to \$799	64 036	58 239 58 302			4 615		475 458
12,000 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	\$1,000 to \$1 499	148 680	128 723	19 957	9 548	9 548	1 376	1 055
187 7.4 179 07 10 440 14 457 2 144 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$1,500 to \$1 999 \$2,000 or more	46 556	43 383	3 173	4 154			582 332
See Teach 10	Median (dollars)	1 096						1 075 1 721
100 to	Less than \$100	458	419	39	21	21	-	
Section Section 1999 NY SELECTION 20 000		61 195	58 700	2 495				600
Section from	\$300 to \$399							69
MODERNO INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTION MODERNICO IN 1984 BY SELECTION MODERNICO I	\$500 or more	22 211	20 904	1 307	1 713	1 713	178	99
See Not 20 Percent	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							327
2	Less than 20 percent	8 201	7 792	409	665	665	52	761 36 134
30 to 14 percent	20 to 24 percent	9 802		462				134
Mile Commonded 3 700 3 500 220 458 458 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	30 to 34 percent	7 131			655	655	86	83 126 348
200.00 to \$34.999	Not computed	3 760	3 540	220	458	458	83	34
Lass Dark 20 Percent 1	\$20,000 to \$34,999	93 467	85 730	7 737	8 036	8 036		34.4 797
25 to 70 percent	Less than 20 percent	42 043						410
35 precent or more 26 059	25 to 29 percent	7 700	7 030	670	589	589	62	84 35 53
Medical	35 percent or more	26 059	22 932					215 215
135 OUT 15 17 17 17 18 1 28 18 9 440 1 12 12 18 18 18 18 18				29.2	19.7	19.7	18.5	19.6
20 to 26 percent	\$35,000 to \$49,999	120 661					1 249	915 497
20 to 3 percent 12 494 10 495 1 999 743 743 66	20 to 24 percent	14 097	12 505	1 592	1 074	1 074	137	92
32 170 24 708 21 704 3 414 2 CM3 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	25 to 29 percent							99 7
Medican	35 percent or more	24 708		3 414	2 045	2 045		220
Test Imp 20 percent	Median	22.0	21.3					18.4
20 to 24 percent		226 858	210 109					2 843 1 727
30 in 3d persent	20 to 24 percent							398 313
Net Computed 91	30 to 34 percent	23 018	19 985	3 033	1 740	1 740	281	207
Sacribus restruct-ecopied heurising units S33 700 S05 381 28 319 34 684 S 225 2			91	-	1 9/8	1 9/8	241	198
SROSS RET	MedianSearcified reater-eccusied housing units							16.0 2 190
\$100 to \$199\$	GROSS RENT							
\$200 to \$299\$ 26 644								42 158
\$400 to \$499	200 to \$299	26 644	25 691	953	1 727	1 727	389	158 86 100 177
18 785 111 222 7 563 8 257 8 257 1 347	\$400 to \$499	47 611	44 621	2 990	3 314	3 314	338	177
1750 to 5979	\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749							271 591
No cosh prest	\$750 to \$999	118 127				6 983	1 470	472
## APPLICATION NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT N	io cash rent	14 276	13 610	666	1 138	1 138	103	214 79
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1986 Liess thm 510 000		647	040	63/	624	624	638	668
Less than 20 percent	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
20 to 24 percent	Less than \$10,000							348 34
30 to 34 percent 7 186 6 903 283 410 410 98 35 percent or more 60 487 58 196 2 291 3 669 3 669 660 600	20 to 24 percent	11 155	10 966	189	1 233	1 233	175	34 59 70
Not computed	30 to 34 percent	7 186	6 903	283	410			13
Medion Si Si Si Si Si Si Si S								145 27
Less than 20 percent 6 978 6 804 174 540 540 72 20 to 24 percent 6 478 6 374 104 488 488 58 25 to 29 percent 8 436 8 003 433 534 534 84 30 to 34 percent 8 061 7 612 449 555 555 98 35 percent or more 53 679 50 893 2 786 3 591 3 591 628 Not computed 2 632 2 549 83 185 185 - Mection 43.0 43.0 43.6 42.0 44.8 42.0 44.8 \$20,000 to \$34,999 133 645 125 316 8 329 9 173 9 173 1 457 Less than 20 percent 19 654 18 730 924 1 158 1 158 114 20 to 24 percent 20 percent 19 654 18 730 924 1 158 1 14 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104	Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.2	41.2	37.0	29.8
25 to 29 percent 8 436 8 003 433 534 534 84	Less than 20 percent	6 978	6 804	174	540	540	72	356 9
30 to 34 percent 8 061 7 612 449 555 555 98								36 57
Not computed. 2 632 2 549 83 185 185 — Medion 43.0 43.0 43.0 43.6 42.0 44.8 120,000 to \$34,999 133 645 125 316 8 329 9 173 9 173 1 457 Less than 20 percent 19 654 18 730 924 1 158 1 158 1 14 20 to 24 percent 23 245 21 363 1 882 1 667 200 25 to 29 percent 27 755 25 912 2 043 2 024 2 024 362 30 to 34 percent 22 273 21 021 1 252 1 810 1 810 370 35 percent or more 36 669 34 643 2 026 2 149 2 149 362 Not computed 3 849 3 647 202 365 365 49 Medion 28.9 29.0 28.1 28.9 28.9 30.4 35 000 or more 205 334 192 964 12 370 12 041 12 041 2 023	30 to 34 percent	8 061	7 612	449	555	555	98	15
\$20,000 to \$34,999	Not computed	2 632	2 549	83	185	185	-	226 13
Less than 20 percent 19 654 18 730 924 1 158 1 158 114 20 to 24 percent 23 245 21 363 1 882 1 667 1 667 200 25 to 29 percent 27 955 25 912 2 043 2 024 2 024 362 30 to 34 percent 22 273 21 021 1 252 1 810 1 810 370 35 percent or more 36 669 34 643 2 026 2 149 2 149 362 Not computed 3 849 3 647 202 365 365 49 Median 28.9 29.0 28.1 28.9 28.9 30.4 355,000 or more 205 334 192 964 12 370 12 041 1 2 041 2 023 Less than 20 percent 118 735 111 941 6 794 6 833 6 833 1 135 20 to 24 percent 45 886 42 655 3 231 2 925 2 925 533 20 to 24 percent 9 546 8 924 622 547 547 110 30 to 34 percent 9 546 8 924 622 547 547 110 35 percent or more 5 495 5 181 314 296 296 39	Median 520 000 to \$34 999	133 645						47.9 708
25 to 29 percent 27 955 25 912 2 043 2 024 2 024 362 30 to 34 percent 22 273 21 021 1 252 1 810 1 810 370 35 percent or more 36 669 34 643 2 026 2 149 2 149 362 Not computed 3 849 3 647 202 365 365 49 Median 28.9 29.0 28.1 28.9 28.9 30.4 35 000 or more 205 334 192 964 12 370 12 041 12 041 2 023 Less than 20 percent 118 735 111 941 6 794 6 833 6 833 1 135 20 to 24 percent 45 886 42 655 3 231 2 925 2 925 533 25 to 29 percent 2 1079 19 843 1 236 1 134 1 179 30 to 34 percent 9 546 8 924 622 547 547 110 35 percent or more 5 495 5 181 314 296 296 39 Not computed 4 593 4 420 173 306 306 27	Less than 20 percent	19 654	18 730	924	1 158	1 158	114	40
36 669 34 643 2 026 2 149 2 149 3 62	25 to 29 percent	27 955	25 912	2 043	2 024	2 024	362	147 170
Not computed 3 849 3 647 202 365 365 49	30 to 34 percent	22 273					370	115 218
35,000 or more	Not computed	3 849	3 647	202	365	365	49	18
20 to 24 percent 45 886 42 655 3 231 2 925 2 925 533 25 to 29 percent 21 079 19 843 1 236 1 134 1 134 1 179 30 to 34 percent 9 546 8 924 622 547 547 1 10 35 percent or more 5 495 5 181 314 296 296 39 Not computed 4 593 4 420 173 306 306 27	35,000 or more	205 334	192 964	12 370	12 041	12 041	2 023	29.6 778
25 to 29 percent 21 079 19 843 1 236 1 134 1 134 179 30 to 34 percent 9 546 8 924 622 547 547 110 35 percent or more 5 495 5 181 314 296 296 39 Not computed 4 593 4 420 173 306 306 27						6 833 2 925		375 243
35 percent or more 5 495 5 181 314 296 296 39 Not computed 173 306 306 27	25 to 29 percent	21 079	19 843	1 236	1 134	1 134	179	69
	35 percent or more	5 495	5 181	314	296	296	39	29 35
	Not computed	4 593			306	306	27	27 20.0

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Essex County (pt.), M	A—Can.	Tatals for split tracts/BNA's in Essex County, MA	Salem	city, Essex County, MA	
Area	Peabody city	Salem city	Tract 2041	Tract 2041 (pt.)	Tract 2043	Troct 2047.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	9 609	4 645	1 236	1 219	31	1 016
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	6 563	2 908	771	762	20	730
Less thon \$300	49 267	161	17	17	_ 9	65
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	530 474	246 227	36 21	36 21	-	95
\$600 to \$799	1 191	317	81	72	-	100 103
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	1 000 1 703	434 945	91 326	91 326	11	140 173
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	1 046 303	459 119	175 24	175 24		47
Medion (dollors)	950	1 031	1 200	1 207	1 273	7 803
Less than \$100	3 046	1 73 7	465	457	11	286
\$100 to \$199 \$200 ta \$299	86 1 300	78 883	232	232	-	14
\$300 to \$399	1 268 270	606	166	158	11	207 65
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 or more	122	106 64	41 26	41 26	-	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	308	292	300	299	325	274
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	1 222	860	232	232	11	180
Less thon 20 percent	160 227	125 84	24 26 55	24 26	5	55 8
25 to 29 percent	151 108	143 79	55 43	55 43	-	16 16
35 percent or more	534 42	372 57	68 16	68	6	71
Median	32.4	33.1	30.3	30.3	50.0+	14 31. 3
\$20,000 ta \$34,999	1 678 782	847 488	219 117	211		142
20 to 24 percent	172 107	90 38	24 19	24 19	-	65 23
30 to 34 percent	150	44	9	9		7
35 percent or moreNot computed	467	187	50	50	_	40
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	21.7 2 016	18.5 950	19.4 205	19.7 205	_	21.3
Less than 20 percent	962	464	80	80	9	218 118
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	239 188	57 126	27 33	27 33		54
30 to 34 percent	197 430	116 187	16 49	16 49	-	54 30
Not camputed	21.0	-	-	-		16
Median \$50,000 or mare	4 693	21.0 1 988	24.2 580	24.2 571	10.0 – 11	18.1 476
Less thon 20 percent	3 121 603	1 221 276	281 120	272 120	- 6	373 55
25 to 29 percent	553 213	250 136	86	86	<u> </u>	41
30 to 34 percent	203	105	47 46	47 46	5 -	7
Nat computed Median	14.9	16.3	20.4	20.6	24.6	12.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	4 896	7 856	1 460	1 460	784	896
Less than \$100	112	88	10	10	17	_
\$100 to \$199 \$200 ta \$299	569 320	721 395	125 37	125 37	109 62	126 37
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	268 538	588 995	141 191	141 191	60	48
\$500 to \$599	538	1 038	187	187	113 110	64 126
\$600 to \$749	1 158 895	1 995 1 580	354 333	354 333	170 123	279 180
\$1,000 or moreNo cash rent	336 162	321 135	74 8	74 8	12	26 10
Median (dollars)	602	602	615	615	526	617
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	1 101	1 883	357	357	262	235
Less than 20 percent	90 182	97 244	18	18	15 48	67
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	112 106	198 91	43 10	43	10	11
35 percent ar more	529	1 006	221	10 221	131	24 99 34
Nat computed	82 36.8	247 49.4	59 50.0+	59 50.0+	54 50.0 +	34 34.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	965 121	1 339 114	191	191	167	152
20 to 24 percent	65	65	4	4 4	13 30	12
25 to 29 percent	125 92	126 172	48	48 34	13	12
35 percent ar moreNot computed	520 42	850 12	101	101	111	121
Medion	39.8	42.0	36.1	36.1	47.9	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 353 232	2 061 299	404 79	404 79	178 35	184
20 to 24 percent	252 249	404 501	97 91	97	30	29
30 to 34 percent	243	436	68	91 68	41 44	29 58 73 24
35 percent or moreNot computed	323 54	388 33	69	69	20 8	24
Median	28.3 1 477	28.1 2 573	26.4 508	26.4	27.4	30.3
Less than 20 percent	795	1 452	300	508 300	177 124	325 161
20 to 24 percent	395 145	651 283	110 65	110 65	30 11	136
30 to 34 percent	30 54	91	25	25	12	18
Not computed	58	56	8	- 8	-	10
Median	19.0	18.7	18.3	18.3	15.3	19.8

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Ess	sex County (pt.), MA	
Area	Boston-Lowrence- Salem, MANH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hompshire (pt.)	Salem—Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Peabody city	Salem city
Occupied housing units	78 188	77 243	945	683	683	172	247
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	1 493 3 278 3 581 11 438 10 042 8 083 8 031 32 242	1 468 3 113 3 427 11 166 9 889 8 065 8 011 32 104	25 165 154 272 153 18 20 138	- 38 - 124 106 23 18 374	38 - 124 106 23 18 374		17 - 55 - 13 162
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	3 411 17 531 26 999 21 287 5 943 3 017	3 396 17 408 26 525 21 064 5 854 2 996	15 123 474 223 89 21	23 93 340 132 85 10	23 93 340 132 85 10	9 31 89 25 18	7 24 154 40 22
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kirchen facilities	77 502 77 432 75 020 842 94 748	76 565 76 627 74 277 834 86 748	937 805 743 8 8	683 672 626 6 -	683 672 626 6 - 6	172 172 172 - - -	247 241 230 6 - 6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	32 346 2 295 15 734 26 088 780 945	31 967 2 248 15 464 25 875 744 945	379 47 270 213 36	258 9 103 307 6	258 9 103 307 6 -	75 - 34 63 - -	90 - 23 134 - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	30 186 30 761 13 573 3 668 .9	30 082 30 420 13 208 3 533	104 341 365 135 1.6	133 339 158 53 1.3	133 339 158 53 1.3	27 51 67 27 1.6	72 133 34 8 .9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Rester-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1985 or 1984 1970 to 1979 1986 or earlier 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1970 to 1970 1970	19 742 1 980 4 392 2 954 5 738 4 678 58 446 19 289 19 271 9 968 7 596 2 342	19 290 1 904 4 166 2 886 5 668 4 666 57 953 19 005 19 101 9 879 7 596 2 342	452 76 226 68 70 12 493 234 170 89	167 12 51 13 69 22 516 236 165 77 38	167 12 51 13 69 22 516 236 165 77 38	51 27 24 121 53 21 19 28	22 - - - 22 225 86 103 36 -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	5 002 9 988 3 691 55 247 5 413	4 920 9 948 3 656 55 247 5 404	82 40 35 - - 9	59 41 16 - 9 16	59 41 16 - 9 16	- 10 - - -	59 9 9 - 9
Complete plumbing facilities	77 346 70 526 6 820 842 644 198	76 409 69 607 6 802 834 636 198	937 919 18 8 8	677 631 46 6	677 631 46 6 6	172 156 16 - - -	241 216 25 6 6
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	51 556 25 289 16 648 1 286 15 362	51 476 25 239 16 569 1 250 15 319	54 958 31 243 79 36 43	75 853 24 177 161 16 145	75 853 24 177 161 16 16	59 696 22 968 37 - 37	53 252 25 702 78 9 69

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Ess	sex County (pt.), MA	
Area	8oston-Lawrence- Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Mossachusetts (pt.)	New Hompshire (pt.)	Salem—Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Peabody city	Salem city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	10 462	10 116	346	116	116	44	13
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	8 902	8 561	341	96	96	44	_
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	93 193	93 186	7	Ξ,	-		
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	567 528	540 521	27 7	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ	
\$600 to \$799	1 320 1 153	1 302 1 130	18 23	19	5 19	5 7	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	2 738 1 529	2 556 1 483	182 46	37	37 8	24 8	-
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	781 1 109	750 1 100	31 1 233	27 1 188	27 1 188	1 104	-
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	1 560 27	1 555 27	5 -	20	20		13
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	98 344	98 344	_	_	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	466 335	466 330	- 5	20	20	-	13
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)	290 356	290 356	425	338	338	Ξ	325
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF		330	423	030	330		323
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	1 324	1 275	49	7	7		
Less thon 20 percent	121 69	121 69	Ë	É	<u> </u>	=	-
25 to 29 percent	38 81	38 69	12	=	=	Ξ	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	898 117	861 117	37	7	7	_	-
Medion	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+		
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	1 519	1 466 218	53 13	20	20 _	8 -	-
20 to 24 percent	206 146	206 146	<u>-</u>	=	=	Ξ	-
30 to 34 percent	201 729	196 694	35 35	20	20	- 8	-
Not computed Medion	34.3	6 34.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	2 137 684	2 065 684	72	5 -	5 -	1	-
20 to 24 percent	317 212	317 207	5	Ξ,	-		_
30 to 34 percent	319 605	287 570	32 35	- 5	- 5		-
Not computed Medion	26.6	25.8	34.8	45.0	45.0	: :	-
\$50,000 or more Less than 20 percent	5 482 2 982	5 310 2 933	172 49	84 69	84 69	36 29	13
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	844 796	796 742	48 54	7 8	7 8	7	-
30 to 34 percent	509 351	496 343	13	-	-		-
Not computed	18.7	18.5	23.9	15.6	-	-	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	58 253	57 760	493	516	15.6 516	16.8 121	10.0 – 225
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	969	969	=	5	.5	-	5
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	7 249 4 270	7 242 4 240	30	37 39	37 39	18	10 15
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	4 371 5 860	4 352 5 801	19 59	20	20	13	-
\$500 to \$599	6 874 11 601	6 840 11 367	34 234	100 71	100 71	24 27	53 29
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	11 909 4 284	11 836 4 247	73 37	208 28	208 28	32 7	98 15
No cosh rent Medion (dollors)	866 587	866 585	683	8 709	8 709	627	751
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						•••	, 5.
Less thon \$10,000	16 271	16 228	43	152	152	37	62
Less thon 20 percent	665 861	665 861	-	13	13 4		5
25 to 29 percent	1 813 1 200	1 813 1 200		8	8 -	1	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	9 295 2 437	9 273 2 416	22 21	110 17	110 17	37	36 17
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 11 599	50.0+ 11 496	50.0+ 103	50.0 + 71	50.0 + 71	50.0+ 26	39.5 18
Less thon 20 percent	1 519 864	1 506 864	13	- 29	- 29	18	-
25 to 29 percent	1 218 1 066	1 206 1 049	12 17	6	6 -	<u> </u>	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	6 777 155	6 716 155	61	36	36	8	18
Medion	41.1 14 806	41.0 14 689	50.0+ 117	41.3 126	41.3 126	23.6 14	50.0÷ 62
Less than 20 percent	3 224 2 109	3 209 2 109	15	5	- 5	-	-
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	2 695 2 194	2 676 2 166	19 28	33 43	33 43	14	10
35 percent or more	4 248 336	4 193 336	55	37	37	Ξ	27 25
Medion\$35,000 or more	28.5 15 577	28.5 15 347	34.4	8 32.4	8 32.4	27.5	33.9
Less than 20 percent	9 454	9 325	230 129	167 52	167 52	44 10	83 42
20 to 24 percent	3 336 1 680	3 264 1 667	72 13	68 28	68 28	27 7	16
30 to 34 percent	701 236	692 2 29	9 7	19 -	19	Ξ	19
Not computed	170 18.1	170 18.0	19.4	22.3	22.3	22.2	19.9

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

ensus Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Law- rence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Salem-Glouces- ter, MA PMSA	Essex County (pt.)
Occupied housing units	2 665	2 432	233	148	148
EAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
989 to March 1990	78 117	68 86	10 31	_	
980 to 1984	105 401	96 338	9	7	19
960 to 1969	324 306	297 293	63 27 13	17	i
940 to 1949	184 1 150	181 1 073	3 77	105	105
EDROOMS					
o bedroom	69	65	4	-	
bedrooms bedrooms	546 897	516 769	30 128	22 71	71
bedrooms bedrooms	858 223	811 201	47 22	43 12	22 71 43 12
or more bedroomsELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	72	70	2	-	-
omplete kitchen focilities	2 637	2 404	233	148	148
purce of water, public system or private company	2 542 2 217	2 379 2 060	163 157	139 113	139 113
cking complete plumbing facilities	20	20		-	
Renter-occupied housing units	20	20	-	~	-
DUSE HEATING FUEL					
lifty gastried, tank, or LP gas	1 125 100	1 036 73	89 27	52 10	52 10
ctricityet al., kerosene, etc	476 911	437 843	39 68	11 66	66
other fuelsfuel used	26 27	16 27	10	9 -	-
EHICLES AVAILABLE					
ne	779 995	763 910	16 85	8 59	59
	685 206	581 178	104 28	63 18	63 59 63 16 1.7
or morehides per household	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
EAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-eccupied housing units	913 75	822 65	9 1 10	55 -	55
85 to 1988	256 120	224 106	32 14	9	9
70 to 1979	241 221	218 209	23 12	39 7	35
69 or earlier Renter-accupied housing units 89 to March 1990	1 752 702	1 610 622	142 80	39 7 93 52 29 12	93
85 to 1988	633 210	594 192	39 18	29	93 93 52 29
69 or earlier	195 12	190 12	5	-	-
ELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
telephone in unit	224	201	23	14	14
Owner-occupied housing units	341 141	341 141	Ξ.	9	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17	17	-	- 9	-
No vehicle available	165	165	-	-	-
mplete plumbing facilities	2 645 2 490	2 412 2 257	233 233	148 148	148 148
1.01 or more persons per roomdung complete plumbing facilities	155 20	155 20		_	
1.00 or less persons per room1.01 or more persons per room	7 13	7 13	_	-	
oun household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	53 922	52 833	63 762	48 408	48 408
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 688 530	23 712 498	35 756 32	36 803 17	36 803 17
Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	44 486	36 462	8 24	17	17

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

				-	
Census Tract or Block Numbering	8ostonLaw-				
Area	rence—Salem, MANH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hompshire (pt.)	Salem-Glouces- ter, MA PMSA	Essex County (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	586	543	43	46	46
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	481	444	37	46	46
\$300 to \$399	- 6	- 6		_	Ξ
\$400 to \$499	33	33 53	13	16	15
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	66 82	82	13	15	15
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	169	44 149	20	9	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	56	56	-	22	22
\$2,000 or more	25 1 025	21 1 012	1 092	994	994
Medion (dollors) Not mortgaged Less than \$100	105	99	6	-	-
\$100 to \$199	10	10		Ξ	Ξ
\$200 to \$299	29 42	29 36	- 6		_
\$400 to \$499	16	16	_	-	-
\$500 or more	8 323	8 323	325		Ξ
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	61	55 3	6		_
20 to 24 percent	6	6	-	-	_
25 to 29 percent	6 7	6 7	Ξ	-	
35 percent or moreNot computed	32 7	26	6	-	-
Medion	45.6	42.2	50.0+	_	Ξ
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	79 15	72 15	7		Ξ
20 to 24 percent	9	9	-	-	=
25 to 29 percent	10	10	_	Ξ	
35 percent or moreNot computed	45	38	7	-	-
Medion	42.5	41.3	45.0	Ξ,	Ξ
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	122 50	105 37	17 13	24 15	24 15
20 to 24 percent	18	18	-	_	_
25 to 29 percent	16 15	16 15	Ξ	9 -	9 -
35 percent or moreNot computed	23	19	4	-	-
Medion	23.1	24.3	18.3	17.9	17.9
\$50,000 or more Less than 20 percent	324 175	311 170	13 5	22	22
20 to 24 percent	51 59	43 59	8	-	-
25 to 29 percent	9	9			Ξ.
35 percent or moreNot computed	30	30		22	22
Median	17.9	17.2	20.9	37.5	37.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	1 750	1 608	142	93	93
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	57 184	57 184	-	9	9
\$200 to \$299	82	78	4	10	10
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	131 156	116 146	15 10	5 12	5 12
\$500 to \$599	229	218	11	13	13
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	354 366	287 343	67 23	11 33	11
\$1,000 or more	135 56	123 56	12	-	-
Median (dollars)	604	586	673	540	540
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	522	498	24	26	26
Less than 20 percent	28 37	28 37	-	9	9
25 to 29 percent	40	40	_	_	Ξ.
30 to 34 percent	10 351	10 332	19	7	7
Not computed	56	51	5	10	10
Medion	50.0+ 392	50.0+ 384	50.0+ 8	14.4 33	14.4
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	25 14	25 14	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	29	29	Ξ.		Ξ
30 to 34 percent	61 263	61 255	- 8	33	33
Not computed	-	-	_	_	_
Median	48.4 448	47.8 399	50.0+ 49	49.2	49.2
Less than 20 percent	78 95	53 84	25	-	-
20 to 24 percent	108	95	11	Ξ	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	57 80	57 80	-	-	-
Not computed	30	30	-	-	-
Median \$35,000 or more	26.7 388	27.5 327	19.9 61	34	34
Less than 20 percent	232	191	41	24	24
20 to 24 percent	96 34	83 34	13	10	10
30 to 34 percent	7	-	7	-	-
Not computed	19	19	-	-	
Median	18.4	18.6	17.4	14.2	14.2

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Esse	ex County (pt.), MA	
Area	Boston-Lawrence- Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hompshire (pt.)	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Peabody city
Occupied housing units	32 873	31 916	957	573	573	112	119
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	674 2 854 2 174 5 840 4 057 2 944 2 246 12 084	637 2 625 1 941 5 524 3 978 2 932 2 240 12 039	37 229 233 316 79 12 6 45	6 58 50 131 109 58 14	6 58 50 131 109 58 14	13 15 13 19 5 -	6 10 16 34 33 14 6
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	2 382 8 337 9 180 7 857 3 772 1 345	2 360 8 208 8 882 7 582 3 586 1 298	22 129 298 275 186 47	- 98 167 230 66 12	98 167 230 66 12	22 40 43 7	- 28 72 13 6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kirchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbung facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	32 552 32 185 29 797 427 72 355	31 603 31 381 29 087 419 64 355	949 804 710 8 8	573 557 517 - -	573 557 517 - - -	112 112 112 - -	119 119 119 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas. Bottled, tank, or LP gas. Electricity. Fuel ail, kerosene, etc. All other fuels. No fuel used.	14 982 1 048 5 999 10 291 322 231	14 606 985 5 823 9 967 304 231	376 63 176 324 18	167 16 107 268 15	167 16 107 268 15	57 9 26 5 15	39 - 22 58 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	7 582 12 231 9 985 3 075 1.3	7 568 11 930 9 467 2 951 1.3	14 301 518 124 1.9	78 112 303 80 1.7	78 112 303 80 1.7	24 29 59 - 1.3	27 79 13 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	13 245 2 148 5 551 2 537 2 196 813 19 628 9 599 6 996 2 045 815	12 620 2 058 5 235 2 395 2 134 798 19 296 9 435 6 838 2 035 815 173	625 90 316 142 62 15 332 164 158 10	256 21 102 67 27 39 317 145 119 46 7	256 21 102 67 27 39 317 145 119 46 7	7 - - 7 105 41 51 13	89 11 49 23 6 - 30 6 17 7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	706 2 296 917 20 48 1 304	703 2 276 904 20 48 1 304	3 20 13 - -	9 36 15 - - 12	9 36 15 - - 12		:
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	32 446 25 806 6 640 427 194 233	31 497 24 966 6 531 419 186 233	949 840 109 8 8	573 528 45 - - -	573 528 45 - - -	112 103 9 - -	119 113 6 - -
Meen househeld income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	67 204 28 923 6 337 428 5 909	66 999 28 767 6 277 402 5 875	71 334 37 945 60 26 34	66 467 38 622 59	66 467 38 622 59 - 59	67 940 37 370 25 - 25	51 958 28 236 6 -

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Essex County (pt.), MA	
Area	8ostanLawrence Salem, MANH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	SalemGloucester, MA PMSA	Total	8everly city	Peabody city
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	8 972	8 448	524	181	181	7	79
With a mortgage		7 767	499	175	175	7	79
Less than \$300	. 155	76 155	5 –	13	13	I I	_
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	. 201	201 272	35	_	_	_	
\$600 to \$799	616	596 791	20 38	17 26	17 26	- 7	17
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 778	2 527 1 768	251 112	67 32	67	<u>-</u>	19 43
\$1,500 ta \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	1 419	1 381	38	20	20	.	
Median (dollars)Not mortgaged	. 706	1 356 681	1 348 2 5	1 131	1 131	875	1 024
Less than \$100 \$100 ta \$199	_	5 -		_	_		
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399		143 268	7	- 6	- 6		-
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 or more	. 127	121 144	6 12	_	<u> </u>	-	=
Median (dallars)	377	374	446	375	375	Ξ	_
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	277	257	20				
Less than 20 percent	. [16	16		_	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-		=	-		Ξ.	
30 to 34 percent35 percent or more	. 221	206	15	Ξ	_	Ξ	
Nat computed	50.0+	24 50.0+	5 50.0 +	Ξ		_	10
20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	1 026	1 003 159	23 7	19	19	_	19
20 to 24 percent	74	72 89	2	- 6	- 4	Ξ.	-
30 to 34 percent	50	50	Ę	_	6	Ξ	6
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	633	14	13	13		13
Median	1 471	41.6 1 381	36.4 90	42.7 43	42.7 43	Ī.	42.7 30
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	327	321 187	6	11	11	-	30
25 to 29 percent	168	146	22	6	6	-	6
30 to 34 percent35 percent or more	607	161 566	16 41	13 13	13	I	13
Not computed	31.4	31.1	33.8	31.7	31.7	_	28.3
50,000 or more Less than 20 percent		5 807 2 588	391 135	119 57	119	7	30 13
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	1 177	1 070 904	107 71	27 20	57 27 20	-	7
30 to 34 percent	623	593	30	15	15	_	10
35 percent or more	-	652	48 _			_	Ξ
MedionSpecified renter-occupied housing units	21.6 19 567	21.5 19 241	22.8 32 6	20.5 31 7	20.5 317	17.5 105	21.4
GROSS RENT ess than \$100		124				103	•
100 ta \$199	924	924	Ξ.	36	36	25	- 6
200 to \$299	953	839 950	3	5 21	5 21	_	7
400 to \$499 500 to \$599		1 663 2 633	49 22	16 54	16 54	20	-
600 ta \$749 750 to \$999		4 255 5 130	132	45	45	13	.=
1,000 or more	2 508	2 491	17	51	89 51	40	12
o cash rent Aedian (dollars)	238 682	232 682	6 668	689	689	711	792
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							,,,
.ess than \$10,000	5 239	5 221	18	80	80	40	12
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent		41 152	_	_	_		-
25 to 29 percent		350 163		25	25	25	_
35 percent or more	3 131	3 118 1 397	13	43	43	15	12
Median	50.0+	50.0+	5 50.0+	50.0 +	12 50.0+	29.0	50.0+
10,000 to \$19,999	150	3 136 150	34	38 6	38	7	6
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	151	151 130		9	9		
30 to 34 percent	170 2 539	167 2 514	3 25	_	-	=	_
Nat computed	30 49.3	24	6	23	23		1
Median	5 017	49.3 4 951	50.0+ 66	36.3 39 ;	36.3 39	50.0+	12.5
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	708 827	708 797	30	9 8	9	-	-
25 to 29 percent	808 764	79.5 75.3	13 11	-	-	Ξ.	-
35 percent or more	1 855	1 843	12	22	22	Ξ.	-
Not computed	55 30.9	55 31 0	26.2	35.6	35.6	Ī.	-
35,000 or more	6 141 3 587	5 933 3 447	208 140	160 98	160 98	58 30	12
20 to 24 percent	1 201 656	1 174 632	27 24	34	34	-	5
30 to 34 percent	308	308	to the	13	6 13	13	
35 percent or more	294 95	277 95	17	9 -	9 -	9 -	-
Median	18.4	18 4	18.0	14.6	14.6	19.3	10.0-

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

[Householders of Hispanic angin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Boston-Low-					Essex Count	y (pt 1, MA		Peobody city Essex County, MA	Solem city, Essex County, MA
Area	renceSalem MA -NH CMSA	Massachu- setts (pt]	New Hamp- shire (pt)	Salem- Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Peabody city	Salem city	Troc1 2107	Troct 2043
Occupied housing units	52 670	51 333	1 337	1 539	1 539	146	351	716	130	317
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1969 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	6 593	1 023 2 862 2 931 6 190 5 569 4 439 4 962 23 357	44 199 137 403 196 40 72 246	128 91 144 142 76 68 890	128 91 144 142 76 68 890	21 8 12 21 7 77	16 35 21 49 25 17 188	67 20 79 40 14 	- - - 20 7 10 93	20 7 25 - 265
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	3 212 12 569 18 380 14 020 3 287 1 202	3 173 12 417 17 829 13 637 3 112 1 165	39 152 551 383 175 37	84 255 623 441 102 34	84 255 623 441 102 34	32 46 51 7	16 91 130 96 - 18	56 93 317 198 52	10 31 55 25 -	24 26 122 106 39
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kirchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lackung complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	51 562 51 667 49 244 1 091 56 1 035	50 225 50 608 48 270 1 077 46 1 031	1 337 1 059 974 14 10	1 531 1 528 1 428 6 -	1 531 1 528 1 428 6 -	146 146 146 - -	351 351 331 - - -	716 710 679 6 - 6	130 130 117 - - -	317 317 288 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Unliky gas	26 636 2 170 8 806 14 066 426 566	26 122 2 123 8 442 13 707 376 563	514 47 364 359 50 3	561 40 246 683 9	561 40 246 683 9	53 - 21 72 - -	126 6 67 143 9	284 26 78 328 -	60 - 20 50 - -	127 17 34 139 - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None 1 2 3 or more Vehicles per household	19 253 20 027 10 158 3 232 1.0	19 153 19 567 9 558 3 055 1.0	100 460 600 177 1.7	316 618 424 181 1.3	316 618 424 181 1.3	27 70 40 9 1.2	43 126 85 97 1.7	214 329 147 26 1.0	13 65 25 27 1.5	115 122 54 26 1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-eccupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1989 to March 1970 1989 to March 1970 1989 to March 1990 1989 to March 1990 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1969 or earlier	9 391 1 488 3 208 1 734 2 048 9 13 43 279 19 967 15 132 5 331 2 363 486	8 850 1 398 2 951 1 647 1 955 899 42 483 14 859 5 296 2 363 478	541 90 257 87 93 14 796 480 273 35 - 8	370 37 157 68 56 52 1 169 546 340 182 86 15	370 37 157 68 56 55 169 546 340 182 86	65 - 16 15 25 9 81 55 19 7	72 12 40 5 11 4 279 92 76 41 55 15	81 55 8 18 635 299 189 121 26	8 8 8	19 - 19 - - 298 137 69 79 13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available	6 216 3 079 753 50 210 1 890	6 061 3 051 744 50 210 1 883	155 28 9 - - 7	135 83 36 - 9	135 83 36 - 9 8	19 8 8 - - 8	30 19 - - 9	82 41 13 - -	9	54 15 - - -
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	51 579 41 189 10 390 1 091 647 444	50 256 40 004 10 252 1 077 633 444	1 323 1 185 138 14 14	1 533 1 304 229 6	1 533 1 304 229 6 6	146 140 6 - -	351 281 70 - -	710 560 150 6 6	130 112 18 - -	317 206 111 - -
Maes hausakold incene in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	55 141 23 591 15 843 475 15 368	54 542 23 485 15 708 475 15 233	64 935 29 270 135	57 944 25 630 434 13 421	57 944 25 630 434 13 421	62 460 23 786 26 - 26	43 643 32 418 59 - 59	43 585 20 128 315 13 302	88 500 27 820 19 - 19	33 465 20 661 160 5

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

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threst Census Tract or Block Numbering	Boston-Law-					Essex Count			Peabody city, Essex County, MA	Salem city, Essex County, MA
Area	rence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Mossachu- setts (pt.)	New Homp- shire (pt.)	Salem— Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Peabody city	Salem city	^ Troct 2107	Troct 2043
Specified owner-occupied housing units	5 269	4 824	445	224	224	31	61	32	8	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	4 587	4 172	415	186	186	22	44	32	8	_
Less thon \$300	25 72	25 72	-	7	7	-	-	-		_
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	160	160	_	_	_		Ξ	7		_
\$500 to \$599	235 532	228 503	7 29	21 10	21 10	6	9 10	-	-	-
\$800 to \$999	614	574	40	32	32 38	<u>.</u>	-		_	_
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	1 565	1 401 765	164 138	38 51	51	16	16	8 17	8	
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	481 1 206	444 1 179	37 1 418	27 1 344	27 1 344	1 179	9 1 594	1 529	_	-
Not mortgaged	682	652	30	38	38	9	17	1 327	1 750	_
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	27	27		_	_		_	_		_
\$200 to \$299	206 264	202 255	4 9	12 26	12 26	9	17	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	98	89	9	-	-	_	-	_	_	_
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)	87 355	79 352	8 411	318	318	275	342	_		
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	471 15	455 15	16	11	11	-	5	••	-	-
20 to 24 percent	30	30	_	-		-		_	_	Ξ
25 to 29 percent	39 23	39 23		5 -	5 -	_	5 -	_		_
35 percent or more Not computed	328 36	312 36	16	6	6	-	-	-	-	_
Medion	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	_	27.5	_		_
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	757 136	707 136	50 -	43 16	43 16	_	26 7	8 -	_	-
20 to 24 percent	103 29	103 29	_		-	-	<u>-</u>	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	82	74	8	-		-		_	_	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	407	365	42	27	27 —	_	19	8 -	_	
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	36.4 1 101	35.6 1 022	48.9 79	45.5 46	45.5 46	- 0	46.0	50.0+	-	-
Less than 20 percent	307 156	280 156	27	31	31	ý	9	7	_	-
25 to 29 percent	89	81	8	8	8	_	_	_	_	_
30 to 34 percent	202 347	182 323	20 24	7	7	_	_	_		_
Not computed Medion	29.9	29.6	31.1	17.3	17.3	10.0-	17.5	_ 12.5	-	=
\$50,000 or more	2 940	2 640	300	124	124	22	21	17.5	8	
Less thon 20 percent	1 522 561	1 410 502	112 59	54 51	54 51	15 7	5 8	17	- 8	
25 to 29 percent	382 242	336 191	46 51	19	19	-	8	-	-	-
35 percent or more	233	201	32	-	-	_	-	-	-	
Not computed	19.6	19.2	23.2	20.8	20.8	13.7	23.4	22.5	22.5	_
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	43 141	42 349	792	1 163	1 163	81	279	629	122	298
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	867 4 998	860 4 983	7 15	28 57	28 57	12	16		-	-
\$200 to \$299	2 527	2 475	52	98	98	-	22 38	13 55	9	2 49
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	2 694 3 810	2 648 3 716	46 94	39 112	39 112	- 8	10 31	29 54	10 31	22 33
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	5 577 9 981	5 466 9 706	111 275	148 347	148 347	12	20	96	14	30
\$750 to \$999	9 105	8 979	126	264	264	23 26	112 20	169 186	34 14	52 95
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	3 148 434	3 082 434	66	70	70	_	10	27	10	15
Medion (dollors)	612	612	625	640	640	702	603	656	539	636
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	13 351 608	13 225 608	126	363 36	363 36	26 12	62 16	235	19	124
20 to 24 percent	774	774	-	4	4	•	-	4	_	_
25 to 29 percent	1 282 683	1 282 673	10	25	6 25		12	2 7	-	2
35 percent or moreNot computed	8 166 1 838	8 071 1 817	95 21	250 42	250 42	14	30	180	19	88
Medion	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.6	50.0+	50.0+	34 50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	9 274 1 013	9 113 999	161 14	194	194	13	45 6	113	15	54 3
20 to 24 percent	555 781	555 773	- 8	18	18 26	_	18	18	- [-
30 to 34 percent	690	666	24	19	19		6	13	-1	12 13
35 percent or moreNot computed	6 162 73	6 047 73	115	122	122	13	15	79	15	26
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	46.5 10 344	46.6 10 148	44.7 196	42.2 311	42.2 311	50.0+ 27	24.6 82	43.2 161	50.0+	34 6
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	1 831 1 526	1 816 1 474	15	28	28	-	8	20	48 8	42 13
25 to 29 percent	2 057	1 977	52 80	33 67	33 67	15	43	18 16	21	6
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	1 759 3 044	1 738 3 016	21 28	62 121	62 121	12	31	52 55	19	- 22
Not computed Median	127 29.3	127 29.4	26.9	32.2	32.2	80	-	-	-	23
\$35,000 or more	10 172	9 863	309	295	295	24.5 15	28.8 90	32.5 120	28.8 40	36.7 78
Less than 20 percent	5 906 2 323	5 735 2 243	171 80	207	207 49	15	83 7	66 42	33 7	55 17
25 to 29 percent	1 084 489	1 043 482	41 7	39	39	-	-	12	-	
35 percent or more	253 117	243 117	10	-	-	-	-	-		6 -
Median	18.6	18.5	19.3	17.1	17.1	15.8	10.0-	19.3	13.8	18.1
										10.1

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Boston-Law-					Essex Count		Peobody city Essex County, MA	Salem city, Essex County, MA	
Area	rence—Salem, MA—NH CMSA	Massachu- setts (pt.)	New Hamp- shire (pt.)	Solem- Gloucester, MA PMSA	Total	Beverly city	Peobody city	Salem city	1roct 2107	Troct 2043
Occupied housing units	1 383 647	1 280 056	103 591	99 626	99 626	14 369	16 957	14 811	1 326	908
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	14 704 87 596 80 985 194 254 187 918 176 459 105 087 536 644	12 896 70 054 67 088 167 292 170 750 168 726 101 532 521 718	1 808 17 542 13 897 26 962 17 168 7 733 3 555 14 926	893 5 515 4 184 11 441 13 851 14 695 6 673 42 374	893 5 515 4 184 11 441 13 851 14 695 6 673 42 374	206 949 588 1 910 1 387 2 059 1 063 6 207	203 1 069 871 1 635 4 247 3 136 1 139 4 657	117 945 278 1 531 1 307 1 195 808 8 630	12 67 13 40 67 76 66 985	47 143 24 12 29 653
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	24 624 206 875 388 954 482 896 219 098 61 200	24 022 197 495 357 881 441 896 200 860 57 902	602 9 380 31 073 41 000 18 238 3 298	1 022 14 108 28 110 36 894 15 006 4 486	1 022 14 108 28 110 36 894 15 006 4 486	113 2 595 4 038 5 373 1 666 584	115 1 959 5 107 7 028 2 296 452	437 2 898 5 412 4 411 1 133 520	21 303 450 432 63 57	65 333 278 203 24 5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kirchen faalities Source of water, public sever Sewage disposal, public sever Lacking complete plumbing faalities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 379 080 1 288 081 1 044 058 3 989 1 719 2 270	1 275 742 1 223 903 993 408 3 737 1 537 2 200	103 338 64 178 50 650 252 182 70	99 306 96 985 80 207 263 133 130	99 306 96 985 80 207 263 133 130	14 360 14 326 13 577 18 18	16 909 16 926 16 031 33 29	14 696 14 783 14 646 87 - 87	1 322 1 326 1 319 4 - 4	908 908 898 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Uhlin'y gas	524 901 25 656 167 677 638 544 24 214 2 655	500 697 19 710 152 107 587 551 17 469 2 522	24 204 5 946 15 570 50 993 6 745 133	30 852 1 729 11 450 54 133 1 360 102	30 852 1 729 11 450 54 133 1 360 102	4 611 274 1 566 7 790 119	6 050 215 1 840 8 732 106 14	5 346 312 1 588 7 451 84 30	641 113 572	344 54 151 335
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	171 685 484 647 521 081 206 234 1.6	167 457 457 596 470 813 184 190 1.6	4 228 27 051 50 268 22 044 2.0	9 330 35 414 40 303 14 579 1.7	9 330 35 414 40 303 14 579 1.7	1 262 5 406 5 773 1 928 1.6	1 472 5 808 6 899 2 778 1.7	2 482 6 334 4 596 1 399 1.4	196 519 469 142 1.5	375 354 156 23 .8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied hearing units 1989 to Morth 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied hearing units 1989 to Morth 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	865 571 54 108 196 419 124 795 199 304 290 945 518 076 162 936 182 966 81 077 58 448 32 649	790 192 48 096 171 428 110 992 181 243 278 433 489 864 151 082 172 136 77 782 56 909 31 955	75 379 6 012 24 991 13 803 18 061 12 512 28 212 11 854 10 830 3 295 1 539 694	65 192 3 724 13 569 8 834 14 847 24 218 34 434 10 479 12 486 5 618 3 779 2 072	65 192 3 724 13 569 8 834 14 847 24 218 34 434 10 479 12 486 5 618 3 779 2 072	8 584 644 1 629 1 136 1 774 3 401 5 785 1 944 2 066 894 711 170	12 132 742 2 555 1 553 2 696 4 586 4 825 1 407 1 659 790 676 293	7 157 453 1 886 488 1 268 3 062 7 654 2 085 2 742 1 333 876 618	661 15 186 98 89 273 665 207 276 87 74	229 20 81 33 23 72 679 199 212 141 80
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	16 745	14 963	1 782	1 041	1 041	148	189	312	79	69
Householder 65 years and over	318 337 201 943 1 280 3 267 90 289	304 508 191 900 1 171 3 115 88 093	13 829 10 043 109 152 2 196	25 381 16 705 30 234 6 006	25 381 16 705 30 234 6 006	3 625 2 074 - 34 844	4 299 2 872 - 45 967	4 047 2 089 7 49 1 392	314 198 - 25 122	271 64 - 19 180
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	1 379 658 1 364 607 15 051 3 989 3 895 94	1 276 319 1 262 364 13 955 3 737 3 658 79	103 339 102 243 1 096 252 237 15	99 363 98 708 655 263 248 15	99 363 98 708 655 263 248 15	14 351 14 237 114 18 18	16 924 16 823 101 33 33	14 724 14 586 138 87 72 15	1 322 1 310 12 4 4	908 893 15 - -
Maem household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	62 044 32 817 95 844 27 928 67 916	62 495 32 715 91 244 25 957 65 287	57 313 34 600 4 600 1 971 2 629	60 763 30 224 6 804 2 261 4 543	60 763 30 224 6 804 2 261 4 543	59 257 29 192 1 166 295 871	52 510 26 999 986 390 596	49 529 27 987 1 512 325 1 187	43 976 26 815 175 53 122	38 621 23 749 189 28 161

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

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

Canada Tract or Black Numbering	0				Essex County (pt.), MA Peabody Essex Cou			Peabody city, Essex County, MA	Salem city, Essex County, MA	
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Low- rence-Solem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachu- setts (pt.)	New Hamp- shire (pt.)	Salem- Gloucester, MA PMSA	Tatal	Beverly city	Peabody city	Salem city	Tract 2107	Troct 2043
Specified owner-occupied housing units	658 683	599 364	59 319	51 646	51 646	7 082	9 548	4 621	438	31
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage		420 803	48 689	34 824	34 824	4 875	6 519	2 884	289	20
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	2 928	2 746 13 262	182 644	303 1 137	303 1 137	52 186	49 267	154	9	-
\$400 to \$499	27 026	25 579	1 447	2 331	2 331	490	530	246	25	- -
\$500 to \$599	63 670	29 829 57 902	2 375 5 768	2 445 4 605	2 445 4 605	342 628	465 1 181	227 317	18 71	_
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	64 888	57 876 127 744	7 012 19 811	4 780 9 510	4 780 9 510	627 1 360	1 000 1 703	434 937	59 56	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999	71 137	62 841 43 024	8 296	5 586	5 586	680	1 030	450	24	'-
\$2,000 or more Median (dallars)	1 096	1 085	3 154 1 168	4 127 1 090	4 127 1 090	510 1 041	294 949	119 1 029	805	1 273
Less than \$100	189 191	178 561 419	10 630 39	16 822 21	16 822 21	2 207	3 029	1 737	149	11
\$100 to \$199	7 120 61 040	6 652 58 549	468 2 491	591 5 829	591 5 829	27 738	86	78	14	_
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	69 821	65 521	4 300	6 406	6 406	947	1 300 1 251	883 606	61	11
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	28 617 22 135	26 584 20 836	2 033 1 299	2 262 1 713	2 262 1 713	317 178	270 122	106 64	7 -	_
Median (dallars)	333	331	353	326	326	328	308	292	299	325
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	70 670	72 400	5 000	7 10/	7.10/	051				
Less than 20 percent	78 579 8 186	73 480 7 777	5 099 409	7 126 665	7 126 665	851 52	1 217 160	860 125	73	11
20 to 24 percent	9 786 8 549	9 169 8 087	617 462	1 070 820	1 070 820	181 101	227 146	84 143	13	5
30 to 34 percent	7 114 41 211	6 810 38 124	304 3 087	655 3 458	655	86	108	79	-	-
35 percent or moreNat computed	3 733	3 513	220	458	3 458 458	348 83	534 42	372 57	42	6
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	38.2 92 942	37.8 85 230	45.1 7 712	36.2 8 001	36.2 8 001	32.9 1 122	32.5 1 652	33.1 847	46.1 113	50.0+
Less than 20 percent	41 958 11 033	39 526 10 166	2 432 867	4 103 893	4 103 893	636	775	488	40	-
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	7 679	7 009	670	589	589	143 62	172 107	90 38	14	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	6 489 25 761	5 848 22 659	641 3 102	517 1 899	517 1 899	40 241	150 448	44 187	41 11	_
Not computed	22 22.0	22 21.5	29.2	19.7	19.7	18.5	-	-	-	_
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	119 885	107 080	12 805	9 394	9 394	1 240	21.5 2 007	18.5 943	26.8 79	9
Less than 20 percent	54 371 14 002	50 474 12 410	3 897 1 592	4 531 1 074	4 531 1 074	640 137	953 239	457 57	21 15	9
25 to 29 percent	14 647 12 378	12 708 10 399	1 939 1 979	1 000 736	1 000 736	96 66	188 197	126	18	_
35 percent or more	24 469	21 071	3 398	2 045	2 045	293	430	116 187	19	Ξ
Not computed Median	18 22.0	18 21.2	27.4	20.8	8 20.8	8 19.1	21.1	21.3	26.0	10.0–
\$50,000 or more Less than 20 percent	367 277 225 636	333 574 208 999	33 703 16 637	27 125 16 829	27 125 16 829	3 869 2 457	4 672 3 116	1 971	173	11
20 to 24 percent	56 495	49 658	6 837	3 642	3 642	443	595	1 221 259	132	- 6
25 to 29 percent	41 759 22 842	36 546 19 848	5 213 2 994	2 936 1 740	2 936 1 740	447 281	545 213	250 136	6	- 5
35 percent ar moreNat computed	20 454	18 432 91	2 022	1 978	1 978	241	203	105	8	_
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	16.6 515 659	16.2 487 784	20.2 27 875	16.1 34 190	16.1 34 190	15.8 5 776	14.9	16.1	12.1	24.6
GROSS RENT						3 //6	4 819	7 632	665	679
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	4 586 42 134	4 451 41 185	135 949	534 3 316	534 3 316	48 615	112 559	88 719	62	17 107
\$200 to \$299	25 855 31 527	24 925 30 308	930	1 707	1 707	389	311	389	6	56
\$300 to \$399	46 023	43 089	1 219 2 934	1 985 3 246	1 985 3 246	313 330	268 530	572 962	50 98	51 87
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	65 743 114 323	61 110 106 899	4 633 7 424	4 416 8 116	4 416 8 116	841 1 330	538 1 138	1 009 1 924	103 143	97 151
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 ar more	113 879 57 490	107 899 54 485	5 980 3 005	6 869 2 863	6 869 2 863	1 463 344	875	1 525	153	99
No cash rent	14 099	13 433	666	1 138	1 138	103	326 162	309 135	21 20	8
Median (dallars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	647	646	658	624	624	639	601	601	595	520
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	103 701	100 185 4 607	3 516 61	7 455 540	7 455 540	1 386 66	1 076 90	1 82 5	154 23	235 15
20 to 24 percent	10 920 12 609	10 731 12 293	189 316	1 233 880	1 233 880	175	182	244	19	48
30 to 34 percent	6 922	6 639	283	404	404	263 98	108 100	196 91	9	8
35 percent or moreNot computed	57 640 10 942	55 416 10 499	2 224 443	3 571 827	3 571 827	653 131	514 82	950 247	75 28	106 54
Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 82 595	50.0+ 78 656	50.0+ 3 939	40.6 5 799	40.6 5 799	37.2	36.6	47.4	50.0+	48.1
Less than 20 percent	6 655	6 488	167	537	537	927 72	958 121	1 284 111	104	125 10
20 to 24 percent	6 346 8 133	6 242 7 700	104 433	488 526	488 526	58 84	65 125	65 126	7	30
30 to 34 percent	7 727 51 121	7 285 48 411	442 2 710	542 3 521	542	98	92	159	=	=
Not computed	2 613	2 530	83	185	3 521 185	615	513 42	811 12	87	85
Median	129 046	42.8 120 810	43.5 8 236	9 023	41.9 9 023	44.5 1 449	39.5 1 328	41.9 1 985	46.7 247	50.0+
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	18 905 22 575	17 996 20 709	909	1 143	1 143	114	224	292	40	166 35
25 to 29 percent	27 006	25 004	1 866 2 002	1 641 2 009	1 641 2 009	192 362	252 242	386 501	50 61	24 41
30 to 34 percent 35 percent ar more	21 478 35 290	20 244 33 267	1 234 2 023	1 769 2 096	1 769 2 096	370 362	243 313	405 368	66 25	44
Not computed	3 792	3 590	202	365	365	49	54	33	5	8
\$35,000 or more	28.9	29.0 188 133	28.1 12 184	28.8 11 913	28.8 11 913	30.4 2 014	28.3 1 45 7	28.0 2 538	27.5 160	27.4 153
Less than 20 percent	115 917 44 753	109 226 41 569	6 691 3 184	6 745 2 918	6 745 2 918	1 126 533	782 388	1 423	88	106
25 to 29 percent	20 490	19 283	1 207	1 134	1 134	179	145	651 283	30 35	30 11
30 to 34 percent	9 284 5 353	8 669 5 039	615 314	514 296	514 296	110 39	30 54	85 40	_	6
Not computed	4 520 18 5	4 347 18 4	173 19.1	306 18.7	306 18.7	27 18.9	58 19.0	56	7	
	,,,,,			10.7	10.7	10.7	17.0	18.8	18 4	14.8

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

Community on Block Number	Person	Persons Housing units			Concue Touch on Black Number	Person	15	Housing units	
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	100-percent	Percent in sample	100-percent	Percent
Baston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	4 171 643	12.8	1 650 710	12.8	GLOUCESTER CITY, ESSEX COUNTY, MA				
Massachusetts (p1.)	3 871 990	12.7	1 535 199	12.7	Troct 2201 (pt)		_	-	
lew Hompshire (pt.)	299 653	14.2	115 511 110 138	14.1 12.9	Troct 2211	4 332	14.5	1 977	14
alem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	264 356	129	110 136	12.9	Troct 2212	1 408 3 611	12 7	737	13
					Troct 2214	2 881	13 8	1 819 1 237	14
CETY COUNTY (BT.) MA					Troct 2215	3 099	13 6	1 588	14
ISEX COUNTY (PT.), MA					Troct 2215.99	1 704		770	
					Troct 2216	1 704 3 141	13 1	778 1 295	13
Total	264 356	12.9	110 138	12.9	Troct 2218	2 334	15.8	838	16
Beverly ofy	38 195	11.6	15 652	11.8	Troct 2219	6 206	11.5	2 856	10
Danvers CDP	24 174	12.4	9 119 13 125	12.5	MARBLEHEAD CDP, ESSEX COUNTY, MA				
Gloucester city Marblehead CDP	28 716 19 971	13.7 12.5	8 736	13.5 12.8	Troct 2031 (pt.)	6 809 4 458	120	2 510 1 916	12 15
Peabody city	47 039	13.3	18 240	13.2	Troct 2033	8 654	11.5	4 291	12
Salem city	38 091	12.5	17 161	12.8	Troct 2041 (pt.)	50	120	19	10
Swampscott CDP	13 650	11.7	5 652	11.9					
					Tract 2046 (pt.)	7 259	16.0	2 201	10
TALL TOO COURT TO COT /BUAIC IN SECTY					Troct 2102	6 132	11.4	2 381 2 177	15 11
TALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN ESSEX					Troct 2103	5 970	10.3	2 367	10
COUNTY, MA					Troct 2104	6 602	11.2	2 666	11
					Troct 2105	5 248 4 022	14.7 16.2	1 845 1 597	15 15
Tract 2021	7 821	11.3	3 370	11.9	Troct 2107	3 819	15.1	1 598	14
Troct 2031	6 809	12.0	2 510	12.1	Tract 2108	4 109	11.0	1 970	11
Troct 2032	4 458	15.4	1 916	15.5	Troct 2109	3 878	15.7	1 639	15
Troct 2041	8 546 3 435	11.0 15.3	3 563 1 782	11.7 15.5	SALEM CITY, ESSEX COUNTY, MA Troct 2021 (pt.)				
Troct 2046	5 339	11.9	2 197	11.7	Tract 2031 (pt.)	_	_ [
Troct 2172	8 219	12.3	3 203	11.9	Tract 2032 (pt.)	_	-	_	
Troct 2176	6 831 7 482	11.2 10.9	2 367 4 202	12.1 11.2	Troct 2041 (pt.)	8 496	10.9	3 544	1
Troct 2201	/ 402	10.9	4 202	11.2	Tract 2042	4 702 3 159	10.4	2 441 1 511	10
					Troct 2044 (pt.)	3 435	15.3	1 782	13
VERLY CITY, ESSEX COUNTY, MA					Troct 2045	3 033	14.6	1 504	15
YEALT CITY, ESSEA COUNTY, MA					Tract 2046 (pt.)	5 339 4 118	11.9	2 197	
					Tract 2047.01	5 809	14.9 12.1	1 857 2 325	1! 11
Troct 2044 (pt.)	_		_	_	Troct 2172 (pt.)	3 007	- 12.1	2 323	
Froct 2171	6 657	11.2	2 694	11.7	SWAMPSCOTT CDP, ESSEX COUNTY, MA				
roct 2172 (pt.)	8 219	12.3	3 203 1 934	11.9	Tract 2021 (pt.)	7 821	11.3	3 370	1
Tract 2173	4 916 5 269	13.6 10.5	2 801	14.0 10.2		5 829	12.3	2 282	1
Froct 2175	6 303	11.1	2 653	11.4	REMAINDER OF ESSEX COUNTY, MA	_	-	_	
Froct 2176 (pt.)	6 831	11.2	2 367	12.1	Tract 2121	4 921	14.3	1 907	1.
					Tract 2141	5 754	15.1	1 967	1.
and the second second					Troct 2151	7 280 4 212	12.7	2 635	1:
INVERS CDP, ESSEX COUNTY, MA					Troct 2161	4 212	15.2	1 207	10
					Troct 2181	5 286	12.0	2 315	13
					Tract 2201 (pt.)	7 482	10.9	4 202	- 11
Troct 2111	3 978 6 110	15.0 12.2	1 484 2 608	15.6 12.0	Troct 2221	3 260 3 937	13.8	1 485	13
Troct 2112	6 422	11.8	2 125	11.8	Tract 2231	3 93/	15.5	1 841 1 637	14 14
Tract 2114	7 664	11.5	2 902	11.7	Tract 2233	4 345	15.7	1 684	15
Tract 2115	-	_	-	_	Tract 2701	4 452	14.7	1 573	į,



APPENDIX A. **Area Classifications**

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

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into 12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

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

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

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

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

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

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

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

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

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

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

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

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

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

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

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

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

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

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

BLOCK

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

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

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

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

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

Tabulation Block Group

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

BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- 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 machine-readable files.

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

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

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

COUNTY

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

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

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

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

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

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

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

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

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:

- 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.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- 2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

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

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

Consolidated City

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

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

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

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

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

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

Incorporated Place

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

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

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

STATE

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

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

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

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

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extended City

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

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

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

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

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

Urbanized Area Central Place

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

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

Urbanized Area Title and Code

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

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

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

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

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

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

ZIP CODE®

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

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APPENDIX B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCESTRY

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

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

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The 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, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

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

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

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

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

Presentation Based on Persons:

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

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

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

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

Presentations Based on Responses:

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected 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 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

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

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

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

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

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, 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, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 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:

- How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- 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
- 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-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

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

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

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

Relationship to Householder

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

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder 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 "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

Stepfamily

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

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

INCOME IN 1989

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

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

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

Income Type in 1989

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

- 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.
- 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.

- 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:

Wage or salary income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

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

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

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

Occupation

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these 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-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

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

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

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Means of Transportation to Work

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

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

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

Private Vehicle Occupancy

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

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

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

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

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

Travel Time to Work

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ability to Speak English

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

Separated-Defined above.

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

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

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

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

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

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

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

PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 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.
- 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

	Weighted	Related children under 18 years								
Size of Family Unit	average thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years	\$6,310 6 451 5,947	\$6,451 5,947								
Two persons Householder under 65 years Householder 65 years and over	8,076 8,343 7,501	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515							
Three persons Four persons Five persons. Six persons. Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	12,674	9,699 12,790 15,424 17,740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23,973

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

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

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

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

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

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, 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 Bengalèse, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item— "Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.") The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on 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 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

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

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for 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 H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel-Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability-The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for 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 H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For 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 percentin-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:

- 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.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

SE_x and SE_y of estimates
$$\hat{X}$$
 and \hat{Y} :
SE_(\hat{X} + \hat{Y}) = SE_(\hat{X} - \hat{Y}) = $\sqrt{(SE_x^2)^2 + (SE_y^2)^2}$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- 1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 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;

- 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.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two
 estimated standard errors below the estimate to
 two estimated standard errors above the estimate
 would contain the average result from all possible
 samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

SE(9,948) =
$$\sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948/21,220)}$$

= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

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:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 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:

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

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Persons in Housing Units With a Family With 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
8 or more persons in housing unit
Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
Persons in All Other Housing Units
1 person in housing unit
2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
Persons in Group Quarters
Persons in Group Quarters
PLING RATES

1	Sampling rate	of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate	less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male					
1	0 to 4 years					
2	5 to 14 years					
3	15 to 19 years					
4	20 to 24 years					
5	25 to 34 years					
6	35 to 54 years					
7	55 to 64 years					
8	65 to 74 years					
9	75 years and over					
	Female					
10-18						
10-10	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.					
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories					
13-30	as groups 1 through 18.					
27.70	Black					
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.					
	Asian or Pacific Islander					
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-					
	gories as groups 1 through 36.					
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut					
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-					
	gories as groups 1 through 36.					
	Other Race (includes those races not					
	listed above)					
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-					

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.

gories as groups 1 through 36.

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 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: 1	TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
11	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit		White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	101	Rent Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199
STAGE III	SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY	102 103	\$200 to \$299
4		104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate of 1-in-2 Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
2	Sampling rate less than 1-11-2	106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III:	UNITS IN STRUCTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
1		108	\$750 to \$999
2	Single unit structure Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer	109	\$1,000 or more
2	than 10 individual units	110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups
	more marriada amo	111-120	101 through 110
STAGE IV:	TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT		Black Householder
Group	Owner White Householder	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		120
	Value		Asian or Pacific Islander House-
1	Less than \$20,000	444.400	holder
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		120
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
7	\$150,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	101-100	gories as groups 101 through
9	\$300,000 or more		120
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	101 200	gories as groups 101 through 120
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant for rent
		2	Vacant for sale
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value cate-	3	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.

Householder

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut

61-80

81-100

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to 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]

Fall-rand Yeard		Size of publication area ²												
Estimated Total ¹	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	- 1	-	-	-	-	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	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	- [-	-	-	-	-	-		-	•	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
Estimated Percentage	500	500 750 1,000 1,500 2,500					7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}}\hat{p}$ (100 - \hat{p})

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table 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
Aanital status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.4
lousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.0
Vork 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
itizenship	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
ear of entry	1.5	1.9 1.3	1.1	0.0
			0.6	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7 1.3	1.5	0.8	0.7
chool enrollment.	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.6
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.7
lousehold type	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
amily 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
imployment status	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
ndustry	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
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
lumber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work	1.5 1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.5
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6 0.5
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
OUSING				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
enure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5
alue	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ross rent	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ooms, bedrooms	1.2	1,1	0.5	0.5
itchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
ewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4
louse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ehicles available	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
lortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
iross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
described in the by delected inclining owner costs				



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

Enumeration Rules

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

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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.
- 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:

- 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.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent 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:

- 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. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age b. Year of	birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4119	49	0 9	1 9 8 1
00 00 00 1 0 80	0000	000000	1 • 800000
10 10 10 9	1010	101010	901010
2020	2020	2020	2020
3030	3 0 3 0	3030	3030
[4 0 40 -	4 • 40	14040	4040
5050	5050	5050	5050
16060 i	6060	16060	6060
7070	7070	7070	7070
18080	8080	8080	8 ● 8 ○
9090	9090	909●	9090

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b. as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- **b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)]**, **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who Identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- **6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more bouses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year .	3
By the week	4	2 times a year .	6
Every other we	ek 2	Once a year	12

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- **H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- **H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- H23a. The word mortgage is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or Island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of professional school degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part [3].

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly
 after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or
 stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the ${\bf p.m.}$ circle.

- **b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- **25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily III if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark No. other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- **28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

the following
Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Oil company

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

the following - Do not enter Production clerk Clerk
Carpenter's helper Helper
Auto engine mechanic Mechanic
Registered nurse Nurse

Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization
if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance
company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - **b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b. Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- · Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About -

Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

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 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- · Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or	roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

e 2 PLEASE AL	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name	Last name
Please fill one column for each person listed in	First name Middle initial	First name Middle inmal
Question 1a on page 1. 2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?	START in this column with the household	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: O Husband/wife O Brother/sister O Natural-born O Father/mother
Fill ONE ctrcle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill ctrcle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	or adopted
		O Housemate, O Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Male O Female	O Male O Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.	O White O Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) Eskimo O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	O White O Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) Eskimo O Aleut Assan or Pacific Islander (API)
if Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.	O Chinese O Japanese O Filipino O Aslan Indian O Hawaiian O Samoan O Korean O Guamanian O Vietnamese O Other API	O Chinese O Japanese O Filipino O Asian Indian O Hawalian O Samoan O Korean O Guamanian O Vietnamese O Other API
If Other race, print race.	Other race (Print race)	Other race (Print race)
Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the	a. Age b. Year of birth 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 • 8 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0	a. Age b. Year of birth 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
matching circle below each box.	3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Now married O Separated O Widowed O Never married O Divorced	O Now married O Separated O Widowed O Never married O Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.	 No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) 	
FOR CENSUS USE	0	0
	· ·	0

PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H	11a – H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD
Last name	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE
Part name MASSe tuited	Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if	H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?
PERSON WINE	the person should be listed — for example, someone	
	temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a	O Yes O No
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who	b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop)
O Husband/wife O Brother/sister	stays here once in a while and has no other home?	or a medical office on this property?
O Natural born O Father/mother	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No	
or adopted O Grandchild	and reason(s).	O Yes O No
son/daughter O Other relative		A
O Stepson/		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —
stepdaughter [H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for	do you think this house and lot or condominium unit
O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried	Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure	would sell for if it were for sale?
or foster child partner	that the person should be listed — for example, a	
O Housemate, O Other	visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who	O Less than \$10,000 O \$70,000 to \$74,999
roommate norrelative	usually lives somewhere else?	○ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ○ \$75,000 to \$79,999
O Male O Female	C Yes, please print the name(s) O No	O \$15,000 to \$19,999 O \$80,000 to \$89,999
	and reason(s).	0 \$20,000 to \$24,999
O White		0 \$25,000 to \$29,999
O Black or Negro		0 \$30,000 to \$34,999
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the	H2 Which have do not be ship to the country of the	\$\ \\$35,000 to \\$39,999 \\$150,000 to \\$174,999 \\$40,000 to \\$44,999 \\$175,000 to \\$199,999 \\$
enrolled or principal tribe.)	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.	0 \$45,000 to \$49,999
	_	0 \$50,000 to \$54,999
O Eskimo	O A mobile home or trailer	O \$55,000 to \$59,999 O \$300,000 to \$399,999
O Almst	A one-family house detached from any other house	O \$60,000 to \$64,999 O \$400,000 to \$499,999
Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	A one-family house attached to one or more houses A building with 2 apartments	O \$65,000 to \$69,999 O \$500,000 or more
O Chinese O Japanese	A building with 2 apartments A building with 3 or 4 apartments	
O Pilipino O Asian Indian	A building with 5 to 9 apartments	
O Hawaiian O Samoan	A building with 10 to 19 apartments	Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
O Korean O Guamanian	A building with 20 to 49 apartments	H7a. What is the monthly rent?
O Vietnamese O Other API	A building with 50 or more apartments	
	O Other	O Less than \$80 O \$375 to \$399
0		0 \$80 to \$99
Other race (Print race)—	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?	0 \$100 to \$124
a. Age b. Year of birth	Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls,	0 \$150 to \$174
1	or half-rooms.	0 \$175 to \$199 0 \$500 to \$524
	O 1 room O 4 rooms O 7 rooms	O \$200 to \$224
000000 1 0 8 0 0 0 0 0	O 2 rooms O 5 rooms O 8 rooms	O \$225 to \$249 O \$550 to \$599
101010 901010	O 3 rooms O 6 rooms O 9 or more rooms	O \$250 to \$274 O \$600 to \$649
2 C 2 O 2 O 2 O	H4. Is this house or apartment —	O \$275 to \$299 O \$650 to \$699
3030 3030	Owned by you or someone in this household	O \$300 to \$324 O \$700 to \$749
4040 - 4040	with a mortgage or loan?	O \$325 to \$349 O \$750 to \$999
5050 - 5050	O Owned by you or someone in this household free	O \$350 to \$374 O \$1,000 or more
6060 6060	and clear (without a mortgage) ?	b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?
7070 7070	O Rented for cash rent?	o. Does the aroundy tent arcticle any areas:
8080 8080	Occupied without payment of cash rent?	O Yes O No
9090 9090	POD OF	NSUS USE
Now married		
Widowed	A. Total B. Type of unit D. Months vac	
O Widowed O Never married O Divorced		ant G. DO ID
	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant D. Months vacat Less than 1	ant G. DO ID
	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant Control of the persons D. Months vacant Control of the persons D. Months vacant Control of the persons Occupied Vacant Occupied Va	Annt G. DO ID
O Divorced	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant Contin Contin Coulombe D. Months vacat Less than 1 1 up to 2 2 up to 6	6 up to 12 0 12 up to 24 0 24 or more
Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant O First form O Regular O Cont'n O Usual home elsewhere E. Complete af	6 bup to 12 0 12 up to 24 0 24 or more ter 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant Solution First form O Regular Cont'n O Usual home elsewhere I I C1. Vacancy status D. Months vacant O Less than 1 of 1 up to 2 of 2 up to 6 of 1 cells. E. Complete af	0 6 up to 12 0 12 up to 24 0 24 or more 0 Q QA JIC 1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant Occupied Vacant Contin O Regular Occupied Contin O Usual home elsewhere Complete af Complete a	G. DO
Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerlo Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic Print one group, for example: Argentinean	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant Contin Regular Contin Usual home elsewhere Complete af Contin For rent Contin For seas Contin For rent Contin For seas Co	G. DO
Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Arm., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, Other Spanish/Hispanic Print one group, for example: Argentinean Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant Contin Regular Contin Usual home elsewhere Contin For rent Contin For seas	Column
Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerlo Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic Print one group, for example: Argentinean	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant O First form O Regular C Cont'n O Usual home elsewhere I I C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	G. DO ID O 6 up to 12 O 12 up to 24 O 24 or more Q QA JIC 1
Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Arm., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, Other Spanish/Hispanic Print one group, for example: Argentinean Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant Occupied Vacant Cont'n Regular Cont'n Usual home elsewhere Cont'n Usual home elsewhere Cont'n For seas OF For sale only rec/occ Rented or For migrant sold, not workers occupied Other warant Control of the persons D. Months vacant Less than 1 1 up to 2 2 up to 6 Cont'n Usual home elsewhere E. Complete al NV ED P/F OR NV OR PO P3 P1 P4	Column C
Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Arm., Chicano Yes, Puerlo Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, Other Spanish/Hispanic Print one group, for example: Argentinean Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant OFIRST form O Regular COnt'n O Usual home elsewhere C1 I C1. Vacancy status OFOR rent OFOR seas/OFOR sole only rec/occ Rented or OFOR migrant sold, not workers occupied Other vacant OFOR STATE OF OFT SEAS/OFOR SOLE OTHER S	G. DO
Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Arm., Chicano Yes, Puerlo Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, Other Spanish/Hispanic Print one group, for example: Argentinean Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant Contin Regular Contin Usual home elsewhere Contin Usual home elsewhere Complete af Complete af C	Column C
O Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Merican, Merican-Arm., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant OFIRST form O Regular COnt'n O Usual home elsewhere C1 I C1. Vacancy status OFOR rent OFOR seas/OFOR sole only rec/occ Rented or OFOR migrant sold, not workers occupied Other vacant OFOR STATE OF OFT SEAS/OFOR SOLE OTHER S	Column

H8.	When did the person listed in column 1 on	H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this	H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and
	page 2 move into this house or apartment?	house or apartment?	fuels for this house or apartment?
		0.0 / 10 11	If you have lived here less than 1 year,
	O 1989 or 1990	Gas: from underground pipes	estimate the yearly cost.
	O 1985 to 1988	serving the neighborhood	
	○ 1980 to 1984	Gas: bottled, tank, or LP	F1
	O 1970 to 1979	Electricity	a, Electricity
	O 1960 to 1969	O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	
	O 1959 or earlier	O Coal or coke	
	O 1939 or earner		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	_		
		O Solar energy	\$.00
H9	How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how	O Other fuel	Yearly cost — Dollars
===	many bedrooms would you list if this house or	No fuel used	really cost — bosais
	apartment were on the market for sale or rent?		OR
		H15. Do you get water from -	
	O No bedroom	=======================================	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	O 1 bedroom	A public system such as a city water	No charge or electricity not used
	O 2 bedrooms		or the change of electricity for uses
	○ 3 bedrooms	department, or private company?	
	O 4 bedrooms	O An individual drilled well?	
		O An individual dug well?	
	O 5 or more bedrooms	O Some other source such as a spring,	b. Gas
		creek, river, cistern, etc.?	
		deen, tiver, cheeff, etc.1	
HIA	Do you have COMPLETE absorbts a facilities		
110.	Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities	H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	
	in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and		
	cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a	O Yes, connected to public sewer	\$.00
	bathtub or shower?	No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	L
		No, use other means	Yearly cost — Dollars
		O No, use other means	
	O Yes, have all three facilities		OB
	O No	H17. About when was this building first built?	OR
			O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		0 1989 or 1990	
		O 1985 to 1988	O No charge or gas not used
****	D. L. COMPLETT Links of albeits	O 1980 to 1984	
<u>HII.</u>	Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities;		
	that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range	O 1970 to 1979	c. Water
	or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?	O 1960 to 1969	C. Water
		O 1950 to 1959	
		O 1940 to 1949	
	O Yes	0 1939 or earlier	
	O No		[
		O Don't know	
			S .00
			Yearly cost — Dollars
		H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	Toury cost Domins
		condominium?	OP
HIZ.	Do you have a telephone in this house or		OR
	apartment?	O Yes	
			O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		O No	O No charge
	O Yes		
	O No		
	0 110	If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
		a you are at an aparameta outstand, sup to 1120.	
		110 1 11 1 1 1 1	101 11
		H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
H13.	How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of	O Yes — Skip to H20	
	one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	O No	-
	use by members of your household?		
	use by members of your nousehold?		
		b. in 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural] s .00
		products from this property?	C
	O None	products from this property:	Yearly cost — Dollars
	0 1		
	0 2	O None	
	0.3	0 \$1 to \$999	OR
	0 4	O \$1,000 to \$2,499	
	0 5	O \$2,500 to \$4,999	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	0 6	O \$5,000 to \$9,999	No charge or these fuels not used
	O 7 or more	0 \$10,000 or more	o in a mage of these these that the
	O TOTALIONE	O \$10,000 or more	

PERSON 1	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more
Last name Pirst name Middle initial	O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for	months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this	O Yes — Skip to 15a the next person	do at a job?
person born?	F ○ No	O Yes O No
//		
	b. Where did this person live 5 years ago	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guarn, etc.)		O Yes O No
9. Is this person a CTTIZEN of the United States?	(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country	19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for
O Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11		6 or more months, does this person have any
O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the	(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	difficulty —
U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas		a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to
O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents	(2) Name of county in the U.S.	shop or visit a doctor's office?
O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization O No, not a citizen of the United States		O Yes O No
	(3) Name of city or town in the IIS	b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such
10. When did this person come to the United States	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.	as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the
to stay?		home?
O 1987 to 1990 O 1970 to 1974	(4) Did this person live inside the city	O Yes O No
O 1985 or 1986 O 1965 to 1969 O 1982 to 1984 O 1960 to 1964	or town limits?	
O 1982 to 1984 O 1960 to 1964 O 1980 or 1981 O 1950 to 1959	O Yes	If this person is a female
O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950	No, lived outside the city/town limits	20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children
		she has adopted.
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?	15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more
Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary		0 0000000000000
school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma	O Yes O No — Skip to 16	
or a college degree.	b. What is this language?	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?
No, has not attended since February 1	//	O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full
O Yes, public school, public college		time or part time. (Count part-time work such
O Yes, private school, private college	(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	as delivering papers, or helping without pay
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED:	c. How well does this person speak English?	in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or	O Very well O Not well O Well O Not at all	No — Fill this circle if this person did not work,
degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level	O Mell O 1404 dt am	or did only own housework, school work, or
of previous grade attended or highest degree received.	16. When was this person born?	volunteer work. — Slop to 25
No school completed	O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a	b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK
O Nursery school	O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions	(at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra
O Kindergarten	for the next person	hours worked.
O 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military	Hours
O 9th grade	service in the Armed Forces of the United States	<u> </u>
O 10th grade	or ever been in the United States military Reserves	22. At what location did this person work
O 11th grade	or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or	LAST WEEK?
O 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA	National Guard only, see instruction guide.	If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school	O Yes, now on active duty	a. Address (Number and street)
DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) Some college but no degree	Yes, on active duty in past, but not now Yes, service in Reserves or National	. Than cas (I vanished and succes)
Some couege our no degree Associate degree in college - Occupational program	Guard only — Skip to 18	
Associate degree in college - Academic program	O No — Skip to 18	(If the exact address is not known, give a description of
Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)		the location such as the building name or the nearest
Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng,	b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	street or intersection.)
MEd, MSW, MBA)		b. Name of city, town, or post office
O Professional school degree (For example: MD,	O September 1980 or later	1
DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) O Doctorate degree	May 1975 to August 1980 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)	
(For example: PhD, EdD)	O February 1955—July 1964	c. Is the work location inside the limits of
	O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)	that city or town?
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?	O World War II (September 1940—July 1947)	O Yes O No, outside
(See Instruction guide for further information.)	O World War I (April 1917—November 1918)	the dry/town limits
	O Any other time	d. County
Control Control	c. In total, how many years of active-duty military	
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun,	service has this person had?	
French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican,	[e. State 7
Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)	Years	
		<u> </u>

ERSON 1 ON PAGE 2		
23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance. Car, truck, or van	28. Industry or Employer a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — O and print the branch of the Armed Forces. (Name of company, business, or other employer) b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing,	32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. a. Wages, salary, commissions, borusses, or tipe from all jobe — Report amount before deduction for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items. O Yes —— S
usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK? Drove alone 5 people 6 people 7 to 9 people 10 or more people	retail bakery) c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle Manufacturing Other (agriculture, Wholesale trade construction, service, Retail trade government, etc.)	b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses. O Yes —— \$.00
24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK? C a.m. p.m.	29. Occupation a. What kind of work was this person doing? [For example: registered nurse, personnel manager,	Annual amount — Dollars c. Farm self-employment Income — Report NET Income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.
b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK? Minutes — Skip to 28 25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?	supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer) b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines,	O Yes O No Annual amount — Dollars d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royal income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account. O Yes O No Annual amount — Dollars
Yes, on layoff Yes, on vacation, temporary finess, labor dispute, etc. No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the	icing cakes) 30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle © Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions © Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT,	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), o other public assistance or public
Last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27	tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED	welfare payments. O Yes —— \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions —
b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily il No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job	business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?	Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars h. Any other sources of income received regular such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support,
27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? 1990 1989 1988 1985 to 1987 28 1985 to 1987	O Yes O No — Skip to 32 b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.	or altimony — Do NOT include lump-sum paymer such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. O Yes ——— \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars
28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.	c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?	33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. C None OR Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1, It this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

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

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM 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, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM 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/LineTM 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/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, 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 CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts-

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold. Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual Statistical Abstract of the United States, the County and City Data Book (published every 5 years), and the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex Race Age

Marital status

Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure Number of rooms in unit

Tenure—owned or rented

Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education-enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home

Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability

Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit

Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built

Condominium status

Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	19	90 CENSUS OF POPUL	LATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	CPH)
		100	-Percent Data	
1990 CPH-1	Summary Popula- tion and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Perce	nt and Sample Data	,
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	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
		S	ample Data	
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	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 O	F POPULATION (1990 CP)	
		100-	Percent Data	
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF	POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-P€	ercent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		S	Sample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas	
	1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) 100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural	
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations	
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA	
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA	
		Sa	ampie Data		
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas	
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A	
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B	
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C	
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape I (STF 1A, 1B, etc and data type (100 percent or			
sample)1		Geographic areas	Description
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for eac geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin
	A ²³	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	Вз	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

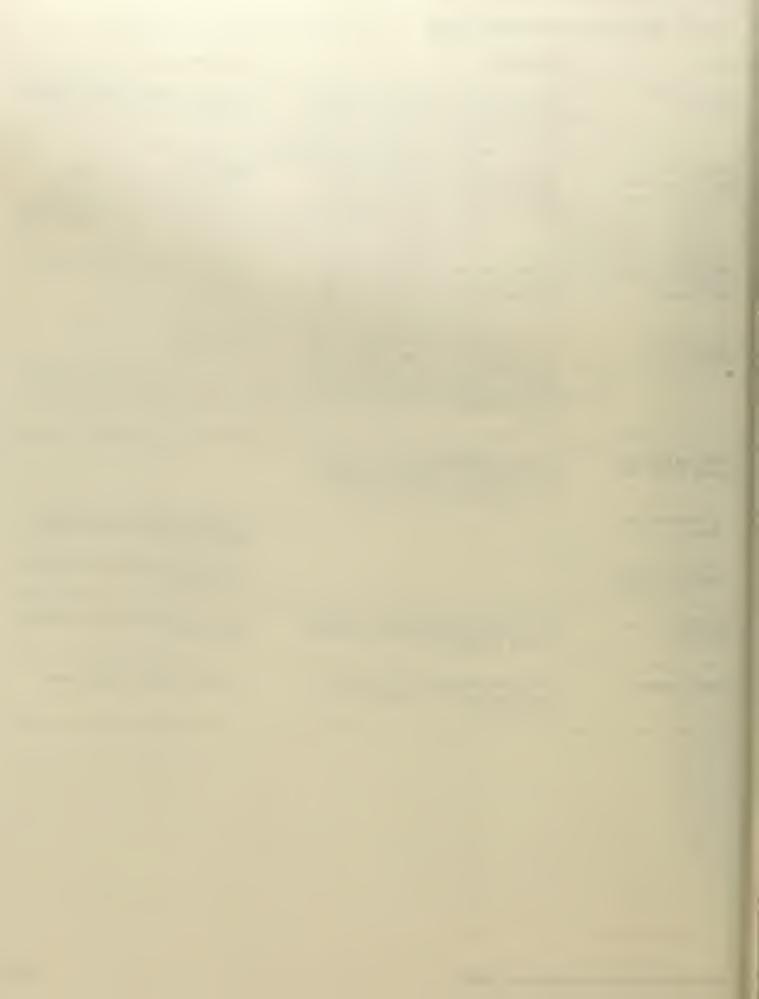
Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape Fil (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	e	Geographic areas	Description	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's		
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.	
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's		

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

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geo- graphic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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