

1990

CENSUS OF
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SERIES CPH (3)

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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1990 CPH-3-70

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
**Population and Housing
Characteristics for
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Anniston, AL MSA

Issued April 1993



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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 covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

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

Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

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

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

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

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

The diagram illustrates the components of a statistical table. At the top left is the **Table number and title** (Table 27. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990) and the **Headnote** (Data based on detailed information by reporting unit; certain characteristics of reporting units are not shown). Below the title is the **Stubhead** (The State: Alaska and Total) and the **Column head** (Total, Male, Female, White, Black, Hispanic, Other race, Total, Male, Female, White, Black, Hispanic, Other race). A **Spanner** is shown above the column heads. The main body of the table is the **Stub** (listing various labor force categories like Total labor force, Employed, Unemployed, etc.) and the **Data field** (numerical data). A **Sidehead** is located at the bottom left (38 ALASKA). The page number and state name (38 ALASKA) are at the bottom left, and the report title (SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS) is at the bottom center.

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

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

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

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

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

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

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

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

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

USER NOTES

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

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

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

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

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

... Not applicable for this report.

Date	Description	Amount	Balance	Interest	Total	Remarks
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USER NOTES

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

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

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

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

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

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

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

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

User Note 2

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

User Note 3

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

User Note 4

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

User Note 5

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

User Note 6

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

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

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

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

User Note 7

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

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

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

User Note 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

User Note 9

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

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

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

User Note 10

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

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

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



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

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

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

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			324	Tulsa, OK MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
		295A		326	Tyler, TX MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA				
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA				
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA				
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A		333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	334	Wausau, WI MSA
			Seattle, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV 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
CALHOUN COUNTY, AL	
15.98 -----	15 (pt.)
27.98 -----	15 (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
CALHOUN COUNTY, AL	
15	15 98 27 98



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Saks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 576 0	1 576 0	52 3	17 4	31 8	6 8	6 8	10 2	2 3	6 6
Square miles	608 5	608 5	20 2	6 7	12 3	2 6	2 6	3 9	9	2 5
AGE										
All persons	116 034	116 034	26 623	10 283	11 138	2 253	3 142	3 384	3 364	2 729
Under 5 years	7 379	7 379	1 866	480	663	211	168	200	235	296
5 to 9 years	7 965	7 965	1 876	426	832	159	134	247	245	257
10 to 14 years	8 442	8 442	1 890	493	860	123	152	251	305	258
15 to 19 years	10 179	10 179	1 923	1 518	865	160	120	288	298	271
20 to 24 years	9 980	9 980	1 635	2 383	695	189	187	260	210	179
25 to 29 years	18 425	18 425	3 986	1 218	1 812	491	535	489	410	366
30 to 34 years	16 823	16 823	3 635	1 063	1 823	313	378	431	348	290
35 to 39 years	11 855	11 855	2 500	841	1 353	190	236	412	304	290
40 to 44 years	10 609	10 609	2 684	712	1 110	159	346	368	382	225
45 to 49 years	8 607	8 607	2 733	608	745	156	482	280	365	223
50 to 54 years	4 602	4 602	1 512	414	325	89	323	134	210	111
55 to 59 years	1 168	1 168	383	127	55	13	81	24	52	28
60 to 64 years	3 061	3 061	775	193	268	93	62	83	90	136
65 to 69 years	90 495	90 495	20 584	8 776	8 601	1 728	2 662	2 631	2 526	1 849
70 to 74 years	87 056	87 056	19 788	8 563	8 271	1 651	2 620	2 510	2 391	1 749
75 to 79 years	79 538	79 538	18 734	6 567	7 750	1 569	2 525	2 342	2 228	1 608
80 to 84 years	19 590	19 590	6 071	1 500	1 627	345	1 089	614	838	473
85 years and over	17 550	17 550	5 562	1 354	1 422	311	1 018	535	770	440
Median age	32 7	32 7	35 3	24 2	34 2	30 2	41 8	34 2	34 5	27 8
Female	59 976	59 976	14 512	5 452	5 711	1 193	1 783	1 761	1 894	1 557
Under 5 years	3 553	3 553	927	227	319	102	80	106	119	153
5 to 9 years	3 880	3 880	930	202	413	82	77	115	119	122
10 to 14 years	4 130	4 130	967	261	416	67	77	118	150	126
15 to 19 years	4 880	4 880	909	855	407	59	59	120	148	127
20 to 24 years	4 869	4 869	878	1 192	340	101	110	134	117	113
25 to 29 years	9 325	9 325	2 099	576	945	252	276	253	218	229
30 to 34 years	8 542	8 542	1 922	542	939	164	173	227	197	179
35 to 39 years	6 101	6 101	1 357	437	690	105	132	222	169	131
40 to 44 years	5 811	5 811	1 574	409	574	93	215	188	251	133
45 to 49 years	5 013	5 013	1 647	361	426	102	308	162	217	145
50 to 54 years	2 987	2 987	1 008	287	204	59	218	96	149	77
55 to 59 years	885	885	294	103	38	7	58	20	40	22
60 to 64 years	1 472	1 472	402	83	114	46	34	40	47	73
65 to 69 years	47 560	47 560	11 496	4 710	4 477	932	1 540	1 401	1 482	1 120
70 to 74 years	45 939	45 939	11 138	4 611	4 321	905	1 520	1 351	1 413	1 073
75 to 79 years	42 283	42 283	10 596	3 479	4 074	864	1 465	1 271	1 332	1 001
80 to 84 years	11 786	11 786	3 803	960	935	217	710	374	541	314
85 years and over	10 682	10 682	3 500	880	836	198	662	334	501	290
Median age	34 3	34 3	37 6	24 9	35 2	31 7	48 1	37 3	38 1	30 7
Male	56 058	56 058	12 111	4 831	5 427	1 060	1 359	1 623	1 470	1 172
Median age	30 9	30 9	32 9	23 7	32 9	28 5	37 6	31 4	30 4	23 0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	116 034	116 034	26 623	10 283	11 138	2 253	3 142	3 384	3 364	2 729
In households	111 127	111 127	26 160	8 311	11 138	2 216	3 115	3 384	3 364	2 718
Householder	42 983	42 983	10 807	3 618	4 135	975	1 565	1 243	1 308	999
Family householder	31 718	31 718	7 250	2 017	3 305	625	882	912	857	712
Nonfamily householder	11 265	11 265	3 557	1 601	830	350	683	331	451	287
Living alone	9 965	9 965	3 298	1 173	743	317	628	300	419	267
Spouse	25 111	25 111	4 916	1 598	2 776	480	689	594	383	299
Child	34 900	34 900	7 988	2 126	3 558	624	669	1 117	1 095	1 092
Other relatives	5 353	5 353	1 826	310	465	77	102	328	478	259
Nonrelatives	2 780	2 780	623	659	204	60	90	102	100	69
Institutionalized persons	954	954	404	160	-	37	14	-	-	11
Other persons in group quarters	3 953	3 953	59	1 812	-	-	13	-	-	-
Persons per household	2 59	2 59	2 42	2 30	2 69	2 27	1 99	2 72	2 57	2 72
Persons per family	3 06	3 06	3 03	3 00	3 06	2 89	2 66	3 24	3 28	3 32
Persons 65 years and over	14 377	14 377	4 628	1 149	1 125	258	886	438	481	362
In households	13 827	13 827	4 524	996	1 125	258	874	438	481	362
Householder	9 610	9 610	3 257	722	745	185	636	313	481	275
Family householder	4 328	4 328	1 632	362	294	98	348	129	235	139
Living alone	4 215	4 215	1 589	351	287	97	340	123	224	135
Spouse	3 114	3 114	942	220	271	59	202	74	86	58
Child	959	959	278	50	98	14	31	41	46	23
Other relatives	144	144	47	4	11	-	5	10	14	6
Nonrelatives	547	547	103	151	-	-	12	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	31 718	31 718	7 250	2 017	3 305	625	882	912	857	712
With own children under 18 years	14 972	14 972	3 115	889	1 571	305	282	384	337	386
Number of own children under 18 years	25 872	25 872	5 708	1 555	2 626	530	479	666	661	810
Married-couple families	25 111	25 111	4 916	1 598	2 776	480	689	594	383	299
With own children under 18 years	11 539	11 539	1 885	677	1 307	213	194	263	133	129
Number of own children under 18 years	20 069	20 069	3 366	1 218	2 227	375	340	465	261	252
Female householder, no husband present	5 346	5 346	2 009	339	402	123	160	255	405	383
With own children under 18 years	2 880	2 880	1 103	175	214	81	76	105	186	246
Number of own children under 18 years	4 978	4 978	2 133	280	325	14	124	179	368	539
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	43 835	43 835	9 303	4 122	4 220	818	1 139	1 264	1 073	762
Never married	1 916	1 916	2 558	2 082	2 899	199	235	403	401	292
Now married, except separated	26 616	26 616	5 209	1 705	2 889	516	711	635	415	323
Separated	708	708	273	43	40	15	19	51	62	24
Widowed	664	664	362	67	69	11	47	47	82	44
Divorced	3 531	3 531	901	225	323	77	127	128	113	79
Females 15 years and over	48 413	48 413	11 688	4 762	4 563	942	1 549	1 422	1 506	1 156
Never married	9 808	9 808	2 399	2 700	2 892	148	254	286	414	346
Now married, except separated	25 273	25 273	5 180	1 708	2 892	498	716	644	409	332
Separated	690	690	499	59	62	30	28	58	123	96
Widowed	6 645	6 645	2 260	528	489	129	368	272	392	241
Divorced	4 597	4 597	1 350	359	420	137	183	162	168	141

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.								Anniston city, Calhoun County	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	12.1	16.8	49.2	28.4	14.1	18.6	75.1	59.7	6.6	5.6
Square miles	4.7	6.5	19.0	10.9	5.5	7.2	29.0	23.1	2.5	2.2
AGE										
All persons	3 300	5 234	5 338	7 135	3 795	6 859	4 128	11 546	2 050	3 142
Under 5 years	174	374	394	418	207	418	332	587	191	168
5 to 9 years	195	381	373	434	270	513	389	503	148	134
10 to 14 years	193	344	426	549	279	543	244	556	109	152
15 to 19 years	183	303	404	528	254	544	831	1 614	149	120
20 to 24 years	126	332	359	457	211	428	833	2 555	166	187
25 to 34 years	380	893	868	1 003	637	1 087	1 027	1 425	458	535
35 to 44 years	496	964	874	1 044	554	1 197	408	1 256	288	378
45 to 54 years	369	617	600	794	396	888	54	993	168	236
55 to 64 years	438	533	498	779	398	694	10	807	141	346
65 to 74 years	414	345	346	629	359	379	—	665	142	482
75 to 84 years	248	131	170	357	194	146	—	452	78	323
85 years and over	84	17	26	143	36	22	—	133	12	81
3 and 4 years	74	169	156	183	76	176	152	236	84	62
16 years and over	2 707	4 073	4 065	5 629	2 974	5 284	3 126	9 770	1 573	2 662
18 years and over	2 623	3 948	3 893	5 424	2 881	5 073	3 052	9 527	1 498	2 620
21 years and over	2 525	3 777	3 674	5 108	2 735	4 732	2 046	7 444	1 425	2 525
60 years and over	986	751	787	1 514	792	851	3	1 649	313	1 089
62 years and over	905	644	678	1 358	714	735	2	1 485	281	1 018
Median	43.0	34.9	33.4	36.7	35.6	34.1	20.9	24.8	30.1	41.8
Female	1 821	2 729	2 772	3 773	1 993	3 499	1 529	6 062	1 086	1 783
Under 5 years	76	193	192	208	107	190	165	208	91	80
5 to 9 years	99	194	177	208	141	249	162	241	78	77
10 to 14 years	109	176	204	269	132	268	116	292	61	77
15 to 19 years	91	158	221	258	120	258	251	911	53	59
20 to 24 years	68	169	184	234	100	220	256	1 265	89	110
25 to 34 years	212	451	459	507	331	562	418	667	238	276
35 to 44 years	266	494	446	539	284	626	134	637	151	173
45 to 54 years	197	331	300	393	210	452	23	511	92	132
55 to 64 years	250	272	278	425	217	358	4	452	84	215
65 to 74 years	236	197	198	366	214	203	—	390	91	308
75 to 84 years	151	82	94	253	111	97	—	314	51	218
85 years and over	66	12	19	113	26	16	—	107	7	58
3 and 4 years	37	85	70	98	34	71	67	104	42	34
16 years and over	1 523	2 134	2 159	3 032	1 583	2 738	1 065	5 191	847	1 540
18 years and over	1 481	2 081	2 067	2 929	1 540	2 639	1 033	5 074	821	1 520
21 years and over	1 436	1 982	1 941	2 777	1 471	2 476	750	3 892	786	1 465
60 years and over	584	426	446	934	455	480	2	1 041	195	710
62 years and over	533	379	391	848	419	423	2	952	177	662
Median	44.4	35.4	34.0	38.7	36.8	35.0	20.8	25.5	31.5	48.1
Male	1 479	2 505	2 566	3 362	1 802	3 360	2 599	5 484	964	1 359
Median age	41.5	34.3	32.7	34.6	34.0	33.0	21.0	24.3	28.5	37.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 300	5 234	5 338	7 135	3 795	6 859	4 128	11 546	2 050	3 142
In households	3 198	5 234	5 329	6 957	3 795	6 859	2 147	9 573	2 013	3 115
Householder	1 405	2 135	2 008	2 692	1 486	2 481	556	4 130	892	1 565
Family householder	992	1 581	1 594	2 048	1 148	2 045	540	2 361	569	882
Nonfamily householder	413	554	414	644	338	436	16	1 769	323	683
Living alone	386	513	378	587	309	380	16	1 295	293	628
Spouse	853	1 352	1 284	1 612	936	1 783	493	1 875	443	689
Child	809	1 523	1 765	2 154	1 140	2 231	1 069	2 481	563	669
Other relatives	90	142	179	344	168	235	20	355	58	102
Nonrelatives	41	82	93	155	65	129	9	732	57	90
Institutionalized persons	102	—	—	173	—	—	—	161	37	14
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	9	5	—	—	—	1 981	1 812	13
Persons per household	2.28	2.45	2.65	2.58	2.55	2.76	3.86	2.32	2.26	1.99
Persons per family	2.77	2.91	3.03	3.01	2.95	3.08	3.93	3.00	2.87	2.66
Persons 65 years and over	746	493	542	1 129	589	547	—	1 250	232	886
In households	649	493	542	968	589	547	—	1 097	232	874
Householder	431	323	363	656	393	344	—	783	166	636
Nonfamily householder	176	129	142	283	172	107	—	386	88	348
Living alone	172	127	137	275	168	105	—	375	87	340
Spouse	188	129	136	232	153	139	—	247	55	202
Other relatives	27	40	36	67	37	59	—	61	11	31
Nonrelatives	3	1	7	13	6	5	—	6	—	5
Institutionalized persons	97	—	—	161	—	—	—	151	—	12
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	992	1 581	1 594	2 048	1 148	2 045	540	2 361	569	882
With own children under 18 years	361	738	807	910	499	999	497	1 057	279	282
Number of own children under 18 years	633	1 220	1 348	1 519	841	1 656	1 032	1 833	486	479
Married-couple families	853	1 352	1 284	1 612	936	1 783	493	1 875	443	689
With own children under 18 years	289	601	607	678	395	859	453	813	192	194
Number of own children under 18 years	509	1 010	1 051	1 148	683	1 440	953	1 447	338	340
Female householder, no husband present	124	184	244	359	163	203	38	381	107	160
With own children under 18 years	65	115	158	192	83	115	36	195	77	76
Number of own children under 18 years	114	175	240	319	129	174	63	312	135	124
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 201	1 969	1 946	2 646	1 426	2 593	2 077	4 646	746	1 139
Never married	209	364	394	622	285	533	1 034	2 230	177	235
Now married, except separated	879	1 395	1 312	1 667	971	1 852	874	2 004	477	711
Separated	12	20	16	53	9	16	52	53	14	19
Widowed	31	25	36	92	35	26	—	74	9	47
Divorced	70	165	188	212	126	166	117	285	69	127
Females 15 years and over	1 537	2 166	2 199	3 088	1 613	2 792	1 086	5 254	856	1 549
Never married	217	289	358	522	212	453	449	2 216	134	254
Now married, except separated	881	1 391	1 316	1 672	973	1 858	572	1 998	459	716
Separated	24	29	34	59	24	33	20	67	28	28
Widowed	265	209	232	536	230	229	4	576	113	368
Divorced	150	248	259	299	174	219	41	397	122	183

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.										
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	
LAND AREA											
Square kilometers	2.7	4.5	2.2	4.2	9	2.9	9.9	10.3	1.2		3
Square miles	1.0	1.8	.8	1.6	4	1.1	3.8	4.0	.5		1
AGE											
All persons											
Under 5 years	4 148	1 722	3 205	2 666	377	1 964	3 013	4 070	40		52
5 to 9 years	373	122	228	252	3	96	180	289	4		1
10 to 14 years	347	131	290	255	5	129	187	315	4		3
15 to 19 years	354	166	287	260	19	148	189	263	3		6
20 to 24 years	280	121	203	174	53	113	177	233	2		4
25 to 34 years	657	223	382	357	104	276	314	206	6		4
35 to 44 years	505	227	331	283	60	259	314	643	6		9
45 to 54 years	307	224	298	219	22	173	365	805	6		6
55 to 64 years	322	181	366	219	11	208	426	483	2		3
65 to 74 years	400	145	349	220	48	231	396	436	2		3
75 to 84 years	217	74	199	109	35	156	204	286	5		7
85 years and over	57	12	49	28	12	76	41	99	—		4
3 and 4 years	121	42	83	134	3	38	70	133	1		2
16 years and over	3 012	1 343	2 413	1 803	363	1 611	2 447	3 148	27		41
18 years and over	2 881	1 269	2 283	1 707	360	1 546	2 364	3 054	27		40
21 years and over	2 689	1 180	2 127	1 571	339	1 466	2 275	2 937	26		37
60 years and over	854	315	800	465	99	585	874	605	7		14
62 years and over	790	284	734	433	97	538	793	527	6		14
Median	30.8	35.1	34.8	27.8	34.9	40.0	43.0	35.9	25.3		34.0
Female											
Under 5 years	2 273	933	1 811	1 517	128	1 091	1 646	2 114	21		25
5 to 9 years	159	55	112	149	5	53	70	145	1		1
10 to 14 years	170	55	113	120	2	44	95	169	1		1
15 to 19 years	170	74	144	124	4	68	105	129	2		3
20 to 24 years	175	68	145	123	1	70	87	124	1		2
25 to 34 years	149	69	113	108	4	66	55	102	5		1
35 to 44 years	359	118	201	225	17	140	178	328	3		5
45 to 54 years	288	126	190	173	8	135	252	410	3		2
55 to 64 years	169	124	167	126	11	80	187	257	1		2
65 to 74 years	193	97	239	129	6	127	244	224	1		2
75 to 84 years	245	82	208	143	27	146	224	156	3		3
85 years and over	147	51	142	75	31	102	119	61	—		3
3 and 4 years	66	21	44	72	3	60	30	9	—		—
16 years and over	1 734	731	1 418	1 090	116	910	1 362	1 642	16		19
18 years and over	1 671	702	1 350	1 045	116	884	1 321	1 602	16		19
21 years and over	1 570	660	1 273	974	114	840	1 281	1 530	16		17
60 years and over	551	189	517	307	74	388	502	333	4		7
62 years and over	513	174	479	284	72	356	451	299	3		7
Median age	33.5	37.9	38.3	30.7	68.3	42.5	44.0	36.3	25.3		34.5
Male	1 875	789	1 394	1 149	249	873	1 367	1 956	19		27
Median age	27.6	32.8	30.6	23.1	30.2	36.3	41.9	35.5	25.3		33.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons											
In households	4 148	1 722	3 205	2 666	377	1 964	3 013	4 070	40		52
Householder	4 138	1 722	3 205	2 655	153	1 810	3 013	4 070	40		52
Family householder	1 590	613	1 248	978	121	796	1 299	1 605	12		18
Nonfamily householder	1 063	454	813	697	19	482	945	1 247	10		12
Living alone	527	159	435	281	102	314	354	358	2		6
Spouse	500	143	403	261	102	288	332	328	2		5
Child	587	273	350	294	15	272	814	1 108	10		10
Other relatives	1 482	594	1 038	1 076	15	497	778	1 202	16		14
Nonrelatives	380	187	470	238	2	185	87	99	2		8
Institutionalized persons	99	55	99	69	—	60	35	56	—		2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	11	224	118	—	—	—		—
Persons per household	2.60	2.81	2.57	2.71	1.26	2.27	2.32	2.54	3.33		2.89
Persons per family	3.30	3.32	3.29	3.31	2.68	2.98	2.78	2.93	3.80		3.67
Persons 65 years and over											
In households	674	231	597	357	95	463	641	397	5		13
Householder	674	231	597	357	94	372	641	397	5		13
Family householder	492	165	458	271	90	268	427	251	3		9
Nonfamily householder	291	63	226	137	82	124	176	88	1		3
Living alone	283	59	215	133	82	122	172	87	1		3
Spouse	122	40	83	58	4	65	184	113	2		1
Other relatives	51	20	43	22	—	35	27	33	—		2
Nonrelatives	9	6	13	6	—	4	3	—	—		1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	1	90	—	—	—		—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families											
All own children under 18 years	1 063	454	813	697	19	482	945	1 247	10		12
Number of own children under 18 years	543	184	314	380	7	174	340	582	5		6
Married-couple families	1 036	326	614	802	14	311	608	979	11		8
All own children under 18 years	587	273	350	294	15	272	814	1 108	10		10
Number of own children under 18 years	253	76	113	125	4	86	274	499	5		6
Female householder, no husband present	473	208	220	247	9	144	491	844	11		8
All own children under 18 years	406	152	395	373	4	179	116	112	—		1
Number of own children under 18 years	253	60	183	244	3	80	59	67	—		—
Number of own children under 18 years	497	104	362	536	5	154	107	108	—		—
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over											
Never married	1 325	628	1 022	745	247	714	1 101	1 532	12		22
Now married, except separated	442	225	390	284	110	233	180	261	2		7
Separated	623	294	382	317	59	308	826	1 400	10		10
Widowed	56	23	62	24	17	32	9	15	—		1
Divorced	51	27	80	43	7	51	26	15	—		3
Median	15.3	59	108	77	54	90	60	101	—		1
Females 15 years and over											
Never married	1 774	745	1 442	1 124	117	926	1 376	1 671	17		20
Now married, except separated	443	182	407	338	16	196	188	226	5		5
Separated	636	298	376	326	21	317	830	1 130	10		10
Widowed	106	41	122	88	2	44	21	18	—		—
Divorced	344	140	375	234	63	252	205	153	1		5
Median	24.5	84	162	138	15	117	132	144	1		—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.			Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County			
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	.3	.9	—	17.4	.2	4.4	10.7	16.4
Square miles	.1	.3	—	6.7	.1	1.7	4.1	6.3
AGE								
All persons	144	30	—	10 283	203	944	3 227	6 764
Under 5 years	8	3	—	480	20	54	178	411
5 to 9 years	7	4	—	426	11	76	241	504
10 to 14 years	4	—	—	493	14	67	246	533
15 to 19 years	4	—	—	1 518	11	74	239	541
20 to 24 years	15	2	—	2 383	23	71	179	422
25 to 34 years	19	3	—	1 218	33	162	550	1 067
35 to 44 years	15	7	—	1 063	25	122	493	1 183
45 to 54 years	14	2	—	841	22	116	334	881
55 to 64 years	21	2	—	712	18	102	307	683
65 to 74 years	20	2	—	608	14	69	289	373
75 to 84 years	13	1	—	414	11	28	142	144
85 years and over	1	—	—	127	1	3	29	22
3 and 4 years	4	—	—	193	9	24	60	175
16 years and over	122	19	—	8 776	155	731	2 500	5 215
18 years and over	120	19	—	8 563	153	700	2 413	5 005
21 years and over	118	19	—	6 567	144	663	2 275	4 668
60 years and over	47	4	—	1 500	32	148	610	837
62 years and over	44	3	—	1 354	30	119	549	724
Median	40.5	31.0	—	24.2	30.6	33.4	34.7	34.1
Female	71	13	—	5 452	107	458	1 694	3 452
Under 5 years	5	1	—	227	11	25	96	187
5 to 9 years	1	—	—	202	4	33	131	245
10 to 14 years	4	2	—	261	6	30	115	265
15 to 19 years	1	—	—	855	6	32	114	255
20 to 24 years	6	1	—	1 192	12	26	85	217
25 to 34 years	10	1	—	576	14	90	291	550
35 to 44 years	7	4	—	542	13	58	249	619
45 to 54 years	8	1	—	437	13	55	173	449
55 to 64 years	11	2	—	409	9	46	166	353
65 to 74 years	11	—	—	361	11	40	174	201
75 to 84 years	7	1	—	287	8	21	80	95
85 years and over	—	—	—	103	—	2	20	16
3 and 4 years	2	—	—	83	4	10	29	71
16 years and over	61	10	—	4 710	85	366	1 325	2 701
18 years and over	61	10	—	4 611	84	352	1 282	2 603
21 years and over	60	10	—	3 479	78	335	1 217	2 444
60 years and over	24	2	—	960	22	87	351	475
62 years and over	22	1	—	880	21	72	324	419
Median	50.2	37.5	—	24.9	37.5	34.4	35.6	35.1
Male	73	17	—	4 831	96	486	1 533	3 312
Median age	38.5	21.5	—	23.7	29.0	31.7	33.5	33.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	144	30	—	10 283	203	944	3 227	6 764
In households	144	30	—	8 311	203	944	3 227	6 764
Householder	61	9	—	3 618	83	358	1 249	2 445
Family householder	48	9	—	2 017	56	267	967	2 015
Nonfamily householder	13	—	—	1 601	27	91	282	430
Living alone	13	—	—	1 173	24	86	258	375
Spouse	44	7	—	1 598	37	197	783	1 759
Child	32	12	—	2 126	61	294	1 002	2 201
Other relatives	7	1	—	310	19	73	139	234
Nonrelatives	—	1	—	659	3	22	54	125
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	1 812	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.36	3.33	—	2.30	2.45	2.64	2.58	2.77
Persons per family	2.73	3.22	—	3.00	3.09	3.11	2.99	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	34	3	—	1 149	26	100	460	539
In households	34	3	—	996	26	100	460	539
Householder	19	2	—	722	19	71	316	339
Nonfamily householder	5	—	—	362	10	34	144	106
Living alone	5	—	—	351	10	33	140	104
Spouse	13	—	—	220	4	17	113	137
Other relatives	2	1	—	50	3	11	26	58
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	4	—	1	5	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	48	9	—	2 017	56	267	967	2 015
With own children under 18 years	15	4	—	889	26	120	442	983
Number of own children under 18 years	23	11	—	1 555	44	205	748	1 629
Married-couple families	44	7	—	1 598	37	197	783	1 759
With own children under 18 years	14	4	—	677	21	90	349	847
Number of own children under 18 years	22	11	—	1 218	37	163	609	1 418
Female householder, no husband present	3	1	—	339	16	50	137	199
With own children under 18 years	1	—	—	175	4	25	73	112
Number of own children under 18 years	1	—	—	280	6	37	112	170
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	61	9	—	4 122	72	377	1 210	2 561
Never married	11	1	—	2 082	22	99	247	531
Now married, except separated	45	7	—	1 705	39	209	814	1 827
Separated	—	1	—	43	1	16	8	15
Widowed	3	—	—	67	2	11	30	26
Divorced	2	—	—	225	8	42	111	162
Females 15 years and over	61	10	—	4 762	86	370	1 352	2 755
Never married	5	—	—	2 108	14	47	189	450
Now married, except separated	44	7	—	1 708	39	209	811	1 833
Separated	—	1	—	59	2	8	20	32
Widowed	7	—	—	528	16	61	184	228
Divorced	5	2	—	359	15	45	148	212

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	--	1.2	1.3	2	2.4	2.2	6.5	48.0	
Square miles	--	5	5	1	9	9	2.5	18.5	
AGE									
All persons									
Under 5 years	--	--	718	159	63	287	1 164	5 298	
5 to 9 years	--	--	50	12	6	14	85	390	
10 to 14 years	--	--	49	17	5	8	66	369	
15 to 19 years	--	--	53	15	3	4	81	423	
20 to 24 years	--	--	48	11	11	6	70	402	
25 to 34 years	--	--	68	7	5	21	126	353	
35 to 44 years	--	--	104	28	9	66	250	862	
45 to 54 years	--	--	82	17	7	31	159	868	
55 to 64 years	--	--	72	6	6	20	134	598	
65 to 74 years	--	--	85	16	6	12	97	496	
75 to 84 years	--	--	66	16	3	18	59	341	
85 years and over	--	--	32	11	2	44	32	170	
3 and 4 years	--	--	9	3	--	43	5	26	
16 years and over	--	--	17	7	2	4	36	155	
18 years and over	--	--	557	113	46	260	925	4 038	
21 years and over	--	--	541	108	42	259	894	3 866	
60 years and over	--	--	499	101	37	250	840	3 648	
62 years and over	--	--	151	38	8	112	146	780	
Median	--	--	132	36	7	112	117	672	
	--	--	33.3	31.5	26.8	42.5	30.3	33.4	
Female									
Under 5 years	--	--	370	83	40	175	615	2 751	
5 to 9 years	--	--	26	7	4	6	48	191	
10 to 14 years	--	--	23	6	2	4	25	176	
15 to 19 years	--	--	14	6	2	4	47	202	
20 to 24 years	--	--	20	3	4	4	37	220	
25 to 34 years	--	--	39	4	5	13	67	179	
35 to 44 years	--	--	45	17	4	34	123	456	
45 to 54 years	--	--	43	7	6	14	84	443	
55 to 64 years	--	--	43	2	5	10	74	299	
65 to 74 years	--	--	45	12	4	6	48	277	
75 to 84 years	--	--	40	9	2	12	41	195	
85 years and over	--	--	24	7	2	32	21	94	
3 and 4 years	--	--	8	3	--	36	3	19	
16 years and over	--	--	9	3	1	3	19	70	
18 years and over	--	--	304	64	30	161	492	2 143	
21 years and over	--	--	297	63	28	160	479	2 051	
60 years and over	--	--	276	59	27	155	452	1 925	
62 years and over	--	--	98	24	7	82	93	442	
Median	--	--	88	22	6	82	80	388	
Male									
Under 5 years	--	--	40.0	32.5	29.5	52.5	31.4	34.1	
Median age	--	--	34.8	76	23	112	54.9	2 547	
	--	--	29.8	27.5	19.5	35.5	29.1	32.8	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons									
In households	--	--	718	159	63	287	1 164	5 298	
Householder	--	--	718	159	63	185	1 164	5 289	
Family householder	--	--	272	60	21	106	530	1 996	
Nonfamily householder	--	--	191	44	15	47	334	1 584	
Living alone	--	--	81	16	6	59	196	412	
Spouse	--	--	71	16	6	54	185	376	
Child	--	--	124	33	5	39	244	1 274	
Other relatives	--	--	229	57	16	31	321	1 749	
Nonrelatives	--	--	68	8	21	3	43	177	
Institutionalized persons	--	--	25	1	--	6	26	93	
Other persons in group quarters	--	--	--	--	--	102	--	--	
Persons per household	--	--	2.64	2.65	3.00	1.75	2.20	2.65	
Persons per family	--	--	3.20	3.23	3.80	2.55	2.82	3.02	
Persons 65 years and over									
In households	--	--	107	30	5	105	96	537	
Householder	--	--	107	30	5	8	96	537	
Nonfamily householder	--	--	77	23	4	4	72	360	
Living alone	--	--	32	9	2	--	41	141	
Spouse	--	--	31	9	2	--	40	136	
Other relatives	--	--	17	3	--	4	16	134	
Nonrelatives	--	--	10	3	1	--	7	36	
Institutionalized persons	--	--	3	1	--	--	1	7	
Other persons in group quarters	--	--	--	--	--	97	--	--	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families									
With own children under 18 years	--	--	191	44	15	47	334	1 584	
Number of own children under 18 years	--	--	80	23	6	21	156	802	
Married-couple families	--	--	135	47	8	25	241	1 337	
With own children under 18 years	--	--	124	33	5	39	244	1 274	
Number of own children under 18 years	--	--	57	20	4	15	102	602	
Female householder, no husband present	--	--	94	41	5	18	166	1 040	
With own children under 18 years	--	--	53	10	10	8	72	244	
Number of own children under 18 years	--	--	20	3	2	6	48	158	
	--	--	38	6	3	7	67	240	
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over									
Never married	--	--	259	51	17	100	437	1 934	
Now married, except separated	--	--	79	11	8	29	103	392	
Separated	--	--	132	33	6	53	255	1 302	
Widowed	--	--	12	--	--	3	5	16	
Divorced	--	--	9	2	1	5	10	36	
	--	--	27	5	2	10	64	188	
Females 15 years and over									
Never married	--	--	307	64	32	161	495	2 182	
Now married, except separated	--	--	57	7	8	29	63	353	
Separated	--	--	137	33	6	51	261	1 306	
Widowed	--	--	9	1	8	3	11	34	
Divorced	--	--	71	17	7	60	56	231	
	--	--	33	6	3	18	104	258	

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.							
	Troct 12 (pt.)	Troct 13	Troct 14	Troct 15.98	Troct 16 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 18	Troct 19 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	28.1	7.9	21.1	207.7	3.1	1.3	41.1	75.1
Square miles	10.9	3.0	8.1	80.2	1.2	.5	15.9	29.0
AGE								
All persons	7 083	2 177	3 749	5 494	424	65	7 085	4 128
Under 5 years	417	107	225	327	21	4	524	332
5 to 9 years	431	135	249	405	22	5	560	389
10 to 14 years	543	175	287	462	26	6	553	244
15 to 19 years	524	176	325	462	11	3	548	831
20 to 24 years	453	139	249	356	17	4	525	833
25 to 34 years	994	340	569	950	68	17	1 324	1 027
35 to 44 years	1 038	286	565	940	46	7	1 108	408
45 to 54 years	791	243	445	554	48	5	730	54
55 to 64 years	776	246	387	497	70	9	622	10
65 to 74 years	622	200	293	369	50	4	386	—
75 to 84 years	353	113	121	143	39	1	166	—
85 years and over	141	17	34	29	6	—	39	—
3 and 4 years	183	42	94	145	12	1	214	152
16 years and over	5 588	1 727	2 920	4 205	352	50	5 354	3 126
18 years and over	5 384	1 660	2 779	4 015	348	49	5 147	3 052
21 years and over	5 071	1 555	2 610	3 753	342	45	4 800	2 046
60 years and over	1 500	452	628	767	135	10	869	3
62 years and over	1 344	396	557	678	121	8	763	2
Median	36.7	35.4	34.4	33.1	45.1	31.5	31.1	20.9
Female	3 748	1 107	1 917	2 779	228	34	3 687	1 529
Under 5 years	207	52	93	158	6	2	254	165
5 to 9 years	207	57	123	204	9	4	287	162
10 to 14 years	266	92	140	209	13	1	284	116
15 to 19 years	256	81	149	229	5	3	271	251
20 to 24 years	233	57	129	178	9	2	273	256
25 to 34 years	502	179	289	469	30	11	681	418
35 to 44 years	537	136	302	479	28	3	571	134
45 to 54 years	391	130	219	275	29	2	378	23
55 to 64 years	423	126	212	256	40	3	343	4
65 to 74 years	363	114	171	203	29	2	214	—
75 to 84 years	250	71	66	95	24	1	102	—
85 years and over	113	12	24	24	6	—	29	—
3 and 4 years	98	20	43	67	3	—	99	67
16 years and over	3 013	888	1 531	2 154	197	27	2 816	1 065
18 years and over	2 910	860	1 464	2 066	197	26	2 710	1 033
21 years and over	2 760	812	1 385	1 936	194	22	2 542	750
60 years and over	927	256	366	444	80	3	494	2
62 years and over	841	231	315	399	73	3	438	2
Median	38.7	36.7	35.9	33.8	50.3	29.5	31.6	20.8
Male	3 335	1 070	1 832	2 715	196	31	3 398	2 599
Median age	34.6	34.1	32.6	32.4	37.0	33.8	30.6	21.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	7 083	2 177	3 749	5 494	424	65	7 085	4 128
In households	6 905	2 177	3 749	5 411	424	65	7 085	4 128
Householder	2 674	831	1 377	1 977	176	27	2 613	556
Family householder	2 036	639	1 094	1 585	133	21	2 073	540
Nonfamily householder	638	192	283	392	43	6	540	16
Living alone	582	160	260	353	38	5	462	16
Spouse	1 602	501	885	1 303	109	17	1 725	493
Child	2 140	630	1 191	1 805	106	18	2 325	1 069
Other relatives	336	150	221	218	22	—	249	20
Nonrelatives	153	65	75	108	11	3	173	9
Institutionalized persons	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	5	—	—	83	—	—	—	1 981
Persons per household	2.58	2.62	2.72	2.74	2.41	2.41	2.71	3.86
Persons per family	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.10	2.78	2.67	3.07	3.93
Persons 65 years and over	1 116	330	448	541	95	5	591	—
In households	955	330	448	541	95	5	591	—
Householder	647	237	315	362	58	3	381	—
Nonfamily householder	280	95	118	155	23	1	140	—
Living alone	272	89	112	153	23	1	136	—
Spouse	231	64	101	127	27	2	152	—
Other relatives	65	23	27	47	9	—	51	—
Nonrelatives	12	6	5	5	1	—	7	—
Institutionalized persons	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	2 036	639	1 094	1 585	133	21	2 073	540
With own children under 18 years	904	271	493	807	42	12	1 045	497
Number of own children under 18 years	1 511	437	829	1 356	70	16	1 801	1 032
Married-couple families	1 602	501	885	1 303	109	17	1 725	493
With own children under 18 years	672	225	403	651	32	8	839	453
Number of own children under 18 years	1 140	371	678	1 095	52	11	1 457	953
Female householder, no husband present	358	106	167	218	23	3	278	38
With own children under 18 years	192	36	72	126	9	3	168	36
Number of own children under 18 years	319	54	126	208	16	4	286	63
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 624	854	1 427	2 092	155	23	2 586	2 077
Never married	615	186	347	454	27	1	536	1 034
Now married, except separated	1 657	535	914	1 396	112	18	1 793	874
Separated	52	10	23	18	1	—	30	52
Widowed	89	24	40	47	2	—	46	—
Divorced	211	99	103	177	13	4	181	117
Females 15 years and over	3 068	906	1 561	2 208	200	27	2 862	1 086
Never married	517	111	276	340	18	3	456	449
Now married, except separated	1 662	523	914	1 349	118	18	1 794	572
Separated	59	21	32	37	4	—	48	20
Widowed	531	159	197	249	39	1	264	4
Divorced	299	92	142	233	21	5	300	41

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con							
	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt)	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 98
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	241.8	42.3	90.8	84.7	126.0	262.3	178.3	1.0
Square miles	93.3	16.3	35.1	32.7	48.6	101.3	68.8	4
AGE								
All persons	4 740	1 263	4 365	3 537	3 670	9 135	3 367	19
Under 5 years	352	107	208	236	177	576	200	—
5 to 9 years	348	77	275	238	271	662	249	1
10 to 14 years	319	63	321	251	287	803	279	1
15 to 19 years	336	96	320	279	308	812	292	2
20 to 24 years	340	172	285	240	270	604	199	1
25 to 34 years	845	207	590	520	573	1 506	559	1
35 to 44 years	777	193	647	480	632	1 465	542	4
45 to 54 years	533	152	478	382	472	1 033	402	3
55 to 64 years	390	95	457	363	330	820	314	5
65 to 74 years	315	57	424	346	200	536	215	1
75 to 84 years	149	38	287	171	118	260	101	—
85 years and over	36	6	73	31	32	58	15	—
3 and 4 years	144	43	97	95	77	222	83	—
16 years and over	3 642	994	3 495	2 759	2 866	6 934	2 567	16
18 years and over	3 520	964	3 356	2 632	2 742	6 600	2 461	15
21 years and over	3 311	877	3 175	2 485	2 575	6 141	2 311	15
60 years and over	686	149	1 018	735	486	1 240	473	6
62 years and over	614	131	932	663	437	1 077	407	6
Median	32.9	30.1	37.6	35.1	34.1	32.7	33.5	44.5
Female								
All persons	2 377	610	2 289	1 865	1 865	4 569	1 652	11
Under 5 years	167	48	89	120	87	272	78	—
5 to 9 years	173	39	140	105	136	329	123	1
10 to 14 years	133	31	158	132	145	371	119	1
15 to 19 years	165	56	149	137	148	387	137	—
20 to 24 years	176	73	133	120	119	303	90	1
25 to 34 years	410	91	303	265	308	782	287	1
35 to 44 years	390	95	307	247	317	716	278	2
45 to 54 years	267	74	247	205	233	512	197	2
55 to 64 years	205	43	247	208	170	423	157	2
65 to 74 years	181	29	275	200	104	283	111	1
75 to 84 years	84	27	189	105	79	150	65	—
85 years and over	26	4	52	21	19	41	10	—
3 and 4 years	69	21	48	41	40	117	35	—
16 years and over	1 864	481	1 869	1 482	1 472	3 518	1 297	9
18 years and over	1 809	463	1 803	1 421	1 407	3 365	1 248	9
21 years and over	1 705	413	1 723	1 349	1 330	3 130	1 180	9
60 years and over	388	81	653	442	268	676	259	3
62 years and over	355	72	604	401	246	589	228	3
Median	34.2	31.0	40.2	37.4	34.7	33.1	34.7	44.5
Male								
All persons	2 363	653	2 076	1 672	1 805	4 566	1 715	8
Median age	31.5	29.4	35.4	33.2	33.6	32.4	32.3	45.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 740	1 263	4 365	3 537	3 670	9 135	3 367	19
In households	4 740	1 262	4 327	3 537	3 670	9 055	3 367	19
Householder	1 768	512	1 737	1 413	1 321	3 231	1 217	8
Family householder	1 406	344	1 283	1 049	1 090	2 656	974	8
Nonfamily householder	362	168	454	364	231	575	243	—
Living alone	325	122	435	345	193	523	224	—
Spouse	1 199	277	1 048	802	974	2 325	836	6
Child	1 489	355	1 280	1 106	1 175	3 031	1 102	3
Other relatives	199	45	199	167	135	307	162	2
Nonrelatives	85	73	63	49	65	161	50	—
Institutionalized persons	—	1	38	—	—	76	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Persons per household	2.68	2.46	2.49	2.50	2.78	2.80	2.77	2.38
Persons per family	3.05	2.97	2.97	2.98	3.10	3.13	3.16	2.38
Persons 65 years and over	500	101	784	548	350	854	331	1
In households	500	101	749	548	350	854	331	1
Householder	328	61	528	396	225	572	233	—
Nonfamily householder	122	24	272	178	89	220	98	—
Living alone	117	24	270	175	88	215	95	—
Spouse	118	27	163	124	87	212	71	1
Other relatives	46	11	53	25	35	62	22	—
Nonrelatives	8	2	5	3	3	8	5	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 406	344	1 283	1 049	1 090	2 656	974	8
With own children under 18 years	696	168	567	465	521	1 353	465	3
Number of own children under 18 years	1 115	278	929	813	873	2 311	816	3
Married-couple families	1 199	277	1 048	802	974	2 325	836	6
With own children under 18 years	594	136	471	336	463	1 183	403	1
Number of own children under 18 years	969	229	793	599	775	2 051	720	1
Female householder, no husband present	153	42	172	209	96	234	100	2
With own children under 18 years	75	20	76	116	54	119	47	2
Number of own children under 18 years	113	32	106	197	94	180	79	2
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 817	524	1 659	1 304	1 438	3 497	1 307	8
Never married	370	148	367	320	325	740	283	2
Now married, except separated	1 236	299	1 097	833	998	2 407	857	6
Separated	21	10	23	15	12	34	15	—
Widowed	44	7	47	40	20	69	28	—
Divorced	46	60	125	96	83	247	124	—
Females 15 years and over	1 904	492	1 902	1 508	1 497	3 597	1 332	9
Never married	271	108	253	233	244	589	215	1
Now married, except separated	1 244	290	1 096	836	1 007	2 405	865	6
Separated	26	8	34	46	15	37	17	—
Widowed	212	48	378	250	138	306	150	—
Divorced	15	38	141	143	93	260	85	2

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Colhoum County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colhoum County			
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Soks COP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6
AGE									
All persons	92 873	92 873	14 509	8 280	9 890	1 549	2 663	1 498	890
Under 5 years.....	5 479	5 479	796	377	535	111	122	88	62
5 to 9 years.....	5 930	5 930	749	349	691	76	85	122	35
10 to 14 years.....	6 317	6 317	703	413	730	76	84	113	51
15 to 19 years.....	7 625	7 625	752	1 067	762	108	77	102	85
20 to 24 years.....	7 642	7 642	794	1 726	614	222	155	122	59
25 to 34 years.....	14 440	14 440	2 058	974	1 516	291	415	252	112
35 to 44 years.....	13 797	13 797	2 108	907	1 600	206	307	190	99
45 to 54 years.....	10 157	10 157	1 516	753	1 277	163	207	174	95
55 to 64 years.....	9 104	9 104	1 736	653	1 061	144	339	157	96
65 to 74 years.....	7 421	7 421	1 939	559	732	152	476	114	126
75 to 84 years.....	3 963	3 963	1 088	385	318	88	317	54	61
85 years and over	998	998	270	117	54	12	79	10	9
3 and 4 years	2 271	2 271	338	151	209	51	46	36	23
16 years and over	73 833	73 833	12 109	7 056	7 776	1 267	2 355	1 155	720
18 years and over	71 217	71 217	11 797	6 882	7 493	1 216	2 329	1 112	691
21 years and over	65 608	65 608	11 347	5 512	7 019	1 158	2 261	1 049	642
60 years and over	16 844	16 844	4 249	1 391	1 589	331	1 072	257	241
62 years and over	15 087	15 087	3 909	1 255	1 394	299	1 003	216	228
Median	34.3	34.3	41.5	26.8	35.6	34.4	49.3	32.9	38.9
Female									
All persons	47 596	47 596	7 830	4 349	5 088	804	1 519	740	483
Under 5 years.....	2 581	2 581	382	161	267	56	60	39	27
5 to 9 years.....	2 903	2 903	389	165	349	34	50	55	15
10 to 14 years.....	3 062	3 062	364	218	350	40	43	48	21
15 to 19 years.....	3 637	3 637	346	590	360	36	36	43	33
20 to 24 years.....	3 619	3 619	401	847	291	65	91	52	31
25 to 34 years.....	7 184	7 184	1 006	453	788	136	206	127	54
35 to 44 years.....	6 908	6 908	1 049	455	825	99	135	94	56
45 to 54 years.....	5 160	5 160	804	390	654	90	115	90	51
55 to 64 years.....	4 927	4 927	999	375	547	84	210	74	59
65 to 74 years.....	4 294	4 294	1 164	330	420	100	302	65	82
75 to 84 years.....	2 555	2 555	716	269	200	58	214	44	46
85 years and over	766	766	210	96	37	6	57	9	8
3 and 4 years	1 064	1 064	174	55	92	28	27	16	9
16 years and over	38 405	38 405	6 623	3 765	4 049	670	1 362	594	408
18 years and over	37 185	37 185	6 495	3 685	3 914	654	1 349	574	396
21 years and over	34 493	34 493	6 264	2 912	3 690	626	1 312	543	376
60 years and over	10 064	10 064	2 643	894	914	208	697	158	168
62 years and over	9 124	9 124	2 441	820	818	190	650	137	158
Median	36.1	36.1	44.7	29.3	36.7	38.1	56.7	35.9	46.2
Male									
All persons	45 277	45 277	6 679	3 931	4 802	745	1 144	758	407
Under 5 years.....	2 898	2 898	417	216	268	55	62	49	35
5 to 9 years.....	3 027	3 027	385	202	342	36	34	42	16
10 to 14 years.....	3 280	3 280	339	221	380	36	41	45	30
15 to 19 years.....	4 008	4 008	407	597	400	42	40	49	52
20 to 24 years.....	4 023	4 023	397	847	323	57	84	70	28
25 to 34 years.....	7 610	7 610	1 062	453	788	136	206	127	54
35 to 44 years.....	6 927	6 927	1 049	455	825	99	135	94	56
45 to 54 years.....	5 221	5 221	804	390	654	90	115	90	51
55 to 64 years.....	4 927	4 927	999	375	547	84	210	74	59
65 to 74 years.....	4 294	4 294	1 164	330	420	100	302	65	82
75 to 84 years.....	2 555	2 555	716	269	200	58	214	44	46
85 years and over	766	766	210	96	37	6	57	9	8
3 and 4 years	1 064	1 064	174	55	92	28	27	16	9
16 years and over	38 405	38 405	6 623	3 765	4 049	670	1 362	594	408
18 years and over	37 185	37 185	6 495	3 685	3 914	654	1 349	574	396
21 years and over	34 493	34 493	6 264	2 912	3 690	626	1 312	543	376
60 years and over	10 064	10 064	2 643	894	914	208	697	158	168
62 years and over	9 124	9 124	2 441	820	818	190	650	137	158
Median	36.1	36.1	44.7	29.3	36.7	38.1	56.7	35.9	46.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	92 873	92 873	14 509	8 280	9 890	1 549	2 663	1 498	890
In households	89 858	89 858	14 243	7 186	9 890	1 526	2 640	1 498	882
Householder	35 593	35 593	6 607	3 148	3 755	716	1 418	573	375
Family householder	26 378	26 378	4 232	1 771	3 000	443	773	421	246
Nonfamily householder	9 215	9 215	2 375	1 377	755	273	645	152	129
Living alone	8 116	8 116	2 221	982	677	251	598	141	120
Spouse	22 035	22 035	3 472	1 418	2 500	356	623	306	137
Child	26 675	26 675	3 362	1 760	3 065	356	453	456	257
Other relatives	3 367	3 367	516	246	397	53	76	118	84
Nonrelatives	2 188	2 188	286	614	173	45	70	45	29
Institutionalized persons	722	722	216	149	—	23	14	—	8
Other persons in group quarters	2 293	2 293	50	945	—	—	9	—	—
Persons per household	2.53	2.53	2.17	2.30	2.65	2.16	1.88	2.60	2.37
Persons per family	2.98	2.98	2.75	2.96	3.01	2.78	2.52	3.09	2.97
Persons 65 years and over									
All persons	12 382	12 382	3 297	1 061	1 104	252	872	178	196
In households	11 883	11 883	3 211	916	1 104	252	860	178	196
Householder	8 168	8 168	2 283	662	732	181	626	128	148
Nonfamily householder	3 668	3 668	1 177	330	291	95	343	59	75
Living alone	3 586	3 586	1 155	321	284	95	336	57	72
Spouse	2 818	2 818	748	202	268	58	201	28	35
Other relatives	795	795	161	48	94	13	29	20	10
Nonrelatives	102	102	19	4	10	—	4	2	3
Institutionalized persons	496	496	85	143	—	—	12	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	26 378	26 378	4 232	1 771	3 000	443	773	421	246
With own children under 18 years.....	11 925	11 925	1 492	745	1 352	172	200	189	92
Number of own children under 18 years	19 908	19 908	2 481	1 270	2 202	287	311	321	150
Married-couple families	22 183	22 183	3 499	1 439	2 530	367	631	303	138
With own children under 18 years.....	9 921	9 921	1 199	595	1 129	138	152	141	51
Number of own children under 18 years	16 890	16 890	2 025	1 048	1 872	235	249	250	79
Female householder, no husband present	3 247	3 247	603	263	356	64	115	86	93
With own children under 18 years.....	1 586	1 586	246	119	178	29	39	38	35
Number of own children under 18 years	2 429	2 429	383	178	265	44	50	60	62
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	36 097	36 097	5 566	3 336	3 812	612	1 006	577	322
Never married	8 754	8 754	1 101	1 537	793	138	189	151	105
Now married, except separated	23 317	23 317	3 670	1 522	2 624	394	649	322	154
Separated	378	378	79	26	32	8	10	17	8
Widowed	796	796	175	59	67	9	44	15	17
Divorced	2 852	2 852	541	192	296	63	114	72	38
Females 15 years and over									
All persons	39 050	39 050	6 695	3 805	4 122	674	1 366	598	420
Never married	6 634	6 634	853	1 486	612	81	193	67	66
Now married, except separated	22 920	22 920	3 607	1 498	2 594	368	641	329	153
Separated	518	518	92	39	57	17	13	14	17
Widowed	5 352	5 352	1 388	483	475	121	356	111	121
Divorced	3 626	3 626	755	299	384	87	163	77	63

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts BNA s in Calhoun County—Con.				Anniston city, Calhoun County				
	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8
AGE									
All persons	5 788	5 880	2 486	9 391	1 392	2 663	1 470	841	959
Under 5 years	322	310	203	472	98	122	57	58	39
5 to 9 years	340	402	221	404	67	85	56	33	35
10 to 14 years	416	442	138	459	64	84	41	49	34
15 to 19 years	405	467	547	1 150	100	77	68	75	41
20 to 24 years	334	365	535	1 883	108	155	94	54	42
25 to 34 years	804	858	568	1 157	267	415	173	105	139
35 to 44 years	851	1 016	229	1 070	187	307	144	93	129
45 to 54 years	677	828	39	893	143	207	123	92	88
55 to 64 years	671	659	6	744	130	339	182	90	105
65 to 74 years	557	370	—	613	139	476	301	123	150
75 to 84 years	290	142	—	423	78	317	181	60	99
85 years and over	121	21	—	123	11	79	50	9	58
3 and 4 years	142	122	97	190	44	46	18	22	15
16 years and over	4 630	4 642	1 903	7 953	1 146	2 355	1 302	682	845
18 years and over	4 472	4 467	1 858	7 753	1 096	2 329	1 281	656	824
21 years and over	4 231	4 161	1 184	6 304	1 045	2 261	1 226	612	803
60 years and over	1 292	826	—	1 536	302	1 072	636	234	374
62 years and over	1 160	716	—	1 382	272	1 003	601	222	346
Median	38.3	35.9	20.7	27.4	34.5	49.3	52.9	39.9	47.1
Female	3 050	3 012	835	4 884	721	1 519	827	456	533
Under 5 years	156	148	95	204	49	60	26	25	18
5 to 9 years	161	199	84	190	30	50	29	15	22
10 to 14 years	201	218	68	240	35	43	16	20	20
15 to 19 years	202	225	144	638	33	36	33	30	17
20 to 24 years	171	181	130	913	57	91	48	26	21
25 to 34 years	405	442	221	532	125	206	69	52	67
35 to 44 years	435	528	77	537	89	135	76	51	62
45 to 54 years	328	422	15	460	78	115	63	49	42
55 to 64 years	361	340	1	416	78	210	118	55	61
65 to 74 years	323	200	—	358	90	302	186	80	91
75 to 84 years	207	94	—	296	51	214	121	45	64
85 years and over	100	15	—	100	6	57	42	8	48
3 and 4 years	75	50	40	75	25	27	9	9	5
16 years and over	2 491	2 402	576	4 199	603	1 362	748	386	468
18 years and over	2 411	2 318	559	4 105	587	1 349	741	375	460
21 years and over	2 290	2 171	404	3 287	563	1 312	710	356	452
60 years and over	796	467	—	974	189	697	418	162	245
62 years and over	724	411	—	891	172	650	396	153	229
Median	40.4	36.8	20.7	29.9	37.9	56.7	60.4	46.8	54.4
Male	2 738	2 868	1 651	4 507	671	1 144	643	385	426
Median age	36.1	35.1	20.7	25.9	31.1	41.7	42.3	32.4	42.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	5 788	5 880	2 486	9 391	1 392	2 663	1 470	841	959
In households	5 635	5 880	1 264	8 296	1 369	2 640	1 463	833	835
Householder	2 210	2 189	337	3 609	654	1 418	751	358	434
Family householder	1 716	1 810	327	2 078	398	773	398	234	235
Nonfamily householder	494	379	10	1 531	256	645	353	124	199
Living alone	449	331	10	1 093	235	598	341	115	183
Spouse	1 436	1 560	288	1 672	324	623	278	132	158
Child	1 667	1 847	623	2 051	309	453	304	243	167
Other relatives	210	181	8	283	38	76	95	71	55
Nonrelatives	112	103	8	681	44	70	35	29	21
Institutionalized persons	149	—	—	150	23	14	—	8	90
Other persons in group quarters	4	—	1 222	945	—	9	7	—	34
Persons per household	2.56	2.71	3.87	2.31	2.12	1.88	1.95	2.35	1.93
Persons per family	2.94	3.01	3.93	2.95	2.74	2.52	2.70	2.93	2.63
Persons 65 years and over	968	533	—	1 159	228	872	532	192	307
In households	829	533	—	1 014	228	860	532	192	234
Householder	555	338	—	721	164	626	392	145	171
Nonfamily householder	238	107	—	353	87	343	243	74	87
Living alone	232	105	—	344	87	336	237	71	85
Spouse	213	136	—	229	54	201	102	35	41
Other relatives	53	55	—	59	10	29	31	9	20
Nonrelatives	8	4	—	5	—	4	7	3	2
Institutionalized persons	139	—	—	143	—	12	—	—	72
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 716	1 810	327	2 078	398	773	398	234	235
With own children under 18 years	748	829	297	884	153	200	102	86	67
Number of own children under 18 years	1 217	1 322	602	1 491	255	311	159	142	110
Married-couple families	1 445	1 585	309	1 691	335	631	276	133	158
With own children under 18 years	806	718	280	806	121	152	66	47	41
Number of own children under 18 years	1 015	1 159	567	1 236	206	249	109	74	62
Female householder, no husband present	215	173	11	295	52	115	97	86	65
With own children under 18 years	109	89	11	131	27	39	30	33	24
Number of own children under 18 years	158	128	24	195	41	50	39	59	44
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 178	2 279	1 336	3 806	556	1 006	560	305	378
Never married	425	458	698	671	23	89	135	97	97
Now married, except separated	490	637	558	79	361	649	300	148	186
Separated	28	3	20	33	8	10	15	8	8
Widowed	68	25	—	65	7	44	33	16	29
Divorced	167	46	60	246	57	14	77	36	58
Females 15 years and over	2 532	2 447	588	4 250	607	1 366	756	396	473
Never married	367	357	222	578	7	93	91	60	57
Now married, except separated	1 486	1 617	335	1 764	335	641	301	147	185
Separated	26	28	10	43	5	3	19	10	10
Widowed	426	218	—	529	106	356	243	115	151
Divorced	227	197	29	336	80	163	102	60	70

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jacksonville city, Colhou County	Soks CDP, Colhou County	Remainder of Colhou County						
	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 25
AGE									
All persons	8 280	5 792	5 781	2 774	5 003	6 430	2 486	3 009	8 647
Under 5 years.....	377	303	322	160	294	441	203	204	547
5 to 9 years.....	349	393	339	183	365	490	221	189	615
10 to 14 years.....	413	435	415	185	397	486	138	207	754
15 to 19 years.....	1 067	464	404	227	423	491	547	224	753
20 to 24 years.....	1 726	359	333	178	325	471	535	202	585
25 to 34 years.....	974	838	804	427	864	1 174	568	444	1 419
35 to 44 years.....	907	1 006	849	430	994	846	229	402	1 385
45 to 54 years.....	753	821	677	340	514	702	39	342	994
55 to 64 years.....	653	648	671	308	466	600	6	317	781
65 to 74 years.....	559	364	557	220	344	376	—	300	513
75 to 84 years.....	385	140	289	88	138	166	—	151	247
85 years and over.....	117	21	121	28	27	39	—	27	54
3 and 4 years.....	151	121	142	67	133	174	97	85	210
16 years and over.....	7 056	4 577	4 625	2 203	3 860	4 928	1 903	2 369	6 582
18 years and over.....	6 882	4 403	4 467	2 104	3 687	4 740	1 858	2 269	6 280
21 years and over.....	5 512	4 101	4 228	1 980	3 445	4 431	1 184	2 147	5 841
60 years and over.....	1 391	812	1 291	475	722	851	—	641	1 180
62 years and over.....	1 255	705	1 159	423	636	750	—	580	1 024
Median.....	26.8	36.0	38.3	35.6	33.4	31.8	20.7	35.8	32.8
Female	4 349	2 968	3 045	1 395	2 537	3 334	835	1 582	4 319
Under 5 years.....	161	145	156	61	145	208	95	101	263
5 to 9 years.....	165	195	160	86	185	256	84	88	305
10 to 14 years.....	218	216	201	91	179	250	68	105	347
15 to 19 years.....	590	222	201	107	212	242	144	106	362
20 to 24 years.....	847	178	170	89	156	244	130	103	293
25 to 34 years.....	453	430	405	206	422	598	221	222	733
35 to 44 years.....	455	523	434	225	436	507	77	212	673
45 to 54 years.....	390	419	328	164	254	362	15	183	486
55 to 64 years.....	375	335	361	171	240	329	—	180	405
65 to 74 years.....	330	198	323	128	194	207	—	170	271
75 to 84 years.....	269	92	206	45	91	102	—	94	140
85 years and over.....	96	15	100	22	23	29	—	18	41
3 and 4 years.....	55	50	75	27	63	80	40	39	110
16 years and over.....	3 765	2 367	2 487	1 137	1 979	2 579	576	1 267	3 329
18 years and over.....	3 685	2 284	2 407	1 092	1 897	2 481	559	1 222	3 190
21 years and over.....	2 912	2 141	2 288	1 028	1 777	2 332	404	1 166	2 965
60 years and over.....	894	462	795	275	423	481	—	381	644
62 years and over.....	820	407	723	237	379	428	—	346	561
Median.....	29.3	37.0	40.4	37.4	34.3	32.5	20.7	38.6	33.1
Male	3 931	2 824	2 736	1 379	2 466	3 096	1 651	1 427	4 328
Median age.....	25.2	35.1	36.1	33.5	32.6	31.3	20.7	33.6	32.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	8 280	5 792	5 781	2 774	5 003	6 430	2 486	3 009	8 647
In households.....	7 186	5 792	5 628	2 774	4 942	6 430	1 264	3 009	8 572
Householder.....	3 148	2 155	2 207	1 050	1 816	2 413	337	1 208	3 081
Family householder.....	1 771	1 781	1 715	842	1 460	1 913	327	911	2 543
Nonfamily householder.....	1 377	374	492	208	356	500	10	297	538
Living alone.....	982	326	448	190	320	430	—	282	487
Spouse.....	1 418	1 537	1 435	736	1 222	1 586	288	739	2 237
Child.....	1 760	1 820	1 665	831	1 624	2 061	623	902	2 852
Other relatives.....	246	180	210	102	189	218	8	118	264
Nonrelatives.....	614	100	111	55	91	152	8	42	138
Institutionalized persons.....	149	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	71
Other persons in group quarters.....	945	—	4	—	61	—	1 222	—	4
Persons per household.....	2.30	2.71	2.56	2.64	2.72	2.67	3.87	2.49	2.79
Persons per family.....	2.96	3.01	2.94	2.98	3.08	3.03	3.93	2.93	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	1 061	525	967	336	509	581	—	478	814
In households.....	916	525	828	336	509	581	—	478	814
Householder.....	662	333	554	222	339	377	—	341	543
Nonfamily householder.....	330	106	237	84	146	138	—	150	205
Living alone.....	321	104	231	80	144	134	—	148	200
Spouse.....	202	134	213	87	119	150	—	114	204
Other relatives.....	48	54	53	24	46	47	—	21	59
Nonrelatives.....	4	4	8	3	5	7	—	2	8
Institutionalized persons.....	143	—	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 771	1 781	1 715	842	1 460	1 913	327	911	2 543
With own children under 18 years.....	745	814	747	377	728	927	297	396	1 281
Number of own children under 18 years.....	1 270	1 298	1 215	611	1 216	1 568	602	676	2 178
Married-couple families	1 439	1 562	1 444	736	1 219	1 613	309	735	2 249
With own children under 18 years.....	595	707	605	331	602	759	280	303	1 136
Number of own children under 18 years.....	1 048	1 140	1 013	544	1 010	1 299	567	534	1 969
Female householder, no husband present	263	169	215	78	184	238	11	146	205
With own children under 18 years.....	119	86	109	34	100	138	11	80	100
Number of own children under 18 years.....	178	124	158	50	162	228	24	125	142
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	3 336	2 249	2 177	1 089	1 919	2 393	1 336	1 121	3 327
Never married.....	1 537	456	425	226	406	487	698	243	680
Now married, except separated.....	1 522	1 613	1 489	759	1 303	1 670	558	761	2 324
Separated.....	26	12	28	15	13	20	20	5	31
Widowed.....	59	25	68	26	41	46	—	32	61
Divorced.....	192	143	167	63	156	167	60	80	231
Females 15 years and over	3 805	2 412	2 528	1 157	2 028	2 620	588	1 288	3 404
Never married.....	1 486	384	365	160	294	405	222	156	536
Now married, except separated.....	1 498	1 593	1 485	757	1 257	1 643	335	769	2 310
Separated.....	39	27	26	13	25	36	10	31	28
Widowed.....	483	217	425	134	237	256	1	212	283
Divorced.....	299	191	227	93	215	280	20	120	247

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Saks COP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
AGE										
All persons	21 578	21 578	11 801	1 815	1 026	577	444	1 871	3 119	1 831
Under 5 years.....	1 800	1 800	1 045	92	118	85	45	112	218	234
5 to 9 years.....	1 895	1 895	1 102	63	121	74	47	125	222	221
10 to 14 years.....	1 992	1 992	1 155	75	109	40	65	137	282	206
15 to 19 years.....	2 390	2 390	1 150	429	83	47	39	184	280	186
20 to 24 years.....	2 174	2 174	818	611	63	57	28	137	197	120
25 to 34 years.....	3 651	3 651	1 867	208	251	169	109	231	370	253
35 to 44 years.....	2 727	2 727	1 450	127	179	72	66	239	327	189
45 to 54 years.....	1 561	1 561	950	74	56	16	26	208	288	129
55 to 64 years.....	1 433	1 433	942	53	30	2	6	166	354	129
65 to 74 years.....	1 159	1 159	787	48	8	2	6	166	340	95
75 to 84 years.....	631	631	423	26	7	1	5	80	192	50
85 years and over.....	165	165	112	9	1	1	2	14	49	19
3 and 4 years.....	746	746	427	39	55	35	16	47	82	113
16 years and over.....	15 474	15 474	8 247	1 565	657	366	278	1 462	2 347	1 123
18 years and over.....	14 702	14 702	7 773	1 533	621	341	264	1 385	2 221	1 052
21 years and over.....	12 918	12 918	7 178	928	583	320	239	1 281	2 068	960
60 years and over.....	2 680	2 680	1 810	102	26	11	16	356	776	230
62 years and over.....	2 412	2 412	1 643	94	21	10	14	319	713	210
Median.....	26.6	26.6	28.5	21.1	26.1	23.8	24.7	35.4	34.8	22.7
Female	11 508	11 508	6 493	997	496	304	244	1 013	1 760	1 070
Under 5 years.....	922	922	531	60	48	37	20	67	109	126
5 to 9 years.....	904	904	525	29	55	40	26	60	107	107
10 to 14 years.....	997	997	586	39	55	22	32	70	139	104
15 to 19 years.....	1 179	1 179	554	258	41	20	22	77	141	94
20 to 24 years.....	1 178	1 178	468	320	37	33	19	81	109	92
25 to 34 years.....	1 943	1 943	1 051	105	124	94	63	121	194	174
35 to 44 years.....	1 447	1 447	823	66	89	40	34	133	187	122
45 to 54 years.....	851	851	531	38	22	8	14	132	162	80
55 to 64 years.....	838	838	571	30	15	7	4	112	232	74
65 to 74 years.....	706	706	478	30	5	1	6	97	204	62
75 to 84 years.....	427	427	291	16	4	1	3	52	137	31
85 years and over.....	116	116	84	6	1	1	1	11	37	14
3 and 4 years.....	386	386	223	26	19	14	7	24	43	64
16 years and over.....	8 489	8 489	4 732	858	327	200	161	799	1 379	709
18 years and over.....	8 109	8 109	4 507	842	308	190	155	769	1 313	674
21 years and over.....	7 190	7 190	4 200	490	288	178	137	720	1 239	622
60 years and over.....	1 687	1 687	1 152	61	18	7	12	215	504	145
62 years and over.....	1 530	1 530	1 053	56	15	7	11	197	468	131
Median.....	28.0	28.0	30.6	20.9	26.2	25.0	25.4	38.1	38.6	26.4
Male	10 070	10 070	5 308	818	530	273	200	858	1 359	761
Median age.....	24.8	24.8	25.7	21.3	25.9	22.3	22.0	33.0	30.3	17.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	21 578	21 578	11 801	1 815	1 026	577	444	1 871	3 119	1 831
In households.....	19 845	19 845	11 613	960	1 026	563	442	1 871	3 119	1 828
Householder.....	6 990	6 990	4 108	408	327	215	140	664	1 211	621
Family householder.....	5 048	5 048	2 948	219	259	151	106	488	790	464
Nonfamily householder.....	1 942	1 942	1 160	189	68	64	34	176	421	157
Living alone.....	1 764	1 764	1 059	165	59	56	27	158	389	146
Spouse.....	2 653	2 653	1 357	139	207	87	55	287	333	159
Child.....	7 736	7 736	4 525	318	416	229	206	658	1 011	833
Other relatives.....	1 919	1 919	1 297	59	48	20	24	207	465	175
Nonrelatives.....	547	547	326	36	28	12	17	55	99	40
Institutionalized persons.....	223	223	181	11	—	14	—	—	—	3
Other persons in group quarters.....	1 510	1 510	7	844	—	—	2	—	—	—
Persons per household.....	2.85	2.85	2.83	2.33	3.14	2.65	3.12	2.82	2.58	2.94
Persons per family.....	3.45	3.45	3.43	3.32	3.59	3.26	3.66	3.36	3.29	3.51
Persons 65 years and over	1 955	1 955	1 322	83	16	4	13	260	581	164
In households.....	1 909	1 909	1 308	75	16	4	13	260	581	164
Householder.....	1 423	1 423	971	57	10	2	9	185	444	126
Family householder.....	652	652	452	30	2	1	4	70	218	63
Nonfamily householder.....	622	622	432	28	2	1	3	66	207	62
Living alone.....	290	290	193	17	3	1	1	46	81	22
Spouse.....	154	154	116	1	2	1	2	21	43	13
Other relatives.....	42	42	28	—	1	—	1	8	13	3
Nonrelatives.....	46	46	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	5 048	5 048	2 948	219	259	151	106	488	790	464
With own children under 18 years.....	2 866	2 866	1 584	127	190	115	82	194	301	294
Number of own children under 18 years.....	5 550	5 550	3 139	246	367	212	160	544	593	658
Married-couple families	2 712	2 712	1 369	141	214	94	57	289	333	159
With own children under 18 years.....	1 486	1 486	863	70	157	66	42	121	104	78
Number of own children under 18 years.....	2 833	2 833	1 270	139	306	117	84	214	205	171
Female householder, no husband present	2 042	2 042	1 390	68	35	48	44	168	389	290
With own children under 18 years.....	1 255	1 255	846	52	28	44	37	67	179	211
Number of own children under 18 years.....	2 499	2 499	1 738	97	52	90	73	119	356	477
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	7 206	7 206	3 648	716	340	173	121	681	994	437
Never married.....	2 947	2 947	1 428	499	81	53	36	248	386	187
Now married, except separated.....	3 032	3 032	1 489	165	224	102	61	311	365	167
Separated.....	319	319	92	17	8	5	9	34	59	16
Widowed.....	263	263	85	6	2	1	3	32	79	27
Divorced.....	645	645	354	29	25	12	12	56	105	40
Females 15 years and over	8 685	8 685	4 851	869	338	205	166	816	1 403	733
Never married.....	3 052	3 052	1 527	589	74	59	60	219	398	280
Now married, except separated.....	2 894	2 894	1 478	160	220	90	64	313	359	176
Separated.....	558	558	400	20	5	10	13	42	122	79
Widowed.....	1 243	1 243	846	41	10	5	10	160	366	120
Divorced.....	918	918	580	51	29	41	19	82	158	78

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.				Anniston city, Calhoun County				
	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	1 312	795	1 355	1 943	534	444	2 651	1 537	3 116
Under 5 years.....	94	98	107	100	78	45	271	84	218
5 to 9 years.....	92	95	136	83	72	47	316	107	222
10 to 14 years.....	132	82	88	89	38	65	303	119	282
15 to 19 years.....	119	61	233	441	44	39	283	155	280
20 to 24 years.....	120	50	247	625	49	28	182	105	196
25 to 34 years.....	194	193	377	229	160	109	482	186	369
35 to 44 years.....	185	143	152	151	66	66	355	203	327
45 to 54 years.....	110	42	12	82	15	26	178	199	287
55 to 64 years.....	106	20	3	57	9	6	139	171	354
65 to 74 years.....	72	6	—	51	2	6	99	131	340
75 to 84 years.....	67	4	—	26	—	5	36	66	192
85 years and over.....	21	1	—	9	1	2	7	11	49
3 and 4 years.....	39	50	45	41	33	16	102	38	82
16 years and over.....	970	506	1 008	1 647	335	278	1 689	1 198	2 344
18 years and over.....	925	479	986	1 611	311	264	1 580	1 127	2 218
21 years and over.....	851	449	714	999	292	239	1 444	1 051	2 066
60 years and over.....	221	16	3	106	9	16	218	286	776
62 years and over.....	197	14	2	98	8	14	189	257	713
Median.....	30.2	26.0	21.7	21.2	23.8	24.7	24.2	35.8	34.8
Female	703	385	564	1 061	282	244	1 434	837	1 760
Under 5 years.....	51	38	61	64	33	20	132	51	109
5 to 9 years.....	46	43	65	42	40	26	141	52	109
10 to 14 years.....	68	42	39	46	21	32	153	68	139
15 to 19 years.....	53	28	89	265	17	22	142	62	141
20 to 24 years.....	62	30	113	327	29	19	99	63	109
25 to 34 years.....	100	95	151	114	91	63	289	99	194
35 to 44 years.....	100	75	39	77	37	34	209	113	187
45 to 54 years.....	59	18	5	41	8	14	102	111	162
55 to 64 years.....	63	9	2	32	4	4	75	94	232
65 to 74 years.....	43	3	—	31	1	6	59	72	204
75 to 84 years.....	46	3	—	16	—	3	26	43	137
85 years and over.....	12	1	—	6	1	1	7	9	37
3 and 4 years.....	22	18	23	26	13	7	56	19	43
16 years and over.....	524	255	390	898	184	161	976	652	1 379
18 years and over.....	503	242	378	878	175	155	920	626	1 313
21 years and over.....	472	227	271	522	165	137	850	591	1 239
60 years and over.....	137	11	2	62	5	12	133	168	504
62 years and over.....	123	10	2	57	5	11	117	154	468
Median.....	31.9	26.4	20.7	20.9	25.2	25.4	26.7	38.1	38.6
Male	609	410	791	882	252	200	1 217	700	1 356
Median age.....	27.9	25.0	22.5	21.4	21.5	22.0	20.2	33.8	30.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 312	795	1 355	1 943	534	444	2 651	1 537	3 116
In households.....	1 288	795	1 088	1 442	520	442	2 648	1 537	3 116
Householder.....	473	249	195	451	196	140	828	540	1 210
Family householder.....	329	197	190	250	141	106	655	402	789
Nonfamily householder.....	144	52	5	201	55	34	173	138	421
Living alone.....	133	44	5	174	49	27	158	124	389
Spouse.....	164	167	144	157	82	55	303	238	333
Child.....	479	319	370	372	216	206	1 169	540	1 011
Other relatives.....	131	37	10	66	16	24	284	171	463
Nonrelatives.....	41	23	1	42	10	17	64	48	99
Institutionalized persons.....	23	—	—	11	14	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	1	—	635	844	—	2	3	—	—
Persons per household.....	2.72	3.19	3.84	2.40	2.68	3.12	3.20	2.84	2.58
Persons per family.....	3.35	3.64	3.91	3.36	3.27	3.66	3.67	3.36	3.29
Persons 65 years and over	160	11	—	86	3	13	142	208	581
In households.....	139	11	—	78	3	13	142	208	581
Householder.....	101	5	—	59	1	9	100	148	444
Nonfamily householder.....	45	—	—	31	—	4	48	54	218
Living alone.....	43	—	—	29	—	3	46	51	207
Spouse.....	19	3	—	17	1	1	20	38	81
Other relatives.....	14	2	—	1	1	2	20	17	43
Nonrelatives.....	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	5	13
Institutionalized persons.....	21	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	329	197	190	250	141	106	655	402	789
With own children under 18 years.....	160	145	178	151	108	82	437	161	301
Number of own children under 18 years.....	297	284	355	294	200	160	870	289	593
Married-couple families	165	171	164	161	89	57	304	240	333
With own children under 18 years.....	71	123	154	86	62	42	186	100	104
Number of own children under 18 years.....	130	238	313	172	109	84	360	180	205
Female householder, no husband present	143	22	24	77	45	44	308	138	389
With own children under 18 years.....	82	19	22	59	42	37	222	55	179
Number of own children under 18 years.....	159	39	37	111	87	73	456	98	356
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	456	258	625	762	158	121	753	561	991
Never married.....	191	55	274	513	46	36	303	209	385
Now married, except separated.....	174	180	273	188	96	61	317	259	365
Separated.....	24	3	27	20	4	9	41	22	59
Widowed.....	24	1	—	7	1	3	18	26	79
Divorced.....	43	19	51	34	11	12	74	45	103
Females 15 years and over	538	262	399	909	188	166	1 008	666	1 403
Never married.....	152	53	202	604	55	60	351	171	398
Now married, except separated.....	173	178	168	187	84	64	327	259	359
Separated.....	33	5	9	24	10	13	87	38	122
Widowed.....	108	8	1	43	5	10	101	126	366
Divorced.....	72	18	19	51	34	19	142	72	158

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city Calhoun County—Con		Jacksonville city Calhoun County	Saks COP, Calhoun County	Remainder of Calhoun County	
	Tract 6 (pt 1)	Tract 8	Tract 21 (pt 1)	Tract 17 (pt 1)	Tract 12 (pt 1)	Tract 14
AGE						
All persons	1 817	982	1 815	793	1 267	964
Under 5 years.....	232	59	92	98	93	65
5 to 9 years.....	218	58	63	95	90	65
10 to 14 years.....	205	92	75	82	127	101
15 to 19 years.....	185	105	429	61	116	97
20 to 24 years.....	120	69	611	50	117	71
25 to 34 years.....	251	132	208	193	185	139
35 to 44 years.....	188	129	127	141	181	134
45 to 54 years.....	126	84	74	42	107	103
55 to 64 years.....	129	102	53	20	103	78
65 to 74 years.....	95	77	48	6	65	72
75 to 84 years.....	20	57	26	4	64	33
85 years and over.....	19	18	9	1	19	6
3 and 4 years.....	112	22	39	50	39	27
16 years and over.....	1 115	750	1 565	504	934	708
18 years and over.....	1 045	708	1 533	477	890	707
21 years and over.....	953	649	928	447	817	666
60 years and over.....	229	206	102	16	208	622
62 years and over.....	209	187	94	14	184	151
Median.....	22.7	33.4	21.1	25.9	29.9	31.1
Female	1 057	546	997	384	683	515
Under 5 years.....	124	35	60	38	50	32
5 to 9 years.....	105	20	29	43	46	36
10 to 14 years.....	103	47	39	42	65	49
15 to 19 years.....	93	52	258	28	52	42
20 to 24 years.....	82	44	320	30	62	40
25 to 34 years.....	172	71	105	95	95	81
35 to 44 years.....	121	72	66	74	99	76
45 to 54 years.....	77	38	38	18	57	53
55 to 64 years.....	74	66	9	9	61	41
65 to 74 years.....	62	51	30	3	40	42
75 to 84 years.....	30	38	16	3	44	21
85 years and over.....	14	12	6	1	12	2
3 and 4 years.....	63	13	26	18	22	16
16 years and over.....	701	433	858	254	509	388
18 years and over.....	667	416	842	241	488	366
21 years and over.....	615	380	490	226	457	351
60 years and over.....	144	139	61	11	131	90
62 years and over.....	130	123	56	10	117	77
Median.....	26.4	35.3	20.9	26.3	31.8	32.4
Male	760	436	818	409	584	449
Median age.....	17.9	31.2	21.3	24.9	27.4	29.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	1 817	982	1 815	793	1 267	964
In households.....	1 814	958	960	793	1 243	964
Householder.....	617	357	408	248	458	323
Family householder.....	461	243	219	197	318	250
Nonfamily householder.....	156	114	189	51	140	73
Living alone.....	145	104	165	44	129	68
Spouse.....	159	110	139	155	145	145
Child.....	831	324	318	319	467	357
Other relatives.....	167	128	59	37	119	119
Nonrelatives.....	40	39	36	22	40	20
Institutionalized persons.....	3	22	11	—	23	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	2	844	—	1	—
Persons per household.....	2.93	2.68	2.33	3.20	2.71	3.00
Persons per family.....	3.50	3.31	3.32	3.64	3.34	3.50
Persons 65 years and over	163	152	83	11	148	111
In households.....	163	138	75	11	127	111
Householder.....	125	97	57	5	93	92
Nonfamily householder.....	62	37	30	—	43	33
Living alone.....	61	37	28	—	41	31
Spouse.....	22	24	17	3	18	14
Other relatives.....	13	15	1	2	12	3
Nonrelatives.....	3	2	—	1	4	—
Institutionalized persons.....	—	4	8	—	21	2
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	461	243	219	197	318	250
With own children under 18 years.....	294	105	127	145	155	115
Number of own children under 18 years.....	658	95	246	284	291	216
Married-couple families	159	110	141	171	156	148
With own children under 18 years.....	78	43	70	123	66	71
Number of own children under 18 years.....	17	76	39	238	124	132
Female householder, no husband present	287	114	68	22	142	88
With own children under 18 years.....	21	56	52	19	82	38
Number of own children under 18 years.....	477	10	97	39	159	76
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	437	329	716	257	435	335
Never married.....	87	34	499	55	184	119
Now married, except separated.....	67	7	65	180	165	154
Separated.....	14	24	17	3	23	8
Widowed.....	27	22	6	1	21	14
Divorced.....	42	32	29	18	42	40
Females 15 years and over	725	444	869	261	522	398
Never married.....	278	37	589	53	149	116
Now married, except separated.....	76	26	68	178	164	153
Separated.....	74	74	20	5	33	19
Widowed.....	19	8	4	8	104	62
Divorced.....	78	47	51	17	72	48

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.				
	Tract 15.98	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 25
AGE					
All persons	448	455	1 355	519	424
Under 5 years.....	31	69	107	32	26
5 to 9 years.....	37	54	136	48	38
10 to 14 years.....	63	45	88	44	44
15 to 19 years.....	38	35	233	54	53
20 to 24 years.....	29	45	247	38	12
25 to 34 years.....	78	113	377	76	75
35 to 44 years.....	85	65	152	75	69
45 to 54 years.....	30	14	12	37	36
55 to 64 years.....	27	11	3	46	34
65 to 74 years.....	24	4	—	45	20
75 to 84 years.....	4	—	—	20	13
85 years and over.....	2	—	—	4	4
3 and 4 years.....	12	34	45	10	10
16 years and over.....	309	284	1 008	382	306
18 years and over.....	292	273	986	355	276
21 years and over.....	273	245	714	331	261
60 years and over.....	42	9	3	93	55
62 years and over.....	40	6	2	82	48
Median.....	29.0	22.8	21.7	30.9	32.1
Female	222	233	564	280	213
Under 5 years.....	12	38	61	19	9
5 to 9 years.....	18	25	65	16	18
10 to 14 years.....	29	23	39	27	23
15 to 19 years.....	17	18	89	31	21
20 to 24 years.....	20	24	113	17	7
25 to 34 years.....	45	58	151	43	41
35 to 44 years.....	39	31	39	34	36
45 to 54 years.....	16	5	5	21	24
55 to 64 years.....	13	7	2	28	14
65 to 74 years.....	9	4	—	30	10
75 to 84 years.....	3	—	—	11	10
85 years and over.....	1	—	—	3	—
3 and 4 years.....	4	17	23	2	7
16 years and over.....	158	146	390	213	160
18 years and over.....	152	141	378	197	148
21 years and over.....	142	127	271	181	140
60 years and over.....	19	8	2	61	28
62 years and over.....	19	6	2	55	24
Median.....	28.7	22.5	20.7	32.4	33.2
Male	226	222	791	239	211
Median age.....	29.7	23.0	22.5	29.4	28.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	448	455	1 355	519	424
in households.....	427	455	720	519	420
Householder.....	141	153	195	201	140
Family householder.....	111	118	190	135	104
Nonfamily householder.....	30	35	5	66	36
Living alone.....	28	29	5	62	35
Spouse.....	71	76	144	61	68
Child.....	174	187	370	203	156
Other relatives.....	26	26	10	47	37
Nonrelatives.....	15	13	1	7	19
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	—	—	4
Other persons in group quarters.....	21	—	635	—	—
Persons per household.....	3.04	3.07	3.84	2.60	2.99
Persons per family.....	3.46	3.56	3.91	3.33	3.53
Persons 65 years and over	30	4	—	69	37
in households.....	30	4	—	69	37
Householder.....	22	2	—	54	28
Nonfamily householder.....	9	2	—	27	15
Living alone.....	9	2	—	26	15
Spouse.....	8	—	—	10	7
Other relatives.....	—	2	—	4	2
Nonrelatives.....	—	—	—	1	—
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	111	118	190	135	104
With own children under 18 years.....	72	92	178	69	65
Number of own children under 18 years.....	133	168	355	137	116
Married-couple families	72	82	164	64	67
With own children under 18 years.....	43	63	154	33	40
Number of own children under 18 years.....	79	113	313	65	66
Female householder, no husband present	33	31	24	63	29
With own children under 18 years.....	25	24	22	36	19
Number of own children under 18 years.....	45	45	37	72	37
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	154	140	625	177	153
Never married.....	46	34	274	76	54
Now married, except separated.....	81	90	273	68	72
Separated.....	5	4	27	10	3
Widowed.....	6	—	—	8	8
Divorced.....	16	12	51	15	16
Females 15 years and over	163	147	399	218	163
Never married.....	45	36	202	77	49
Now married, except separated.....	79	83	168	65	73
Separated.....	12	8	9	15	9
Widowed.....	11	6	1	38	21
Divorced.....	16	14	19	23	11

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

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	
	MSA	Calhoun County
AGE		
All persons	869	869
Under 5 years.....	52	52
5 to 9 years.....	87	87
10 to 14 years.....	71	71
15 to 19 years.....	90	90
20 to 24 years.....	75	75
25 to 34 years.....	178	178
35 to 44 years.....	178	178
45 to 54 years.....	76	76
55 to 64 years.....	42	42
65 to 74 years.....	14	14
75 to 84 years.....	4	4
85 years and over	2	2
3 and 4 years	21	21
16 years and over	641	641
18 years and over	603	603
21 years and over	556	556
60 years and over	35	35
62 years and over	28	28
Median	29.0	29.0
Female	558	558
Under 5 years.....	24	24
5 to 9 years.....	43	43
10 to 14 years.....	36	36
15 to 19 years.....	42	42
20 to 24 years.....	42	42
25 to 34 years.....	122	122
35 to 44 years.....	142	142
45 to 54 years.....	60	60
55 to 64 years.....	34	34
65 to 74 years.....	8	8
75 to 84 years.....	3	3
85 years and over	2	2
3 and 4 years	9	9
16 years and over	444	444
18 years and over	427	427
21 years and over	407	407
60 years and over	24	24
62 years and over	20	20
Median	33.2	33.2
Male	311	311
Median age	20.1	20.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	869	869
In households	815	815
Householder	164	164
Family householder	115	115
Nonfamily householder	49	49
Living alone	40	40
Spouse	302	302
Child	286	286
Other relatives	39	39
Nonrelatives	24	24
Institutionalized persons	8	8
Other persons in group quarters	46	46
Persons per household	2.80	2.80
Persons per family	3.41	3.41
Persons 65 years and over	20	20
In households	15	15
Householder	5	5
Nonfamily householder	1	1
Living alone	1	1
Spouse	3	3
Other relatives	7	7
Nonrelatives	-	-
Institutionalized persons	5	5
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	115	115
With own children under 18 years.....	79	79
Number of own children under 18 years	252	252
Married-couple families	77	77
With own children under 18 years.....	53	53
Number of own children under 18 years	208	208
Female householder, no husband present	33	33
With own children under 18 years.....	23	23
Number of own children under 18 years	32	32
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	204	204
Never married	102	102
Now married, except separated	90	90
Separated	3	3
Widowed	1	1
Divorced	8	8
Females 15 years and over	455	455
Never married	76	76
Now married, except separated	326	326
Separated	10	10
Widowed	21	21
Divorced	22	22

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Colhoun County
AGE		
All persons	1 282	1 282
Under 5 years	125	125
5 to 9 years	159	159
10 to 14 years	120	120
15 to 19 years	141	141
20 to 24 years	172	172
25 to 34 years	286	286
35 to 44 years	173	173
45 to 54 years	53	53
55 to 64 years	27	27
65 to 74 years	20	20
75 to 84 years	6	6
85 years and over	-	-
3 and 4 years	54	54
16 years and over	862	862
18 years and over	828	828
21 years and over	698	698
60 years and over	33	33
62 years and over	29	29
Median	22.5	22.5
Female	586	586
Under 5 years	61	61
5 to 9 years	82	82
10 to 14 years	57	57
15 to 19 years	56	56
20 to 24 years	64	64
25 to 34 years	135	135
35 to 44 years	78	78
45 to 54 years	27	27
55 to 64 years	14	14
65 to 74 years	7	7
75 to 84 years	5	5
85 years and over	-	-
3 and 4 years	32	32
16 years and over	379	379
18 years and over	364	364
21 years and over	319	319
60 years and over	14	14
62 years and over	13	13
Median	22.9	22.9
Male	696	696
Median age	22.2	22.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	1 282	1 282
In households	1 107	1 107
Householder	314	314
Family householder	252	252
Nonfamily householder	62	62
Living alone	47	47
Spouse	227	227
Child	492	492
Other relatives	45	45
Nonrelatives	29	29
Institutionalized persons	3	3
Other persons in group quarters	172	172
Persons per household	3.12	3.12
Persons per family	3.51	3.51
Persons 65 years and over	26	26
In households	26	26
Householder	15	15
Nonfamily householder	6	6
Living alone	5	5
Spouse	6	6
Other relatives	5	5
Nonrelatives	-	-
Institutionalized persons	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	252	252
With own children under 18 years	177	177
Number of own children under 18 years	429	429
Married-couple families	207	207
With own children under 18 years	147	147
Number of own children under 18 years	363	363
Female householder, no husband present	30	30
With own children under 18 years	20	20
Number of own children under 18 years	49	49
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	492	492
Never married	181	181
Now married, except separated	271	271
Separated	12	12
Widowed	4	4
Divorced	24	24
Females 15 years and over	386	386
Never married	99	99
Now married, except separated	243	243
Separated	9	9
Widowed	9	9
Divorced	26	26

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL	Colhoum County
	MSA	
AGE		
All persons	92 154	92 154
Under 5 years	5 398	5 398
5 to 9 years	5 834	5 834
10 to 14 years	6 252	6 252
15 to 19 years	7 550	7 550
20 to 24 years	7 561	7 561
25 to 34 years	14 292	14 292
35 to 44 years	13 701	13 701
45 to 54 years	10 120	10 120
55 to 64 years	9 086	9 086
65 to 74 years	7 405	7 405
75 to 84 years	3 957	3 957
85 years and over	998	998
3 and 4 years	2 239	2 239
16 years and over	73 368	73 368
18 years and over	70 773	70 773
21 years and over	65 225	65 225
60 years and over	16 818	16 818
62 years and over	15 063	15 063
Median	34.5	34.5
Female	47 259	47 259
Under 5 years	2 543	2 543
5 to 9 years	2 854	2 854
10 to 14 years	3 032	3 032
15 to 19 years	3 603	3 603
20 to 24 years	3 588	3 588
25 to 34 years	7 114	7 114
35 to 44 years	6 860	6 860
45 to 54 years	5 142	5 142
55 to 64 years	4 919	4 919
65 to 74 years	4 288	4 288
75 to 84 years	2 550	2 550
85 years and over	766	766
3 and 4 years	1 046	1 046
16 years and over	38 191	38 191
18 years and over	36 979	36 979
21 years and over	34 312	34 312
60 years and over	10 053	10 053
62 years and over	9 113	9 113
Median	36.2	36.2
Male	44 895	44 895
Median age	32.7	32.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	92 154	92 154
In households	89 205	89 205
Householder	35 414	35 414
Family householder	26 231	26 231
Nonfamily householder	9 183	9 183
Living alone	8 091	8 091
Spouse	21 900	21 900
Child	26 379	26 379
Other relatives	3 337	3 337
Nonrelatives	2 175	2 175
Institutionalized persons	721	721
Other persons in group quarters	2 228	2 228
Persons per household	2.53	2.53
Persons per family	2.98	2.98
Persons 65 years and over	12 360	12 360
In households	11 861	11 861
Householder	8 156	8 156
Nonfamily householder	3 663	3 663
Living alone	3 581	3 581
Spouse	2 813	2 813
Other relatives	790	790
Nonrelatives	102	102
Institutionalized persons	496	496
Other persons in group quarters	3	3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	26 231	26 231
With own children under 18 years	11 823	11 823
Number of own children under 18 years	19 648	19 648
Married-couple families	22 059	22 059
With own children under 18 years	9 833	9 833
Number of own children under 18 years	16 671	16 671
Female householder, no husband present	3 230	3 230
With own children under 18 years	1 376	1 376
Number of own children under 18 years	2 400	2 400
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	35 840	35 840
Never married	8 676	8 676
Now married, except separated	23 163	23 163
Separated	372	372
Widowed	793	793
Divorced	2 836	2 836
Females 15 years and over	38 830	38 830
Never married	6 581	6 581
Now married, except separated	22 783	22 783
Separated	512	512
Widowed	5 345	5 345
Divorced	3 609	3 609

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

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

RACE	Anniston city, Calhoun County											
	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.											
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area												
RACE												
All persons	3 795	6 859	4 128	11 546	2 050	3 142	4 148	1 722	3 205	2 666	377	1 964
White	3 604	5 880	2 486	9 391	1 392	2 663	1 470	1 181	86	841	207	959
Black	151	795	1 355	1 943	534	444	2 651	1 537	3 116	1 817	169	982
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	18	26	24	13	5	9	—	—	5	1	4
American Indian	8	18	25	24	13	5	9	—	—	5	1	4
Eskimo	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	131	134	133	79	22	10	3	—	—	—	—
Asian	13	122	103	127	72	21	10	—	—	—	—	14
Chinese	—	18	1	15	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	14
Filipino	2	10	18	12	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	5
Japanese	1	7	5	24	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	6
Asian Indian	—	9	1	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Korean	8	55	53	39	48	6	2	—	—	—	—	2
Vietnamese	1	10	5	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	5	3	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1	9	16	17	6	2	4	3	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	3	8	31	6	7	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	3	1	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	4	23	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	16	35	127	55	32	8	8	1	3	3	—	5
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 795	6 859	4 128	11 546	2 050	3 142	4 148	1 722	3 205	2 666	377	1 964
Hispanic origin (of any race)	35	159	314	203	71	22	27	1	9	13	2	7
Mexican	13	42	123	56	33	10	8	1	1	13	—	5
Puerto Rican	11	70	118	84	23	1	12	—	4	—	—	2
Cuban	—	3	13	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	11	44	60	56	15	7	7	—	4	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 760	6 700	3 814	11 343	1 979	3 120	4 121	1 721	3 196	2 653	375	1 957
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 795	6 859	4 128	11 546	2 050	3 142	4 148	1 722	3 205	2 666	377	1 964
White	3 604	5 880	2 486	9 391	1 392	2 663	1 470	1 181	86	841	207	959
Hispanic origin	19	107	154	119	29	10	9	—	3	4	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 585	5 773	2 332	9 272	1 363	2 653	1 461	1 181	83	837	207	959
Black	151	795	1 355	1 943	534	444	2 651	1 537	3 116	1 817	169	982
Hispanic origin	—	17	25	17	6	4	9	—	3	5	2	2
Not of Hispanic origin	151	778	1 330	1 926	528	440	2 642	1 537	3 113	1 812	167	980
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	18	26	24	13	5	9	—	—	5	1	4
American Indian	8	18	25	24	13	5	9	—	—	5	1	4
Eskimo	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	18	25	24	13	5	9	—	—	5	1	4
Asian	16	131	134	133	79	22	10	3	—	—	—	14
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	16	131	134	133	79	22	10	3	—	—	—	14
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	16	131	123	118	74	21	10	3	—	—	—	14
Other race	16	35	127	55	32	8	8	1	3	3	—	5
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	16	35	123	52	31	7	8	1	3	3	—	5

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—City					Jacksonville city, Calhoun County			Saks CDP, Calhoun County			
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons.....	3 013	4 070	40	52	144	30	—	10 283	203	944	3 227	6 764
White.....	2 711	3 792	40	7	135	25	—	8 280	157	888	3 053	5 792
Black.....	275	229	—	45	2	—	—	1 815	43	49	141	793
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	5	—	—	2	—	—	21	3	4	6	18
American Indian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	19	28	—	—	1	5	—	122	—	—	15	126
Asian.....	19	26	—	—	1	5	—	117	—	—	12	117
Chinese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	13
Filipino.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	10
Japanese.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	7
Asian Indian.....	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	9
Korean.....	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	8	55
Vietnamese.....	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	10
Cambodian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	5
Native Hawaiian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6
Native Guamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Other Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other race.....	3	16	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Not of Hispanic origin.....	2 999	4 028	40	52	140	30	—	10 100	202	931	3 199	6 605
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons.....	3 013	4 070	40	52	144	30	—	10 283	203	944	3 227	6 764
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	14	12	—	—	4	—	—	183	1	13	28	159
Mexican.....	4	19	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	72
Puerto Rican.....	5	15	—	—	4	—	—	77	—	—	—	71
Cuban.....	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Hispanic.....	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	4
Not of Hispanic origin.....	2 999	4 028	40	52	140	30	—	10 100	202	931	3 199	6 605
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons.....	3 013	4 070	40	52	144	30	—	10 283	203	944	3 227	6 764
White.....	2 711	3 792	40	7	135	25	—	8 280	157	888	3 053	5 792
Hispanic origin.....	11	25	—	—	—	—	—	109	1	10	16	107
Not of Hispanic origin.....	2 700	3 767	40	7	135	25	—	8 171	156	878	3 037	5 685
Black.....	275	229	—	45	2	—	—	1 815	43	49	141	793
Hispanic origin.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	17
Not of Hispanic origin.....	275	228	—	45	2	—	—	1 798	43	49	141	776
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	5	—	—	2	—	—	21	3	4	6	18
American Indian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	19	28	—	—	1	5	—	21	3	4	6	18
Hispanic origin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin.....	19	28	—	—	1	5	—	122	—	—	15	126
Other race.....	3	16	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Hispanic origin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin.....	3	16	—	—	4	—	—	109	—	—	15	126
Other race.....	3	16	—	—	4	—	—	45	—	—	12	35
Hispanic origin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	3	35
Not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	35

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Colquhoun County

RACE	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.98
All persons	718	159	718	159	63	287	1 164	5 298	7 083	2 177	3 749	5 494
White.....	429	156	429	156	49	248	1 090	4 939	5 781	2 144	2 774	5 003
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Mexican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Mexican origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Puerto Rican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Cuban.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Other Hispanic.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Other race.....	717	159	717	159	63	285	1 139	5 277	7 047	2 169	3 742	5 457
Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	716	156	716	156	49	281	1 091	4 936	5 780	2 153	2 770	4 980
White.....	429	156	429	156	49	247	1 078	4 926	5 755	2 137	2 770	4 980
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Mexican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Mexican origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Puerto Rican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Cuban.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Other Hispanic.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 267	11	964	448
Other race.....	716	156	716	156	49	281	1 078	4 926	5 755	2 137	2 770	4 980
Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	325	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	715	153	715	153	49	277	1 039	4 901	5 729	2 126	2 760	4 932
White.....	429	153	429	153	49	247	1 078	4 901	5 729	2 126	2 760	4 932
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Puerto Rican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Cuban.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other Hispanic.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other race.....	715	153	715	153	49	277	1 039	4 901	5 729	2 126	2 760	4 932
Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	714	150	714	150	49	274	1 036	4 879	5 707	2 115	2 753	4 910
White.....	429	150	429	150	49	247	1 078	4 879	5 707	2 115	2 753	4 910
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Puerto Rican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Cuban.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other Hispanic.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other race.....	714	150	714	150	49	274	1 036	4 879	5 707	2 115	2 753	4 910
Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	713	147	713	147	49	271	1 033	4 857	5 685	2 104	2 742	4 862
White.....	429	147	429	147	49	247	1 078	4 857	5 685	2 104	2 742	4 862
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Puerto Rican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Cuban.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other Hispanic.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other race.....	713	147	713	147	49	271	1 033	4 857	5 685	2 104	2 742	4 862
Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	712	144	712	144	49	268	1 030	4 835	5 663	2 093	2 730	4 818
White.....	429	144	429	144	49	247	1 078	4 835	5 663	2 093	2 730	4 818
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Puerto Rican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Cuban.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other Hispanic.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other race.....	712	144	712	144	49	268	1 030	4 835	5 663	2 093	2 730	4 818
Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	711	141	711	141	49	265	1 027	4 813	5 641	2 082	2 718	4 773
White.....	429	141	429	141	49	247	1 078	4 813	5 641	2 082	2 718	4 773
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Puerto Rican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Cuban.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other Hispanic.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other race.....	711	141	711	141	49	265	1 027	4 813	5 641	2 082	2 718	4 773
Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	710	138	710	138	49	262	1 024	4 791	5 619	2 071	2 706	4 728
White.....	429	138	429	138	49	247	1 078	4 791	5 619	2 071	2 706	4 728
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Puerto Rican.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Cuban.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other Hispanic.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Other race.....	710	138	710	138	49	262	1 024	4 791	5 619	2 071	2 706	4 728
Hispanic origin.....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Not of Hispanic origin.....	709	135	709	135	49	259	1 021	4 769	5 597	2 060	2 701	4 683
White.....	429	135	429	135	49	247	1 078	4 769	5 597	2 060	2 701	4 683
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	1	3	14	34	48	322	1 266	11	964	446
Mexican.....	1	3	1	3								

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Calhoun County—Con

	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 98
RACE												
All persons	424	65	7 085	4 128	4 740	1 263	4 365	3 537	3 670	9 135	3 367	19
White	416	63	6 430	2 486	4 500	1 111	4 197	3 009	3 583	8 647	3 120	19
Black	8	2	455	1 355	213	128	150	519	44	424	239	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	35	26	15	3	3	8	13	15	1	-
American Indian	-	-	34	25	15	3	3	8	13	15	1	-
Eskimo	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	137	134	6	11	8	-	21	37	7	-
Asian	-	-	111	103	6	10	8	-	12	35	6	-
Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	3	18	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Japanese	-	-	14	5	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Korean Indian	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
Korean	-	-	68	53	1	4	7	-	1	19	1	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	5	1	4	-	-	4	-	4	-
Cambodian	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laotian	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Other Asian	-	-	8	16	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
Pacific Islander	-	-	26	31	-	1	-	-	9	2	1	-
Hawaiian	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	19	6	-	-	-	-	9	1	1	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	2	23	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	-
Other race	-	-	28	127	6	10	7	-	9	12	-	-
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	424	65	7 085	4 128	4 740	1 263	4 365	3 537	3 670	9 135	3 367	19
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	-	107	34	14	20	20	1	27	39	3	1
Mexican	-	-	33	123	8	10	6	-	11	23	1	1
Puerto Rican	-	-	48	18	3	7	1	-	7	3	-	-
Cuban	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Hispanic	3	-	24	60	3	3	13	1	8	13	2	-
Not of Hispanic origin	421	65	6 978	3 814	4 726	1 243	4 345	3 536	3 643	9 096	3 364	18
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	424	65	7 085	4 128	4 740	1 263	4 365	3 537	3 670	9 135	3 367	19
White	416	63	6 430	2 486	4 500	1 111	4 197	3 009	3 583	8 647	3 120	19
Hispanic origin	3	-	66	154	8	10	5	1	17	30	3	1
Not of Hispanic origin	413	63	6 364	2 332	4 492	1 101	4 192	3 008	3 566	8 617	3 117	18
Black	8	2	455	1 355	213	128	150	519	44	424	239	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	4	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	8	2	451	1 330	213	128	150	519	44	424	239	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	35	26	15	3	3	9	13	15	1	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	35	25	15	3	3	9	13	15	1	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	137	134	6	11	8	-	21	37	7	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	10	11	-	2	8	-	3	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	127	123	6	9	8	-	18	37	7	-
Other race	-	-	28	127	6	10	7	-	9	12	-	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	27	123	6	7	7	-	7	9	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	1	4	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	-

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Soks COP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units.....	46 753	46 753	12 100	3 920	4 390	1 116	1 684	1 412	1 575	1 102
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	42 983	42 983	10 807	3 618	4 135	975	1 565	1 243	1 308	999
Owner-occupied housing units.....	30 222	30 222	6 531	1 798	3 185	455	952	939	724	478
Percent of occupied housing units.....	70.3	70.3	60.4	49.7	77.0	46.7	60.8	75.5	55.4	47.8
White.....	26 421	26 421	4 434	1 624	2 989	397	917	420	573	209
Black.....	3 619	3 619	2 063	160	166	46	34	515	60	267
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	73	73	13	3	8	5	—	2	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	70	70	15	6	17	4	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	39	39	6	5	5	3	—	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	126	126	19	23	22	9	1	3	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	26 341	26 341	4 422	1 609	2 975	392	916	418	53	208
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12 761	12 761	4 276	1 820	950	520	613	304	584	521
White.....	9 172	9 172	2 173	1 524	766	319	501	153	42	166
Black.....	3 371	3 371	2 045	248	161	169	106	149	54	354
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	53	53	9	9	5	3	—	2	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	94	94	27	31	8	19	2	—	—	—
Other race.....	71	71	22	8	10	10	3	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	188	188	47	26	29	21	8	—	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	9 073	9 073	2 155	1 512	749	310	497	153	42	166
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	3 770	3 770	1 293	302	255	141	119	169	267	103
For sale only.....	547	547	185	23	45	25	28	17	12	11
For rent.....	1 510	1 510	534	169	73	76	41	41	73	29
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	329	329	96	16	33	17	8	36	16	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	131	131	33	9	4	4	4	1	8	1
For migrant workers.....	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1 251	1 251	444	85	100	19	38	74	158	54
Boarded up.....	73	73	38	2	5	—	1	11	16	6
ROOMS										
1 room.....	225	225	88	72	4	2	—	—	8	—
2 rooms.....	785	785	239	264	27	37	18	16	21	22
3 rooms.....	2 844	2 844	1 084	449	176	146	97	104	200	135
4 rooms.....	9 458	9 458	2 277	767	770	277	240	328	387	336
5 rooms.....	12 123	12 123	2 711	780	1 067	326	440	399	412	283
6 rooms.....	10 733	10 733	2 502	723	1 166	225	430	329	315	206
7 rooms.....	5 482	5 482	1 413	403	649	66	235	118	133	73
8 or more rooms.....	5 103	5 103	1 786	462	531	37	224	118	99	47
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.6	4.8	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.7
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.8	4.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.5	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	33 136	33 136	8 960	2 367	3 499	614	1 289	1 097	1 248	705
1, attached.....	805	805	335	23	52	24	66	37	75	20
2.....	1 351	1 351	487	240	29	9	117	51	85	18
3 or 4.....	924	924	414	142	45	29	54	3	36	65
5 to 9.....	1 392	1 392	727	214	13	128	45	2	80	154
10 to 19.....	1 140	1 140	439	373	78	114	73	—	12	68
20 to 49.....	595	595	183	223	42	46	27	—	—	46
50 or more.....	305	305	246	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	6 755	6 755	205	249	615	140	2	204	23	17
Other.....	350	350	104	30	17	12	11	18	16	9
Occupied housing units.....	42 983	42 983	10 807	3 618	4 135	975	1 565	1 243	1 308	999
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	9 965	9 965	3 298	1 173	743	317	628	300	419	267
2 persons.....	13 924	13 924	3 441	1 206	1 380	316	570	360	360	237
3 persons.....	8 532	8 532	1 838	564	916	172	215	243	200	231
4 persons.....	6 916	6 916	1 307	454	744	121	90	168	159	128
5 persons.....	2 483	2 483	560	146	251	31	41	111	96	79
6 or more persons.....	1 163	1 163	363	75	101	18	21	61	74	57
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.33	2.33	2.11	2.03	2.46	2.04	1.77	2.39	2.15	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.36	2.36	2.15	2.25	2.42	1.98	1.85	2.36	2.02	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.22	2.22	2.02	1.76	2.66	2.11	1.59	2.56	2.41	2.63
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	41 986	41 986	10 497	3 547	4 063	956	1 555	1 186	1 226	944
1.01 to 1.50.....	760	760	221	47	56	16	7	44	62	42
1.51 or more.....	237	237	89	24	16	3	3	13	20	13
Mean.....	.46	.46	.42	.44	.46	.46	.34	.50	.49	.56
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	22 182	22 182	5 894	1 570	2 570	358	871	737	670	435
Less than \$20,000.....	2 020	2 020	761	94	142	30	13	189	279	165
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	5 258	5 258	1 541	227	470	92	203	277	274	168
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	6 624	6 624	1 256	441	865	167	375	147	83	85
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	4 815	4 815	1 059	439	705	56	182	83	26	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1 813	1 813	522	207	229	9	59	23	7	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 188	1 188	452	131	144	1	29	16	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	290	290	185	23	12	1	8	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	99	99	62	6	3	2	2	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	32	32	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	43	43	30	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars).....	51 400	51 400	49 700	61 000	56 300	47 600	50 100	33 700	23 300	24 100
Mean (dollars).....	56 600	56 600	61 000	64 700	58 200	47 000	55 500	38 200	27 300	28 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	12 361	12 361	4 201	1 800	928	518	606	298	566	508
Median contract rent (dollars).....	215	215	197	219	294	275	246	152	122	95
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	232	232	213	238	322	263	266	155	129	117
With meals included in rent.....	19	19	11	2	—	1	3	—	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	199	199	185	350	—	387	230	—	139	50
No meals included in rent.....	11 060	11 060	3 919	1 733	849	492	578	251	514	458
No cash rent.....	1 282	1 282	271	65	79	25	25	47	50	48

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colhaun County—Con.								Anniston city, Colhaun County	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 519	2 268	2 178	2 944	1 598	2 573	576	4 482	1 016	1 684
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 405	2 135	2 008	2 692	1 486	2 481	556	4 130	892	1 565
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 044	1 429	1 464	2 058	1 180	1 918	5	2 163	416	952
Percent of occupied housing units.....	74.3	66.9	72.9	76.4	79.4	77.3	9	52.4	46.6	60.8
White.....	1 003	1 387	1 425	1 799	1 144	1 767	4	1 958	361	917
Black.....	37	35	33	254	30	126	1	184	43	34
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	4	3	3	5	—	5	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	5	2	2	2	16	—	7	4	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	9	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	4	4	4	7	14	—	28	9	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 002	1 383	1 421	1 795	1 138	1 760	4	1 942	356	916
Renter-occupied housing units.....	361	706	544	634	306	563	551	1 967	476	613
White.....	276	615	462	411	285	422	333	1 651	293	501
Black.....	82	74	77	219	18	123	194	267	153	106
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	5	1	1	—	3	3	9	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	4	1	—	1	7	8	32	19	2
Other race.....	—	8	3	3	2	8	13	8	10	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	15	5	5	2	27	37	27	21	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	275	609	460	408	285	405	310	1 638	284	497
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	114	133	170	252	112	92	20	352	124	119
For sale only.....	36	25	48	35	15	24	—	23	23	28
For rent.....	34	61	80	114	32	30	2	205	74	41
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	13	9	12	9	6	—	18	14	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	11	3	1	4	—	—	9	4	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	38	23	30	90	52	32	16	97	9	38
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	9	3	2	—	2	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1	25	5	8	2	3	—	73	2	—
2 rooms.....	24	22	18	25	10	9	12	279	35	18
3 rooms.....	71	109	74	140	63	92	12	499	133	97
4 rooms.....	112	414	450	546	353	351	105	916	245	240
5 rooms.....	198	340	600	758	489	497	254	927	295	440
6 rooms.....	237	439	528	762	408	715	138	824	211	430
7 rooms.....	242	401	303	382	180	463	26	449	62	235
8 or more rooms.....	634	518	200	323	93	443	29	515	33	224
Median, all housing units.....	7.0	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.1	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.7	6.8	5.8	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.0	4.2	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 222	1 550	1 596	2 207	1 320	2 083	52	2 627	551	1 289
1, attached.....	35	15	9	36	15	37	187	27	24	66
2.....	27	12	17	104	17	11	130	261	8	117
3 or 4.....	26	53	61	80	5	40	66	150	29	54
5 to 9.....	34	295	87	32	1	10	130	225	128	45
10 to 19.....	32	169	69	48	—	78	1	373	114	73
20 to 49.....	126	24	—	34	—	42	—	223	46	27
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	6	140	329	385	234	260	2	505	105	2
Other.....	11	10	10	18	6	12	8	32	11	11
Occupied housing units.....	1 405	2 135	2 008	2 692	1 486	2 481	556	4 130	892	1 565
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	386	513	378	587	309	380	16	1 295	293	628
2 persons.....	579	756	673	903	522	831	48	1 384	289	570
3 persons.....	204	417	427	570	318	576	126	670	160	215
4 persons.....	169	312	376	413	234	477	226	527	108	90
5 persons.....	45	113	119	148	77	151	102	174	26	41
6 or more persons.....	22	24	35	71	26	66	38	80	16	27
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.05	2.23	2.43	2.34	2.33	2.55	3.89	2.06	2.03	1.77
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.13	2.40	2.43	2.36	2.29	2.49	2.33	2.27	1.97	1.85
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.64	1.83	2.42	2.26	2.51	2.73	3.90	1.78	2.10	1.59
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 394	2 113	1 977	2 649	1 460	2 448	514	4 040	875	1 555
1.01 to 1.50.....	8	17	24	35	19	27	29	64	14	7
1.51 or more.....	3	5	7	8	7	6	13	26	3	3
Mean.....	32	40	47	45	47	45	73	44	46	34
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	945	1 234	1 143	1 661	925	1 601	3	1 732	325	871
less than \$20,000.....	7	13	19	75	96	11	—	101	17	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	52	48	159	331	327	109	—	256	80	203
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	90	198	457	620	323	547	—	477	161	375
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	169	488	338	671	141	572	1	478	54	182
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	140	267	103	150	32	205	—	239	9	59
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	250	158	51	94	1	142	—	147	1	29
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	145	39	14	14	—	12	2	23	1	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	46	17	4	1	—	3	—	9	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	23	2	2	3	1	—	—	2	—	—
Median (dollars).....	102 500	73 500	57 100	52 900	42 000	63 600	181 300	61 300	49 400	50 100
Mean (dollars).....	118 600	82 200	61 500	58 200	44 500	68 400	145 800	65 000	49 000	55 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	351	697	524	627	301	547	540	1 939	474	606
Median contract rent (dollars).....	308	330	243	213	248	378	416	220	281	246
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	300	337	237	214	251	371	424	237	266	266
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	487	—	313	—	—	—	350	387	230
No meals included in rent.....	333	678	495	575	261	520	228	1 856	452	578
No cash rent.....	18	18	29	51	40	27	312	81	21	25

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
All housing units	1 831	695	1 503	1 079	166	936	1 398	1 688	12	21
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 590	613	1 248	978	121	796	1 299	1 605	12	18
Owner-occupied housing units.....	794	470	690	464	6	424	1 026	1 209	11	12
Percent of occupied housing units.....	49.9	76.7	55.3	47.4	5.0	53.3	79.0	75.3	91.7	66.7
White.....	412	53	20	197	6	248	985	1 169	11	1
Black.....	378	417	669	265	—	175	37	34	—	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	411	53	20	196	6	248	984	1 166	11	1
Renter-occupied housing units.....	796	143	558	514	115	372	273	396	1	6
White.....	339	20	16	161	97	186	209	336	1	2
Black.....	450	123	541	352	18	182	63	52	—	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—
Other race.....	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	—	1	1	—	2	—	7	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	337	20	16	161	97	186	209	333	1	2
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	241	82	255	101	45	140	99	83	—	3
For sale only.....	36	8	12	11	—	14	32	21	—	—
For rent.....	145	13	71	29	44	62	24	30	—	1
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	8	16	15	8	—	10	5	12	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	11	1	8	1	—	—	1	3	—	—
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	40	44	149	52	1	54	37	17	—	2
Boarded up.....	1	11	16	6	—	3	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	7	—	8	—	60	5	—	6	—	—
2 rooms.....	65	6	21	22	30	16	13	12	—	—
3 rooms.....	227	60	196	135	62	81	41	49	—	1
4 rooms.....	468	123	358	326	5	211	81	194	3	6
5 rooms.....	490	183	395	275	3	223	172	208	1	10
6 rooms.....	358	171	301	203	3	210	232	363	2	1
7 rooms.....	123	67	129	72	1	99	236	373	3	3
8 or more rooms.....	93	85	95	46	2	91	623	483	3	—
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.7	2.3	5.2	7.2	6.5	6.5	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.5	5.1	4.9	2.3	5.3	7.3	6.6	6.5	5.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.5	5.1	4.7	2.7	5.3	7.3	6.6	6.5	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.4	6.2	6.0	7.8	7.0	6.7	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.2	2.7	4.4	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 329	588	1 193	690	8	690	1 196	1 347	12	12
1, attached.....	38	24	75	20	—	41	34	12	—	1
2.....	127	49	85	18	—	50	27	3	—	3
3 or 4.....	121	2	36	65	—	58	26	21	—	2
5 to 9.....	63	—	80	153	1	57	31	168	—	1
10 to 19.....	35	—	12	68	—	35	18	84	—	—
20 to 49.....	1	—	—	46	4	—	53	6	—	—
50 or more.....	96	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	22	6	11	—	1	3	38	—	2
Other.....	20	10	16	8	3	4	10	9	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 590	613	1 248	978	121	796	1 299	1 605	12	18
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	500	143	403	261	102	288	332	328	2	5
2 persons.....	396	172	346	235	13	254	549	581	3	4
3 persons.....	280	123	185	225	1	119	187	325	1	1
4 persons.....	230	73	151	126	3	81	164	267	2	5
5 persons.....	94	64	91	75	2	25	45	88	3	2
6 or more persons.....	90	38	72	56	—	29	22	16	1	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.24	2.45	2.14	2.47	1.50	1.93	2.08	2.32	3.50	2.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.24	2.48	2.00	2.34	1.83	1.95	2.12	2.43	3.00	3.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.35	2.41	2.62	1.50	1.89	1.79	1.88	4.00	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 519	581	1 170	925	114	773	1 290	1 598	12	17
1.01 to 1.50.....	51	25	58	41	1	10	6	5	—	1
1.51 or more.....	20	7	20	12	6	13	3	2	—	—
Median.....	.52	.49	.49	.56	.47	.42	.31	.38	.51	.57
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	722	416	644	424	5	390	932	1 103	9	10
Less than \$20,000.....	127	79	268	157	1	82	7	4	1	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	470	136	261	166	2	142	52	8	2	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	100	94	81	84	1	86	90	159	3	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	21	69	26	13	—	46	168	475	3	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	22	7	3	—	19	135	263	—	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	14	1	—	1	9	246	150	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	142	31	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	1	—	1	46	9	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	2	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	2	1	—	—	—	2	23	2	—	—
Median (dollars).....	29 700	39 200	23 400	24 300	37 500	36 500	102 400	74 800	48 800	27 000
Mean (dollars).....	32 300	45 000	27 500	28 800	52 800	44 800	118 600	83 600	48 600	36 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	783	139	541	502	114	367	266	390	1	5
Median contract rent (dollars).....	179	116	120	94	148	176	259	356	80	200
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	183	135	129	116	184	190	285	364	50	188
With meals included in rent.....	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	50	—	139	50	—	—	—	487	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	730	122	491	452	114	338	249	377	1	4
No cash rent.....	51	17	48	48	—	29	17	12	—	1

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con			Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County			
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
All housing units	62	9	—	3 920	100	412	1 343	2 535
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	61	9	—	3 618	83	358	1 249	2 445
Percent of occupied housing units.....	50	7	—	1 798	39	281	978	1 887
White.....	82 0	77 8	—	49 7	47 0	78 5	78 3	77 2
Black.....	48	6	—	1 624	36	269	946	1 738
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	160	3	10	28	125
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	3	—	1	2	5
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	—	23	—	3	5	14
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	48	6	—	1 609	36	267	941	1 731
Renter-occupied housing units.....	11	2	—	1 820	44	77	271	558
White.....	10	2	—	1 524	26	71	252	417
Black.....	1	—	—	248	16	6	16	123
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	31	—	—	1	7
Other race.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	8
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	26	—	—	2	27
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	10	2	—	1 512	26	71	252	400
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	1	—	—	302	17	54	94	90
For sale only.....	—	—	—	23	2	5	14	24
For rent.....	—	—	—	169	2	18	25	28
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	16	3	18	6	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1	—	—	85	10	13	45	32
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	2
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	—	—	72	—	—	1	3
2 rooms.....	1	—	—	264	2	8	8	9
3 rooms.....	2	—	—	449	13	24	47	92
4 rooms.....	15	2	—	767	32	123	280	335
5 rooms.....	14	2	—	780	31	136	412	488
6 rooms.....	16	1	—	723	14	75	366	711
7 rooms.....	8	2	—	403	4	30	156	459
8 or more rooms.....	6	2	—	462	4	16	73	438
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	6.0	—	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.3	6.0
Mean, all housing units.....	5.5	6.2	—	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.4	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	6.0	—	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.4	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	6.8	—	6.2	5.1	5.0	5.5	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	4.5	—	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	48	7	—	2 367	63	265	1 103	2 068
1, attached.....	—	—	—	23	—	1	14	37
2.....	—	—	—	240	1	—	17	11
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	142	—	—	5	40
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	214	—	2	1	10
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	373	—	—	—	78
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	223	—	—	—	42
50 or more.....	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	12	2	—	249	35	143	200	237
Other.....	2	—	—	30	1	1	3	12
Occupied housing units.....	61	9	—	3 618	83	358	1 249	2 445
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	13	—	—	1 173	24	86	258	375
2 persons.....	25	4	—	1 206	27	109	427	817
3 persons.....	14	2	—	564	12	68	270	566
4 persons.....	6	1	—	454	13	58	201	472
5 persons.....	3	1	—	146	5	28	68	150
6 or more persons.....	—	1	—	75	2	9	25	65
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.20	2.75	—	2.03	2.15	2.35	2.36	2.55
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.17	2.38	—	2.25	2.08	2.29	2.31	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.60	5.00	—	1.76	2.21	2.68	2.58	2.72
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	60	8	—	3 547	81	342	1 227	2 413
1.01 to 1.50.....	1	1	—	47	2	11	17	26
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	24	—	5	5	6
Mean.....	4.3	5.4	—	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.5
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	39	4	—	1 570	33	174	769	1 594
Less than \$20 000.....	3	—	—	94	13	62	56	11
\$20 000 to \$39 999.....	13	—	—	227	12	76	273	109
\$40 000 to \$59 999.....	18	4	—	441	6	24	293	542
\$60 000 to \$79 999.....	2	—	—	439	2	11	121	571
\$80 000 to \$99 999.....	2	—	—	207	—	—	25	204
\$100 000 to \$149 999.....	1	—	—	131	—	1	1	142
\$150 000 to \$199 999.....	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	12
\$200 000 to \$249 999.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	3
\$250 000 to \$299 999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 000 or more.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	43 500	55 000	—	61 000	25 800	26 100	43 100	63 700
Mean (dollars).....	45 400	52 500	—	64 700	27 900	29 000	44 900	68 400
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	11	2	—	1 800	44	76	266	542
Median contract rent (dollars).....	213	225	—	219	206	206	255	379
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	217	225	—	238	223	205	258	372
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	9	2	—	1 733	40	64	230	515
No cash rent.....	2	—	—	65	4	12	36	27

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colhoun County							
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
All housing units	—	—	305	72	23	121	580	2 166
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	272	60	21	106	530	1 996
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	188	34	14	18	220	1 453
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	—	69.1	56.7	66.7	17.0	41.5	72.8
White.....	—	—	98	33	12	18	218	1 414
Black.....	—	—	88	1	2	—	1	33
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	98	33	12	18	217	1 410
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	84	26	7	88	310	543
White.....	—	—	62	26	5	67	279	461
Black.....	—	—	20	—	2	19	22	77
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	62	26	5	66	276	459
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	33	12	2	15	50	170
For sale only.....	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	48
For rent.....	—	—	10	2	—	10	31	80
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	17	9	2	1	6	30
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	5
2 rooms.....	—	—	2	—	—	11	10	18
3 rooms.....	—	—	20	4	—	30	60	74
4 rooms.....	—	—	82	29	10	31	220	447
5 rooms.....	—	—	80	17	8	26	132	599
6 rooms.....	—	—	83	14	3	5	76	526
7 rooms.....	—	—	21	4	1	6	28	300
8 or more rooms.....	—	—	17	4	1	11	35	197
Median, all housing units.....	—	—	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.4	5.4
Mean, all housing units.....	—	—	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.5	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5.5	5.1	4.9	6.9	5.4	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	—	—	244	55	15	26	203	1 584
1, attached.....	—	—	12	—	—	1	3	9
2.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	17
3 or 4.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	32	61
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	1	3	127	87
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	85	69
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	73	18	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	39	17	6	3	102	329
Other.....	—	—	7	—	1	1	1	10
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	272	60	21	106	530	1 996
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	—	—	71	16	6	54	185	376
2 persons.....	—	—	79	14	2	30	175	670
3 persons.....	—	—	52	15	6	17	92	426
4 persons.....	—	—	37	8	2	5	45	374
5 persons.....	—	—	19	5	4	—	25	116
6 or more persons.....	—	—	14	2	1	—	8	34
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.32	2.50	2.92	1.50-	1.96	2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.19	2.50	2.75	2.38	2.22	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.80	2.50	3.25	1.50-	1.77	2.42
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	—	—	263	56	19	104	515	1 965
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	8	4	1	2	12	24
1.51 or more.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	7
Mean.....	—	—	.50	.52	.62	.40	.46	.47
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	147	26	11	13	131	1 134
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	48	11	8	—	9	18
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	65	13	2	—	40	157
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	29	2	1	—	39	454
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	3	—	—	1	13	335
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	1	—	—	5	4	103
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	1	—	—	4	8	51
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	10
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Median (dollars).....	—	—	30 300	22 000	16 900	112 500	45 900	57 200
Mean (dollars).....	—	—	30 000	22 100	20 200	118 800	70 300	61 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	83	25	6	85	307	523
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	144	152	163	350	310	243
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	143	144	158	346	303	237
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	—	65	23	6	84	301	494
No cash rent.....	—	—	18	2	—	1	6	29

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colhoun County—Con.							
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 98	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 923	914	1 451	2 124	193	29	2 835	576
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	2 674	831	1 377	1 977	176	27	2 613	556
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 046	642	1 158	1 600	152	24	1 967	5
Percent of occupied housing units.....	76.5	77.3	84.1	80.9	86.4	88.9	75.3	9
White.....	1 798	631	899	1 493	150	23	1 860	4
Black.....	243	2	256	95	2	1	78	1
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut.....	3	9	2	6	—	—	7	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	—	2	—	—	16	—
Other race.....	—	—	1	4	—	—	6	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	—	1	7	1	—	18	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 794	631	899	1 490	149	23	1 849	4
Renter-occupied housing units.....	628	189	219	377	24	3	646	551
White.....	409	182	151	323	23	3	553	333
Black.....	215	2	67	46	1	—	75	194
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut.....	1	4	—	4	—	—	7	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
Other race.....	3	1	1	4	—	—	1	13
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	3	2	6	—	—	10	37
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	406	180	150	322	23	3	545	310
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	249	83	74	147	17	2	222	20
For sale only.....	35	13	9	29	1	—	37	—
For rent.....	113	24	39	65	7	2	114	2
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	12	4	11	7	3	—	13	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	1	1	12	—	—	6	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	88	41	13	34	6	—	52	16
Boarded up.....	9	1	3	1	—	—	3	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	8	1	—	3	1	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	25	14	8	7	1	—	31	12
3 rooms.....	139	48	41	69	14	—	109	12
4 rooms.....	540	254	275	422	58	14	571	105
5 rooms.....	748	288	385	637	63	7	815	254
6 rooms.....	761	217	397	564	26	3	713	138
7 rooms.....	379	68	208	234	16	2	370	26
8 or more rooms.....	323	24	137	188	14	3	226	29
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.6	5.4	5.1
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.6	5.4	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.5	5.7	8.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1 detached.....	2 195	738	1 126	1 543	169	8	1 909	52
1 attached.....	35	7	6	16	1	—	7	187
2.....	101	9	10	78	—	—	17	130
3 or 4.....	78	2	12	5	—	—	5	66
5 to 9.....	31	—	1	3	—	—	15	130
10 to 19.....	48	—	—	2	—	—	2	1
20 to 49.....	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	383	154	286	464	22	21	840	2
Other.....	18	4	10	13	1	—	40	8
Occupied housing units.....	2 674	831	1 377	1 977	176	27	2 613	556
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	582	160	260	353	38	5	462	16
2 persons.....	899	294	446	616	70	10	881	48
3 persons.....	569	184	281	459	34	8	535	126
4 persons.....	408	121	255	377	27	4	515	226
5 persons.....	146	53	97	114	6	—	158	102
6 or more persons.....	78	19	38	58	1	—	62	38
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.37	2.46	2.54	2.21	2.35	2.46	3.89
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.36	2.31	2.46	2.52	2.23	2.20	2.44	2.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.26	2.68	2.45	2.61	2.10	3.25	2.54	3.90
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	2 632	810	1 346	1 932	173	27	2 566	514
1.0 to 1.50.....	34	17	28	38	1	—	38	29
1.5 or more.....	8	4	3	7	2	—	9	13
Mean.....	45	51	48	49	47	45	49	73
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 651	508	837	1 128	117	3	1 314	3
Less than \$20,000.....	73	147	80	58	37	—	23	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	325	248	261	259	41	—	208	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	620	87	284	482	12	1	560	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	37	20	164	238	18	1	394	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	48	5	28	56	5	1	93	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	94	1	18	32	2	—	32	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	14	—	2	3	1	—	4	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	53 000	27 800	45 600	50 400	28 000	67 500	54 500	181 300
Mean (dollars).....	58 400	29 900	47 000	52 100	41 600	68 300	57 200	145 800
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	622	188	211	360	24	3	626	540
Median contract rent (dollars).....	213	165	77	201	175	188	256	416
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	215	171	86	223	192	229	281	424
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	57	150	177	324	22	3	585	228
No cash rent.....	50	38	34	36	2	—	41	312

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.							
	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27.98
All housing units	1 883	562	1 857	1 527	1 432	3 426	1 336	8
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 768	512	1 737	1 413	1 321	3 231	1 217	8
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 483	365	1 323	987	1 149	2 815	1 058	7
Percent of occupied housing units.....	83.9	71.3	76.2	69.9	87.0	87.1	86.9	87.5
White.....	1 409	334	1 280	881	1 127	2 696	989	7
Black.....	70	24	40	103	9	115	66	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	2	2	3	5	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	—
Other race.....	1	4	—	—	6	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	5	2	1	7	6	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 407	333	1 279	880	1 124	2 691	988	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	285	147	414	426	172	416	159	1
White.....	274	127	399	327	166	385	153	1
Black.....	10	19	15	98	5	25	5	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	1	1	—	3	2	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	272	126	398	327	163	384	153	1
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	115	50	120	114	111	195	119	—
For sale only.....	9	—	19	6	13	39	24	—
For rent.....	16	36	42	42	38	37	24	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	25	2	35	9	18	13	19	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	10	—	2	1	3	9	26	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	55	12	22	56	39	97	26	—
Boarded up.....	1	—	—	3	3	4	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	9	1	—	2	3	6	2	—
2 rooms.....	24	15	10	14	15	21	17	—
3 rooms.....	70	50	112	81	52	102	48	—
4 rooms.....	448	149	430	334	273	627	324	1
5 rooms.....	583	147	521	482	362	1 009	399	3
6 rooms.....	373	101	447	358	355	872	309	1
7 rooms.....	193	46	199	156	194	425	139	2
8 or more rooms.....	183	53	138	100	178	364	98	1
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.5
Mean, all housing units.....	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 216	260	1 487	1 083	1 041	2 499	851	6
1, attached.....	14	4	22	38	4	18	11	—
2.....	4	21	50	135	3	7	2	—
3 or 4.....	—	8	43	8	—	2	—	—
5 to 9.....	3	11	15	11	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	1	—	3	23	—	1	1	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	635	256	223	198	380	870	454	2
Other.....	10	2	14	9	4	29	17	—
Occupied housing units	1 768	512	1 737	1 413	1 321	3 231	1 217	8
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	325	122	435	345	193	523	224	—
2 persons.....	576	178	568	493	439	1 019	385	5
3 persons.....	423	106	355	259	317	696	251	3
4 persons.....	294	73	258	207	249	692	234	—
5 persons.....	103	28	89	77	97	211	76	—
6 or more persons.....	47	5	32	32	26	90	47	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.47	2.25	2.26	2.23	2.59	2.61	2.50	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.50	2.34	2.34	2.25	2.61	2.62	2.49	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.04	1.91	2.18	2.48	2.49	2.63	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 725	493	1 705	1 378	1 290	3 170	1 188	8
1.01 to 1.50.....	30	17	27	30	23	49	24	—
1.51 or more.....	13	2	5	5	8	12	5	—
Mean.....	.49	.47	.46	.47	.48	.49	.51	.40
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	684	162	993	691	608	1 495	489	3
Less than \$20,000.....	69	7	147	109	32	98	49	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	161	29	385	261	134	306	124	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	233	36	251	190	154	472	154	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	137	39	138	92	167	378	101	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	48	32	38	24	72	160	32	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	26	16	27	11	45	69	24	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	6	6	2	2	6	3	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5	3	1	1	2	2	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—
Median (dollars).....	48 800	65 600	38 100	38 000	57 500	54 000	48 300	42 500
Mean (dollars).....	53 200	68 200	43 600	42 400	60 200	57 400	52 700	45 800
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	242	139	394	407	155	359	132	1
Median contract rent (dollars).....	165	229	151	117	216	205	177	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	188	234	142	127	246	237	206	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	84	—	—	—	238	—
No meals included in rent.....	192	123	330	359	132	285	105	—
No cash rent.....	50	16	61	48	23	74	25	1

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA					Calhoun County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County				
	Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Saks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21			
Occupied housing units	35 593	6 407	3 148	3 755	716	1 418	573	375	2 210	2 189	337	3 609			
TENURE															
Owner-occupied housing units	26 421	4 434	1 624	2 989	397	917	470	209	1 799	1 767	4	1 958			
Percent of occupied housing units	74.2	67.1	51.6	79.6	55.4	64.7	73.3	55.7	81.4	80.7	1.2	54.3			
Renter-occupied housing units	9 172	2 173	1 524	766	319	501	153	166	411	402	333	1 651			
Percent of occupied housing units	25.8	32.9	48.4	20.4	44.6	35.3	26.7	44.3	18.6	19.3	98.8	45.7			
ROOMS															
1 room	103	26	37	4	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	38			
2 rooms	501	118	205	17	17	9	7	3	11	8	-	216			
3 rooms	1 734	479	325	125	82	205	38	57	75	63	5	364			
4 rooms	6 650	971	610	595	147	197	176	119	176	258	50	722			
5 rooms	9 169	1 282	370	1 045	225	370	370	97	566	429	148	719			
6 rooms	8 581	1 390	616	351	169	351	123	61	622	624	91	703			
7 rooms	4 537	969	348	208	46	208	38	25	324	409	15	388			
8 or more rooms	4 318	1 372	411	470	30	208	20	13	270	395	25	459			
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.7	5.0	5.7	4.9	4.6	5.7	6.0	5.2	5.1			
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.8	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.0	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.2	8.5	6.1			
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.0			
UNITS IN STRUCTURE															
1 detached	25 980	5 120	1 990	3 053	467	1 100	401	263	1 774	1 815	38	2 229			
2 attached	456	128	17	44	11	45	10	7	15	29	123	70			
3 or 4	742	177	742	24	6	17	94	4	42	10	70	188			
5 or 6	507	148	111	30	20	45	10	10	42	26	40	118			
7 to 9	721	282	721	6	59	39	1	29	13	177	59	177			
10 to 19	770	279	285	43	51	62	34	34	21	43	-	285			
20 to 49	373	100	166	16	7	23	-	11	13	16	-	166			
50 or more	212	180	32	526	-	2	-	9	282	236	2	32			
Mobile home or trailer	5 628	151	182	13	90	2	158	9	282	236	2	371			
Other	204	43	21	13	5	8	3	8	10	10	5	23			
PERSONS IN UNIT															
1 person	8 116	2 221	982	677	251	598	141	120	449	331	10	1 093			
2 persons	12 174	2 419	1 091	1 307	252	790	171	109	790	778	26	2 258			
3 persons	7 076	1 011	496	830	106	179	119	80	509	509	75	470			
4 persons	5 712	668	402	572	75	402	85	40	345	408	146	465			
5 persons	1 829	210	119	207	22	117	42	14	116	117	139	139			
6 or more persons	686	78	58	77	10	8	15	12	46	46	21	61			
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.30	2.07	2.04	2.42	1.92	2.11	2.35	2.12	2.33	2.48	3.89	2.07			
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.34	2.05	2.25	2.38	1.88	2.62	2.26	2.23	2.44	2.44	2.17	2.25			
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.12	1.55	1.79	2.66	2.00	1.50	2.72	1.92	2.33	2.72	3.90	1.81			
PERSONS PER ROOM															
1.00 or less	35 035	6 555	3 097	3 706	709	1 416	551	364	2 190	2 172	321	3 545			
1.01 to 1.50	440	40	36	38	6	2	18	9	15	13	12	49			
1.51 or more	118	12	15	11	1	4	4	2	5	4	4	15			
Mean	45	36	43	45	42	32	52	49	44	44	69	43			
VALUE															
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 951	3 973	1 414	2 408	314	838	281	190	1 453	1 470	3	1 565			
Less than \$20 000	1 305	238	138	437	99	192	92	86	41	11	-	84			
\$20 000 to \$39 999	4 073	742	195	136	82	192	130	247	107	107	-	224			
\$40 000 to \$59 999	5 914	903	385	823	145	338	45	21	562	511	-	419			
\$60 000 to \$79 999	4 386	897	399	635	43	126	12	4	352	309	1	433			
\$80 000 to \$99 999	1 692	474	178	204	8	57	1	1	144	183	-	227			
\$100 000 to \$149 999	1 277	423	128	138	1	28	2	1	89	134	-	144			
\$150 000 to \$199 999	283	180	23	12	2	8	-	1	12	12	2	23			
\$200 000 to \$249 999	99	62	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	9			
\$250 000 to \$299 999	32	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2			
\$300 000 or more	40	46	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-			
Median (dollars)	53 500	61 900	62 600	55 600	46 500	50 600	27 200	21 600	54 700	63 400	181 300	62 600			
Mean (dollars)	59 400	73 300	68 200	57 700	46 400	55 700	29 400	26 100	60 700	68 200	145 800	66 300			
CONTRACT RENT															
Specified renter-occupied housing units	8 850	2 146	1 505	749	317	496	149	163	407	410	327	1 624			
Median contract rent (dollars)	225	229	224	244	264	239	169	128	238	377	427	222			
Mean contract rent (dollars)	245	252	239	313	251	243	176	128	256	369	442	259			
With meals included in rent	9	9	1	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-			
Median contract rent (dollars)	257	313	187	188	387	188	129	148	313	383	187	187			
Mean contract rent (dollars)	7 915	2 017	1 449	673	294	471	129	188	375	383	136	553			
No meals included in rent	926	125	55	76	20	23	20	15	31	27	191	70			

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Amniston city, Colhoun County			Jacksonville city, Colhoun County			Soks COP, Colhoun County			Remainder of Colhoun County				
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 25
Occupied housing units -----	654	1 418	751	358	434	3 148	2 155	2 207	1 050	1 816	2 413	337	1 208	3 081
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units -----	361	917	412	197	248	1 624	1 738	1 798	899	1 493	1 860	4	881	2 696
Percent of occupied housing units -----	55.2	64.7	54.9	55.0	57.1	51.6	80.6	81.5	85.6	82.2	77.1	1.2	72.9	87.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	293	501	339	161	186	1 524	409	409	151	323	553	333	327	385
Percent of occupied housing units -----	44.8	35.3	45.1	45.0	42.9	48.4	19.4	18.5	14.4	17.8	22.9	98.8	27.1	12.5
ROOMS														
1 room -----	17	9	4	3	3	37	3	6	4	3	21	5	1	6
2 rooms -----	74	75	112	57	22	205	8	11	25	51	85	3	49	17
3 rooms -----	129	197	174	111	69	325	63	64	202	330	441	50	262	86
4 rooms -----	206	370	198	91	94	610	243	347	330	485	547	148	390	567
5 rooms -----	157	267	141	59	100	596	620	564	289	501	685	91	289	898
6 rooms -----	44	208	50	25	145	616	406	622	284	501	652	121	121	391
7 rooms -----	27	208	33	12	58	411	390	270	101	172	326	15	89	339
8 or more rooms -----	5.0	5.7	4.7	4.6	5.5	5.2	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.7	2.5	5.2	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	6.2	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	8.5	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1, detached -----	423	1 100	545	252	330	1 990	1 801	1 773	794	1 364	1 686	38	882	2 233
1, attached -----	11	45	13	7	12	17	29	15	2	10	6	123	23	18
2 -----	5	94	35	4	18	177	10	42	8	48	15	70	85	6
3 or 4 -----	20	45	30	10	21	111	45	26	10	4	4	40	6	2
5 to 9 -----	59	39	12	28	25	167	13	13	10	1	10	59	9	1
10 to 19 -----	7	23	1	34	27	285	43	27	2	1	2	16	15	1
20 to 49 -----	7	23	1	11	16	166	16	13	1	1	1	1	15	1
50 or more -----	73	2	6	7	1	182	216	282	234	384	679	2	165	794
Mobile home or trailer -----	5	8	1	1	1	21	10	8	2	9	11	5	7	27
Other -----														
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person -----	235	598	341	115	183	982	326	448	190	320	430	10	282	487
2 persons -----	232	540	232	107	157	1 091	576	789	372	576	576	26	434	993
3 persons -----	94	179	97	75	58	496	499	470	213	420	500	75	230	669
4 persons -----	19	66	55	38	23	402	403	344	196	353	466	146	182	660
5 persons -----	8	27	13	12	9	119	117	116	117	101	132	59	58	192
6 or more persons -----	1.90	1.71	1.65	2.10	1.72	2.04	2.48	2.33	2.40	2.53	2.43	3.89	2.24	2.59
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	1.87	1.82	1.82	2.20	1.82	2.25	2.44	2.33	2.40	2.51	2.41	2.17	2.25	2.61
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.95	1.50-	1.50-	1.91	1.50-	1.79	2.70	2.33	2.40	2.62	2.51	3.90	2.22	2.46
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less -----	648	1 416	742	348	430	3 097	2 139	2 187	1 032	1 779	2 376	321	1 189	3 030
1.01 to 1.50 -----	5	2	6	9	2	36	12	15	16	32	29	12	16	39
1.51 or more -----	1	1	3	2	2	15	4	5	2	5	8	4	3	12
Mean -----	.41	.32	.41	.49	.34	.43	.43	.44	.47	.48	.48	.69	.46	.49
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	283	838	378	181	222	1 414	1 463	1 452	627	1 057	1 243	3	610	1 407
Less than \$20,000 -----	16	72	72	80	26	77	11	41	38	52	22	84	89	84
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	74	195	245	75	60	195	107	247	162	204	204	26	239	279
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	140	368	47	20	64	385	506	562	240	458	535	452	162	452
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	41	178	11	40	40	399	508	352	142	220	359	85	85	359
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	8	57	1	1	17	199	182	182	27	90	90	22	22	152
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1	28	1	1	9	128	134	89	16	28	29	10	10	69
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	8	1	1	1	23	12	12	2	4	4	2	2	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	2	1	1	1	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
\$300,000 or more -----	48 300	50 600	29 600	21 800	45 000	62 600	63 400	54 600	49 700	50 400	54 200	181 300	37 900	54 400
Mean (dollars) -----	48 500	55 700	32 300	26 400	56 900	66 200	68 300	60 700	50 800	52 300	56 800	145 800	42 400	58 200
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	291	496	338	159	183	1 505	405	405	144	307	535	327	311	332
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	269	239	163	108	224	221	204	228	197	254	254	427	128	202
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	255	263	172	125	237	239	371	239	208	225	280	442	130	233
With meals included in rent -----	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	387	471	311	144	169	187	188	313	123	278	495	136	272	264
No meals included in rent -----	273	273	27	15	14	1 469	378	378	123	29	40	191	39	68
No cash rent -----	17	23	27	15	14	55	27	31	21	29	40	191	39	68

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Calhoun County						Totals for split tracts/BHAs in Calhoun County												
	Anniston, AL MSA		Anniston city		Jacksonville city		Saks CDP		Tract 1		Tract 2		Tract 4		Tract 5		Tract 6		
	Total	6 990	4 108	408	377	215	140	664	1 211	621	621	621	621	621	621	621	621	621	
TENURE																			
Owner occupied housing units	3 619	2 063	160	166	166	46	34	515	670	267	34	34	515	670	267	34	34	515	670
Percent of occupied housing units	51.8	50.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	21.4	24.3	77.6	55.3	43.0	24.3	24.3	77.6	55.3	43.0	24.3	24.3	77.6	55.3
Renter occupied housing units	3 371	2 045	248	161	161	169	106	149	541	354	106	106	149	541	354	106	106	149	541
Percent of occupied housing units	48.2	49.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	78.6	75.7	22.4	44.7	57.0	75.7	75.7	22.4	44.7	57.0	75.7	75.7	22.4	44.7
ROOMS																			
1 room	35	16	16	16	16	11	3	5	6	16	3	3	5	6	16	3	3	5	6
2 rooms	147	71	31	27	27	32	8	43	143	15	8	8	43	143	15	8	8	43	143
3 rooms	642	411	60	60	60	65	26	94	243	47	26	26	94	243	47	26	26	94	243
4 rooms	1 520	895	70	82	82	51	82	177	392	152	82	82	177	392	152	82	82	177	392
5 rooms	1 852	1 087	103	103	103	35	41	180	265	134	41	41	180	265	134	41	41	180	265
6 rooms	1 513	917	60	65	65	14	17	75	126	43	17	17	75	126	43	17	17	75	126
7 rooms	1 716	1 14	40	41	41	7	10	90	91	30	10	10	90	91	30	10	10	90	91
8 or more rooms	565	334	28	28	28	4	5	56	48	18	5	5	56	48	18	5	5	56	48
Median occupied housing units	51	51	48	48	48	45	54	56	51	48	54	54	56	51	48	54	54	56	51
Median owner occupied housing units	58	58	59	59	59	58	62	58	58	58	62	62	58	58	58	62	62	58	58
Median renter occupied housing units	44	44	39	39	39	42	52	46	44	43	52	52	46	44	43	52	52	46	44
UNITS IN STRUCTURE																			
1 detached	4 614	2 944	211	211	211	63	102	569	965	360	102	102	569	965	360	102	102	569	965
2 attached	257	148	2	2	2	3	13	22	22	13	13	13	22	22	13	13	13	22	22
3 or 4	408	206	37	37	37	2	9	35	62	8	9	9	35	62	8	9	9	35	62
5 to 9	308	308	35	35	35	7	6	3	24	55	6	6	3	24	55	6	6	3	24
10 to 19	488	338	7	7	7	37	2	1	71	115	2	2	1	71	115	2	2	1	71
20 to 49	253	122	44	44	44	40	5	1	12	33	5	5	1	12	33	5	5	1	12
50 or more	141	57	31	31	31	26	1	1	30	30	1	1	1	30	30	1	1	1	30
Mobile home or trailer	32	22	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	405	28	22	22	22	32	2	20	3	6	2	2	20	3	6	2	2	20	3
Other	84	46	5	5	5	5	2	14	15	1	2	2	14	15	1	2	2	14	15
PERSONS IN UNIT																			
1 person	1 764	1 059	165	165	165	56	27	158	389	146	27	27	158	389	146	27	27	158	389
2 persons	1 644	987	100	100	100	46	28	188	336	126	28	28	188	336	126	28	28	188	336
3 persons	1 362	811	55	55	55	56	34	123	181	151	34	34	123	181	151	34	34	123	181
4 persons	1 138	623	47	47	47	41	24	73	146	88	24	24	73	146	88	24	24	73	146
5 persons	621	345	24	24	24	8	14	69	87	68	14	14	69	87	68	14	14	69	87
6 persons	461	283	17	17	17	8	13	45	72	53	13	13	45	72	53	13	13	45	72
7 or more persons	256	256	189	189	189	260	294	243	214	252	294	294	243	214	252	294	294	243	214
Median occupied housing units	2 55	2 40	2 28	2 28	2 28	3 21	3 08	2 44	2 01	2 75	3 08	3 08	2 44	2 01	2 75	3 08	3 08	2 44	2 01
Median renter occupied housing units	2 58	2 65	1 56	1 56	1 56	2 38	2 86	2 37	2 41	2 89	2 86	2 86	2 37	2 41	2 89	2 86	2 86	2 37	2 41
PERSONS PER ROOM																			
1.00 or less	6 584	3 860	390	390	390	206	133	629	1 135	577	133	133	629	1 135	577	133	133	629	1 135
1.01 to 1.50	297	174	10	10	10	8	4	26	26	33	4	4	26	26	33	4	4	26	26
1.51 or more	109	74	8	8	8	1	3	9	9	11	3	3	9	9	11	3	3	9	9
Mean	54	54	50	50	50	56	58	49	49	59	58	58	49	49	59	58	58	49	49
VALUE																			
Less than \$20 000	3 091	1 892	144	144	144	35	32	452	628	243	32	32	452	628	243	32	32	452	628
\$20 000 to \$29 999	701	522	17	17	17	1	1	94	94	79	1	1	94	94	79	1	1	94	94
\$30 000 to \$39 999	1 164	792	31	31	31	4	8	146	256	90	8	8	146	256	90	8	8	146	256
\$40 000 to \$49 999	663	344	48	48	48	17	16	102	78	63	16	16	102	78	63	16	16	102	78
\$50 000 to \$79 999	394	394	38	38	38	12	4	71	26	9	4	4	71	26	9	4	4	71	26
\$80 000 to \$99 999	107	107	7	7	7	1	2	23	7	2	2	2	23	7	2	2	2	23	7
\$100 000 to \$149 999	54	27	3	3	3	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	14	1
\$150 000 to \$199 999	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$200 000 to \$249 999	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250 000 to \$299 999	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$300 000 or more	34 200	30 300	50 300	50 300	50 300	56 300	43 500	38 600	23 400	27 400	43 500	43 500	38 600	23 400	27 400	43 500	43 500	38 600	23 400
Median (dollars)	39 300	35 000	50 100	50 100	50 100	53 700	48 300	43 900	27 500	30 500	48 300	48 300	43 900	27 500	30 500	48 300	48 300	43 900	27 500
Mean (dollars)	39 300	35 000	50 100	50 100	50 100	53 700	48 300	43 900	27 500	30 500	48 300	48 300	43 900	27 500	30 500	48 300	48 300	43 900	27 500
CONTRACT RENT																			
Median contract rent (dollars)	3 298	1 997	247	247	247	169	104	147	525	344	104	104	147	525	344	104	104	147	525
Mean contract rent (dollars)	176	153	213	213	213	288	283	111	120	88	283	283	111	120	88	283	283	111	120
With meals included in rent	9	169	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	128	80	128	128	128	1847	1 847	121	139	50	1847	1 847	121	139	50	1847	1 847	121	139
No meals included in rent	2 953	1 847	237	237	237	165	102	121	476	309	102	102	121	476	309	102	102	121	476
No cash rent	336	144	9	9	9	4	2	26	47	33	2	2	26	47	33	2	2	26	47

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colhou County—Con.					Anniston city, Colhou County				
	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	473	249	195	451	1 210	196	140	828	540	1 210
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	254	126	1	184	669	43	34	378	417	669
Percent of occupied housing units.....	53.7	50.6	.5	40.8	55.3	21.9	24.3	45.7	77.2	55.3
Renter-occupied housing units.....	219	123	194	267	541	153	106	450	123	541
Percent of occupied housing units.....	46.3	49.4	99.5	59.2	44.7	78.1	75.7	54.3	22.8	44.7
ROOMS										
1 room.....	13	—	6	16	6	—	3	2	—	6
2 rooms.....	48	20	7	33	15	30	8	17	37	15
3 rooms.....	122	59	45	84	143	56	26	69	69	143
4 rooms.....	181	40	84	113	243	47	35	205	145	243
5 rooms.....	86	55	39	64	322	34	41	186	144	322
6 rooms.....	37	41	10	38	265	14	17	66	61	265
7 rooms.....	4	34	4	33	90	6	10	56	81	90
8 or more rooms.....	47	5.6	5.0	5.8	5.1	4.6	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.4	5.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	276	170	13	219	964	60	102	609	476	964
1, attached.....	16	8	53	2	59	3	13	21	18	59
2.....	31	1	45	45	62	2	9	68	33	62
3 or 4.....	15	13	24	11	24	7	6	57	2	24
5 to 9.....	21	26	57	35	71	37	2	42	—	71
10 to 19.....	11	18	1	44	12	40	5	16	—	12
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	31	—	26	1	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	5	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	54	5	—	49	3	16	—	—	—	3
Other.....	8	2	2	5	15	5	2	10	10	15
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	133	44	5	174	389	49	27	158	124	389
2 persons.....	111	45	21	109	336	40	28	160	151	336
3 persons.....	98	54	14	64	180	34	34	180	105	180
4 persons.....	68	29	39	54	146	32	24	173	66	146
5 persons.....	32	31	6	31	87	6	14	80	59	87
6 or more persons.....	31	18	3.88	17	72	6	13	77	35	72
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.43	3.16	3.88	1.97	2.14	2.67	2.94	3.03	2.47	2.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.70	3.53	4.00	2.40	2.01	3.08	3.48	3.11	2.47	2.01
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.13	2.72	3.88	1.63	2.41	2.48	2.86	2.98	2.41	2.41
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	450	236	175	428	1 134	188	133	749	512	1 134
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	11	12	14	56	7	4	43	21	56
1.51 or more.....	3	2	8	9	20	1	3	16	7	20
Mean.....	.53	.57	.74	.51	.49	.57	.58	.62	.49	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	204	112	—	152	627	33	32	341	379	627
Less than \$20,000.....	34	—	—	17	260	1	1	55	68	260
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	83	1	—	31	255	3	8	222	117	255
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	58	32	—	48	78	16	16	53	89	78
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	17	55	—	42	26	12	4	10	26	26
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	5	18	—	11	7	1	2	—	22	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	5	6	—	3	—	1	—	—	13	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	36 900	65 500	—	51 700	23 400	57 100	43 500	30 000	40 900	23 400
Mean (dollars).....	40 600	69 100	—	51 900	27 500	54 700	48 300	32 300	46 400	27 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	216	120	189	266	525	153	104	438	121	525
Median contract rent (dollars).....	178	381	397	218	120	296	283	190	110	120
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	167	373	396	231	129	277	281	190	131	129
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	513	139	—	—	50	—	139
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	196	120	81	255	105	149	102	412	105	105
No meals included in rent.....	20	—	108	10	47	4	2	24	16	47
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County — Con		Jacksonville city, Calhoun County		Saks COP, Calhoun County		Remainder of Calhoun County				
	Tract 6 (pt 1)	Tract 8	Tract 21 (pt 1)	Tract 17 (pt 1)	Tract 14	Tract 15 98	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt 1)	Tract 23	Tract 25	
Occupied housing units	617	357	408	248	458	323	141	153	195	201	140
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	265	175	160	125	243	256	95	78	1	103	115
Percent of occupied housing units	42.9	49.0	39.2	50.4	53.1	79.3	67.4	51.0	5	51.2	82.1
Renter-occupied housing units	352	182	248	123	215	67	46	75	194	98	25
Percent of occupied housing units	57.1	51.0	60.8	49.6	46.9	20.7	32.6	49.0	99.5	48.8	17.9
ROOMS											
1 room	1	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2 rooms	16	3	31	—	13	10	6	5	6	7	—
3 rooms	31	36	60	20	47	10	31	9	7	24	4
4 rooms	67	3	70	59	118	51	42	34	45	45	20
5 rooms	177	78	103	39	114	70	42	84	84	54	48
6 rooms	151	93	60	55	87	98	37	28	39	41	34
7 rooms	134	90	41	41	45	58	15	21	23	20	20
8 or more rooms	30	25	28	34	34	35	10	14	14	6	14
Median, occupied housing units	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.6	4.9	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.6	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1 detached	357	271	211	170	266	274	84	85	13	111	116
2 attached	13	16	2	8	15	3	5	1	53	12	—
3 or 4	8	1	37	1	39	2	25	—	45	42	—
5 to 9	115	25	11	13	31	—	5	—	24	2	—
10 to 19	33	7	35	6	14	—	2	4	57	2	—
20 to 49	30	—	44	26	21	—	1	—	1	4	—
50 or more	—	—	10	18	11	—	—	—	—	6	—
Mobile home or trailer	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1	1	5	2	8	7	2	1	2	2	1
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person	145	104	165	44	129	68	28	29	5	62	35
2 persons	126	95	100	44	108	73	32	38	21	37	24
3 persons	150	60	55	54	97	67	35	21	44	28	26
4 persons	88	58	47	59	64	59	21	38	28	23	31
5 persons	63	16	30	24	30	35	13	18	39	19	17
6 or more persons	45	24	17	18	30	21	12	9	4	10	7
Median, occupied housing units	2.75	2.28	1.89	3.17	2.43	2.81	2.80	2.95	3.88	2.18	2.92
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.49	2.20	2.28	3.55	2.68	2.82	2.80	3.35	4.00	2.26	2.95
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.88	2.42	1.56	2.72	2.14	2.69	2.80	2.42	3.88	2.05	2.86
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less	574	339	390	235	436	310	133	146	175	185	132
1.01 to 1.50	32	7	10	11	19	12	6	7	12	14	8
1.51 or more	11	11	8	2	3	1	2	—	8	2	—
Mean	59	51	50	57	53	51	56	56	74	52	52
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	241	167	144	112	195	208	65	47	—	79	85
Less than \$20,000	77	56	17	42	32	42	6	1	—	19	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999	90	82	31	1	77	98	10	4	—	22	27
\$40,000 to \$59,999	63	22	48	32	58	43	23	16	—	27	19
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9	5	38	55	17	22	16	24	—	7	18
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2	2	7	18	4	1	—	1	—	2	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	3	6	5	2	4	1	—	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	27,600	26,700	50,300	65,500	37,600	32,200	50,900	64,200	—	38,900	42,100
Mean (dollars)	30,700	28,500	50,100	69,100	41,100	35,600	49,800	68,200	—	42,600	45,100
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	342	180	247	120	213	66	45	74	189	95	22
Median contract rent (dollars)	89	128	213	381	178	124	208	225	397	80	213
Mean contract rent (dollars)	112	139	230	373	166	134	208	295	396	116	247
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	50	50	513	—	194	53	39	74	81	86	16
No meals included in rent	307	165	237	120	194	53	39	74	108	86	16
No cash rent	33	15	9	—	19	13	6	—	—	9	6

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

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County
Occupied housing units	164	164
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	70	70
Percent of occupied housing units	42.7	42.7
Renter-occupied housing units	94	94
Percent of occupied housing units	57.3	57.3
ROOMS		
1 room	11	11
2 rooms	21	21
3 rooms	19	19
4 rooms	29	29
5 rooms	29	29
6 rooms	26	26
7 rooms	16	16
8 or more rooms	11	11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.6	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1 detached	84	84
1 attached	5	5
2	6	6
3 or 4	3	3
5 to 9	15	15
10 to 19	17	17
20 to 49	14	14
50 or more	6	6
Mobile home or trailer	14	14
Other	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	40	40
2 persons	38	38
3 persons	40	40
4 persons	21	21
5 persons	15	15
6 or more persons	10	10
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.60	2.60
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.04	3.04
Mean	2.14	2.14
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	149	149
1.01 to 1.50	9	9
1.51 or more	6	6
Mean	1.09	1.09
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	54	54
Less than \$70,000	-	-
\$70,000 to \$99,999	4	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	21	21
\$150,000 to \$199,999	17	17
\$200,000 to \$249,999	6	6
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	4
\$300,000 to \$349,999	2	2
\$350,000 to \$399,999	-	-
\$400,000 or more	-	-
Median (dollars)	61 700	61 700
Mean (dollars)	68 700	68 700
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	97	97
Median contract rent (dollars)	283	283
Mean contract rent (dollars)	291	291
With meals included in rent	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	88	88
No meals included in rent	4	4
No cash rent	-	-

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Colhoun County
Occupied housing units	314	314
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units.....	126	126
Percent of occupied housing units.....	40.1	40.1
Renter-occupied housing units.....	188	188
Percent of occupied housing units.....	59.9	59.9
ROOMS		
1 room.....	2	2
2 rooms.....	12	12
3 rooms.....	35	35
4 rooms.....	74	74
5 rooms.....	66	66
6 rooms.....	68	68
7 rooms.....	35	35
8 or more rooms.....	22	22
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached.....	174	174
1, attached.....	16	16
2.....	23	23
3.....	15	15
4.....	15	15
5 to 9.....	30	30
10 to 19.....	16	16
20 to 49.....	8	8
50 or more.....	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—
Other.....	32	32
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person.....	47	47
2 persons.....	66	66
3 persons.....	70	70
4 persons.....	79	79
5 persons.....	40	40
6 or more persons.....	12	12
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.13	3.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.28	3.28
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.03	3.03
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less.....	284	284
1.01 to 1.50.....	24	24
1.51 or more.....	6	6
Mean.....	.69	.69
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	101	101
Less than \$20,000.....	5	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	21	21
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	28	28
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	29	29
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	12	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—
Median (dollars).....	58 300	58 300
Mean (dollars).....	61 000	61 000
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	182	182
Median contract rent (dollars).....	309	309
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	313	313
With meals included in rent.....	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	313	313
No meals included in rent.....	158	158
No cash rent.....	23	23

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA		Calhoun County	
	35 414	35 414	35 414	35 414
Occupied housing units				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	26 341	26 341	26 341	26 341
Percent of occupied housing units	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4
Renter-occupied housing units	9 073	9 073	9 073	9 073
Percent of occupied housing units	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
ROOMS				
1 room	102	102	102	102
2 rooms	498	498	498	498
3 rooms	1 718	1 718	1 718	1 718
4 rooms	6 613	6 613	6 613	6 613
5 rooms	9 127	9 127	9 127	9 127
6 rooms	8 541	8 541	8 541	8 541
7 rooms	4 513	4 513	4 513	4 513
8 rooms	4 302	4 302	4 302	4 302
9 rooms	55	55	55	55
Median owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Median renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1 detached	25 878	25 878	25 878	25 878
1 attached	448	448	448	448
2	727	727	727	727
3 or 4	494	494	494	494
5 to 9	707	707	707	707
10 to 19	764	764	764	764
20 to 49	370	370	370	370
50 or more	212	212	212	212
Mobile home or trailer	5 610	5 610	5 610	5 610
Other	204	204	204	204
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	8 091	8 091	8 091	8 091
2 persons	12 138	12 138	12 138	12 138
3 persons	7 038	7 038	7 038	7 038
4 persons	5 646	5 646	5 646	5 646
5 persons	1 803	1 803	1 803	1 803
6 persons	678	678	678	678
Median owner-occupied housing units	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Median renter-occupied housing units	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Mean	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	34 869	34 869	34 869	34 869
1.01 to 1.50	429	429	429	429
1.51 or more	116	116	116	116
Mean	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 884	18 884	18 884	18 884
Less than \$20 000	1 302	1 302	1 302	1 302
\$20 000 to \$29 999	4 056	4 056	4 056	4 056
\$30 000 to \$39 999	5 889	5 889	5 889	5 889
\$40 000 to \$49 999	4 347	4 347	4 347	4 347
\$50 000 to \$59 999	1 884	1 884	1 884	1 884
\$60 000 to \$69 999	1 075	1 075	1 075	1 075
\$70 000 to \$79 999	279	279	279	279
\$80 000 to \$89 999	99	99	99	99
\$90 000 to \$99 999	32	32	32	32
\$100 000 to \$149 999	46	46	46	46
\$150 000 to \$249 999	53 500	53 500	53 500	53 500
\$250 000 to \$299 999	59 400	59 400	59 400	59 400
\$300 000 or more				
Median (dollars)				
Mean (dollars)				
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	8 755	8 755	8 755	8 755
Median contract rent (dollars)	224	224	224	224
Mean contract rent (dollars)	244	244	244	244
With meals included in rent	9	9	9	9
Median contract rent (dollars)	257	257	257	257
Mean contract rent (dollars)	7 834	7 834	7 834	7 834
No meals included in rent	912	912	912	912
No cash rent				

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

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

ANCESTRY Area	Annonis, AL MSA		Calhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County									
	Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Sols CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Calhoun County		
														Tract 3	Tract 8	
ANCESTRY																
All persons	116 034	26 623	10 283	11 161	2 161	3 322	3 199	3 360	2 768	3 158	5 389	5 197	7 041			
Ancestry specified	93 425	23 103	8 176	8 621	1 777	2 855	2 708	2 968	2 376	2 711	4 562	4 285	5 724			
Single ancestry	72 361	19 401	5 686	6 558	1 499	2 202	2 483	2 951	2 203	2 017	3 146	2 933	4 530			
Multiple ancestry	21 064	3 702	2 490	2 063	653	225	17	173	694	694	1 416	1 352	1 194			
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	22 609	3 520	2 107	2 540	384	467	392	392	278	447	827	912	1 317			
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																
Total ancestries reported	232 048	53 246	20 566	22 322	4 322	6 644	6 398	6 720	5 536	6 316	10 778	10 394	14 082			
Arab	90	34	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Austrian	49	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Belgian	48	5	9	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Canadian	25	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Czech	75	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Danish	146	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dutch	146	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dutch	3 011	540	315	301	34	143	61	79	45	20	14	138	208			
English	14 425	2 948	1 543	1 546	146	609	75	—	103	737	1 309	829	1 077			
French	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
French (except Basque)	2 057	451	181	401	18	76	—	6	20	166	178	37	96			
French Canadian	437	110	36	8	23	34	6	—	—	7	55	—	19			
German	14 428	2 458	1 868	1 506	242	491	40	—	97	463	888	822	636			
Greek	213	22	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hungarian	119	17	26	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Irish	19 543	3 309	1 586	1 827	322	630	237	6	162	553	1 114	1 352	1 173			
Italian	1 695	192	259	250	17	63	—	—	4	28	114	128	106			
Lithuanian	73	39	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Lithuanian	285	38	46	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	30	17	10			
Norwegian	866	97	105	117	20	29	—	—	—	—	17	45	7			
Polish	25	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Romanian	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Russian	140	52	32	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Scottish	3 020	592	387	249	36	192	53	—	—	27	25	—	—			
Scottish-Irish	1 975	485	384	93	5	69	11	—	6	155	181	216	265			
Slovak	91	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	246	74	199			
Slovenian	68	8	38	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Subsaharan African	569	104	76	6	9	—	6	—	6	16	—	17	29			
Swedish	47	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Swiss	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ukrainian	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
United States or American	18 749	2 739	1 086	2 151	290	444	610	183	321	379	566	1 006	1 182			
Welsh	584	139	51	52	—	15	29	—	—	49	15	9	11			
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	59	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Yugoslavian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other ancestries	147 445	38 467	12 268	13 487	3 094	3 748	5 223	6 499	4 767	3 336	5 660	5 578	8 879			
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Central American	31	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Honduran	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Nicaraguan	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Panamanian	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Salvadoran	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

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

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

Ancestry	Totals for all tracts/BNAs in Calhoun County—Con.					Anniston city, Calhoun County							
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21		Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8
ANCESTRY													
All persons	3 804	6 899	4 128	11 341		1 870	3 322	4 148	1 710	3 217	2 646	370	2 104
Ancestry specified	2 976	5 354	3 644	8 949		1 587	2 855	3 667	1 464	2 889	2 274	277	1 790
Single ancestry	2 181	4 088	2 696	6 279		1 372	2 202	3 286	1 358	2 872	2 101	229	1 614
Multiple ancestry	795	1 266	948	2 670		215	653	381	106	17	173	48	176
Ancestry undisclosed or not reported	828	1 545	484	2 392		283	467	481	246	328	392	93	314
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	7 608	13 798	8 254	22 682		3 740	6 644	8 296	3 420	6 434	5 332	740	4 208
Arab	—	—	7	10		—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	18		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	31	—	9		—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	10	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	8	19	10	7		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	73	231	44	339		34	143	65	—	—	45	10	22
English	552	1 017	206	1 645		120	600	188	35	—	103	17	172
Finnish	—	—	—	—		—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	103	300	153	193		14	76	22	—	6	20	—	18
French Canadian	—	8	66	36		23	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	466	1 056	927	2 114		216	491	191	11	—	97	31	172
Greek	8	—	—	8		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	36	30	26		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	806	965	514	1 751		268	630	439	61	6	162	46	195
Italian	56	224	134	259		17	63	23	—	—	4	—	30
Lithuanian	—	—	5	17		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	6	8	57	46		8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish	16	93	51	105		12	29	—	—	—	—	8	6
Portuguese	—	4	—	8		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	8	7	32		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	44	152	37	439		36	192	47	—	—	—	9	40
Scottish	18	76	83	392		5	69	6	5	—	6	—	20
Slovak	17	—	7	22		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	5	38		—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	6	—	66	76		9	—	10	6	—	6	—	9
Swiss	—	—	—	11		—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	13	—		—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	1 006	1 072	137	1 272		290	444	494	111	110	272	43	23
Welsh	40	17	26	51		—	15	6	20	—	—	—	158
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	42	10		—	—	7	—	—	—	—	29
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	4 342	8 386	5 531	13 589		2 638	3 748	6 782	3 171	6 292	4 612	576	3 275
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Central American	—	—	16	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	8	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	8	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.					Jacksonville city, Calhoun County						
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....	2 880	4 061	—	58	145	72	—	10 283	291	804	3 302	6 764
Ancestry specified.....	2 571	3 465	—	58	134	72	—	8 176	190	594	2 618	5 219
Single ancestry.....	1 954	2 205	—	58	78	72	—	5 686	127	557	1 921	3 953
Multiple ancestry.....	617	1 260	—	—	56	—	—	2 490	63	37	697	1 266
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	309	596	—	—	11	—	—	2 107	101	210	684	1 545
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....	5 760	8 122	—	116	290	144	—	20 566	582	1 608	6 604	13 528
Arab.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Austrian.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	31
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish.....	12	136	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	17
Dutch.....	72	978	—	10	—	—	—	315	—	17	53	231
English.....	723	—	—	12	—	—	—	1 543	26	32	499	987
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	158	137	—	—	—	—	—	181	4	—	97	300
French Canadian.....	7	46	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	8
German.....	415	796	—	—	25	13	—	1 868	26	7	430	1 043
Greek.....	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Hungarian.....	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	36
Irish.....	499	952	—	—	51	—	—	1 586	54	122	694	957
Italian.....	28	41	—	—	11	—	—	259	—	—	26	224
Lithuanian.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	6	8
Polish.....	31	17	—	—	—	—	—	105	8	—	16	93
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	27	25	—	—	—	—	—	32	8	—	—	8
Scott- Irish.....	155	103	—	—	—	—	—	387	—	53	44	152
Scottish.....	138	236	—	—	—	—	—	384	—	6	18	67
Slovak.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	17	—
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	6	—
Swedish.....	16	48	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—
Swiss.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	379	364	—	19	45	—	—	1 086	—	—	848	1 052
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	49	15	—	—	5	—	—	51	—	—	35	17
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	2 968	4 046	—	97	131	131	—	12 268	456	1 081	3 758	8 192
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County											
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 98
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....				143	102	278	1 328	5 197	6 983	2 180	3 900	5 442
Ancestry specified.....			485	102	102	140	1 097	4 285	5 666	1 311	3 250	3 830
Single ancestry.....			650	79	79	63	1 097	2 933	4 472	1 041	2 758	3 072
Multiple ancestry.....			548	79	79	77	156	1 352	1 194	270	492	758
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....			82	64		138	231	912	1 317	869	650	1 612
35												
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....			1 370	286	204	556	2 656	10 394	13 966	4 360	7 800	10 884
Arab.....												
Austrian.....												
Belgian.....												
Canadian.....												
Czech.....												
Danish.....												
Dutch.....												
English.....			44			7	8	138	208	50	44	28
Finnish.....			8			14	331	829	1 077	175	376	100
French (except Basque).....												458
French Canadian.....												78
German.....			6				9		19		14	17
Greek.....			22			48	92	822	636	219	400	611
Hungarian.....									36		16	
Irish.....			54			54	162	1 352	1 173	451	8	
Italian.....							73	128	106	7	532	1 055
Lithuanian.....											24	102
Norwegian.....								17	10	18		
Polish.....								45	74		31	24
Portuguese.....									7			
Romanian.....												
Russian.....												
Scotch-Irish.....												
Scotch.....												
Slovak.....												
Slovenian.....												
Subsaharan African.....												
Swedish.....												
Swiss.....												
Ukrainian.....												
United States or American.....												
Welsh.....			248	73	49		202	1 006	1 163	426	1 024	767
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....			9					9	11		19	30
Yugoslavian.....												
Other ancestries.....			971	207	155	368	1 614	5 578	8 782	2 959	5 166	7 419
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....												
Central American.....												
Costa Rican.....												
Guatemalan.....												
Honduran.....												
Nicaraguan.....												
Panamanian.....												
Salvadoran.....												
Central American, origin not specified.....												
South American.....												
Argentinean.....												
Chilean.....												
Colombian.....												
Ecuadorian.....												
Peruvian.....												
Venezuelan.....												
Other South American.....												

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.											
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27,98
ANCESTRY												
All persons	357	63	7 070	4 128	4 740	1 058	4 432	3 702	3 643	9 150	3 352	34
Ancestry specified	224	63	6 191	3 644	3 587	773	3 171	2 529	3 018	6 963	2 918	34
Single ancestry	182	63	4 216	2 696	2 824	593	2 585	1 972	2 183	5 117	2 246	10
Multiple ancestry	42	—	1 975	948	763	180	586	557	835	1 846	672	24
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	133	—	879	484	1 153	285	1 261	1 173	625	2 187	434	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	714	126	14 140	8 256	9 480	2 116	8 864	7 404	7 286	18 300	6 704	68
Arab	—	—	39	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	29	10	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	10	—	219	44	99	24	116	169	150	345	88	—
English	41	28	1 159	206	632	102	577	265	549	1 078	449	34
Finish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	6	—	186	153	26	12	82	36	42	146	39	—
French Canadian	—	—	101	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	11	—	1 421	927	508	246	300	196	21	25	5	—
Greek	—	—	53	—	12	—	—	—	533	1 168	436	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—
Irish	61	8	1 252	514	766	165	776	797	936	1 933	770	10
Italian	19	—	124	134	70	—	7	20	74	57	49	—
Lithuanian	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	57	7	—	24	—	—	23	31	—
Polish	—	—	139	51	14	—	27	—	74	40	28	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	—	190	37	70	52	96	76	166	333	81	—
Scottish	—	—	218	83	30	8	30	18	53	193	40	—
Slovak	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	—	44	66	18	—	—	13	38	35	40	—
Swiss	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	113	20	1 346	137	1 364	186	1 129	638	714	1 559	609	—
Welsh	—	—	12	26	32	—	13	13	51	93	24	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	453	63	7 345	5 531	5 810	1 321	5 586	5 120	3 863	10 998	3 890	24
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Saks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	116 034	116 034	26 623	10 283	11 161	2 161	3 322	3 199	3 360	2 768
Native	114 572	114 572	26 249	10 061	10 898	2 024	3 266	3 199	3 350	2 768
Foreign born	1 462	1 462	374	222	263	137	56	-	10	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	184	184	71	19	26	29	23	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	108 757	108 757	24 807	9 830	10 492	1 967	3 115	2 999	3 138	2 478
In linguistically isolated households	313	313	111	48	71	91	23	-	-	-
Speak a language other than English	4 311	4 311	943	553	530	204	78	80	113	31
Do not speak English "very well"	1 404	1 404	342	183	164	90	56	18	27	-
Speak Spanish	1 667	1 667	447	173	119	59	24	12	48	28
Do not speak English "very well"	483	483	153	51	28	17	24	11	6	-
Linguistically isolated	83	83	34	-	7	7	6	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	810	810	156	85	169	67	13	5	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	381	381	79	45	93	31	7	5	-	-
Linguistically isolated	88	88	38	21	29	38	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	30 580	30 580	6 292	4 735	3 032	551	507	814	871	703
Preprimary school	1 329	1 329	352	59	193	25	66	23	49	33
Public school	894	894	265	39	112	19	41	23	44	33
Elementary or high school	20 490	20 490	4 694	1 193	2 099	405	299	651	691	625
Public school	19 304	19 304	4 085	1 129	2 018	399	236	618	676	625
College	8 761	8 761	1 246	3 483	740	121	142	140	131	45
Public college	8 086	8 086	1 076	3 413	656	113	131	120	116	45
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	72 445	72 445	17 562	5 037	7 217	1 297	2 505	2 008	2 160	1 504
Less than 9th grade	9 386	9 386	2 431	581	688	115	227	526	489	458
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 247	14 247	3 361	688	1 276	163	409	580	640	391
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21 711	21 711	4 428	1 081	2 252	397	770	442	619	404
Some college, no degree	13 097	13 097	3 369	915	1 510	348	541	244	214	193
Associate degree	3 738	3 738	823	259	414	104	103	77	87	32
Bachelor's degree	6 584	6 584	1 926	807	753	130	317	91	40	19
Graduate or professional degree	3 682	3 682	1 224	706	324	40	138	48	71	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.4	67.4	67.0	74.8	72.8	78.6	74.6	44.9	47.7	43.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.2	14.2	17.9	30.0	14.9	13.1	18.2	6.9	5.1	1.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	299	299	493	41	267	879	340	326	938	840
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 485	1 485	1 432	1 240	1 450	1 459	986	1 886	1 445	2 178
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 041	2 041	2 051	2 257	1 957	1 456	1 825	1 984	2 745	2 665
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	108 757	108 757	24 807	9 830	10 492	1 967	3 115	2 999	3 138	2 478
Same house in United States	59 971	59 971	13 517	3 445	6 191	746	1 715	1 955	2 126	1 503
Different house in United States	45 769	45 769	10 897	6 036	3 770	1 065	1 331	1 038	1 012	975
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9 089	9 089	5 152	319	685	267	453	505	767	570
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16 846	16 846	1 404	1 900	1 579	209	246	289	56	108
Different MSA/PMSA	13 633	13 633	2 953	2 690	1 098	490	358	135	100	204
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 201	6 201	1 388	1 127	408	99	274	109	89	93
Abroad	3 017	3 017	393	349	531	156	69	6	-	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	82 726	82 726	26 623	10 283	11 161	2 161	3 322	3 199	3 360	2 715
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	56 539	56 539	19 255	5 620	9 073	1 331	2 705	2 527	2 601	1 488
Rural population	33 308	33 308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	12 768	12 768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
On farms	768	768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	50 547	50 547	9 805	4 371	5 221	966	1 409	1 135	975	740
Car, truck, or van	46 828	46 828	9 136	3 967	5 037	921	1 341	1 099	872	675
Drive alone	40 222	40 222	7 826	3 353	4 524	774	1 187	799	681	565
Carpooled	6 606	6 606	1 310	614	513	147	154	300	191	110
Public transportation (including taxicab)	425	425	73	11	10	22	11	12	-	18
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	314	314	120	-	10	22	3	6	-	8
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	1 976	1 976	333	280	59	11	33	14	61	38
Other means	577	577	96	55	42	-	6	4	36	9
Worked at home	741	741	117	58	73	12	18	6	6	-
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.09	1.06	1.17	1.13	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	18.5	16.5	15.7	17.9	17.4	17.1	17.0	18.7	15.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	5 322	5 322	772	297	488	131	97	78	126	122
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	13 382	13 382	2 323	825	1 371	245	329	388	235	197
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	13 403	13 403	2 964	1 271	1 665	286	435	249	262	101
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 186	4 186	1 169	398	532	42	187	70	62	83
All other times	13 513	13 513	2 460	1 522	1 092	250	343	344	284	237
Worked in MSA of residence:										
Anniston city	45 694	45 694	9 080	3 762	4 921	929	1 287	1 057	919	714
Jacksonville city	18 310	18 310	5 818	687	2 182	354	824	612	663	445
Oxford city (pt 1)	4 010	4 010	236	1 808	302	22	45	38	19	5
Remainder of Calhoun County	4 165	4 165	804	45	300	61	120	75	46	77
Remainder of MSA of residence	111	111	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Worked outside MSA of residence	19 098	19 098	2 215	1 222	485	298	332	191	187	187
Godsden city	4 853	4 853	725	609	300	37	122	78	56	26
Remainder of Godsden, AL MSA	1 064	1 064	98	116	43	15	17	-	-	6
Birmingham city	385	385	73	18	7	-	16	-	14	-
Remainder of Jefferson County	372	372	120	34	39	-	17	7	13	-
St. Clair County	174	174	23	15	7	6	7	-	-	-
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	316	316	45	19	15	7	17	8	-	-
Oxford city (pt 1)	62	62	10	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Talladega city	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Talladega County	305	305	46	30	51	-	11	9	-	14
Heflin city	285	285	73	33	-	-	10	-	-	-
Remainder of Cleburne County	243	243	77	14	7	-	5	16	29	6
Worked elsewhere	111	111	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
	1 524	1 524	160	330	101	9	29	24	-	-

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.								Anniston city, Calhoun County	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 158	5 389	5 197	7 041	3 804	6 899	4 128	11 341	1 870	3 322
Native	3 136	5 347	5 183	6 999	3 760	6 658	3 964	11 119	1 733	3 266
Foreign born	22	42	14	42	44	241	164	222	137	56
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	13	23	—	—	5	13	8	19	21	23
Persons 5 years and over	3 021	4 995	4 805	6 645	3 609	6 490	3 793	10 778	1 724	3 115
In linguistically isolated households	13	28	—	—	13	23	23	48	56	23
Speak a language other than English	83	298	163	172	100	413	423	568	169	78
Do not speak English "very well"	54	114	42	47	58	74	168	183	55	56
Speak Spanish	56	224	138	66	26	96	189	173	59	24
Do not speak English "very well"	27	102	34	5	16	15	70	51	17	24
Linguistically isolated	7	23	—	—	—	7	16	—	7	6
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	7	8	—	18	49	142	121	85	67	13
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	—	10	42	51	44	45	31	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	13	16	—	21	38	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	678	1 364	1 151	1 573	879	2 038	1 076	4 878	484	507
Preprimary school	55	42	66	81	48	142	77	90	25	66
Public school	38	13	36	57	37	72	70	59	19	41
Elementary or high school	453	970	894	1 214	625	1 390	634	1 274	346	299
Public school	181	735	829	1 107	596	1 338	620	1 210	340	236
College	170	352	191	278	206	506	365	3 514	113	142
Public college	123	288	139	260	181	454	316	3 444	105	131
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 338	3 584	3 336	4 740	2 568	4 420	1 499	5 754	1 142	2 505
Less than 9th grade	91	112	416	696	387	197	16	666	86	227
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	163	379	621	919	538	631	22	819	131	409
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	375	773	1 012	1 678	795	1 483	421	1 222	348	770
Some college, no degree	563	854	641	718	476	985	675	1 019	318	541
Associate degree	100	191	290	203	121	307	150	307	96	103
Bachelor's degree	667	711	287	387	152	602	160	909	123	317
Graduate or professional degree	379	564	69	139	99	215	55	812	40	138
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.1	86.3	68.9	65.9	64.0	81.3	97.5	74.2	81.0	74.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	44.7	35.6	10.7	11.1	9.8	18.5	14.3	29.9	14.3	18.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	135	84	388	446	307	168	216	68	620	340
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	865	1 301	1 503	1 367	1 214	1 428	1 789	1 255	1 417	986
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 886	1 827	2 214	1 964	1 824	2 045	2 066	2 219	1 518	1 825
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 021	4 995	4 805	6 645	3 609	6 490	3 793	10 778	1 724	3 115
Same house	1 767	2 128	2 644	4 312	2 633	3 499	213	3 950	652	1 715
Different house in United States	1 254	2 596	2 136	2 292	933	2 538	2 824	6 446	951	1 331
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	627	689	446	408	237	450	55	415	242	453
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	184	435	875	1 273	422	967	71	2 080	153	246
Different MSA/PMSA	284	1 024	619	369	227	838	1 980	2 785	464	358
Not in MSA/PMSA	159	448	196	242	47	283	718	1 166	92	274
Abroad	—	271	25	41	43	453	756	382	121	69
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 114	5 120	4 352	6 434	3 662	6 899	4 128	10 283	1 870	3 322
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 064	3 874	2 968	4 533	3 128	5 506	772	5 620	1 116	2 705
Rural population	44	269	845	607	142	—	—	1 058	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	25	84	362	304	—	—	—	500	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 344	2 507	2 457	3 057	1 649	3 410	2 669	4 949	845	1 409
Car, truck, or van	1 306	2 441	2 366	2 946	1 564	3 292	1 281	4 524	805	1 341
Drove alone	1 220	2 126	2 150	2 610	1 375	3 041	988	3 807	699	1 187
Carpooled	86	315	216	336	189	251	293	717	106	154
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	9	16	16	—	10	153	11	22	11
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	9	16	—	—	10	148	—	22	3
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Walked	6	9	17	29	21	54	987	280	11	33
Other means	—	10	6	18	28	14	157	68	—	6
Worked at home	26	38	52	48	36	40	91	66	7	18
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.15	1.09	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	18.2	18.1	17.4	18.5	17.3	9.9	16.4	16.8	17.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	60	193	206	215	135	346	328	384	105	97
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	262	629	741	992	463	787	444	937	207	329
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	584	828	600	841	417	1 219	586	1 433	268	435
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	216	399	284	219	227	289	103	467	42	187
All other times	196	420	574	742	371	729	1 117	1 662	216	343
Worked in MSA of residence	1 200	2 249	2 268	2 784	1 589	3 184	2 622	4 261	812	1 287
Anniston city	897	1 250	1 084	1 231	797	1 371	20	867	295	824
Jacksonville city	33	70	8	67	71	217	7	1 900	22	45
Oxford city (pt.)	136	256	681	778	115	151	7	85	54	120
Piedmont city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Calhoun County	134	673	495	708	606	1 445	2 588	1 409	434	298
Worked outside MSA of residence	144	258	189	273	60	226	47	688	33	122
Gadsden city	6	29	16	27	—	43	—	126	15	17
Remainder of Gadsden, AL MSA	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	28	—	16
Birmingham city	63	38	—	48	12	20	—	34	—	17
Remainder of Jefferson County	6	10	24	19	—	7	—	27	6	—
St. Clair County	—	12	34	22	—	15	—	19	7	17
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	—	—	8	—	7	16	—	—	—	—
Oxford city (pt.)	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talladega city	5	36	23	43	—	51	—	30	—	11
Remainder of Talladega County	5	50	8	26	—	—	—	33	—	10
Heflin city	7	7	6	21	—	7	—	14	—	5
Remainder of Cleburne County	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	52	68	56	52	34	67	47	377	5	29

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 148	1 710	3 217	2 666	370	2 104	2 880	4 061	—	58
Native	4 085	1 710	3 207	2 666	361	2 082	2 858	4 028	—	58
Foreign born	63	—	10	—	9	22	22	33	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	14	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 838	1 601	3 004	2 376	370	1 990	2 756	3 775	—	54
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	19	—	—
Speak a language other than English	88	44	95	31	49	89	76	202	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	46	5	21	—	—	41	47	71	—	—
Speak Spanish	40	—	30	28	34	30	49	153	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	19	—	—	—	—	7	20	66	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	12	5	—	—	—	22	7	8	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	12	5	—	—	—	17	7	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 065	502	860	684	—	466	643	1 017	—	15
Primary school	44	14	49	33	—	34	48	33	—	—
Public school	44	14	44	33	—	20	31	13	—	—
Elementary or high school	859	394	680	606	—	322	431	702	—	12
Public school	827	379	665	606	—	308	159	510	—	12
College	162	94	131	45	—	110	164	282	—	3
Public college	154	88	116	45	—	99	117	218	—	3
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 544	1 030	2 043	1 428	279	1 497	2 115	2 802	—	32
Less than 9th grade	553	198	419	451	17	316	67	74	—	5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	704	255	599	335	103	366	149	250	—	15
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	748	252	613	391	94	338	293	546	—	9
Some college, no degree	354	155	214	193	59	285	515	710	—	—
Associate degree	86	63	87	32	6	62	100	166	—	—
Bachelor's degree	56	76	40	19	—	93	626	564	—	3
Graduate or professional degree	43	31	71	7	—	37	365	492	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.6	56.0	50.2	45.0	57.0	54.4	89.8	88.4	—	37.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.9	10.4	5.4	1.8	—	8.7	46.9	37.7	—	9.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	437	255	938	861	2 000	306	161	51	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 590	1 919	1 474	2 178	2 077	1 350	920	1 278	—	1 500
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 295	2 011	2 770	2 789	2 000	1 584	1 884	1 757	—	5 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 838	1 601	3 004	2 376	370	1 990	2 756	3 775	—	54
Same house	1 956	960	2 022	1 443	14	1 138	1 704	1 684	—	54
Different house in United States	1 882	635	982	933	349	852	1 052	1 901	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 074	414	749	536	141	405	620	495	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	207	96	44	108	103	116	142	183	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	352	87	100	196	91	227	234	844	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	249	38	89	93	14	104	56	379	—	—
Abroad	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	190	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 148	1 710	3 217	2 666	370	2 104	2 880	4 061	—	58
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 092	1 369	2 464	1 465	—	1 415	2 064	3 416	—	33
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Persons 16 years and over	1 353	639	951	700	9	699	1 233	1 881	—	14
Car, truck, or van	1 180	623	848	635	—	599	1 195	1 843	—	11
Drove alone	962	422	663	538	—	498	1 117	1 675	—	9
Carpooled	218	201	185	97	—	101	78	168	—	2
Public transportation (including taxicab)	54	12	—	18	—	—	6	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	31	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	81	—	61	38	9	71	6	9	—	3
Other means	27	4	36	9	—	14	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	11	—	6	—	—	15	26	29	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.20	1.13	1.09	—	1.10	1.03	1.05	—	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	16.8	18.4	15.4	35.0	13.6	14.5	17.0	—	27.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	148	28	126	116	—	5	32	109	—	6
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	272	193	229	197	—	122	241	515	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	387	182	262	101	—	190	544	570	—	3
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	103	13	62	83	—	103	216	356	—	—
All other times	432	223	266	203	9	264	174	302	—	5
Worked in MSA of residence	1 238	586	901	674	9	662	1 102	1 728	—	13
Anniston city	782	383	657	445	9	513	850	1 007	—	—
Jacksonville city	39	14	19	5	—	5	33	54	—	—
Oxford city (pt.)	146	30	40	63	—	56	115	177	—	3
Piedmont city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Calhoun County	271	159	185	161	—	88	104	490	—	10
Worked outside MSA of residence	115	53	50	26	—	37	131	153	—	1
Gadsden city	20	—	—	6	—	5	6	29	—	—
Remainder of Gadsden, AL MSA	37	—	14	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Birmingham city	7	—	7	—	—	—	63	26	—	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
St. Clair County	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Oxford city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talladega city	—	9	—	14	—	—	5	7	—	—
Remainder of Talladega County	18	—	—	—	—	9	5	31	—	—
Heffen city	7	16	29	6	—	—	7	7	—	—
Remainder of Ceburne County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	26	13	—	—	—	7	45	31	—	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.			Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Soks CDP, Calhoun County			
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	145	72	—	10 283	291	804	3 302	6 764
Native	145	50	—	10 061	291	804	3 258	6 545
Foreign born	—	22	—	222	—	—	44	219
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	19	8	—	5	13
Persons 5 years and over	132	72	—	9 830	243	768	3 126	6 355
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	48	35	—	13	23
Speak a language other than English	—	22	—	553	35	12	92	391
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	183	35	—	55	74
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	173	—	—	23	96
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	51	—	—	13	15
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	22	—	85	—	—	49	120
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	45	—	—	42	51
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	21	—	—	13	16
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	12	37	—	4 735	67	161	803	2 001
Preprimary school	6	—	—	59	—	9	42	142
Public school	6	—	—	39	—	9	31	72
Elementary or high school	6	37	—	1 193	59	115	572	1 353
Public school	6	37	—	1 129	59	115	543	1 301
College	—	—	—	3 483	8	37	189	506
Public college	—	—	—	3 413	8	30	164	454
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	110	35	—	5 037	155	543	2 188	4 331
Less than 9th grade	18	—	—	581	29	182	298	179
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	45	—	—	688	32	205	427	612
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26	—	—	1 081	49	63	667	1 473
Some college, no degree	12	13	—	915	30	70	438	972
Associate degree	—	22	—	259	8	—	121	285
Bachelor's degree	9	—	—	807	7	13	138	595
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	706	—	10	99	215
Percent high school graduate or higher	42.7	100.0	—	74.8	60.6	28.7	66.9	81.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.2	—	—	30.0	4.5	4.2	10.8	18.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	2 000	—	—	41	1 850	—	248	168
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	1 240	1 786	1 974	1 304	1 436
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 444	3 000	—	2 257	—	1 576	1 896	2 027
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	132	72	—	9 830	243	768	3 126	6 355
Same house	116	59	—	3 445	94	491	2 229	3 377
Different house in United States	16	13	—	6 036	114	277	854	2 525
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16	7	—	319	25	40	177	443
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	6	—	1 900	56	156	406	961
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	2 690	26	10	224	838
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	1 127	7	71	47	283
Abroad	—	—	—	349	35	—	43	453
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	145	72	—	10 283	291	804	3 302	6 764
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	116	—	—	5 620	215	555	2 825	5 478
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	55	17	—	4 371	121	291	1 434	3 375
Car, truck, or van	50	6	—	3 967	116	283	1 370	3 268
Drove alone	50	6	—	3 353	75	245	1 187	3 017
Carpooled	—	—	—	614	41	38	183	251
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	10
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	11	—	280	—	8	8	43
Other means	—	—	—	55	—	—	28	14
Worked at home	5	—	—	58	5	—	28	40
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.00	—	1.09	1.24	1.08	1.08	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.4	2.8	—	15.7	21.8	17.6	19.1	17.4
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	297	26	21	113	328
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	18	—	—	825	38	141	405	787
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	11	11	—	1 271	18	49	390	1 208
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4	—	—	398	—	46	197	289
All other times	17	6	—	1 522	34	34	301	723
Worked in MSA of residence	51	17	—	3 762	117	277	1 378	3 149
Anniston city	42	11	—	687	59	102	679	1 342
Jacksonville city	—	—	—	1 808	—	24	61	217
Oxford city (pt.)	—	—	—	45	7	34	108	151
Piedmont city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Calhoun County	9	6	—	1 222	51	117	530	1 439
Worked outside MSA of residence	4	—	—	609	4	14	56	226
Gadsden city	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	43
Remainder of Gadsden, AL MSA	—	—	—	18	—	7	—	—
Birmingham city	—	—	—	34	—	7	12	20
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	7
St. Clair County	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	15
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	16
Oxford city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talladega city	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	51
Remainder of Talladega County	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—
Heflin city	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	7
Remainder of Cleburne County	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Worked elsewhere	4	—	—	330	4	—	30	67

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County							
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons								
Native	-	-	685	143	102	278	1 328	5 197
Foreign born	-	-	-	143	102	278	1 319	5 183
							9	14
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households								
	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	-
Persons 5 years and over								
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	630	134	102	265	1 220	4 805
Speak a language other than English	-	-	24	18	-	7	96	163
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-	13	6	-	7	43	42
Speak Spanish	-	-	12	18	-	7	71	138
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-	11	6	-	7	36	34
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school								
Preprimary school	-	-	151	11	19	35	347	1 151
Public school	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	66
Elementary or high school	-	-	142	11	19	22	268	894
Public school	-	-	124	11	19	22	225	829
College	-	-	9	-	-	6	70	191
Public college	-	-	2	-	-	6	70	139
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over								
Less than 9th grade	-	-	146	70	7	24	38	416
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	-	-	120	41	56	14	129	621
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	-	-	127	6	13	82	227	1 012
Some college, no degree	-	-	19	-	-	48	144	641
Associate degree	-	-	14	-	-	-	25	290
Bachelor's degree	-	-	2	-	-	41	147	287
Graduate or professional degree	-	-	7	-	-	14	72	69
Percent high school graduate or higher	-	-	38.9	5.1	17.1	83.0	78.6	68.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	-	-	2.1	-	-	24.7	28.0	10.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	-	-	917	-	-	-	131	388
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	-	-	1 644	1 200	-	667	1 347	1 503
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	-	-	2 308	2 000	1 786	2 000	2 322	2 214
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over								
Same house	-	-	504	104	60	63	444	2 644
Different house in United States	-	-	126	30	42	202	695	2 136
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	-	-	51	18	34	7	194	446
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	-	-	37	12	-	42	252	875
Different MSA/PMSA	-	-	38	-	8	50	180	619
Not in an MSA/PMSA	-	-	-	-	-	103	69	196
Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	25
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population								
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-	-	685	143	49	234	1 059	4 352
Rural population	-	-	603	137	23	-	458	2 968
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-	-	-	-	53	44	269	845
On farms	-	-	-	-	53	25	84	362
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over								
Car, truck, or van	-	-	193	24	40	111	626	2 457
Drove alone	-	-	132	18	27	103	598	2 366
Carpooled	-	-	61	6	13	8	451	2 150
Public transportation (including taxicab)	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	216
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16
Subway or elevated, railroad or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16
Walked	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	17
Other means	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6
Worked at home	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	52
Persons per car, truck, or van	-	-	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.04	1.16	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	-	-	17.0	28.8	20.6	23.8	21.8	18.1
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	-	-	29	-	6	28	84	206
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	-	-	54	6	-	21	114	741
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	-	-	18	-	-	40	258	600
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	-	-	11	-	-	-	43	284
All other times	-	-	87	18	34	22	118	574
Worked in MSA of residence								
Anniston city	-	-	194	18	40	98	521	2 268
Jacksonville city	-	-	127	6	-	47	243	1 084
Oxford city (pt.)	-	-	11	6	14	21	79	681
Piedmont city (pt.) - County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Calhoun County	-	-	56	6	26	30	183	495
Worked outside MSA of residence								
Gadsden city	-	-	11	6	-	13	105	189
Remainder of Gadsden, AL MSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Birmingham city	-	-	-	6	-	-	12	-
Remainder of Jefferson County	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	24
St. Clair County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Oxford city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Talladega city	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	23
Remainder of Talladega County	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	8
Hefflin city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Remainder of Cleburne County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Worked elsewhere	-	-	11	-	-	7	37	56

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colhoun County—Con.							
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	6 983	2 180	3 900	5 442	357	63	7 070	4 128
Native.....	6 941	2 174	3 886	5 426	357	63	6 887	3 964
Foreign born.....	42	6	14	16	—	—	183	164
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Persons 5 years and over	6 591	2 083	3 697	5 091	351	63	6 555	3 793
In linguistically isolated households.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	23
Speak a language other than English.....	172	14	59	116	8	—	516	423
Do not speak English "very well".....	47	7	8	3	3	—	137	168
Speak Spanish.....	66	—	29	31	3	—	122	189
Do not speak English "very well".....	5	—	8	—	3	—	18	70
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.....	18	—	—	—	—	—	171	121
Do not speak English "very well".....	10	—	—	—	—	—	78	44
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 558	425	980	1 383	64	—	2 034	1 076
Preprimary school.....	81	—	38	50	—	—	52	77
Public school.....	57	—	38	29	—	—	30	70
Elementary or high school.....	1 202	364	829	1 061	47	—	1 339	634
Public school.....	1 095	355	820	1 035	47	—	1 298	620
College.....	275	61	113	272	17	—	643	365
Public college.....	257	53	94	240	17	—	564	316
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	4 708	1 441	2 501	3 471	270	54	4 399	1 499
Less than 9th grade.....	691	419	283	301	71	18	239	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	904	514	611	930	66	19	775	22
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	1 669	337	922	1 147	102	10	1 566	421
Some college, no degree.....	718	118	479	665	26	—	933	675
Associate degree.....	203	31	103	131	—	—	324	150
Bachelor's degree.....	384	22	64	241	5	7	376	160
Graduate or professional degree.....	139	—	39	56	—	—	186	55
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	66.1	35.3	64.3	64.5	49.3	31.5	76.9	97.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	11.1	1.5	4.1	8.6	1.9	13.0	12.8	14.3
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	451	476	518	355	—	—	162	216
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	1 365	1 835	1 485	1 646	750	1 000	1 550	1 789
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	1 952	2 083	2 160	2 043	1 100	—	2 121	2 066
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	6 591	2 083	3 697	5 091	351	63	6 555	3 793
Same house.....	4 258	1 185	2 978	2 957	288	63	3 307	2 113
Different house in United States.....	2 292	894	719	2 067	63	—	2 808	2 824
Central city of this MSA/PMSA.....	408	70	222	284	44	—	290	55
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA.....	1 273	683	275	1 050	16	—	1 239	71
Different MSA/PMSA.....	369	117	158	470	3	—	877	1 980
Not in an MSA/PMSA.....	242	24	64	263	—	—	402	718
Abroad.....	41	4	—	67	—	—	440	756
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population.....	6 376	2 180	3 364	1 516	215	63	4 889	4 128
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	4 500	1 958	2 364	1 130	187	28	3 724	772
Rural population.....	607	—	536	3 926	142	—	2 181	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	304	—	232	2 562	—	—	1 140	—
On farms.....	20	—	—	98	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	3 043	853	1 712	2 640	160	18	3 188	2 669
Car, truck, or van.....	2 935	810	1 632	2 545	144	18	3 053	1 281
Drove alone.....	2 601	695	1 443	2 296	138	18	2 716	988
Carpooled.....	334	115	189	249	6	—	337	293
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	16	9	7	—	—	—	36	153
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car.....	—	9	7	—	—	—	10	148
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked.....	26	8	15	80	13	—	32	987
Other means.....	18	6	41	8	—	—	40	157
Worked at home.....	48	20	17	7	3	—	27	91
Persons per car, truck, or van.....	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.02	1.00	1.06	1.15
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	17.4	16.1	17.4	18.9	14.3	20.0	21.0	9.9
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.....	209	137	170	181	22	18	357	328
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.....	992	231	575	1 005	40	—	910	444
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.....	838	147	349	550	16	—	881	586
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.....	219	21	134	241	26	—	208	103
All other times.....	737	297	467	656	53	—	805	1 117
Worked in MSA of residence.....	2 771	802	1 626	2 381	160	18	3 000	2 622
Anniston city.....	1 231	431	882	965	76	18	1 041	20
Jacksonville city.....	67	5	30	—	10	—	219	7
Oxford city (pt.).....	775	80	198	396	7	—	163	7
Piedmont city (pt.).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Colhoun County.....	698	286	516	1 020	67	—	1 577	2 588
Worked outside MSA of residence.....	272	51	86	259	—	—	188	47
Gadsden city.....	27	—	7	8	—	—	8	—
Remainder of Gadsden, AL MSA.....	3	7	24	—	—	—	17	—
Birmingham city.....	48	14	6	29	—	—	19	—
Remainder of Jefferson County.....	19	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
St. Clair County.....	21	—	—	43	—	—	35	—
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA.....	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford city (pt.).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talladega city.....	43	—	—	27	—	—	15	—
Remainder of Talladega County.....	26	7	—	58	—	—	20	—
Heflin city.....	21	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cleburne County.....	12	—	—	37	—	—	20	—
Worked elsewhere.....	52	23	28	41	—	—	54	47

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.							
	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27.98
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 740	1 058	4 432	3 702	3 643	9 150	3 352	34
Native	4 717	1 058	4 432	3 702	3 579	9 089	3 345	34
Foreign born	23	—	—	—	64	61	7	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	8	8	—	20	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 394	948	4 138	3 518	3 515	8 552	3 149	34
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	8	8	—	20	—	—
Speak a language other than English	79	15	71	45	112	272	75	—
Do not speak English "very well"	14	—	26	14	33	84	29	—
Speak Spanish	46	—	30	11	31	106	18	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	8	—	6	29	10	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	4	—	6	6	36	38	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	12	20	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 098	143	841	980	1 052	2 371	788	14
Preprimary school	49	31	33	58	51	101	22	—
Public school	26	20	25	49	43	29	19	—
Elementary or high school	819	81	657	782	747	1 891	681	14
Public school	786	81	657	774	729	1 852	679	14
College	230	31	151	140	254	379	85	—
Public college	204	31	151	140	247	328	82	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 074	717	3 015	2 360	2 312	5 676	2 143	20
Less than 9th grade	427	85	694	447	252	663	379	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	657	131	695	747	481	986	403	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 087	141	827	634	694	2 120	786	20
Some college, no degree	514	104	425	236	400	890	268	—
Associate degree	122	48	119	104	112	356	110	—
Bachelor's degree	159	102	188	108	247	443	115	—
Graduate or professional degree	108	106	67	84	126	218	82	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.7	69.9	53.9	49.4	68.3	70.9	63.5	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.7	29.0	8.5	8.1	16.1	11.6	9.2	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	373	792	574	275	220	352	352	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 394	1 344	1 420	2 134	1 577	1 491	1 329	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 121	1 000	1 972	1 888	1 831	1 932	2 073	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 394	948	4 138	3 518	3 515	8 552	3 149	34
Same house	2 868	505	2 517	2 473	2 350	5 197	1 806	34
Different house in United States	1 521	410	1 621	1 001	1 095	3 231	1 289	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	157	96	43	53	51	295	115	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	822	180	1 250	704	648	1 808	726	—
Different MSA/PMSA	242	95	182	85	230	844	345	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	300	39	146	159	166	284	103	—
Abroad	5	33	—	44	70	124	54	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	2 926	2 360	—	81	39	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	2 112	1 615	—	—	12	—
Rural population	4 740	1 058	1 506	1 342	3 643	9 069	3 313	34
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 920	500	627	313	984	2 864	798	—
On farms	144	—	60	75	69	189	113	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 060	578	1 785	1 557	1 790	4 199	1 415	20
Car, truck, or van	2 010	557	1 744	1 524	1 714	4 046	1 323	20
Drive alone	1 651	454	1 378	1 239	1 453	3 531	1 027	10
Carpooled	359	103	366	285	261	515	296	10
Public transportation (including taxicab)	5	—	—	—	16	12	2	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	5	—	—	—	16	12	2	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	7	—	13	20	31	18	31	—
Other means	8	13	7	7	9	36	18	—
Worked at home	30	8	21	6	20	87	41	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.14	1.50
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.2	22.2	19.2	18.3	22.8	23.6	28.2	25.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	270	87	328	279	239	581	196	10
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	700	112	440	440	448	1 119	471	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	444	162	390	318	504	1 108	284	10
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	102	69	97	83	127	232	87	—
All other times	514	140	509	431	452	1 072	336	—
Worked in MSA of residence:								
Anniston city	1 817	499	1 526	1 383	1 630	3 481	1 056	20
Jacksonville city	849	180	109	103	283	1 499	429	—
Oxford city (pt.)	170	92	96	107	522	286	19	10
Piedmont city (pt.)	227	40	19	14	68	169	41	—
Remainder of Calhoun County	—	—	50	48	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Calhoun County	571	187	1 252	1 111	751	1 527	567	10
Worked outside MSA of residence:								
Gadsden city	243	79	259	174	160	718	359	—
Remainder of Gadsden, AL MSA	45	10	70	46	47	422	101	—
Birmingham city	—	10	7	13	5	130	71	—
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	7	—	—	—	6	11	25	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	19	12	—	—	—	26	14	—
St. Clair County	12	—	—	—	10	10	72	—
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talladega city	—	—	—	—	16	10	15	—
Remainder of Talladega County	—	—	—	—	—	21	20	—
Hefflin city	98	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cleburne County	13	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Worked elsewhere	49	47	175	109	76	88	33	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Colhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Soks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	90 240	90 240	20 492	8 792	8 554	1 630	2 799	2 420	2 567	1 883
In labor force	55 865	55 865	11 305	4 834	5 707	1 037	1 487	1 373	1 276	941
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.9	61.9	55.2	55.0	66.7	63.6	53.1	56.7	49.7	50.0
Civilian labor force	51 249	51 249	10 813	4 545	5 276	839	1 393	1 373	1 276	933
Employed	46 899	46 899	9 510	4 166	4 899	768	1 315	1 166	993	771
Unemployed	4 350	4 350	1 303	379	379	71	78	207	283	162
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	8.5	12.1	8.3	7.1	8.5	5.6	15.1	22.2	17.4
Not in labor force	34 375	34 375	9 187	3 958	2 847	593	1 312	1 047	1 291	942
Institutionalized persons	836	836	398	121	—	45	13	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	5 884	5 884	986	2 008	446	57	64	107	120	83
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	12 617	12 617	4 121	938	1 022	190	869	438	518	359
Females 16 years and over	47 463	47 463	11 434	4 750	4 485	918	1 592	1 290	1 473	1 174
In labor force	24 933	24 933	5 420	2 283	2 570	507	684	620	663	494
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.5	52.5	47.4	48.1	57.3	55.2	43.0	48.1	45.0	42.1
Civilian labor force	24 061	24 061	5 322	2 259	2 513	465	660	620	663	494
Employed	21 644	21 644	4 500	2 020	2 361	418	607	562	509	378
Unemployed	2 417	2 417	822	239	152	47	58	154	154	116
Percent of civilian labor force	10.0	10.0	15.4	10.6	6.0	10.1	8.0	9.4	23.2	23.5
With own children under 6 years	6 390	6 390	1 622	342	566	183	181	150	192	244
In labor force	3 984	3 984	971	240	356	95	123	77	143	131
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 182	9 182	1 890	551	982	155	111	282	230	198
In labor force	6 912	6 912	1 393	429	801	102	92	216	146	110
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	8 489	8 489	2 148	512	779	244	257	181	219	329
All parents present in household in labor force	5 049	5 049	1 248	351	526	140	161	81	159	148
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	19 253	19 253	4 333	1 097	2 066	351	259	549	552	586
All parents present in household in labor force	13 352	13 352	2 864	741	1 598	221	186	327	390	302
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 116	8 116	1 406	1 426	614	142	73	205	196	198
Not enrolled in school	2 325	2 325	410	94	74	29	31	53	60	89
Unemployed or not in labor force	911	911	239	43	45	11	11	18	42	61
Not high school graduate	997	997	261	75	59	29	12	30	28	55
Employed	292	292	78	32	20	18	6	12	—	19
Unemployed	270	270	121	—	22	11	—	12	20	12
Not in labor force	386	386	62	43	17	—	6	6	8	24
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	46 899	46 899	9 510	4 166	4 899	768	1 315	1 166	993	771
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 527	4 527	1 065	439	617	56	197	125	23	40
Professional specialty occupations	5 462	5 462	1 493	846	573	44	192	51	73	13
Technicians and related support occupations	1 096	1 096	159	129	206	5	27	17	6	5
Sales occupations	5 682	5 682	1 169	533	560	116	191	112	67	33
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 359	6 359	1 183	690	710	144	222	129	88	85
Private household occupations	183	183	70	38	—	11	—	—	14	—
Protective service occupations	1 061	1 061	177	186	163	7	16	—	9	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 660	4 660	1 313	494	472	134	122	213	226	164
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	666	666	135	48	43	5	13	23	17	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 551	6 551	987	228	663	71	140	134	97	113
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 932	5 932	933	220	531	91	112	228	201	145
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 296	2 296	274	107	220	33	31	64	43	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 424	2 424	552	208	141	51	52	70	129	85
Construction	2 460	2 460	348	124	187	31	19	74	30	28
Manufacturing	10 847	10 847	1 868	439	926	156	249	334	246	261
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 582	2 582	534	117	320	27	83	75	50	52
Wholesale and retail trade	10 597	10 597	2 332	1 039	1 068	233	321	294	242	124
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 510	1 510	376	163	176	7	99	25	20	10
Business and repair services	1 275	1 275	245	90	184	23	34	28	33	20
Professional and related services	9 685	9 685	2 296	1 488	1 037	112	323	158	185	110
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	46 899	46 899	9 510	4 166	4 899	768	1 315	1 166	993	771
Private wage and salary workers	32 867	32 867	6 767	2 563	3 271	571	916	880	667	594
Government workers	11 291	11 291	2 136	1 489	1 308	151	322	220	254	162
Local government workers	2 994	2 994	706	377	238	11	101	85	109	43
Self-employed workers	2 590	2 590	559	107	298	38	77	66	62	15
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	60 330	60 330	12 303	6 295	5 924	1 108	1 689	1 416	1 296	883
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 274	48 274	9 654	4 383	4 917	923	1 374	1 106	924	648
50 to 52 weeks	34 035	34 035	6 511	2 395	3 780	674	1 058	685	461	404
40 to 49 weeks	5 053	5 053	997	420	531	97	148	134	139	73
27 to 39 weeks	3 136	3 136	768	407	280	41	60	88	99	71
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	5 276	5 276	1 263	626	473	103	178	110	188	112
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	70 839	70 839	14 991	7 354	7 006	1 162	1 771	1 955	1 956	1 498
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 833	4 833	1 318	324	403	56	85	286	269	141
With a mobility limitation	2 505	2 505	568	150	238	44	46	154	136	92
In labor force	332	332	48	35	47	8	4	28	8	4
With a self-care limitation	3 567	3 567	1 049	274	273	41	74	222	200	105
With a work disability	7 948	7 948	2 004	616	739	146	169	379	388	271
In labor force	2 455	2 455	547	193	319	60	64	118	86	63
Prevented from working	4 882	4 882	1 315	365	345	86	86	241	273	193
No work disability	62 891	62 891	12 987	6 738	6 267	1 016	1 602	1 576	1 568	1 227
In labor force	47 538	47 538	9 796	4 288	4 870	744	1 277	1 228	1 110	852
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 949	13 949	4 611	1 028	1 117	225	221	465	611	377
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 898	3 898	1 306	328	279	71	97	165	242	109
With a mobility limitation	3 285	3 285	1 076	291	238	50	170	150	187	91
With a self-care limitation	2 261	2 261	738	181	142	48	131	76	147	81
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	4 491	4 491	1 335	274	362	83	179	164	180	193
Mean family income (dollars)	16 657	16 657	17 971	25 496	17 456	21 688	23 896	9 065	9 097	3 686
1 worker	9 615	9 615	2 477	568	924	200	270	315	316	324
Mean family income (dollars)	26 503	26 503	30 324	28 106	28 769	24 583	28 899	14 757	14 581	12 340
2 or more workers	17 653	17 653	3 487	1 195	1 995	348	431	385	337	222
Mean family income (dollars)	40 064	40 064	41 623	44 493	43 025	31 668	35 902	31 099	23 152	27 399

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.								Anniston city, Calhoun County	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 596	4 113	3 978	5 533	2 985	5 240	3 134	9 659	1 437	2 799
In labor force	1 417	2 750	2 652	3 389	1 881	3 584	2 786	5 452	906	1 487
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.6	66.9	66.7	61.3	63.0	68.4	88.9	56.4	63.0	53.1
Civilian labor force	1 386	2 579	2 644	3 353	1 849	3 192	2 905	5 102	715	1 393
Employed	1 334	2 412	2 493	3 070	1 671	3 045	2 58	4 691	654	1 315
Unemployed	52	167	151	283	178	147	32	411	61	78
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	6.5	5.7	8.4	9.6	4.6	11.0	8.1	8.5	5.6
Not in labor force	1 179	1 363	1 326	2 144	1 104	1 656	348	4 207	531	1 312
Institutionalized persons	98	—	—	157	—	—	—	121	45	13
Enrolled in school	129	288	133	218	169	280	101	2 020	57	64
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	519	467	560	785	514	525	—	1 061	174	869
Females 16 years and over	1 515	2 159	2 150	2 961	1 606	2 745	1 079	5 177	809	1 592
In labor force	628	1 169	1 248	1 586	891	1 593	775	2 533	446	684
Percent of females 16 years and over	41.5	54.1	58.0	53.6	55.5	58.0	71.8	48.9	55.1	43.0
Civilian labor force	628	1 138	1 248	1 586	891	1 543	232	2 498	411	660
Employed	595	1 016	1 171	1 449	794	1 494	207	2 227	374	607
Unemployed	33	122	77	137	97	49	25	271	37	53
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	10.7	6.2	8.6	10.9	3.2	10.8	10.8	9.0	8.0
With own children under 6 years	110	401	341	384	176	340	293	405	154	181
In labor force	69	202	231	244	112	222	108	274	84	123
With own children 6 to 17 years only	259	351	450	551	342	630	188	585	136	111
In labor force	169	268	379	358	281	513	141	455	88	92
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	190	451	445	455	227	487	380	600	196	257
All parents present in household in labor force	102	237	299	284	145	337	133	391	110	161
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	436	875	960	1 141	692	1 298	649	1 178	301	259
All parents present in household in labor force	237	600	767	713	564	1 023	336	806	189	186
Persons 16 to 19 years	156	204	307	361	215	383	802	1 461	138	73
Not enrolled in school	18	21	105	89	57	12	670	129	25	31
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	11	58	55	35	12	—	65	7	11
Not high school graduate	—	21	34	54	36	12	49	100	25	12
Employed	—	10	—	15	13	—	—	45	18	6
Unemployed	—	—	16	5	6	12	—	7	—	—
Not in labor force	—	11	18	34	17	—	—	55	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 334	2 412	2 493	3 070	1 671	3 045	258	4 691	654	1 315
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	240	416	275	262	171	431	8	500	51	197
Professional specialty occupations	420	671	313	318	137	416	69	927	38	192
Technicians and related support occupations	18	101	34	90	67	131	8	138	5	27
Sales occupations	234	309	307	404	249	348	38	614	116	191
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	174	306	410	540	230	428	52	745	115	222
Private household occupations	—	—	10	23	1	—	—	38	11	—
Protective service occupations	6	52	52	45	48	120	11	211	7	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	54	132	178	205	113	314	45	500	122	122
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	9	15	33	8	35	—	73	5	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	75	232	327	556	264	370	23	298	59	140
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	54	92	236	322	249	246	—	271	65	112
Transportation and material moving occupations	20	37	187	156	73	125	—	160	20	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	28	55	149	116	61	81	4	216	40	52
Construction	61	74	195	148	83	90	—	175	31	19
Manufacturing	162	379	522	623	400	479	16	513	124	249
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	96	148	182	190	116	219	—	140	19	83
Wholesale and retail trade	249	565	588	686	325	699	77	1 157	220	321
Finance, insurance, and real estate	88	85	105	139	40	139	19	163	7	99
Business and repair services	25	37	64	103	91	81	6	90	19	34
Professional and related services	540	666	492	569	298	697	90	1 687	99	323
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 334	2 412	2 493	3 070	1 671	3 045	258	4 691	654	1 315
Private wage and salary workers	917	1 511	1 864	2 162	1 176	1 931	135	2 952	483	916
Government workers	255	725	478	763	357	927	123	1 584	133	322
Local government workers	105	187	105	256	47	179	8	394	11	101
Self-employed workers	157	156	143	145	132	179	—	148	38	77
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 617	3 089	2 792	3 626	1 958	3 737	2 757	6 907	974	1 689
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 241	2 604	2 244	3 079	1 524	3 162	2 233	4 889	799	1 374
50 to 52 weeks	929	1 794	1 659	2 194	1 109	2 552	1 285	2 813	613	1 058
40 to 49 weeks	118	270	185	389	212	271	418	474	71	148
27 to 39 weeks	95	293	123	195	90	168	120	422	29	60
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	178	246	250	267	247	282	217	671	98	178
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 881	3 437	3 368	4 401	2 368	4 296	638	8 029	992	1 771
With a mobility or self-care limitation	60	207	246	386	161	160	13	355	42	85
With a mobility limitation	26	27	111	220	94	80	5	160	30	46
In labor force	7	—	17	35	24	—	—	35	—	4
With a self-care limitation	40	180	155	243	109	99	13	295	33	74
With a work disability	125	178	377	507	237	384	23	687	121	169
In labor force	19	61	140	125	119	146	—	222	48	64
Prevented from working	89	89	190	337	116	169	13	407	73	86
No work disability	1 756	3 259	2 991	3 894	2 131	3 912	615	7 342	871	1 602
In labor force	1 300	2 487	2 462	3 076	1 667	3 019	290	4 808	632	1 277
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	586	505	602	939	585	552	—	1 159	209	921
With a mobility or self-care limitation	82	114	219	193	171	106	—	340	62	247
With a mobility limitation	75	114	178	143	153	83	—	303	41	170
With a self-care limitation	56	46	135	111	78	73	—	193	48	131
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	127	180	196	254	171	201	8	328	81	179
Mean family income (dollars)	42 231	30 488	15 608	15 599	12 479	21 675	—	23 671	22 189	23 896
1 worker	344	465	454	600	323	582	241	630	158	270
Mean family income (dollars)	82 724	43 708	24 798	25 367	23 019	32 299	23 156	29 183	26 280	28 899
2 or more workers	485	1 010	945	1 154	635	1 262	286	308	308	431
Mean family income (dollars)	77 653	48 799	37 102	41 822	39 109	47 042	35 542	44 749	32 861	35 902

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 993	1 259	2 444	1 800	370	1 709	2 346	3 142	—	38
In labor force	1 754	729	1 246	901	9	861	1 299	2 013	—	17
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.6	57.9	51.0	50.1	2.4	50.4	55.4	64.1	—	44.7
Civilian labor force	1 710	729	1 246	893	9	846	1 284	1 888	—	17
Employed	1 341	639	969	731	9	718	1 232	1 816	—	14
Unemployed	369	90	277	162	—	128	52	72	—	3
Percent of civilian labor force	21.6	12.3	22.2	18.1	—	15.1	4.0	3.8	—	17.6
Not in labor force	1 239	530	1 198	899	361	848	1 047	1 129	—	21
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	252	88	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	91	99	120	83	—	98	129	242	—	3
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	577	225	487	339	109	388	519	404	—	3
Females 16 years and over	1 706	724	1 400	1 104	139	906	1 328	1 619	—	16
In labor force	919	372	657	467	9	422	573	822	—	7
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.9	51.4	46.9	42.3	6.5	46.6	43.1	50.8	—	43.8
Civilian labor force	911	372	657	467	9	422	573	791	—	7
Employed	660	337	503	351	9	352	540	729	—	7
Unemployed	251	35	154	116	—	70	33	62	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	27.6	9.4	23.4	24.8	—	16.6	5.8	7.8	—	—
With own children under 6 years	263	82	186	244	—	89	96	313	—	4
In labor force	187	49	143	131	—	42	62	150	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	347	177	224	191	—	171	252	255	—	6
In labor force	285	147	146	110	—	133	169	199	—	4
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	392	88	210	329	—	131	177	351	—	4
All parents present in household in labor force	291	41	159	148	—	60	96	182	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	852	327	541	580	—	340	421	650	—	13
All parents present in household in labor force	623	217	390	302	—	224	237	447	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	248	129	190	191	19	120	149	146	—	3
Not enrolled in school	117	24	54	82	19	40	18	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	66	11	42	61	19	18	4	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	78	16	28	48	19	35	—	—	—	—
Employed	20	5	—	12	—	17	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	58	6	20	12	—	18	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	5	8	24	19	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 341	639	969	731	9	718	1 232	1 816	—	14
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	43	82	23	40	—	58	233	314	—	2
Professional specialty occupations	149	12	73	13	—	77	372	557	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	7	6	5	—	5	11	93	—	—
Sales occupations	108	82	67	33	—	92	227	253	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	155	60	88	79	—	86	160	208	—	—
Private household occupations	22	—	14	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	57	—	9	16	—	14	6	52	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	282	109	220	164	9	142	48	88	—	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	25	16	17	17	—	22	11	9	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	227	45	91	113	—	87	69	145	—	4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	136	157	189	132	—	29	54	49	—	1
Transportation and material moving occupations	62	15	43	41	—	30	13	19	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	75	54	129	78	—	53	28	29	—	—
Construction	63	34	24	28	—	60	55	34	—	—
Manufacturing	312	184	240	227	—	82	155	252	—	1
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	72	29	44	52	—	31	83	112	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	362	161	242	124	9	194	242	449	—	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	25	25	20	10	—	33	88	69	—	—
Business and repair services	59	7	33	20	—	26	18	29	—	—
Professional and related services	268	96	185	110	—	174	491	540	—	3
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 341	639	969	731	9	718	1 232	1 816	—	14
Private wage and salary workers	1 078	470	643	560	—	576	850	1 130	—	8
Government workers	225	138	254	156	—	123	234	526	—	6
Local government workers	58	61	109	43	—	55	98	168	—	2
Self-employed workers	34	31	62	15	—	19	143	140	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 718	787	1 272	843	176	935	1 478	2 329	—	14
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 345	626	906	621	145	643	1 116	1 992	—	11
50 to 52 weeks	856	382	449	390	76	414	845	1 381	—	11
40 to 49 weeks	134	80	133	60	—	53	90	210	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	97	46	99	71	6	62	89	200	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	152	58	182	112	—	122	171	175	—	3
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 275	1 020	1 864	1 435	—	1 155	1 745	2 575	—	31
With a mobility or self-care limitation	287	173	251	125	—	127	53	151	—	5
With a mobility limitation	89	65	131	76	—	61	19	27	—	5
In labor force	7	13	8	4	—	5	7	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	233	137	187	97	—	104	40	124	—	1
With a work disability	419	150	359	255	—	249	111	134	—	8
In labor force	104	43	86	63	—	92	12	35	—	—
Prevented from working	297	93	244	177	—	146	82	80	—	8
No work disability	1 856	870	1 505	1 180	—	906	1 634	2 441	—	23
In labor force	1 509	672	1 080	812	—	691	1 205	1 822	—	13
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	674	239	580	357	118	451	586	442	—	7
With a mobility or self-care limitation	217	91	225	102	54	115	82	98	—	—
With a mobility limitation	189	76	170	91	45	108	75	98	—	—
With a self-care limitation	125	48	141	74	17	62	56	30	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	208	80	156	186	—	152	120	159	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	9 130	7 776	9 606	3 467	—	15 863	44 342	33 586	—	—
1 worker	337	196	304	324	—	177	344	327	—	13
Mean family income (dollars)	14 958	13 974	14 711	12 340	—	17 625	82 724	44 494	—	18 046
2 or more workers	525	186	331	202	—	246	443	792	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	27 571	32 457	22 451	27 967	—	29 959	81 436	52 967	—	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.			Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County			
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	120	35	—	8 792	193	656	2 554	5 151
In labor force	55	28	—	4 834	131	377	1 661	3 538
Percent of persons 16 years and over	45.8	80.0	—	55.0	67.9	57.5	65.0	68.7
Civilian labor force	55	28	—	4 545	124	377	1 629	3 146
Employed	55	17	—	4 166	114	322	1 453	3 010
Unemployed	—	11	—	379	10	55	176	136
Percent of civilian labor force	—	39.3	—	8.3	8.1	14.6	10.8	4.3
Not in labor force	65	7	—	3 958	62	279	893	1 613
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	2 008	—	6	160	280
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	20	7	—	938	16	85	412	509
Females 16 years and over	67	24	—	4 750	109	313	1 369	2 694
In labor force	25	17	—	2 283	61	150	783	1 576
Percent of females 16 years and over	37.3	70.8	—	48.1	56.0	47.9	57.2	58.5
Civilian labor force	25	17	—	2 259	54	150	783	1 526
Employed	25	6	—	2 020	44	141	688	1 488
Unemployed	—	11	—	239	10	9	95	38
Percent of civilian labor force	—	64.7	—	10.6	18.5	6.0	12.1	2.5
With own children under 6 years	10	—	—	342	29	35	162	340
In labor force	—	—	—	240	11	13	110	222
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9	11	—	551	19	52	302	609
In labor force	9	11	—	429	14	39	246	502
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	13	—	—	512	48	36	208	487
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	351	30	18	141	337
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	12	37	—	1 097	50	131	633	1 252
All parents present in household in labor force	12	37	—	741	32	69	511	986
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	1 426	4	33	194	383
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	94	—	7	51	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	43	4	—	29	12
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	75	4	7	36	12
Employed	—	—	—	32	—	7	13	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	12
Not in labor force	—	—	—	43	—	—	17	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	55	17	—	4 166	114	322	1 453	3 010
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11	11	—	439	5	43	149	420
Professional specialty occupations	10	—	—	846	6	30	121	416
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	129	—	8	67	131
Sales occupations	—	—	—	533	—	7	205	348
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	6	—	690	29	48	211	422
Private household occupations	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	186	—	—	43	120
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	494	12	55	91	314
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	48	—	7	8	28
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	—	—	228	12	50	231	370
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9	—	—	220	26	44	215	246
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	107	13	25	68	114
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	—	—	208	11	5	44	81
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	23	74	90
Manufacturing	31	11	—	439	32	96	330	468
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	9	—	—	117	8	7	97	208
Wholesale and retail trade	4	—	—	1 039	13	89	267	699
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	163	—	—	37	139
Business and repair services	—	—	—	90	4	9	90	81
Professional and related services	7	—	—	1 488	13	42	285	697
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	55	17	—	4 166	114	322	1 453	3 010
Private wage and salary workers	42	11	—	2 563	88	261	1 020	1 902
Government workers	13	6	—	1 489	18	47	322	921
Local government workers	—	—	—	377	—	17	42	179
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	107	—	14	105	179
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	64	24	—	6 295	134	373	1 715	3 702
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	52	24	—	4 383	124	299	1 356	3 138
50 to 52 weeks	25	11	—	2 395	61	171	1 007	2 541
40 to 49 weeks	18	—	—	420	26	54	180	271
27 to 39 weeks	9	—	—	407	12	22	78	168
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	12	—	—	626	5	13	184	271
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	100	28	—	7 354	170	558	2 044	4 234
With a mobility or self-care limitation	19	—	—	324	14	98	131	160
With a mobility limitation	19	—	—	150	14	74	70	80
In labor force	—	—	—	35	8	15	24	—
With a self-care limitation	19	—	—	274	8	85	81	99
With a work disability	29	—	—	616	25	162	187	365
In labor force	—	—	—	193	12	42	119	146
Prevented from working	29	—	—	365	13	114	68	150
No work disability	71	28	—	6 738	145	396	1 857	3 869
In labor force	55	28	—	4 288	112	322	1 452	2 984
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20	7	—	1 028	16	98	478	525
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	—	—	328	9	33	131	106
With a mobility limitation	13	—	—	291	9	33	113	83
With a self-care limitation	6	—	—	181	—	13	56	73
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	14	—	—	274	2	42	133	185
Mean family income (dollars)	12 891	—	—	25 496	1 416	9 836	12 868	22 658
1 worker	16	11	—	568	42	44	278	560
Mean family income (dollars)	22 506	17 000	—	28 106	18 198	21 193	23 429	32 808
2 or more workers	17	6	—	1 195	40	134	565	1 256
Mean family income (dollars)	22 601	29 000	—	44 493	22 481	28 114	38 894	47 129

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County							
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over								
In labor force	—	—	505	123	83	250	971	3 978
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	26.7	30	40	118	737	2 652
Civilian labor force	—	—	52.9	24.4	48.2	47.2	75.9	66.7
Employed	—	—	26.7	30	40	102	691	2 644
Unemployed	—	—	205	24	40	102	596	2 493
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	62	6	—	—	95	151
Not in labor force	—	—	23.2	20.0	—	—	13.7	5.7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	238	93	43	132	234	1 326
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	2	—	—	—	46	133
Females 16 years and over								
In labor force	—	—	128	31	20	—	63	560
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	25.3	7.3	7.0	18.7	54.0	2 150
Civilian labor force	—	—	98	6	27	55	347	1 248
Employed	—	—	38.7	8.2	38.6	29.4	64.3	58.0
Unemployed	—	—	98	6	27	55	347	1 248
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	84	6	27	55	287	1 171
With own children under 6 years	—	—	14	—	—	—	60	77
In labor force	—	—	14.3	—	—	—	17.3	6.2
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	33	6	—	14	88	341
In labor force	—	—	15	—	—	7	52	231
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	53	6	7	7	96	450
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	30	—	—	—	69	379
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	57	9	—	13	100	445
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	22	—	—	6	55	299
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	91	11	6	15	225	960
Not enrolled in school	—	—	41	—	—	—	153	767
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	43	6	7	7	58	307
Not high school graduate	—	—	22	6	7	—	21	105
Employed	—	—	7	—	—	—	11	58
Unemployed	—	—	7	—	—	—	21	34
Not in labor force	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—
	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	18
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over								
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	205	24	40	102	596	2 493
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	—	—	7	102	275
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	9	—	—	48	114	313
Sales occupations	—	—	2	—	—	7	8	34
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	23	—	—	7	56	307
Private household occupations	—	—	21	—	6	14	98	410
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	49	6	—	6	44	178
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	39	6	—	6	87	327
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	27	12	13	—	43	236
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	24	—	14	7	18	187
Construction	—	—	11	—	7	—	26	149
Manufacturing	—	—	17	6	—	6	40	195
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	54	6	34	7	127	522
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	39	6	—	13	36	182
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	44	—	—	7	116	588
Business and repair services	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	105
Professional and related services	—	—	12	—	—	7	8	64
	—	—	20	—	—	49	126	492
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over								
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	205	24	40	102	596	2 493
Government workers	—	—	149	24	34	67	381	1 864
Local government workers	—	—	35	—	6	21	199	478
Self-employed workers	—	—	7	—	—	7	19	105
	—	—	21	—	—	14	16	143
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989								
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	256	24	40	139	760	2 792
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	181	18	27	125	612	2 244
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	132	12	14	84	413	1 659
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	6	13	28	60	185
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	20	—	—	6	93	123
	—	—	39	6	—	7	71	250
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years								
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	377	92	63	136	862	3 368
With a mobility limitation	—	—	15	18	16	7	56	246
In labor force	—	—	15	5	16	7	—	111
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
With a work disability	—	—	—	13	8	—	56	155
In labor force	—	—	67	29	16	14	44	377
Prevented from working	—	—	33	—	—	7	26	140
No work disability	—	—	34	29	16	7	9	190
In labor force	—	—	310	63	47	122	818	2 991
	—	—	234	30	40	95	665	2 462
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over								
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	128	31	20	—	63	602
With a mobility limitation	—	—	41	17	7	—	16	219
With a self-care limitation	—	—	41	17	—	—	16	178
	—	—	15	6	7	—	16	135
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	—	42	24	7	7	21	196
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	10 749	5 791	9 486	6 050	7 030	15 608
1 worker	—	—	75	12	—	—	138	454
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	13 029	11 306	—	—	41 846	24 798
2 or more workers	—	—	65	6	20	42	218	945
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	33 367	61 800	21 671	37 751	33 658	37 102

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.							
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	5 495	1 764	2 972	4 138	311	54	5 360	3 134
In labor force	3 372	976	1 854	2 826	165	18	3 553	2 786
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.4	55.3	62.4	68.3	53.1	33.3	66.3	88.9
Civilian labor force	3 336	968	1 854	2 732	165	18	3 130	2 90
Employed	3 056	861	1 731	2 566	163	18	2 820	258
Unemployed	280	107	123	166	2	—	310	32
Percent of civilian labor force	8.4	11.1	6.6	6.1	1.2	—	9.9	11.0
Not in labor force	2 123	788	1 118	1 312	146	36	1 807	348
Institutionalized persons	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	215	60	134	180	9	—	349	101
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	782	329	367	447	82	9	555	—
Females 16 years and over	2 945	885	1 583	2 112	170	27	2 796	1 079
In labor force	1 579	348	837	1 278	83	—	1 606	775
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.6	39.3	52.9	60.5	48.8	—	57.4	71.8
Civilian labor force	1 579	340	837	1 270	83	—	1 521	232
Employed	1 442	315	775	1 168	81	—	1 349	207
Unemployed	137	25	62	102	2	—	172	25
Percent of civilian labor force	8.7	7.4	7.4	8.0	2.4	—	11.3	10.8
With own children under 6 years	380	103	212	300	4	—	446	293
In labor force	244	41	149	210	2	—	299	108
With own children 6 to 17 years only	545	162	449	529	31	10	630	188
In labor force	354	112	358	417	26	—	492	141
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	451	113	252	381	6	—	593	380
All parents present in household in labor force	284	50	140	279	4	—	376	133
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 128	323	764	1 046	47	9	1 250	649
All parents present in household in labor force	713	194	605	797	41	—	898	336
Persons 16 to 19 years	358	156	223	333	21	—	445	802
Not enrolled in school	89	79	85	59	6	—	106	670
Unemployed or not in labor force	55	45	28	29	6	—	74	—
Not high school graduate	54	47	13	40	—	—	74	49
Employed	15	14	7	20	—	—	8	—
Unemployed	5	15	—	9	—	—	26	—
Not in labor force	34	18	6	11	—	—	40	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 056	861	1 731	2 566	163	18	2 820	258
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	260	51	142	233	11	—	301	8
Professional specialty occupations	318	8	79	167	6	—	233	69
Technicians and related support occupations	90	18	42	99	—	—	74	8
Sales occupations	404	89	193	420	44	—	459	38
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	540	38	230	242	15	—	463	52
Private household occupations	23	—	—	—	1	—	13	—
Protective service occupations	45	7	46	70	5	—	78	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	198	116	138	253	22	—	204	45
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	33	7	14	34	—	7	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	552	151	308	511	26	—	424	23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	321	226	323	288	25	—	256	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	156	87	91	118	5	11	152	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	116	63	125	131	3	—	152	4
Construction	148	46	98	104	9	—	216	—
Manufacturing	622	405	585	513	39	—	493	16
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	190	35	97	126	10	11	121	—
Wholesale and retail trade	682	198	408	622	54	—	731	77
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139	15	56	62	3	—	64	19
Business and repair services	103	29	51	117	1	—	58	6
Professional and related services	566	35	200	365	6	—	509	90
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 056	861	1 731	2 566	163	18	2 820	258
Private wage and salary workers	2 154	749	1 282	1 713	114	18	1 917	135
Government workers	757	92	328	743	22	—	800	123
Local government workers	254	14	102	69	5	—	248	8
Self-employed workers	145	20	121	110	27	—	103	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 612	1 065	1 892	2 992	179	11	3 792	2 757
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 068	928	1 633	2 457	116	—	2 982	2 233
50 to 52 weeks	2 183	711	1 291	1 931	77	—	2 196	1 285
40 to 49 weeks	389	68	124	114	14	—	207	418
27 to 39 weeks	195	45	96	129	3	—	242	120
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	264	73	140	244	51	11	336	217
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 370	1 407	2 542	3 555	224	34	4 338	638
With a mobility or self-care limitation	381	140	166	160	11	—	213	13
With a mobility limitation	215	103	81	104	5	—	138	5
In labor force	35	11	14	43	—	—	13	—
With a self-care limitation	242	100	135	119	9	—	116	13
With a work disability	499	204	194	275	21	19	525	23
In labor force	125	46	55	87	—	—	178	—
Prevented from working	329	158	125	168	19	19	292	13
No work disability	3 871	1 203	2 348	3 280	203	15	3 813	615
In labor force	3 063	902	1 742	2 603	160	7	2 908	290
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	932	349	430	489	87	20	599	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	193	156	98	128	27	—	112	—
With a mobility limitation	143	143	81	117	27	—	92	—
With a self-care limitation	111	120	70	101	16	—	42	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	254	125	170	216	24	16	229	8
Mean family income (dollars)	15 599	12 473	13 854	17 871	10 083	10 308	19 174	—
1 worker	587	206	374	405	29	11	607	241
Mean family income (dollars)	25 529	18 663	26 392	21 507	19 376	21 700	22 381	23 156
2 or more workers	1 154	311	592	945	53	—	1 199	286
Mean family income (dollars)	41 822	29 488	36 606	37 919	46 696	—	36 518	35 542

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.							
	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27.98
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over								
In labor force	3 662	867	3 512	2 849	2 844	6 940	2 570	20
Percent of persons 16 years and over	2 300	618	1 960	1 693	1 896	4 587	1 551	20
Civilian labor force	62.8	71.3	55.8	59.4	66.7	66.1	60.4	100.0
Employed	2 270	557	1 960	1 693	1 846	4 458	1 544	20
Unemployed	2 108	525	1 841	1 570	1 766	4 135	1 426	20
Percent of civilian labor force	162	32	119	123	80	323	118	—
Not in labor force	7.1	5.7	6.1	7.3	4.3	7.2	7.6	—
Institutionalized persons	1 362	249	1 552	1 156	948	2 353	1 019	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	36	—	—	26	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	202	12	134	161	139	407	160	—
Enrolled in school	488	123	725	445	301	798	283	—
Females 16 years and over								
In labor force	1 864	427	1 880	1 504	1 433	3 509	1 297	10
Percent of females 16 years and over	961	250	903	796	806	1 998	649	10
Civilian labor force	51.6	58.5	48.0	52.9	56.2	56.9	50.0	100.0
Employed	956	239	903	796	795	1 976	649	10
Unemployed	870	207	852	733	759	1 771	594	10
Percent of civilian labor force	86	32	51	63	36	205	55	—
With own children under 6 years	9.0	13.4	5.6	7.9	4.5	10.4	8.5	—
In labor force	300	63	257	201	141	493	185	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	176	34	194	137	113	281	124	—
In labor force	365	34	304	338	415	831	299	10
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	246	26	206	264	277	678	204	10
All parents present in household in labor force	429	88	364	256	157	716	240	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	217	40	251	162	120	352	134	—
All parents present in household in labor force	471	65	400	493	497	1 228	436	14
Persons 16 to 19 years								
Not enrolled in school	252	35	211	281	224	651	230	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	61	35	73	43	26	193	61	—
Not high school graduate	34	22	52	31	15	65	52	—
Employed	37	25	44	30	15	63	42	—
Unemployed	14	13	13	5	—	31	5	—
Not in labor force	6	—	15	6	7	14	2	—
Occupation and selected industries	17	12	16	19	8	18	35	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over								
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 108	525	1 841	1 570	1 766	4 135	1 426	20
Professional specialty occupations	117	61	141	106	140	341	100	10
Technicians and related support occupations	146	81	162	98	215	392	92	—
Sales occupations	34	9	23	22	24	86	22	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	191	81	156	172	203	431	146	—
Private household occupations	319	55	154	162	322	478	157	—
Protective service occupations	6	—	—	—	7	8	7	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	45	25	—	15	23	95	18	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	159	6	142	111	179	411	114	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	83	25	25	31	28	69	28	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	341	70	290	226	283	708	585	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	408	51	549	410	164	676	220	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	185	53	42	94	111	213	127	—
Construction	74	8	157	123	67	227	80	—
Manufacturing	140	51	100	127	118	261	119	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	678	74	809	678	396	1 108	448	—
Wholesale and retail trade	161	23	59	55	84	287	76	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	386	118	310	255	386	903	273	—
Business and repair services	77	—	27	49	46	100	17	—
Professional and related services	304	199	304	190	452	749	188	20
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over								
Private wage and salary workers	2 108	525	1 841	1 570	1 766	4 135	1 426	20
Government workers	1 627	389	1 469	1 156	1 089	2 966	969	—
Local government workers	375	95	231	312	558	853	310	20
Self-employed workers	109	17	95	96	179	238	81	20
Work status in 1989	98	41	121	102	101	300	143	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989								
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 474	612	2 138	1 736	2 012	4 792	1 713	20
50 to 52 weeks	2 115	506	1 776	1 434	1 601	3 852	1 402	10
40 to 49 weeks	1 644	418	1 249	985	1 192	2 901	962	10
27 to 39 weeks	207	54	233	191	149	472	173	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	72	15	105	92	85	149	91	—
Disability	120	45	138	148	189	451	114	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years								
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 117	675	2 687	2 367	2 452	5 930	2 234	20
With a mobility limitation	234	31	220	215	139	368	139	—
In labor force	133	10	154	91	79	184	93	—
With a self-care limitation	31	—	22	7	7	—	2	—
With a work disability	197	21	146	196	96	283	66	—
In labor force	330	71	352	293	245	599	392	—
Prevented from working	104	29	96	72	93	179	126	—
No work disability	192	42	250	202	132	408	223	—
In labor force	2 787	604	2 335	2 074	2 207	5 331	1 842	20
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 139	520	1 807	1 591	1 712	4 222	1 372	20
With a mobility or self-care limitation	515	131	789	482	342	855	329	—
With a mobility limitation	163	12	233	159	74	209	121	—
With a self-care limitation	110	12	212	114	68	198	111	—
Workers in family in 1989	127	12	152	98	35	79	58	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	184	54	212	226	122	264	119	—
Mean family income (dollars)	14 302	14 414	14 789	11 386	21 424	14 675	12 312	—
1 worker	461	62	342	338	290	737	277	—
Mean family income (dollars)	22 276	39 044	20 090	33 673	26 224	23 511	20 822	—
2 or more workers	812	171	710	588	670	1 631	548	10
Mean family income (dollars)	37 545	46 537	35 046	46 433	42 557	38 987	39 644	32 784

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Calhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County					
	Anniston, AL MSA	Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Soks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	42 806	42 806	10 800	3 596	4 108	907	1 635	1 180	1 304	1 028
Less than \$5,000.....	3 851	3 851	1 353	592	210	116	90	155	294	398
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	5 060	5 060	1 773	503	340	92	170	255	343	203
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	4 816	4 816	1 339	311	403	145	213	251	152	118
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	8 604	8 604	1 937	535	640	154	413	177	282	144
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	8 079	8 079	1 723	535	872	248	350	165	161	74
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	6 957	6 957	1 186	561	869	68	258	132	52	64
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	4 055	4 055	936	453	600	70	106	45	20	20
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	850	850	248	98	113	14	12	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more.....	534	534	305	8	61	-	23	-	-	7
Median (dollars).....	23 802	23 802	19 099	22 092	29 563	21 284	23 471	13 028	10 387	7 186
Mean (dollars).....	28 229	28 229	27 719	26 640	32 853	23 200	26 986	18 014	13 796	12 498
Families	31 759	31 759	7 299	2 037	3 281	631	880	864	833	739
Median income (dollars).....	28 340	28 340	26 067	34 561	33 117	26 937	30 347	16 179	15 293	9 743
Males 15 years and over, with income.....	39 843	39 843	8 209	3 654	3 839	635	1 186	1 004	937	544
Median income (dollars).....	17 013	17 013	15 823	13 073	20 880	17 676	18 449	9 978	7 561	10 938
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	53.6	53.6	48.2	40.6	60.6	60.6	52.1	37.4	27.6	46.0
Median income (dollars).....	23 091	23 091	24 351	22 782	26 474	20 265	22 885	17 981	15 199	15 000
Females 15 years and over, with income.....	39 212	39 212	9 803	4 077	3 613	741	1 397	1 092	1 222	911
Median income (dollars).....	8 062	8 062	7 539	5 144	9 930	10 086	11 018	6 797	5 225	4 266
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	32.3	32.3	25.9	22.3	40.3	39.0	31.5	28.4	16.5	16.9
Median income (dollars).....	15 510	15 510	15 674	16 855	16 513	15 639	16 769	11 705	15 000	12 500
Per capita income (dollars).....	10 704	10 704	11 371	9 761	12 101	9 667	13 265	6 681	5 491	4 581
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	42 806	42 806	10 800	3 596	4 108	907	1 635	1 180	1 304	1 028
With earnings.....	33 169	33 169	7 597	2 790	3 365	729	1 133	870	832	604
Mean earnings (dollars).....	29 032	29 032	29 116	26 306	32 716	22 522	27 075	18 497	14 722	15 748
With Social Security income.....	12 234	12 234	3 845	1 048	1 048	186	703	464	624	316
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 497	6 497	6 674	7 003	6 858	6 670	6 568	6 541	5 314	4 989
With public assistance income.....	3 173	3 173	1 170	206	213	53	51	138	238	263
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 992	2 992	2 734	3 152	4 263	2 442	5 431	2 267	2 262	2 259
With retirement income.....	8 311	8 311	1 992	735	1 041	144	399	206	231	138
Mean retirement income (dollars).....	9 673	9 673	10 034	13 600	9 915	14 040	10 128	5 728	5 813	5 057
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	32 649	32 649	33 463	37 368	36 189	28 109	31 311	20 959	16 863	14 604
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	32 833	32 833	33 991	38 354	37 112	23 948	30 862	21 233	14 881	10 549
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	32 483	32 483	33 062	36 552	35 404	32 077	31 515	20 736	17 804	19 311
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 179	36 179	42 042	40 091	37 781	30 748	33 742	25 083	21 281	22 808
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	37 498	37 498	45 938	41 529	39 953	28 018	35 398	26 737	21 741	20 871
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	35 023	35 023	39 311	38 881	36 048	32 839	33 052	23 766	21 079	24 662
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 768	16 768	14 280	22 965	23 722	17 533	22 092	11 961	13 190	7 810
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	13 161	13 161	10 499	18 536	20 351	13 934	18 073	9 469	9 956	4 411
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	20 480	20 480	17 982	26 021	28 267	26 191	25 138	13 687	14 951	13 265
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	31 759	31 759	7 299	2 037	3 281	631	880	864	833	739
Householder worked in 1989.....	24 221	24 221	5 049	1 560	2 666	517	572	555	470	407
With related children under 18 years.....	16 198	16 198	3 520	988	1 620	331	281	481	421	463
With related children under 5 years.....	5 821	5 821	1 445	332	547	149	142	179	190	263
Married-couple families	25 530	25 530	4 958	1 698	2 875	505	690	593	354	310
Householder worked in 1989.....	20 245	20 245	3 689	1 332	2 366	428	449	439	211	194
With related children under 18 years.....	12 477	12 477	2 114	821	1 355	228	203	288	133	148
With related children under 5 years.....	4 514	4 514	822	280	465	108	107	123	42	59
Female householder, no husband present	5 187	5 187	2 064	2 67	317	126	167	237	414	396
Householder worked in 1989.....	3 142	3 142	1 154	172	229	89	107	97	218	197
With related children under 18 years.....	3 175	3 175	1 284	129	209	103	78	159	259	289
With related children under 5 years.....	1 146	1 146	596	35	46	41	35	51	141	193
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13 357	13 357	4 003	2 172	1 008	305	880	389	557	349
Nonfamily householder.....	11 047	11 047	3 501	1 559	827	276	755	316	471	289
65 years and over.....	4 508	4 508	1 740	321	301	53	435	121	269	170
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	110 981	110 981	26 175	8 269	11 138	2 116	3 300	3 187	3 360	2 739
Persons under 18 years.....	28 698	28 698	6 783	1 690	2 917	602	529	871	875	939
Related children under 18 years.....	28 581	28 581	6 769	1 690	2 894	602	529	871	875	939
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	21 368	21 368	4 958	1 237	2 225	408	322	676	653	649
Persons 65 years and over.....	13 943	13 943	4 611	1 022	1 117	225	921	465	611	377
Persons 75 years and over.....	5 315	5 315	1 850	465	405	73	437	193	191	135
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 712	3 712	1 404	146	175	66	73	210	312	387
Percent below poverty level.....	11.7	11.7	19.2	7.2	5.3	10.5	8.3	24.3	37.5	52.4
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 771	1 771	673	102	92	29	43	108	136	145
With related children under 18 years.....	2 523	2 523	996	105	123	41	35	156	212	275
With related children under 5 years.....	1 270	1 270	524	73	80	28	24	82	97	191
Married-couple families	1 792	1 792	424	74	139	28	51	104	84	92
Householder worked in 1989.....	839	839	201	54	70	11	31	48	29	21
With related children under 18 years.....	995	995	229	54	87	3	19	65	42	42
With related children under 5 years.....	532	532	84	46	56	3	13	45	12	17
Female householder, no husband present	1 767	1 767	919	47	36	38	22	99	221	284
Householder worked in 1989.....	831	831	431	32	22	18	12	53	100	124
With related children under 18 years.....	1 440	1 440	735	41	36	38	16	84	163	222
With related children under 5 years.....	706	706	425	17	24	25	11	37	85	163
Unrelated individuals	4 938	4 938	1 396	1 250	277	108	148	184	329	260
Nonfamily householder.....	3 599	3 599	1 157	753	213	97	113	142	262	213
65 years and over.....	1 884	1 884	718	112	124	34	99	60	162	151
Persons	17 385	17 385	6 287	1 739	890	308	385	957	1 477	1 559
Percent below poverty level.....	15.7	15.7	24.4	21.0	8.0	14.6	11.7	30.0	44.0	56.9
Persons under 18 years.....	5 511	5 511	2 371	249	281	100	86	373	449	645
Related children under 18 years.....	5 416	5 416	2 357	249	258	100	86	373	449	645
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	3 713	3 713	1 687	132	138	63	48	286	320	414
Persons 65 years and over.....	3 069	3 069	1 115	140	149	61	144	131	253	242
Persons 75 years and over.....	1 373	1 373	537	86	64	31	78	60	106	99
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	7 200	7 200	2 714	1 044	362	119	114	411	616	910
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	22 821	22 821	8 253	2 119	1 226	507	468	1 288	1 831	1 773
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level.....	42 034	42 034	12 745	3 014	2 925	977	1 050	2 098	2 580	2 180

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colhou County—Can.								Anniston city, Colhou County	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 359	2 194	1 997	2 625	1 434	2 471	561	4 044	809	1 635
Less than \$5,000	53	67	152	156	62	79	14	523	106	90
\$5,000 to \$9,999	117	138	228	245	158	148	—	635	85	170
\$10,000 to \$14,999	62	189	243	351	235	135	38	359	126	213
\$15,000 to \$24,999	195	282	308	541	280	359	212	645	116	413
\$25,000 to \$34,999	134	520	407	415	337	495	199	606	231	350
\$35,000 to \$49,999	211	413	453	548	211	636	80	602	68	258
\$50,000 to \$74,999	256	402	175	270	118	467	8	534	63	106
\$75,000 to \$99,999	116	121	31	71	16	97	5	124	14	12
\$100,000 or more	215	62	—	28	17	55	5	16	—	23
Median (dollars)	42 656	32 304	26 834	25 428	24 357	35 460	25 536	22 457	21 755	23 471
Mean (dollars)	61 938	39 528	27 516	29 583	27 031	38 009	29 038	27 268	23 622	26 986
Families	956	1 655	1 595	2 008	1 129	2 045	535	2 324	547	880
Median income (dollars)	52 454	38 594	30 524	30 902	27 296	38 247	25 828	34 414	28 143	30 347
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 049	1 883	1 763	2 385	1 307	2 361	2 005	4 094	559	1 186
Median income (dollars)	33 018	27 910	20 956	18 133	17 876	24 171	12 527	13 586	17 975	18 449
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.8	63.7	60.1	52.9	50.1	67.3	49.5	42.9	61.4	52.1
Median income (dollars)	50 000	32 319	24 656	23 922	22 953	28 576	16 981	22 940	21 553	22 885
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 313	1 851	1 813	2 524	1 308	2 215	825	4 431	669	1 397
Median income (dollars)	11 940	11 366	7 919	9 691	8 487	11 823	7 913	5 565	10 271	11 018
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.4	31.6	33.1	36.9	34.7	43.4	35.4	23.9	40.4	31.5
Median income (dollars)	20 671	18 184	14 294	16 814	15 093	17 051	10 801	16 752	15 571	16 769
Per capita income (dollars)	26 789	16 078	10 607	11 184	10 270	13 618	8 701	10 121	10 162	13 265
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 359	2 194	1 997	2 625	1 434	2 471	561	4 044	809	1 635
With earnings	1 035	1 840	1 617	2 065	1 117	2 095	548	3 138	633	1 133
Mean earnings (dollars)	59 633	38 853	27 899	29 287	27 817	37 010	26 108	27 245	23 417	27 075
With Social Security income	470	395	494	799	497	505	—	963	175	703
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 990	6 949	6 154	6 840	6 169	7 174	—	6 691	6 213	6 568
With public assistance income	39	77	110	185	102	108	5	248	51	51
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 701	3 694	2 868	3 111	5 415	3 588	7 200	3 023	2 482	5 431
With retirement income	261	349	380	547	383	620	10	842	126	399
Mean retirement income (dollars)	14 331	15 688	9 305	9 509	7 934	11 213	3 400	13 348	15 161	10 128
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	74 772	45 377	30 959	33 588	30 472	40 353	29 431	37 554	29 380	31 311
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	91 471	50 308	31 486	31 758	33 735	39 828	28 497	38 891	24 999	30 862
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 300	40 774	30 369	34 984	27 822	40 807	42 783	36 529	33 841	31 515
Married-couple families (dollars)	82 129	48 177	34 874	36 453	32 190	41 608	30 932	40 470	32 383	33 742
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	103 064	53 727	37 657	35 397	37 114	42 369	30 007	42 124	29 960	35 398
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	70 359	42 949	32 023	37 240	28 030	41 021	42 783	39 167	34 229	33 052
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 848	25 131	14 757	17 228	22 487	25 715	14 396	21 785	17 449	22 092
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 999	19 534	11 076	14 214	16 893	23 001	14 396	17 643	14 222	18 073
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 479	28 521	21 023	20 305	26 351	33 585	—	24 373	29 654	25 138
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	956	1 655	1 595	2 008	1 129	2 045	535	2 324	547	880
Householder worked in 1989	724	1 386	1 282	1 525	871	1 698	527	1 793	455	572
With related children under 18 years	351	817	863	972	547	997	507	1 093	286	281
With related children under 5 years	78	340	339	332	172	326	284	400	121	142
Married-couple families	828	1 412	1 253	1 678	917	1 856	483	1 943	437	690
Householder worked in 1989	651	1 211	1 041	1 311	708	1 544	483	1 535	371	449
With related children under 18 years	298	685	655	769	440	857	455	909	194	203
With related children under 5 years	78	304	287	244	146	272	273	331	86	107
Female householder, no husband present	108	167	254	293	164	156	37	299	110	167
Householder worked in 1989	59	99	167	185	125	121	29	192	84	107
With related children under 18 years	47	81	160	196	83	116	37	146	92	78
With related children under 5 years	—	36	45	86	14	30	11	52	35	35
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	443	613	464	706	339	575	26	2 389	291	880
Nonfamily householder	403	539	402	617	305	426	26	1 720	262	755
65 years and over	182	154	168	258	141	133	—	340	53	435
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 060	5 338	5 197	6 869	3 804	6 876	2 127	9 305	1 825	3 300
Persons under 18 years	640	1 354	1 413	1 664	948	1 828	1 041	1 872	504	529
Related children under 18 years	636	1 344	1 405	1 660	948	1 805	1 041	1 872	504	529
Related children 5 to 17 years	499	967	1 013	1 266	753	1 396	706	1 331	358	322
Persons 65 years and over	586	505	602	939	585	552	—	1 153	209	921
Persons 75 years and over	228	136	202	355	190	193	—	519	61	437
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	50	43	206	222	61	90	23	174	49	73
Percent below poverty level	5.2	2.6	12.9	11.1	5.4	4.4	4.3	7.5	9.0	8.3
Householder worked in 1989	9	19	154	92	35	38	15	113	18	43
With related children under 18 years	36	26	170	146	42	73	23	122	32	35
With related children under 5 years	—	10	77	75	31	38	15	90	19	24
Married-couple families	34	27	63	118	43	82	15	84	17	51
Householder worked in 1989	—	19	45	59	19	38	15	54	—	31
With related children under 18 years	20	10	35	67	24	65	15	54	—	19
With related children under 5 years	—	10	35	45	19	30	15	46	—	13
Female householder, no husband present	16	16	118	104	18	8	8	64	32	22
Householder worked in 1989	9	—	84	33	16	—	—	43	18	12
With related children under 18 years	16	16	110	79	18	8	8	58	32	16
With related children under 5 years	—	—	35	30	12	8	—	34	19	11
Unrelated individuals	60	121	151	198	105	110	—	1 296	108	148
Nonfamily householder	40	72	107	149	86	65	—	780	97	113
65 years and over	36	55	46	87	65	32	—	112	34	99
Persons	208	222	768	930	301	442	70	1 867	241	385
Percent below poverty level	6.8	4.2	14.8	13.5	7.9	6.4	3.3	20.1	13.2	11.7
Persons under 18 years	64	41	341	281	83	156	35	285	71	86
Related children under 18 years	60	31	333	277	83	133	35	285	71	86
Related children 5 to 17 years	60	21	239	174	40	66	23	152	50	48
Persons 65 years and over	51	70	90	180	83	32	—	157	57	144
Persons 75 years and over	21	30	38	73	38	14	—	103	31	78
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	96	129	258	251	65	246	41	1 109	96	114
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	299	394	955	1 345	436	639	240	2 259	370	468
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	452	848	1 581	2 233	1 194	1 321	1 054	3 359	801	1 050

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 578	603	1 240	988	118	842	1 261	1 638	—	13
Less than \$5,000	227	58	277	385	55	82	53	20	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	411	140	313	196	63	209	110	76	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	273	128	147	118	—	147	48	109	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	305	91	276	130	—	194	160	218	—	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	215	99	161	68	—	106	119	357	—	2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	91	57	52	64	—	63	211	315	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	56	30	14	20	—	27	243	377	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	7	—	—	102	113	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	14	215	53	—	—
Median (dollars)	12 882	12 813	10 815	7 106	5 036	13 750	44 031	36 477	—	17 321
Mean (dollars)	16 460	18 698	13 867	12 498	5 023	19 141	64 201	42 715	—	18 046
Families	1 070	462	791	712	—	575	907	1 278	—	13
Median income (dollars)	16 460	14 417	15 523	9 359	—	17 007	53 081	44 190	—	17 321
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 147	463	893	531	173	739	986	1 452	—	16
Median income (dollars)	10 760	10 255	7 828	10 953	8 173	9 207	33 720	30 590	—	9 583
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.5	41.7	28.3	47.1	43.9	26.4	56.1	—	—	43.8
Median income (dollars)	18 010	17 004	15 369	15 000	12 500	21 442	50 347	35 318	—	17 188
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 514	652	1 162	869	116	817	1 132	1 400	—	11
Median income (dollars)	6 275	7 202	5 389	4 245	5 380	6 982	13 133	13 125	—	6 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	24.4	29.0	16.9	16.1	—	—	25.8	30.0	—	36.4
Median income (dollars)	12 873	11 566	14 688	11 935	—	16 856	20 875	19 514	—	8 750
Per capita income (dollars)	6 345	6 735	5 483	4 566	6 253	8 157	28 120	17 185	—	4 234
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 578	603	1 240	988	118	842	1 261	1 638	—	13
With earnings	1 031	470	814	584	9	550	944	1 355	—	13
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 569	18 980	14 463	15 546	520	18 390	62 542	41 533	—	13 231
With Social Security income	570	227	572	316	99	377	457	329	—	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 124	6 323	5 373	4 989	3 989	8 762	9 192	7 205	—	5 820
With public assistance income	332	57	210	256	9	96	39	54	—	6
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 976	3 198	2 199	2 118	6 000	1 954	1 701	4 987	—	1 172
With retirement income	282	81	231	131	36	151	247	291	—	3
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 761	4 740	5 813	5 218	1 293	8 110	14 547	17 286	—	2 112
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	20 013	20 342	16 943	14 456	—	22 436	77 017	48 388	—	18 046
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 378	21 323	15 302	10 205	—	19 579	96 402	52 638	—	16 626
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 627	19 434	17 728	19 634	—	24 167	66 192	44 615	—	19 702
Married-couple families (dollars)	24 604	28 030	22 409	22 607	—	28 272	84 501	50 966	—	18 046
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 359	30 295	23 722	20 135	—	26 455	107 172	54 847	—	16 626
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 773	25 834	21 871	24 662	—	29 189	71 675	47 418	—	19 702
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 556	10 327	12 509	7 442	—	15 955	27 220	26 012	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 517	8 634	9 956	4 411	—	13 132	19 189	23 871	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 336	11 612	14 000	13 088	—	18 464	31 479	27 052	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 070	462	791	712	—	575	907	1 278	—	13
Householder worked in 1989	748	308	458	387	—	325	682	1 064	—	7
With related children under 18 years	604	279	409	443	—	247	330	601	—	10
With related children under 5 years	224	95	184	263	—	80	64	260	—	3
Married-couple families	653	260	330	304	—	313	786	1 114	—	13
Householder worked in 1989	487	211	205	188	—	178	609	947	—	7
With related children under 18 years	352	136	121	142	—	110	284	532	—	10
With related children under 5 years	124	46	36	59	—	48	64	240	—	3
Female householder, no husband present	377	190	396	375	—	238	101	104	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	225	85	212	183	—	136	59	57	—	—
With related children under 18 years	238	131	259	275	—	137	40	34	—	—
With related children under 5 years	96	44	141	193	—	32	—	20	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	535	184	527	336	118	332	394	395	—	—
Nonfamily householder	508	141	449	276	118	267	354	360	—	—
65 years and over	283	58	250	157	118	97	182	107	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 148	1 705	3 217	2 637	118	2 009	2 880	4 061	—	58
Persons under 18 years	1 281	518	855	920	—	471	612	1 011	—	20
Related children under 18 years	1 281	518	855	920	—	471	608	1 001	—	20
Related children 5 to 17 years	971	414	642	630	—	357	484	715	—	16
Persons 65 years and over	674	239	580	357	118	451	586	442	—	7
Persons 75 years and over	291	88	180	122	88	217	228	128	—	3
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	290	112	282	380	—	161	43	11	—	4
Percent below poverty level	26.2	24.2	35.7	53.4	—	28.0	4.7	9	—	30.8
Householder worked in 1989	150	65	130	145	—	100	9	—	—	4
With related children under 18 years	211	90	200	275	—	108	29	3	—	4
With related children under 5 years	95	43	91	191	—	52	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	73	27	60	92	—	49	34	8	—	4
Householder worked in 1989	52	18	23	21	—	43	—	—	—	4
With related children under 18 years	46	20	30	42	—	39	20	—	—	4
With related children under 5 years	13	6	6	17	—	20	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	180	85	215	277	—	96	9	3	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	75	47	100	124	—	46	9	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	151	70	163	222	—	69	9	3	—	—
With related children under 5 years	78	37	85	163	—	32	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	241	62	304	247	73	113	60	40	—	—
Nonfamily householder	230	50	245	200	73	79	40	30	—	—
65 years and over	110	17	143	138	73	44	36	24	—	—
Persons	1 284	497	1 363	1 523	73	714	193	63	—	19
Percent below poverty level	31.0	29.1	42.4	57.8	61.9	35.5	6.7	1.6	—	32.8
Persons under 18 years	522	235	429	645	—	292	56	15	—	7
Related children under 18 years	522	235	429	645	—	292	52	5	—	7
Related children 5 to 17 years	402	186	309	414	—	214	52	5	—	7
Persons 65 years and over	161	48	228	222	73	92	51	39	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	71	20	95	86	53	60	21	22	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	383	213	587	897	10	277	96	41	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	694	745	1 717	1 737	110	856	284	143	—	38
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 831	1 079	2 461	2 104	118	1 286	382	437	—	52

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.			Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County			
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	58	17	—	3 596	98	349	1 234	2 427
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	592	10	70	60	70
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	503	7	52	133	148
\$10,000 to \$14,999	30	—	—	311	19	76	173	135
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12	11	—	535	38	52	220	330
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9	—	—	535	17	45	321	489
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	6	—	561	—	39	194	636
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	453	7	15	111	467
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	98	—	—	16	97
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	55
Median (dollars)	14 643	16 932	—	22 092	20 119	13 272	25 731	35 979
Mean (dollars)	19 253	21 235	—	26 640	19 718	17 386	27 396	38 383
Families	47	17	—	2 037	84	220	976	2 001
Median income (dollars)	17 750	16 932	—	34 561	20 179	19 265	28 733	38 845
Males 15 years and over, with income	53	11	—	3 654	76	312	1 128	2 323
Median income (dollars)	14 688	16 250	—	13 073	13 750	10 742	18 886	24 614
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.6	100.0	—	40.6	55.3	32.1	53.5	68.0
Median income (dollars)	25 313	16 250	—	22 782	16 000	23 571	22 888	28 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	4	13	—	4 077	72	244	1 114	2 183
Median income (dollars)	3 550	7 321	—	5 144	7 237	5 583	8 683	11 972
Percent year-round full-time workers	7.8	—	—	22.3	26.4	29.1	36.2	44.1
Median income (dollars)	13 750	—	—	16 855	18 542	11 801	15 564	17 051
Per capita income (dollars)	7 937	5 097	—	9 761	6 483	7 388	10 310	13 777
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	58	17	—	3 596	98	349	1 234	2 427
With earnings	44	17	—	2 790	96	230	972	2 067
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 886	17 353	—	26 306	16 616	18 266	27 968	37 305
With Social Security income	14	—	—	842	11	146	413	478
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 519	—	—	7 003	13 952	7 219	6 154	7 192
With public assistance income	9	—	—	206	2	24	88	99
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 092	—	—	3 152	1 416	1 409	5 597	3 827
With retirement income	14	—	—	735	18	81	329	613
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 114	—	—	13 600	6 194	7 969	8 152	11 227
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	19 674	21 235	—	37 368	19 838	23 241	30 943	40 858
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 699	17 000	—	38 354	14 883	21 671	34 923	40 458
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 693	29 000	—	36 552	22 887	24 327	27 408	41 204
Married-couple families (dollars)	19 674	17 000	—	40 091	20 243	24 136	32 690	42 152
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 699	17 000	—	41 529	15 781	23 945	38 390	43 175
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 693	—	—	38 881	23 766	24 252	27 327	41 370
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	29 000	—	22 965	18 116	13 598	23 165	25 583
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	18 536	1 416	3 100	17 489	23 001
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	29 000	—	26 021	20 501	26 196	27 179	34 394
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	47	17	—	2 037	84	220	976	2 001
Householder worked in 1989	26	17	—	1 560	62	159	775	1 670
With related children under 18 years	19	11	—	988	45	103	495	977
With related children under 5 years	9	—	—	332	28	34	159	326
Married-couple families	47	11	—	1 698	68	201	788	1 818
Householder worked in 1989	26	11	—	1 332	57	153	634	1 522
With related children under 18 years	19	11	—	821	34	84	400	837
With related children under 5 years	9	—	—	280	22	34	137	272
Female householder, no husband present	—	6	—	267	16	11	140	150
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	—	172	5	6	103	115
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	129	11	11	71	116
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	35	6	—	10	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11	—	—	2 172	14	129	290	575
Nonfamily householder	11	—	—	1 559	14	129	258	426
65 years and over	—	—	—	321	—	42	126	133
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	145	72	—	8 269	291	804	3 302	6 741
Persons under 18 years	25	37	—	1 690	98	167	870	1 782
Related children under 18 years	25	37	—	1 690	98	167	870	1 759
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	37	—	1 237	50	131	694	1 350
Persons 65 years and over	20	7	—	1 022	16	98	478	525
Persons 75 years and over	—	7	—	465	12	48	159	186
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	9	—	—	146	17	33	44	81
Percent below poverty level	19.1	—	—	7.2	20.2	15.0	4.5	4.0
Householder worked in 1989	9	—	—	102	11	19	24	38
With related children under 18 years	9	—	—	105	9	19	31	64
With related children under 5 years	9	—	—	73	9	13	20	38
Married-couple families	9	—	—	73	11	27	28	73
Householder worked in 1989	9	—	—	54	11	13	8	38
With related children under 18 years	9	—	—	54	3	13	15	56
With related children under 5 years	9	—	—	46	3	13	10	30
Female householder, no husband present	—	6	—	47	6	6	16	8
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	—	32	—	6	16	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	41	6	6	16	8
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	17	6	—	10	8
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	1 250	—	71	96	110
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	753	—	71	77	65
65 years and over	—	—	—	112	—	29	63	32
Persons	32	—	—	1 739	67	168	241	414
Percent below poverty level	22.1	—	—	21.0	23.0	20.9	7.3	6.1
Persons under 18 years	13	—	—	249	29	37	68	147
Related children under 18 years	13	—	—	249	29	37	68	124
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	132	13	28	40	57
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	140	4	36	77	32
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	86	—	16	34	14
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	1 044	23	60	61	218
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	32	59	—	2 119	137	186	351	552
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	85	59	—	3 014	176	553	962	1 234

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County							
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households			228	64	40	98	556	1 997
Less than \$5,000			27	17	13		47	152
\$5,000 to \$9,999			63	30	7	7	62	228
\$10,000 to \$14,999			47	5		14	80	243
\$15,000 to \$24,999			34	6	14	35	64	308
\$25,000 to \$34,999			21		6	15	163	407
\$35,000 to \$49,999			36				98	453
\$50,000 to \$74,999				6		13	25	175
\$75,000 to \$99,999						14	8	31
\$100,000 or more							9	
Median (dollars)			12 946	6 498	12 500	22 500	27 614	26 834
Mean (dollars)			17 167	12 432	12 496	32 817	30 139	27 516
Families			182	42	27	49	377	1 595
Median income (dollars)			15 000	7 025	16 161	21 917	30 328	30 524
Males 15 years and over, with income			229	44	13	63	431	1 763
Median income (dollars)			6 616	6 053	7 321	16 094	19 191	20 956
Percent year-round full-time workers			35.8	13.6		68.3	57.5	60.1
Median income (dollars)			14 630	13 750		24 464	22 500	24 656
Females 15 years and over, with income			196	60	42	181	451	1 813
Median income (dollars)			6 964	3 750	5 000	6 387	8 812	7 919
Percent year-round full-time workers			25.5	10.0	33.3	22.7	36.6	33.1
Median income (dollars)			12 500	50 923	16 250	20 089	14 306	14 294
Per capita income (dollars)			5 715	5 671	4 989	13 001	12 695	10 607
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households			228	64	40	98	556	1 997
With earnings			170	18	20	91	485	1 617
Mean earnings (dollars)			17 476	26 433	21 671	29 453	31 366	27 899
With Social Security income			91	52		13	66	494
Mean Social Security income (dollars)			5 995	4 668		1 892	5 675	6 154
With public assistance income			57	28	7		23	110
Mean public assistance income (dollars)			2 472	2 734	7 446		658	2 868
With retirement income			44		7		14	58
Mean retirement income (dollars)			3 422		2 040	10 525	7 667	9 305
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)			19 766	15 368	18 512	33 222	35 172	30 959
With own children under 18 years (dollars)			20 441	5 890	33 000	15 164	43 237	31 486
No own children under 18 years (dollars)			19 293	19 159	14 373	46 766	26 251	30 369
Married-couple families (dollars)			20 722	5 768	33 000	37 751	37 752	34 874
With own children under 18 years (dollars)			22 614	5 890	33 000	19 721	49 830	37 657
No own children under 18 years (dollars)			19 193	5 646		46 766	25 009	32 023
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)			20 084	28 167	14 373	6 050	23 676	14 757
With own children under 18 years (dollars)			21 320			6 050	14 448	11 076
No own children under 18 years (dollars)			19 672	28 167	14 373		31 547	21 023
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families			182	42	27	49	377	1 595
Householder worked in 1989			88	12	20	42	322	1 282
With related children under 18 years			99	12	20	21	216	863
With related children under 5 years			50	6		14	80	339
Married-couple families			132	24	6	42	298	1 253
Householder worked in 1989			75	6	6	42	264	1 041
With related children under 18 years			68	12	6	14	153	655
With related children under 5 years			43	6		14	64	287
Female householder, no husband present			36	18	21	7	63	254
Householder worked in 1989			6	6	14		42	167
With related children under 18 years			17		14	7	47	160
With related children under 5 years			7				16	45
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined			76	30	13	49	218	464
Nonfamily householder			46	22	13	49	179	402
65 years and over			21	19	13		47	168
Persons for whom poverty status is determined			678	143	102	180	1 277	5 197
Persons under 18 years			186	20	19	28	343	1 413
Related children under 18 years			186	20	19	28	343	1 405
Related children 5 to 17 years			131	11	19	15	252	1 013
Persons 65 years and over			128	31	20		63	602
Persons 75 years and over			57	11	13		8	202
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families			65	30	7	7	32	206
Percent below poverty level			35.7	71.4	25.9	14.3	8.5	12.9
Householder worked in 1989			24	6			19	154
With related children under 18 years			47	12		7	23	170
With related children under 5 years			26	6			10	77
Married-couple families			50	24			19	63
Householder worked in 1989			17	6			19	45
With related children under 18 years			32	12			10	35
With related children under 5 years			26	6			10	35
Female householder, no husband present			8	6	7	7	13	118
Householder worked in 1989								84
With related children under 18 years			8			7	13	110
With related children under 5 years								35
Unrelated individuals			51	25	13		81	151
Nonfamily householder			21	17	13		42	107
65 years and over			14	19	13		31	46
Persons			292	114	36	15	159	768
Percent below poverty level			43.1	79.7	35.3	8.3	12.5	14.8
Persons under 18 years			101	20		8	26	341
Related children under 18 years			101	20		8	26	333
Related children 5 to 17 years			72	11		8	16	239
Persons 65 years and over			47	25	20		31	90
Persons 75 years and over			24	11	13		8	38
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level			138	29	13		88	258
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level			357	114	36	15	251	955
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level			466	119	76	70	411	1 581

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.								
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15, 98	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 612	849	1 399	1 984	142	27	2 552	561	
Less than \$5,000	156	48	95	88	2	9	118	14	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	245	145	162	111	25	—	176	—	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	351	166	127	233	32	—	261	38	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	530	233	311	555	48	18	708	212	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	413	113	314	388	7	—	602	199	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	548	109	281	425	10	—	460	80	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	270	21	72	152	7	—	187	8	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	71	8	23	32	—	—	26	5	
\$100,000 or more	28	6	14	—	11	—	14	5	
Median (dollars)	25 536	17 481	25 128	25 093	18 068	20 625	25 244	25 536	
Mean (dollars)	29 640	20 885	26 919	28 416	27 034	14 946	27 827	29 038	
Families	1 995	642	1 136	1 566	106	27	2 035	535	
Median income (dollars)	31 024	19 512	28 243	28 542	18 750	20 625	27 686	25 828	
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 369	827	1 296	1 908	126	27	2 380	2 005	
Median income (dollars)	18 218	11 698	17 958	20 450	13 077	18 523	19 469	12 527	
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.0	53.9	58.1	66.4	23.8	—	56.8	49.5	
Median income (dollars)	23 987	16 293	20 554	23 543	25 357	—	24 658	16 981	
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 513	665	1 193	1 743	143	19	2 328	825	
Median income (dollars)	9 746	7 740	9 557	9 389	8 631	2 500	8 017	7 913	
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.9	39.8	45.1	38.1	32.9	—	36.2	35.4	
Median income (dollars)	16 863	11 807	14 500	15 426	13 750	—	16 554	10 801	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 242	8 161	9 770	10 669	10 853	6 325	10 214	8 701	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 612	849	1 399	1 984	142	27	2 552	561	
With earnings	2 052	610	1 102	1 611	101	11	2 128	548	
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 389	22 729	28 162	28 650	29 819	12 000	26 971	26 108	
With Social Security income	793	281	373	422	70	27	654	—	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 847	6 334	6 636	5 749	6 391	6 859	5 951	—	
With public assistance income	179	115	66	85	5	9	75	5	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 176	4 409	1 931	4 220	4 589	960	3 019	7 200	
With retirement income	544	140	262	475	40	7	562	10	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 550	6 282	8 189	10 156	6 424	10 000	10 692	3 400	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	33 689	22 702	29 838	30 909	30 932	14 946	30 350	29 431	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 881	24 846	31 108	31 030	25 820	2 760	30 986	28 497	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 065	21 537	28 532	30 789	32 767	21 039	29 720	42 783	
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 597	24 246	32 850	33 297	34 561	14 946	32 178	30 932	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 583	27 608	34 428	34 792	31 867	2 760	34 041	30 007	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 350	22 218	31 251	31 864	35 374	21 039	30 433	42 783	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 228	15 848	17 636	18 379	18 534	—	19 434	14 396	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 214	7 948	18 311	14 092	13 056	—	16 273	14 396	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 305	18 688	16 881	22 922	21 821	—	23 762	—	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All income levels in 1989									
Families	1 995	642	1 136	1 566	106	27	2 035	535	
Householder worked in 1989	1 518	433	827	1 278	70	11	1 649	527	
With related children under 18 years	962	258	654	840	33	9	1 054	507	
With related children under 5 years	329	86	150	295	4	—	386	284	
Married-couple families	1 665	497	914	1 244	82	27	1 712	483	
Householder worked in 1989	1 304	361	704	1 058	48	11	1 395	483	
With related children under 18 years	759	194	495	652	21	9	855	455	
With related children under 5 years	241	75	111	218	—	—	317	273	
Female householder, no husband present	293	121	199	276	24	—	263	37	
Householder worked in 1989	185	54	110	174	22	—	194	29	
With related children under 18 years	196	57	143	156	12	—	166	37	
With related children under 5 years	86	11	33	71	4	—	55	11	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	706	261	313	514	38	—	623	26	
Nonfamily householder	617	207	263	418	36	—	517	26	
65 years and over	258	113	97	171	15	—	190	—	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 811	2 180	3 881	5 372	357	63	7 059	2 127	
Persons under 18 years	1 644	454	1 042	1 475	53	9	1 881	1 041	
Related children under 18 years	1 640	448	1 042	1 457	53	9	1 881	1 041	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 250	351	846	1 106	47	9	1 377	706	
Persons 65 years and over	932	349	430	489	87	20	599	—	
Persons 75 years and over	352	112	120	187	31	—	159	—	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	218	122	165	92	8	9	134	23	
Percent below poverty level	10.9	19.0	14.5	5.9	7.5	33.3	6.6	4.3	
Householder worked in 1989	88	54	19	51	2	—	79	15	
With related children under 18 years	142	64	91	72	2	9	93	23	
With related children under 5 years	75	38	31	47	2	—	30	15	
Married-couple families	114	92	90	43	6	9	77	15	
Householder worked in 1989	55	34	10	35	2	—	36	15	
With related children under 18 years	63	34	30	35	—	9	46	15	
With related children under 5 years	45	27	14	18	—	—	6	15	
Female householder, no husband present	104	30	70	49	2	—	57	8	
Householder worked in 1989	33	20	9	16	—	—	43	—	
With related children under 18 years	79	30	56	37	2	—	47	8	
With related children under 5 years	30	11	17	29	2	—	24	—	
Unrelated individuals	198	70	94	124	9	—	146	—	
Nonfamily householder	149	50	66	84	9	—	109	—	
65 years and over	87	46	54	60	2	—	60	—	
Persons	911	440	590	445	28	28	607	70	
Percent below poverty level	13.4	20.2	15.2	8.3	7.8	44.4	8.6	3.3	
Persons under 18 years	274	151	153	177	2	9	184	35	
Related children under 18 years	270	145	153	159	2	9	184	35	
Related children 5 to 17 years	167	99	109	100	—	9	150	23	
Persons 65 years and over	180	141	161	60	6	—	60	—	
Persons 75 years and over	73	44	52	22	4	—	16	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	251	118	208	125	4	28	230	41	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 307	533	740	658	53	28	901	240	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 181	1 171	1 247	1 647	147	28	2 204	1 054	

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colhoun County—Con.							
	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27.98
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 796	448	1 802	1 441	1 286	3 225	1 185	10
Less than \$5,000	116	33	192	224	85	159	101	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	221	30	247	172	100	283	130	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	175	48	309	171	90	223	150	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	421	110	368	280	230	761	246	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	362	71	311	273	237	787	250	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999	334	41	238	168	280	607	173	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	118	81	109	119	230	367	106	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	40	26	14	16	34	21	22	—
\$100,000 or more	9	8	14	18	—	17	7	—
Median (dollars)	24 089	26 071	17 868	20 359	29 817	26 746	23 818	33 750
Mean (dollars)	26 642	32 311	22 892	30 694	32 488	29 532	27 190	32 784
Families	1 457	287	1 264	1 152	1 082	2 632	944	10
Median income (dollars)	27 029	26 964	24 114	24 167	34 125	29 243	26 211	33 750
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 694	440	1 532	1 193	1 344	3 245	1 202	10
Median income (dollars)	19 231	17 792	15 000	14 982	20 060	19 573	16 818	26 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	65.5	61.6	48.6	44.2	59.2	60.6	51.4	100.0
Median income (dollars)	21 904	25 469	19 436	23 227	25 670	23 450	22 168	26 250
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 485	354	1 538	1 265	1 136	2 786	973	10
Median income (dollars)	8 277	10 000	7 500	8 161	9 405	8 354	7 612	6 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.0	41.5	32.8	36.2	34.9	33.6	35.4	—
Median income (dollars)	13 793	16 422	15 477	15 867	16 306	14 765	15 214	—
Per capita income (dollars)	10 029	13 628	9 302	12 020	11 475	10 461	9 748	9 642
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 796	448	1 802	1 441	1 286	3 225	1 185	10
With earnings	1 448	348	1 285	1 010	1 064	2 719	969	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 868	34 779	24 619	37 048	32 045	30 225	27 937	32 784
With Social Security income	486	121	725	436	318	768	309	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 795	4 518	6 297	6 030	6 521	6 448	5 843	—
With public assistance income	104	42	180	132	31	212	119	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 952	2 388	2 439	1 892	3 298	3 265	3 291	—
With retirement income	216	107	388	264	267	559	199	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 453	11 619	6 074	7 566	10 393	8 186	9 152	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	29 779	38 874	27 602	35 814	35 797	32 215	30 676	32 784
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 466	44 652	28 054	27 650	36 942	32 132	33 178	32 784
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 094	36 402	27 204	43 351	34 652	32 302	28 387	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 762	43 092	28 296	43 523	36 807	33 732	32 433	32 784
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 015	47 895	29 900	34 671	38 697	34 457	35 006	32 784
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 531	40 762	26 828	50 976	34 996	33 017	29 992	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 253	11 936	17 494	13 651	25 986	16 172	15 099	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 088	1 416	12 641	10 996	23 129	11 843	12 439	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 510	14 364	21 631	17 758	30 344	23 862	16 776	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All income levels in 1989								
Families	1 457	287	1 264	1 152	1 082	2 632	944	10
Householder worked in 1989	1 141	233	937	814	880	2 086	766	10
With related children under 18 years	778	105	606	559	556	1 421	487	10
With related children under 5 years	310	68	232	152	107	458	147	—
Married-couple families	1 255	245	1 088	851	981	2 354	836	10
Householder worked in 1989	1 004	203	799	666	803	1 880	695	10
With related children under 18 years	665	88	527	389	495	1 230	435	10
With related children under 5 years	267	51	220	87	100	430	143	—
Female householder, no husband present	150	32	113	270	101	186	75	—
Householder worked in 1989	94	20	83	140	77	123	47	—
With related children under 18 years	66	17	59	170	61	136	32	—
With related children under 5 years	21	17	—	65	7	18	2	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	378	217	622	308	243	790	285	—
Nonfamily householder	339	161	538	289	204	593	241	—
65 years and over	150	19	340	136	86	201	102	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 740	1 036	4 396	3 702	3 643	9 069	3 352	34
Persons under 18 years	1 203	182	1 006	1 022	925	2 438	910	14
Related children under 18 years	1 184	182	998	1 022	918	2 430	908	14
Related children 5 to 17 years	838	94	704	838	790	1 832	705	14
Persons 65 years and over	515	131	789	482	342	855	329	—
Persons 75 years and over	189	54	344	207	130	308	111	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	159	28	149	196	60	158	119	—
Percent below poverty level	10.9	9.8	11.8	17.0	5.5	6.0	12.6	—
Householder worked in 1989	72	11	62	90	34	65	59	—
With related children under 18 years	102	11	75	145	41	89	75	—
With related children under 5 years	47	17	34	67	13	28	30	—
Married-couple families	103	11	122	77	60	91	90	—
Householder worked in 1989	45	—	48	47	34	21	45	—
With related children under 18 years	69	—	62	49	41	22	61	—
With related children under 5 years	34	—	34	19	13	16	29	—
Female householder, no husband present	42	17	20	111	—	67	29	—
Householder worked in 1989	22	11	7	43	—	44	14	—
With related children under 18 years	24	17	13	96	—	67	14	—
With related children under 5 years	13	17	—	48	—	12	2	—
Unrelated individuals	154	46	270	121	100	235	127	—
Nonfamily householder	147	27	213	116	79	138	89	—
65 years and over	97	—	183	41	39	79	59	—
Persons	690	128	744	785	288	685	546	—
Percent below poverty level	14.6	12.4	16.9	21.2	7.9	7.6	16.3	—
Persons under 18 years	191	36	167	320	73	189	153	—
Related children under 18 years	186	36	167	320	66	181	151	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	132	20	104	231	46	110	110	—
Persons 65 years and over	147	17	256	95	64	163	102	—
Persons 75 years and over	60	17	120	45	22	58	59	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	173	65	162	483	111	335	220	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	924	140	988	911	454	962	656	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 635	345	1 986	1 760	1 033	2 827	1 362	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Colhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Soks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 10
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	92 902	92 902	14 454	8 345	9 903	1 415	2 827	1 434	890	4 976
Native	92 179	92 179	14 326	8 232	9 778	1 371	2 792	1 434	890	4 942
Foreign born	723	723	128	113	125	44	35	-	-	34
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	88	88	27	9	-	-	7	-	-	23
Persons 5 years and over	87 447	87 447	13 666	7 957	9 368	1 302	2 691	1 339	832	4 626
Speak a language other than English	2 706	2 706	414	333	313	60	55	29	8	240
Do not speak English "very well"	772	772	180	114	53	17	33	2	-	96
In linguistically isolated households	137	137	43	27	-	11	7	-	-	28
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	22 915	22 915	2 696	3 545	2 489	289	357	304	123	1 296
Preprimary school	947	947	166	59	136	6	50	12	-	42
Public school	547	547	90	39	66	-	25	12	-	13
Elementary or high school	15 263	15 263	1 790	956	1 742	201	194	249	119	912
Public school	14 191	14 191	1 236	926	1 667	195	131	239	119	680
College	6 705	6 705	740	2 530	611	82	113	43	4	342
Public college	6 177	6 177	599	2 496	559	74	102	36	4	278
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	59 884	59 884	10 679	4 372	6 580	927	2 276	935	597	3 284
Less than 9th grade	7 623	7 623	1 309	501	668	106	210	316	290	101
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 365	11 365	1 501	633	1 209	118	342	316	147	355
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17 953	17 953	2 435	935	2 061	296	684	165	105	705
Some college, no degree	10 802	10 802	2 277	726	1 318	206	486	105	55	792
Associate degree	3 041	3 041	471	211	331	74	99	8	-	191
Bachelor's degree	5 751	5 751	1 643	693	701	87	317	15	-	624
Graduate or professional degree	3 349	3 349	1 043	673	292	40	138	10	-	516
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.3	68.3	73.7	74.1	71.5	75.8	75.7	32.4	26.8	86.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.2	15.2	25.2	31.2	15.1	13.7	20.0	2.7	-	34.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 196	1 196	1 140	679	1 252	1 151	800	1 587	1 478	1 179
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	87 447	87 447	13 666	7 957	9 368	1 302	2 691	1 339	832	4 626
Some house	49 578	49 578	7 582	2 778	5 960	607	1 687	871	500	2 074
Different house in United States	35 835	35 835	5 806	4 905	3 128	627	948	468	332	2 353
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	5 041	5 041	1 916	236	519	123	262	106	35	594
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 462	15 462	1 038	1 697	1 485	181	233	216	58	387
Different MSA/PMSA	10 549	10 549	2 023	2 041	778	276	294	43	110	983
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 783	4 783	829	931	346	47	159	103	29	389
Abroad	2 034	2 034	278	274	280	68	56	-	-	199
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	41 797	41 797	5 950	3 611	4 626	623	1 218	452	263	2 284
Car, truck, or van	39 236	39 236	5 646	3 329	4 508	589	1 175	444	213	2 218
Drove alone	34 240	34 240	5 129	2 861	4 061	510	1 077	368	176	1 956
Carpooled	4 996	4 996	517	468	447	79	98	76	37	262
Public transportation	255	255	49	11	-	16	-	-	10	9
Other means	1 680	1 680	150	226	64	11	25	8	40	19
Worked at home	626	626	105	45	54	7	18	-	-	38
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.9	18.9	16.2	16.0	17.9	18.2	16.4	16.1	17.0	18.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	37 572	37 572	5 470	3 151	4 371	586	1 137	433	252	2 046
Central city	14 841	14 841	3 518	2 025	2 52	252	745	208	124	1 195
Outside central city	22 731	22 731	1 952	2 587	2 346	334	392	225	128	851
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 225	4 225	480	460	255	37	81	19	11	238
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	73 670	73 670	12 035	7 140	7 740	1 141	2 484	1 095	730	3 813
In labor force	45 488	45 488	6 434	3 918	5 067	665	1 276	597	309	2 506
Employed	39 486	39 486	5 766	3 395	4 489	529	1 147	483	272	2 219
Unemployed	2 971	2 971	382	265	332	42	58	114	37	158
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	6.2	7.2	6.9	7.4	4.8	19.1	12.0	6.6
Females 16 years and over	38 374	38 374	6 596	3 814	4 041	626	1 427	556	430	2 005
Employed	17 632	17 632	2 498	1 556	2 114	245	537	216	107	924
Unemployed	1 517	1 517	216	160	116	30	33	23	17	113
With own children under 6 years	4 749	4 749	719	278	466	101	123	79	27	364
In labor force	2 850	2 850	352	196	295	37	77	29	6	165
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 255	7 255	878	439	841	93	77	97	63	327
In labor force	5 367	5 367	592	331	683	51	72	64	15	252
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 168	6 168	576	1 030	544	90	47	62	68	204
Not enrolled in school	1 758	1 758	148	74	74	22	19	24	45	21
Unemployed or not in labor force	689	689	53	35	45	5	5	12	17	11
Not high school graduate	771	771	85	55	59	22	-	24	36	21
Employed	243	243	41	20	20	18	-	12	19	10
Unemployed	171	171	27	-	22	4	-	6	5	-
Not in labor force	324	324	17	35	17	-	-	6	12	11
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	49 467	49 467	7 341	5 003	5 280	739	1 449	587	301	2 845
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	39 822	39 822	5 850	3 529	4 360	629	1 180	483	240	2 395
50 to 52 weeks	28 711	28 711	4 244	1 943	3 412	458	899	269	151	1 667
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	58 108	58 108	8 355	5 824	6 377	797	1 522	909	531	3 212
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 354	3 354	486	197	373	33	70	117	77	188
With a mobility limitation	1 897	1 897	251	98	224	21	31	85	70	27
In labor force	247	247	27	-	39	-	4	15	4	-
With a self-care limitation	2 322	2 322	374	147	249	33	59	95	57	161
With a work disability	6 229	6 229	975	536	668	118	154	225	141	163
In labor force	2 002	2 002	299	168	297	55	64	65	23	61
Prevented from working	3 745	3 745	596	328	302	63	71	154	107	74
No work disability	51 879	51 879	7 380	5 288	5 709	679	1 368	684	390	3 049
In labor force	39 367	39 367	5 501	3 439	4 437	481	1 089	513	276	2 285
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	11 967	11 967	3 236	949	1 117	225	878	186	199	472
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 249	3 249	802	293	279	71	232	67	69	104
With a mobility limitation	2 773	2 773	653	267	238	50	155	67	62	104
With a self-care limitation	1 857	1 857	424	170	142	48	124	21	41	46

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.				Anniston city, Calhoun County				
	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	5 649	5 868	2 505	9 403	1 232	2 827	1 465	841	997
Native	5 625	5 769	2 444	9 290	1 188	2 792	1 465	841	997
Foreign born	24	99	61	113	44	35	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	9	—	7	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 365	5 565	2 303	8 905	1 148	2 691	1 427	783	944
Speak a language other than English	129	227	167	348	60	55	24	8	5
Do not speak English "very well"	26	16	43	114	17	33	19	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	15	27	11	7	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 178	1 576	629	3 688	257	357	195	117	140
Preprimary school	55	93	51	90	6	50	15	—	29
Public school	33	34	44	59	6	25	15	—	15
Elementary or high school	919	1 082	378	1 037	177	194	123	113	48
Public school	812	1 036	364	1 007	171	131	108	113	39
College	204	401	200	2 561	74	113	57	4	63
Public college	186	368	183	2 527	66	102	57	4	52
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 905	3 905	858	5 089	823	2 276	1 159	561	800
Less than 9th grade	567	182	—	586	82	210	398	283	127
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	719	583	13	764	96	342	319	118	136
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 377	1 337	244	1 076	267	684	272	105	222
Some college, no degree	625	839	336	830	192	486	137	55	184
Associate degree	167	219	83	259	66	99	27	—	25
Bachelor's degree	325	557	127	795	80	317	6	—	69
Graduate or professional degree	125	188	55	779	40	138	—	—	37
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.1	80.4	98.5	73.5	78.4	75.7	38.1	28.5	67.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.5	19.1	21.2	30.9	14.6	20.0	.5	—	13.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 252	1 234	1 155	709	1 039	800	1 336	1 440	934
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	5 365	5 565	2 303	8 905	1 148	2 691	1 427	783	944
Same house	3 468	3 307	122	3 283	534	1 687	941	467	498
Different house in United States	1 864	1 997	1 731	5 315	546	948	486	316	446
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	274	343	47	332	118	262	148	127	184
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 073	886	61	1 877	138	233	131	58	52
Different MSA/PMSA	334	547	1 160	2 136	250	294	127	102	156
Not in an MSA/PMSA	183	221	463	970	40	159	80	29	54
Abroad	33	261	450	307	68	56	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 507	2 948	1 610	4 189	559	1 218	448	250	416
Car, truck, or van	2 435	2 902	1 744	3 886	525	1 175	407	200	370
Drove alone	2 219	2 680	1 565	3 315	461	1 077	345	163	320
Carpooled	216	222	179	571	64	98	62	37	50
Public transportation	—	—	83	11	16	—	17	10	—
Other means	27	20	744	239	11	25	19	40	31
Worked at home	45	26	39	53	7	18	5	—	15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	17.5	9.9	16.9	17.9	16.4	16.2	17.4	13.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 294	2 760	1 563	3 650	526	1 137	419	239	379
Central city	1 003	1 240	12	744	214	745	252	124	306
Outside central city	1 291	1 520	1 551	2 906	312	392	167	115	73
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	213	188	47	539	33	81	29	11	37
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 507	4 584	1 904	8 007	1 011	2 484	1 303	687	900
In labor force	2 758	3 079	1 677	4 536	591	1 276	541	296	477
Employed	2 518	2 756	1 61	3 920	472	1 147	454	259	420
Unemployed	213	104	13	297	32	58	81	37	42
Percent of civilian labor force	7.8	3.6	7.5	7.0	6.3	4.8	15.1	12.5	9.1
Females 16 years and over	2 417	2 381	573	4 241	554	1 427	739	400	447
Employed	1 178	1 309	126	1 763	232	537	178	107	205
Unemployed	113	15	6	192	20	33	42	17	16
With own children under 6 years	295	266	159	341	79	123	42	27	36
In labor force	183	187	40	230	33	76	31	6	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only	427	507	109	473	88	77	89	56	60
In labor force	271	413	79	357	51	72	42	15	39
Persons 16 to 19 years	253	320	522	1 065	86	47	53	61	42
Not enrolled in school	69	12	438	109	18	19	28	38	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	38	12	—	57	—	5	16	—	6
Not high school graduate	44	12	33	80	18	—	16	29	12
Employed	15	—	—	33	18	—	—	—	6
Unemployed	—	12	—	—	—	—	16	5	6
Not in labor force	29	—	—	47	—	—	—	12	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 009	3 228	1 686	5 615	657	1 449	560	288	556
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 560	2 731	1 393	4 035	552	1 180	368	227	381
50 to 52 weeks	1 852	2 252	769	2 361	423	899	266	151	283
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 535	3 813	401	6 499	690	1 522	765	495	542
With a mobility or self-care limitation	253	150	5	228	33	70	100	61	19
With a mobility limitation	183	80	5	108	21	31	64	54	14
In labor force	31	—	—	—	—	4	7	4	5
With a self-care limitation	130	89	5	168	33	59	54	49	16
With a work disability	414	324	11	607	104	154	209	125	113
In labor force	102	129	—	197	48	64	36	23	74
Prevented from working	279	132	5	370	56	71	166	91	36
No work disability	3 121	3 489	390	5 892	586	1 368	556	370	429
In labor force	2 492	2 704	174	3 959	421	1 089	418	263	331
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	808	552	—	1 080	209	878	532	192	287
With a mobility or self-care limitation	143	106	—	305	62	232	163	62	47
With a mobility limitation	109	83	—	279	41	155	135	62	40
With a self-care limitation	82	73	—	182	48	124	93	34	16

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jacksonville city, Colhoun County	Saks COP, Colhoun County	Remainder of Colhoun County						
	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 25
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	8 345	5 792	5 649	2 887	4 962	6 415	2 505	3 046	8 700
Native	8 232	5 693	5 625	2 880	4 946	6 297	2 444	3 046	8 655
Foreign born	113	99	24	7	16	118	61	—	45
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20
Persons 5 years and over	7 957	5 489	5 365	2 740	4 632	5 974	2 303	2 887	8 148
Speak a language other than English	333	227	129	42	108	364	167	40	213
Do not speak English "very well"	114	16	26	8	26	57	43	14	76
In linguistically isolated households	27	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	3 545	1 576	1 178	624	1 211	1 764	629	777	2 246
Preprimary school	59	93	55	23	28	42	51	41	90
Public school	39	34	33	23	7	20	44	32	29
Elementary or high school	956	1 082	919	541	940	1 168	378	596	1 797
Public school	926	1 036	812	535	914	1 135	364	588	1 758
College	2 530	401	204	60	243	554	200	140	359
Public college	2 496	368	186	41	211	475	183	140	319
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	4 372	3 838	3 905	1 896	3 179	4 045	858	1 940	5 418
Less than 9th grade	501	164	567	193	294	211	—	379	606
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	633	564	719	441	858	719	13	537	967
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	935	1 327	1 377	657	1 062	1 488	244	500	2 070
Some college, no degree	726	826	625	432	605	829	336	228	857
Associate degree	211	219	167	81	119	296	83	104	356
Bachelor's degree	693	550	325	53	185	325	127	108	363
Graduate or professional degree	673	188	125	39	56	177	55	84	199
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.1	81.0	67.1	66.6	63.8	77.0	98.5	52.8	71.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.2	19.2	11.5	4.9	7.6	12.4	21.2	9.9	10.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	679	1 236	1 252	1 353	1 312	1 315	1 155	1 323	1 282
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	7 957	5 489	5 365	2 740	4 632	5 974	2 303	2 887	8 148
Same house	2 778	3 244	3 468	2 098	2 685	3 125	1 222	2 056	5 042
Different house in United States	4 905	1 984	1 864	642	1 915	2 550	1 731	787	2 990
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	236	336	274	158	231	283	47	12	214
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 697	880	1 073	275	1 014	1 189	61	564	1 705
Different MSA/PMSA	2 041	547	334	150	432	773	1 160	64	797
Not in an MSA/PMSA	931	221	183	59	238	305	463	147	274
Abroad	274	261	33	—	32	299	450	44	116
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	3 611	2 924	2 507	1 276	2 408	2 918	1 610	1 342	4 053
Car, truck, or van	3 329	2 878	2 435	1 204	2 330	2 793	1 610	1 309	3 900
Drove alone	2 861	2 656	2 219	1 094	2 088	2 476	1 565	1 092	3 412
Carpooled	468	222	216	110	242	317	179	217	488
Public transportation	11	—	—	—	—	36	83	—	12
Other means	226	20	27	48	71	72	744	27	54
Worked at home	45	26	45	17	7	17	39	6	87
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.0	17.5	16.9	17.4	19.2	21.1	9.9	18.8	23.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	3 151	2 736	2 294	1 224	2 163	2 744	1 563	1 177	3 354
Central city	564	1 222	1 003	624	902	1 028	12	103	1 414
Outside central city	2 587	1 514	1 291	600	1 261	1 716	1 551	1 074	1 940
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	460	188	213	52	245	174	47	165	699
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	7 140	4 517	4 507	2 239	3 811	4 930	1 904	2 374	6 597
In labor force	3 918	3 055	2 758	1 347	2 583	3 257	1 677	1 444	4 406
Employed	3 395	2 732	2 518	1 288	2 342	2 646	1 161	1 355	3 989
Unemployed	265	104	213	59	155	296	13	89	302
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	3.7	7.8	4.4	6.2	10.1	7.5	6.2	7.0
Females 16 years and over	3 814	2 341	2 417	1 138	1 957	2 581	573	1 256	3 321
Employed	1 556	1 303	1 178	518	1 057	1 258	126	630	1 684
Unemployed	160	15	113	19	91	158	6	48	194
With own children under 6 years	278	266	295	139	275	378	159	168	446
In labor force	196	187	183	84	185	248	40	120	242
With own children 6 to 17 years only	439	497	427	325	468	591	109	267	786
In labor force	331	413	271	249	377	462	79	193	633
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 030	320	253	168	323	413	522	237	597
Not enrolled in school	74	12	69	78	59	106	438	36	193
Unemployed or not in labor force	35	12	38	21	29	74	—	31	65
Not high school graduate	55	12	44	13	40	74	33	30	63
Employed	20	—	15	7	20	8	—	5	31
Unemployed	—	12	—	—	9	26	—	6	14
Not in labor force	35	—	29	6	11	40	—	19	18
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5 003	3 204	3 009	1 406	2 729	3 468	1 686	1 495	4 598
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 529	2 718	2 560	1 241	2 222	2 680	1 393	1 238	3 672
50 to 52 weeks	1 943	2 252	1 852	989	1 756	1 971	769	833	2 774
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 824	3 773	3 535	1 908	3 250	4 033	401	1 964	5 640
With a mobility or self-care limitation	197	150	253	90	131	206	5	115	328
With a mobility limitation	98	80	183	68	75	131	5	32	163
In labor force	—	—	31	7	33	13	—	7	—
With a self-care limitation	147	89	130	66	102	116	5	96	264
With a work disability	536	305	414	140	212	491	11	201	537
In labor force	168	129	102	39	63	171	—	53	154
Prevented from working	328	113	279	94	149	265	5	129	371
No work disability	5 288	3 468	3 121	1 768	3 038	3 542	390	1 763	5 103
In labor force	3 439	2 691	2 492	1 266	2 392	2 727	174	1 366	4 080
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	949	525	808	331	475	582	—	410	816
With a mobility or self-care limitation	293	106	143	86	128	112	—	144	209
With a mobility limitation	267	83	109	69	117	92	—	104	198
With a self-care limitation	170	73	82	58	101	42	—	93	79

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Saks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 10
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	39 486	39 486	5 766	3 395	4 489	529	1 147	483	272	2 219
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 027	4 027	862	345	549	33	192	54	12	370
Professional specialty occupations	4 836	4 836	1 209	731	546	36	186	32	6	635
Technicians and related support occupations	991	991	131	100	188	—	27	10	—	101
Sales occupations	5 181	5 181	886	477	542	90	184	33	11	304
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 559	5 559	776	605	657	71	214	64	47	255
Private household occupations	92	92	17	31	—	11	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	960	960	151	152	138	7	16	—	—	35
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 229	3 229	482	327	402	88	84	79	51	132
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	571	571	86	42	33	5	10	7	4	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 826	5 826	569	198	622	51	132	92	41	232
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 621	4 621	307	160	486	66	63	66	32	85
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 888	1 888	125	86	190	20	15	41	32	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 705	1 705	165	141	136	51	24	5	20	43
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	35 362	35 362	6 568	3 151	3 753	636	1 461	557	338	2 009
Less than \$5,000	2 659	2 659	527	499	210	82	74	92	110	57
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 800	3 800	861	458	340	88	137	126	78	138
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 784	3 784	711	244	370	96	184	116	28	182
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 078	7 078	1 124	467	606	94	356	86	48	249
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 794	6 794	1 096	501	756	159	336	76	43	432
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 249	6 249	902	494	777	50	233	46	18	376
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 667	3 667	813	410	526	53	106	15	13	396
\$75,000 to \$99,999	811	811	237	70	113	14	12	—	—	117
\$100,000 or more	520	520	297	8	55	—	23	—	—	62
Median (dollars)	25 450	25 450	25 549	22 818	28 757	20 700	24 288	12 762	8 208	33 062
Mean (dollars)	29 991	29 991	34 920	26 919	32 340	23 386	27 934	16 131	14 499	40 460
Families	26 318	26 318	4 253	1 785	2 978	412	775	322	232	1 502
Median income (dollars)	29 824	29 824	32 594	34 326	32 985	27 500	30 904	15 507	15 750	41 731
Per capita income (dollars)	11 645	11 645	15 949	10 493	12 247	10 661	14 459	6 183	5 368	16 286
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	35 362	35 362	6 568	3 151	3 753	636	1 461	557	338	2 009
With earnings	27 541	27 541	4 598	2 437	3 010	492	989	378	185	1 688
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 490	30 490	36 256	25 979	32 630	21 535	28 041	16 479	18 343	39 389
With Social Security income	10 294	10 294	2 497	797	1 023	172	672	218	148	362
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 574	6 574	6 964	6 948	6 806	6 823	6 505	7 067	4 187	6 912
With public assistance income	2 104	2 104	453	169	199	42	44	57	109	77
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 296	3 296	3 448	3 032	4 276	2 927	5 390	2 721	3 134	3 694
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	34 633	34 633	43 860	37 459	35 930	29 212	32 666	19 297	18 277	46 642
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 351	35 351	50 335	38 649	36 623	21 612	35 634	18 080	15 267	52 085
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 982	36 982	48 276	40 179	37 543	31 356	33 951	20 723	19 700	49 017
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 518	38 518	56 367	41 690	39 652	25 653	36 848	20 768	19 292	54 863
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 743	19 743	21 950	22 404	22 207	17 111	25 877	14 062	14 020	24 163
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 566	15 566	17 906	16 380	16 736	10 300	28 578	8 757	7 741	19 062
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	26 318	26 318	4 253	1 785	2 978	412	775	401	232	1 502
Householder worked in 1989	20 240	20 240	3 010	1 330	2 385	303	485	258	113	1 244
With related children under 18 years	12 555	12 555	1 571	824	1 382	160	183	213	85	736
With related children under 5 years	4 288	4 288	590	272	452	80	74	88	39	298
Married-couple families	22 423	22 423	3 500	1 495	2 635	638	332	135	132	1 326
Householder worked in 1989	17 667	17 667	2 575	1 151	2 143	273	404	226	78	1 125
With related children under 18 years	10 465	10 465	1 268	690	1 175	116	151	158	43	639
With related children under 5 years	3 707	3 707	519	220	385	66	76	83	8	267
Female householder, no husband present	3 102	3 102	448	218	269	62	121	62	91	145
Householder worked in 1989	1 916	1 916	355	123	186	30	65	20	35	88
With related children under 18 years	1 692	1 692	274	96	156	44	32	35	36	76
With related children under 5 years	457	457	66	35	46	14	—	—	31	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10 953	10 953	2 590	1 934	918	245	773	177	131	581
Nonfamily householder	9 044	9 044	2 315	1 366	775	224	686	156	106	507
65 years and over	3 759	3 759	1 231	300	301	53	399	49	87	132
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	89 794	89 794	14 276	7 183	9 903	1 390	2 814	1 427	877	4 925
Persons under 18 years	21 475	21 475	2 679	1 381	2 436	318	358	369	162	1 241
Related children under 18 years	21 368	21 368	2 665	1 381	2 419	318	358	369	162	1 231
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 972	15 972	1 877	993	1 884	205	222	274	104	898
Persons 65 years and over	11 961	11 961	3 236	943	1 117	225	878	186	199	472
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 273	2 273	352	120	170	55	44	115	90	43
Percent below poverty level	8.6	8.6	9.3	6.7	5.7	13.3	5.7	28.7	38.8	2.9
Householder worked in 1989	1 063	1 063	136	86	118	18	25	55	27	19
With related children under 18 years	1 433	1 433	176	89	118	30	6	76	41	26
With related children under 5 years	697	697	86	57	80	17	6	39	26	10
Married-couple families	1 458	1 458	216	47	134	28	38	92	45	27
Householder worked in 1989	673	673	99	38	65	11	25	42	16	19
With related children under 18 years	786	786	100	38	82	3	6	53	18	10
With related children under 5 years	445	445	48	30	56	3	6	39	8	10
Female householder, no husband present	705	705	118	47	36	27	6	16	45	14
Householder worked in 1989	317	317	24	32	22	7	—	6	11	—
With related children under 18 years	591	591	76	41	36	2	—	16	23	16
With related children under 5 years	235	235	38	17	24	14	—	—	18	—
Unrelated individuals	3 812	3 812	700	1 104	257	74	115	101	112	111
Nonfamily householder	2 706	2 706	576	641	213	63	93	80	87	62
65 years and over	1 432	1 432	418	101	124	34	87	29	68	45
Persons	11 036	11 036	1 722	1 499	843	231	229	488	401	212
Percent below poverty level	12.3	12.3	12.1	20.9	8.5	16.6	8.1	34.2	45.7	4.3
Persons under 18 years	2 895	2 895	335	202	258	68	24	162	89	41
Related children under 18 years	2 810	2 810	321	202	241	68	24	162	89	31
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 792	1 792	186	110	121	41	6	119	43	21
Persons 65 years and over	2 286	2 286	588	110	149	64	132	71	106	60
Ratio of Income in 1989 to Poverty Level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 538	4 538	680	931	342	102	89	231	135	119
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 829	14 829	2 390	1 863	1 114	353	265	616	462	367

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Colhoun County—Con.				Anniston city, Colhoun County				
	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	2 518	2 756	161	3 920	472	1 147	454	259	420
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	244	380	8	406	33	192	20	12	42
Professional specialty occupations.....	265	389	47	812	30	186	18	6	61
Technicians and related support occupations.....	78	113	—	109	—	27	—	—	—
Sales occupations.....	385	330	26	558	90	184	57	11	66
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	480	408	25	660	64	214	47	41	63
Private household occupations.....	2	—	—	31	11	—	—	—	6
Protective service occupations.....	37	100	11	177	7	16	57	16	14
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	126	262	29	333	81	84	84	51	48
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	21	25	—	67	5	10	25	4	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	501	340	15	268	39	132	80	41	50
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	191	220	—	211	52	63	19	32	14
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	122	108	—	139	20	15	31	32	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	66	81	—	149	40	24	16	13	20
INCOME IN 1989									
Households.....	2 127	2 187	328	3 599	569	1 461	774	325	458
Less than \$5,000.....	96	79	6	532	72	74	128	110	16
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	157	148	—	488	81	137	234	71	105
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	272	126	19	292	85	184	143	28	58
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	427	329	111	577	66	356	157	48	120
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	320	404	120	572	155	336	66	37	79
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	505	555	54	535	50	233	23	18	55
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	251	400	8	491	46	106	23	13	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	71	97	5	96	14	12	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	28	49	5	16	—	23	—	—	6
Median (dollars).....	28 338	35 216	26 795	23 196	21 336	24 288	10 933	8 114	18 378
Mean (dollars).....	31 972	37 676	32 381	27 590	23 877	27 934	14 054	14 266	22 494
Families.....	1 671	1 806	312	2 072	359	775	430	219	304
Median income (dollars).....	32 750	38 765	27 051	34 180	28 218	30 904	15 648	15 812	21 875
Per capita income (dollars).....	12 076	14 052	9 109	10 845	11 246	14 459	7 404	5 354	11 022
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households.....	2 127	2 187	328	3 599	569	1 461	774	325	458
With earnings.....	1 675	1 811	323	2 785	427	989	381	179	330
Mean earnings (dollars).....	31 188	37 232	27 084	27 079	22 435	28 041	15 567	17 852	20 735
With Social Security income.....	672	485	—	918	161	672	440	148	196
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 107	7 050	—	6 628	6 336	6 505	6 311	4 187	8 687
With public assistance income.....	108	94	5	211	40	44	143	102	20
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 316	3 514	7 200	2 904	3 002	5 390	3 061	2 838	1 774
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars).....	35 864	40 302	32 851	37 655	30 679	32 666	19 143	18 154	27 031
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	34 650	39 616	31 497	39 249	22 987	35 634	19 086	13 494	21 895
Married-couple families (dollars).....	37 523	41 558	33 605	40 589	32 972	33 951	21 575	19 081	28 350
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	36 647	42 345	32 270	42 361	27 725	36 848	22 501	17 070	19 047
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	20 450	22 603	14 000	21 064	18 275	25 877	13 945	14 398	25 484
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	17 386	17 246	14 000	15 285	10 767	28 578	7 960	7 741	24 446
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families.....	1 671	1 806	312	2 072	359	775	430	219	304
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 293	1 476	312	1 563	267	485	253	107	186
With related children under 18 years.....	752	798	289	929	136	183	140	79	98
With related children under 5 years.....	246	246	176	340	60	76	47	39	39
Married-couple families.....	1 485	1 666	299	1 740	303	638	285	129	197
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 166	1 371	299	1 354	237	404	172	72	113
With related children under 18 years.....	657	707	276	778	98	151	101	37	43
With related children under 5 years.....	210	207	169	271	52	76	39	8	35
Female householder, no husband present.....	160	122	7	250	56	121	119	84	102
Householder worked in 1989.....	103	87	7	143	30	65	55	35	73
With related children under 18 years.....	93	82	7	113	38	32	39	36	55
With related children under 5 years.....	34	30	7	52	8	—	8	31	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	529	492	16	2 151	231	773	350	131	210
Nonfamily householder.....	456	381	16	1 527	210	686	344	106	154
65 years and over.....	206	133	—	319	53	399	240	87	60
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	5 497	5 868	1 284	8 219	1 207	2 814	1 465	828	934
Persons under 18 years.....	1 244	1 423	638	1 563	265	358	177	156	118
Related children under 18 years.....	1 244	1 406	638	1 563	265	358	177	156	118
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	962	1 103	436	1 087	181	222	139	98	65
Persons 65 years and over.....	808	552	—	1 074	209	878	532	192	287
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families.....	121	90	6	148	38	44	76	83	34
Percent below poverty level.....	7.2	5.0	1.9	7.1	10.6	5.7	17.7	37.9	11.2
Householder worked in 1989.....	39	38	6	97	7	25	34	27	22
With related children under 18 years.....	73	73	6	106	21	6	41	41	19
With related children under 5 years.....	43	38	6	74	8	6	21	26	16
Married-couple families.....	85	82	6	58	17	38	28	45	16
Householder worked in 1989.....	37	38	6	38	—	25	21	16	16
With related children under 18 years.....	45	65	6	38	—	6	21	18	12
With related children under 5 years.....	35	30	6	30	—	6	13	8	12
Female householder, no husband present.....	36	8	—	64	21	6	35	38	13
Householder worked in 1989.....	2	—	—	43	7	—	—	11	6
With related children under 18 years.....	28	8	—	58	21	—	20	23	7
With related children under 5 years.....	8	8	—	34	8	—	8	18	4
Unrelated individuals.....	147	90	—	1 150	74	115	176	112	53
Nonfamily householder.....	108	65	—	668	63	93	170	87	28
65 years and over.....	62	32	—	101	34	87	94	68	15
Persons.....	528	422	39	1 627	164	229	384	378	170
Percent below poverty level.....	9.6	7.2	3.0	19.8	13.6	8.1	26.2	45.7	18.2
Persons under 18 years.....	119	150	21	238	39	24	51	89	44
Related children under 18 years.....	119	133	21	238	39	24	51	89	44
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	60	66	15	130	31	6	31	43	19
Persons 65 years and over.....	140	32	—	127	57	132	122	99	26
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	101	226	33	996	79	89	122	135	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	822	538	146	2 003	250	265	566	439	258

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County	Remainder of Calhoun County						
	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15 98	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 25
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 395	2 732	2 518	1 288	2 342	2 646	161	1 355	3 989
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	345	380	244	133	206	266	8	106	341
Professional specialty occupations	731	389	265	66	160	233	47	98	336
Technicians and related support occupations	100	113	78	42	89	74	—	22	86
Sales occupations	477	330	385	146	393	449	26	172	409
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	605	402	480	195	227	444	25	137	470
Private household occupations	31	2	—	—	—	13	—	—	8
Protective service occupations	152	100	37	46	62	78	11	15	95
Service occupations, except protective and household	327	262	126	71	219	178	29	95	411
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	42	30	21	14	34	11	—	20	69
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	198	240	501	291	477	424	15	197	690
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	160	220	191	207	241	207	—	335	653
Transportation and material moving occupations	86	97	122	40	118	141	—	53	203
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	141	81	66	37	116	128	—	105	218
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	3 151	2 154	2 127	1 059	1 831	2 334	328	1 217	3 081
Less than \$5,000	499	70	96	69	88	118	6	177	132
\$5,000 to \$9,999	458	148	157	102	99	176	—	121	263
\$10,000 to \$14,999	244	126	272	77	226	243	19	159	198
\$15,000 to \$24,999	467	311	427	247	491	619	111	252	735
\$25,000 to \$34,999	501	398	320	197	365	548	120	229	787
\$35,000 to \$49,999	494	555	505	258	407	427	54	146	584
\$50,000 to \$74,999	410	400	251	72	123	163	8	99	344
\$75,000 to \$99,999	70	97	71	23	32	26	5	16	21
\$100,000 or more	8	49	28	14	—	14	5	18	17
Median (dollars)	22 818	35 690	28 338	26 307	25 226	25 231	26 795	20 340	26 990
Mean (dollars)	26 919	37 985	31 972	29 302	28 313	27 641	32 381	32 571	29 809
Families	1 785	1 773	1 671	863	1 457	1 888	312	971	2 524
Median income (dollars)	34 326	39 262	32 750	29 801	27 721	27 426	27 051	23 839	29 375
Per capita income (dollars)	10 493	14 137	12 076	10 819	10 717	10 226	9 109	13 199	10 576
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	3 151	2 154	2 127	1 059	1 831	2 334	328	1 217	3 081
With earnings	2 437	1 794	1 675	841	1 484	1 931	323	867	2 613
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 979	37 414	31 188	30 330	28 381	26 797	27 084	38 859	30 215
With Social Security income	797	458	672	273	410	619	—	350	749
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 948	7 061	7 107	7 048	5 777	5 964	—	6 165	6 486
With public assistance income	169	85	108	33	71	75	5	52	170
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 032	3 785	3 316	2 084	3 672	3 019	7 200	1 331	3 633
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	37 459	40 727	35 864	32 254	30 676	30 062	32 851	38 013	32 329
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 649	40 057	34 650	34 528	30 636	30 771	31 497	27 986	32 071
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 179	41 997	37 523	33 837	33 186	31 703	33 605	44 537	33 619
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 690	42 883	36 647	35 571	34 597	33 486	32 270	33 688	33 996
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 404	22 272	20 450	22 221	18 957	19 852	14 000	13 533	16 933
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 380	17 246	17 386	27 845	14 092	16 462	14 000	11 938	12 621
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 785	1 773	1 671	863	1 457	1 888	312	971	2 524
Householder worked in 1989	1 330	1 459	1 293	632	1 181	1 518	312	697	2 009
With related children under 18 years	824	789	752	453	780	950	289	437	1 333
With related children under 5 years	272	246	246	86	274	330	176	126	423
Married-couple families	1 495	1 639	1 485	753	1 155	1 596	299	763	2 280
Householder worked in 1989	1 151	1 360	1 166	572	969	1 295	276	591	1 817
With related children under 18 years	690	698	657	370	592	782	276	318	1 167
With related children under 5 years	220	207	210	75	197	275	169	87	395
Female householder, no husband present	218	116	160	92	264	239	7	177	152
Householder worked in 1989	123	81	103	47	174	170	7	98	109
With related children under 18 years	96	82	93	72	156	142	7	119	111
With related children under 5 years	35	30	34	5	71	41	7	39	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 934	492	529	239	462	539	16	260	733
Nonfamily householder	1 366	381	456	196	374	446	16	246	557
65 years and over	300	133	206	60	157	190	—	121	193
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 183	5 792	5 497	2 868	4 892	6 404	1 284	3 046	8 619
Persons under 18 years	1 381	1 414	1 244	731	1 322	1 646	638	804	2 287
Related children under 18 years	1 381	1 397	1 244	731	1 304	1 646	638	804	2 279
Related children 5 to 17 years	993	1 094	962	591	974	1 216	436	645	1 727
Persons 65 years and over	943	525	808	331	475	582	—	410	816
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	120	81	121	113	80	134	6	143	136
Percent below poverty level	6.7	4.6	7.2	13.1	5.5	7.1	1.9	14.7	5.4
Householder worked in 1989	86	38	39	5	51	79	6	72	65
With related children under 18 years	89	64	73	62	72	93	6	103	78
With related children under 5 years	57	38	43	9	47	70	6	50	28
Married-couple families	47	73	85	76	43	77	6	77	80
Householder worked in 1989	38	38	37	5	35	36	6	47	21
With related children under 18 years	38	56	45	25	35	46	6	49	22
With related children under 5 years	30	30	35	9	18	6	6	19	16
Female householder, no husband present	47	8	36	32	37	57	—	58	56
Householder worked in 1989	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	44
With related children under 18 years	41	8	28	32	37	47	—	54	56
With related children under 5 years	17	8	8	—	29	24	—	31	12
Unrelated individuals	1 104	90	147	63	124	144	—	86	198
Nonfamily householder	641	65	108	42	84	109	—	86	122
65 years and over	101	32	62	29	60	60	—	31	71
Persons	1 499	394	528	389	418	607	39	576	583
Percent below poverty level	20.9	6.8	9.6	13.6	8.5	9.5	3.0	18.9	6.8
Persons under 18 years	202	141	119	84	177	184	21	219	157
Related children under 18 years	202	124	119	84	159	184	21	219	149
Related children 5 to 17 years	110	57	60	66	100	150	15	147	78
Persons 65 years and over	110	32	140	117	60	60	—	80	133
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	931	198	101	172	125	230	33	385	276
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 863	510	872	456	631	901	146	689	851

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Saks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	21 650	21 650	11 833	1 815	1 046	605	471	1 765	3 165	1 878
Native	21 460	21 460	11 734	1 777	1 029	584	463	1 765	3 158	1 878
Foreign born	190	190	99	38	17	21	8	-	7	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	32	32	17	-	15	8	10	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	19 905	19 905	10 815	1 750	912	534	400	1 660	2 952	1 646
Speak a language other than English	780	780	353	137	83	54	10	51	95	23
Do not speak English "very well"	226	226	87	24	42	35	10	16	21	-
In linguistically isolated households	59	59	17	-	42	35	10	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	7 154	7 154	3 480	1 099	462	219	150	510	857	580
Preprimary school	370	370	186	-	57	19	16	11	49	33
Public school	335	335	175	-	46	13	16	11	44	33
Elementary or high school	4 874	4 874	2 809	207	292	172	105	402	677	506
Public school	4 794	4 794	2 762	185	292	172	105	379	662	506
College	1 910	1 910	485	892	113	28	29	97	131	41
Public college	1 783	1 783	456	864	93	28	29	84	116	41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	11 713	11 713	6 660	599	527	279	218	1 073	1 997	907
Less than 9th grade	1 654	1 654	1 086	72	-	-	17	210	386	168
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 739	2 739	1 827	48	40	27	60	264	595	244
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3 532	3 532	1 942	146	165	78	86	277	607	299
Some college, no degree	2 105	2 105	1 045	148	184	118	55	139	214	138
Associate degree	606	606	317	48	76	21	-	69	87	32
Bachelor's degree	772	772	269	104	45	35	-	76	40	19
Graduate or professional degree	305	305	174	33	17	-	-	38	68	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.5	62.5	56.3	80.0	92.4	90.3	64.7	55.8	50.9	54.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.2	9.2	6.7	22.9	11.8	12.5	-	10.6	5.4	2.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 405	1 405	1 604	570	1 508	1 453	1 760	1 345	1 695	1 962
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	19 905	19 905	10 815	1 750	912	534	400	1 660	2 952	1 646
Same house	9 926	9 926	5 792	638	179	103	20	1 084	1 988	1 003
Offrent house in United States	9 282	9 282	4 920	1 084	522	343	370	570	964	643
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 964	3 964	3 206	83	143	137	191	399	731	435
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 261	1 261	362	182	72	24	13	73	44	50
Different MSA/PMSA	2 766	2 766	816	623	281	130	58	92	100	94
Not in MSA/PMSA	1 291	1 291	536	196	26	52	108	6	89	64
Abroad	697	697	103	28	211	88	10	6	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	8 128	8 128	3 718	726	494	273	182	683	940	477
Car, truck, or van	7 123	7 123	3 375	604	453	267	160	655	837	462
Orave alone	5 586	5 586	2 589	458	403	204	104	431	658	389
Carpooled	1 537	1 537	786	146	50	63	56	224	179	73
Public transportation	137	137	71	-	-	6	8	12	-	8
Other means	792	792	260	109	37	-	14	10	97	7
Worked at home	76	76	12	13	4	-	-	6	6	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.4	16.4	16.9	14.0	16.9	16.1	20.6	17.7	18.5	15.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	7 550	7 550	3 476	577	463	273	144	624	890	462
Central city	3 373	3 373	2 236	117	146	90	73	404	651	321
Outside central city	4 177	4 177	1 240	460	317	183	71	220	239	141
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	578	578	242	149	31	-	38	59	50	15
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	15 484	15 484	8 213	1 552	653	390	291	1 325	2 395	1 153
In labor force	9 699	9 699	4 714	882	534	297	198	776	1 231	632
Employed	7 023	7 023	3 637	749	317	193	159	683	958	499
Unemployed	1 334	1 334	901	114	40	24	16	93	273	125
Percent of civilian labor force	16.0	16.0	19.9	13.2	11.2	11.1	9.1	12.0	22.2	20.0
Females 16 years and over	8 452	8 452	4 686	872	330	227	154	734	1 374	744
Employed	3 775	3 775	1 924	442	193	132	67	346	498	271
Unemployed	865	865	591	79	31	17	16	35	150	99
With own children under 6 years	1 516	1 516	888	55	79	67	58	71	186	217
In labor force	1 087	1 087	615	35	46	54	47	48	143	125
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 730	1 730	965	91	114	57	34	185	220	135
In labor force	1 422	1 422	762	91	104	46	20	152	142	95
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 874	1 874	825	396	56	52	26	143	190	130
Not enrolled in school	515	515	262	20	7	7	12	29	54	44
Unemployed or not in labor force	222	222	186	8	8	7	6	6	42	44
Not high school graduate	220	220	176	20	7	7	12	6	28	19
Employed	49	49	37	12	12	-	6	-	-	-
Unemployed	99	99	94	8	8	7	-	6	20	7
Not in labor force	62	62	45	8	8	-	6	-	8	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	10 114	10 114	4 801	1 241	519	295	223	829	1 248	582
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	7 841	7 841	3 683	820	457	249	181	623	887	408
50 to 52 weeks	4 940	4 940	2 187	425	316	196	153	416	449	253
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	11 949	11 949	6 458	1 450	476	290	229	1 046	1 837	967
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 425	1 425	819	127	30	23	15	169	251	64
With a mobility limitation	574	574	308	52	14	23	15	69	131	22
In labor force	85	85	21	35	8	8	-	13	8	-
With a self-care limitation	1 198	1 198	662	127	24	8	15	127	187	48
With o work disability	1 584	1 584	1 020	72	46	23	15	154	359	130
In labor force	411	411	248	25	3	-	-	53	86	40
Prevented from working	1 070	1 070	710	37	43	23	15	87	244	86
No work disability	10 365	10 365	5 438	1 378	430	267	214	892	1 478	837
In labor force	7 778	7 778	4 168	827	354	217	175	715	1 065	576
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 953	1 953	1 371	71	-	-	39	279	558	178
With a mobility or self-care limitation	641	641	504	27	-	-	15	98	220	40
With a mobility limitation	504	504	423	16	-	-	15	83	165	29
With a self-care limitation	404	404	314	11	-	-	7	55	141	40

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

[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	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.				Anniston city, Calhoun County				
	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 330	793	1 355	1 815	507	471	2 669	1 494	3 165
Native	1 330	776	1 319	1 777	486	463	2 606	1 494	3 158
Foreign born	-	17	36	38	21	8	63	-	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	-	7	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	1 226	687	1 248	1 750	455	400	2 397	1 405	2 952
Speak a language other than English	25	48	82	137	19	10	64	40	95
Do not speak English "very well"	11	7	31	24	-	10	27	5	21
In linguistically isolated households	-	7	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	377	348	400	1 099	184	150	860	452	857
Preprimary school	26	49	26	-	19	16	29	11	49
Public school	24	38	26	-	13	16	29	11	44
Elementary or high school	280	206	225	207	137	105	726	351	677
Public school	280	206	225	185	137	105	709	336	662
College	71	93	149	892	28	29	105	90	131
Public college	71	86	117	864	28	29	97	84	116
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	804	407	544	599	233	218	1 381	894	1 997
Less than 9th grade	119	-	8	72	-	17	151	170	386
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	200	21	-	48	17	60	385	218	595
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	290	134	141	146	58	86	476	202	607
Some college, no degree	93	138	307	148	102	55	217	139	214
Associate degree	26	59	59	48	21	-	59	58	87
Bachelor's degree	62	38	29	104	35	-	50	76	40
Graduate or professional degree	14	17	-	33	-	-	43	31	68
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.3	94.8	98.5	80.0	92.7	64.7	61.2	56.6	50.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	13.5	5.3	22.9	15.0	-	6.7	12.0	5.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 481	1 583	941	570	1 480	1 760	1 554	1 354	1 695
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 226	687	1 248	1 750	455	400	2 397	1 405	2 952
Same house	808	91	72	638	92	20	1 005	865	1 988
Different house in United States	418	444	944	1 084	310	370	1 392	534	964
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	134	97	-	83	117	191	926	380	731
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	190	59	6	182	11	13	76	65	44
Different MSA/PMSA	35	262	719	623	130	58	225	83	100
Not in an MSA/PMSA	59	26	219	196	52	108	165	6	89
Abroad	-	152	232	28	53	10	-	6	-
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	521	383	901	726	226	182	905	545	940
Car, truck, or van	482	342	604	467	220	160	773	529	837
Drove alone	362	320	369	458	178	104	617	344	658
Carpooled	120	22	98	146	42	56	156	185	179
Public transportation	16	-	50	-	6	8	37	12	-
Other means	20	37	346	109	-	14	89	4	97
Worked at home	3	4	38	13	-	-	6	-	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	14.4	10.1	14.0	14.9	20.6	17.2	17.1	18.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	481	359	901	577	226	144	819	493	890
Central city	228	109	8	117	69	73	530	318	651
Outside central city	253	250	893	460	157	71	289	175	239
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	40	24	-	149	-	38	86	52	50
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	987	506	1 019	1 552	337	291	1 686	1 101	2 395
In labor force	597	410	948	882	250	198	1 213	620	1 231
Employed	523	218	76	749	146	159	887	545	958
Unemployed	65	27	19	114	24	288	75	75	273
Percent of civilian labor force	11.1	11.0	20.0	13.2	14.1	24.5	12.1	12.1	22.2
Females 16 years and over	529	253	399	872	195	154	967	630	1 374
Employed	261	145	60	442	106	67	482	291	498
Unemployed	24	18	19	79	17	16	209	35	150
With own children under 6 years	89	58	88	55	60	58	221	62	186
In labor force	61	25	35	59	47	47	156	39	143
With own children 6 to 17 years only	112	85	58	91	43	34	258	153	220
In labor force	77	75	50	91	32	20	243	127	142
Persons 16 to 19 years	105	49	228	396	52	26	195	114	190
Not enrolled in school	20	-	180	20	7	12	89	14	54
Unemployed or not in labor force	17	-	8	6	7	6	50	6	42
Not high school graduate	10	-	10	20	7	12	62	6	28
Employed	5	-	-	12	-	6	20	-	-
Unemployed	5	-	-	-	7	-	42	6	20
Not in labor force	5	-	-	8	-	6	-	-	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	585	401	913	1 241	248	223	1 154	675	1 248
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	490	344	711	820	207	181	973	529	887
50 to 52 weeks	322	247	450	425	170	153	590	328	449
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	827	341	166	1 450	237	229	1 506	870	1 837
With a mobility or self-care limitation	128	10	8	127	9	15	183	163	251
With a mobility limitation	37	-	-	52	9	15	21	63	131
In labor force	4	-	-	35	-	-	-	13	8
With a self-care limitation	108	10	8	127	-	15	175	127	187
With a work disability	93	40	8	72	17	15	206	131	359
In labor force	23	3	-	25	-	-	68	36	86
Prevented from working	58	37	8	37	17	15	131	81	244
No work disability	734	301	158	1 378	220	214	1 300	739	1 478
In labor force	550	242	95	827	170	175	1 091	576	1 065
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	131	-	-	71	-	39	142	231	558
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	-	-	27	-	15	54	91	220
With a mobility limitation	34	-	-	16	-	15	54	76	165
With a self-care limitation	29	-	-	11	-	7	32	48	141

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

[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	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.		Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County	Remainder of Calhoun County	
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	1 825	1 053	1 815	793	1 272	998
Native	1 825	1 053	1 777	776	1 272	998
Foreign born	—	—	38	17	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	—	7	—	7	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 593	992	1 750	687	1 172	942
Speak a language other than English	23	62	137	48	25	17
Do not speak English "very well"	—	24	7	24	11	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	7	—	7	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	567	321	1 099	348	362	356
Preprimary school	33	5	—	49	26	15
Public school	33	5	—	38	24	15
Elementary or high school	493	269	207	206	268	288
Public school	493	269	185	206	268	285
College	41	47	892	93	68	53
Public college	41	47	864	86	68	53
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	867	648	599	407	772	590
Less than 9th grade	168	161	72	—	114	90
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	217	230	48	21	185	170
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	286	95	146	134	281	258
Some college, no degree	138	101	148	138	93	47
Associate degree	32	37	48	59	26	14
Bachelor's degree	19	24	104	38	59	11
Graduate or professional degree	7	—	33	17	14	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.6	39.7	80.0	94.8	61.3	55.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.0	3.7	22.9	13.5	9.5	1.9
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 988	1 428	570	1 583	1 476	1 700
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	1 593	992	1 750	687	1 172	942
Same house	976	618	638	91	754	873
Different house in United States	617	374	1 084	444	418	69
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	409	212	83	97	134	64
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	50	64	182	59	190	—
Different MSA/PMSA	94	60	623	262	35	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	64	38	196	26	59	5
Abroad	—	—	28	152	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	450	266	726	383	507	421
Car, truck, or van	435	220	604	342	471	421
Drive alone	375	169	458	320	353	349
Carpooled	60	51	146	22	118	72
Public transportation	8	—	—	—	16	—
Other means	7	46	109	37	17	—
Worked at home	—	—	13	4	3	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.4	14.4	14.0	14.4	19.0	17.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	435	266	577	359	468	387
Central city	321	190	117	109	228	258
Outside central city	114	76	460	250	240	129
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	15	—	149	24	39	34
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	1 113	755	1 552	506	949	718
In labor force	605	367	882	410	580	492
Employed	472	281	749	218	509	428
Unemployed	125	86	114	27	62	64
Percent of civilian labor force	20.9	23.4	13.2	11.0	10.9	13.0
Females 16 years and over	704	427	872	253	513	438
Employed	244	138	442	145	254	250
Unemployed	99	54	79	18	24	43
With own children under 6 years	217	53	55	58	85	73
In labor force	125	31	35	25	61	65
With own children 6 to 17 years only	135	102	91	85	106	117
In labor force	95	85	91	75	73	102
Persons 16 to 19 years	130	73	396	49	102	55
Not enrolled in school	44	23	20	—	20	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	44	8	8	—	17	7
Not high school graduate	19	23	20	—	10	—
Employed	—	11	12	—	—	—
Unemployed	7	12	—	—	5	—
Not in labor force	12	—	8	—	5	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	555	362	1 241	401	571	471
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	394	245	820	344	479	377
50 to 52 weeks	239	114	425	247	311	287
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	940	591	1 450	341	796	619
With a mobility or self-care limitation	64	103	127	10	123	76
With a mobility limitation	22	42	52	—	32	13
In labor force	—	—	35	—	4	7
With a self-care limitation	48	83	127	10	107	69
With a work disability	130	131	72	40	85	54
In labor force	40	18	25	3	23	16
Prevented from working	86	105	37	37	50	31
No work disability	810	460	1 378	301	711	565
In labor force	549	343	827	242	537	461
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	165	164	71	—	124	99
With a mobility or self-care limitation	40	68	27	—	50	12
With a mobility limitation	29	68	16	—	34	12
With a self-care limitation	40	46	11	—	29	12

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

[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	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.				
	Tract 15.98	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 25
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	448	455	1 355	656	424
Native.....	448	455	1 319	656	424
Foreign born.....	—	—	36	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households.....	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	427	402	1 248	631	378
Speak a language other than English.....	—	27	82	5	33
Do not speak English "very well".....	—	13	31	—	—
In linguistically isolated households.....	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	172	194	400	203	125
Preprimary school.....	22	10	26	17	11
Public school.....	22	10	26	17	—
Elementary or high school.....	121	118	225	186	94
Public school.....	121	118	225	186	94
College.....	29	66	149	—	20
Public college.....	29	66	117	—	9
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	260	228	544	420	242
Less than 9th grade.....	7	12	8	68	49
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	56	47	—	210	11
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	77	22	141	134	50
Some college, no degree.....	52	90	307	8	33
Associate degree.....	12	13	59	—	—
Bachelor's degree.....	56	35	29	—	80
Graduate or professional degree.....	—	9	—	—	19
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	75.8	74.1	98.5	33.8	75.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	21.5	19.3	5.3	—	40.9
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years.....	1 890	1 296	941	2 180	1 146
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	427	402	1 248	631	378
Same house.....	264	103	72	417	147
Different house in United States.....	128	211	944	214	231
Central city of this MSA/PMSA.....	37	—	—	41	81
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA.....	28	34	6	140	103
Different MSA/PMSA.....	38	80	719	21	47
Not in an MSA/PMSA.....	25	97	219	12	—
Abroad.....	35	88	232	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	208	231	901	215	128
Car, truck, or van.....	191	231	467	215	128
Drove alone.....	184	211	369	147	101
Carpooled.....	7	20	98	68	27
Public transportation.....	—	—	50	—	—
Other means.....	17	—	346	—	—
Worked at home.....	—	—	38	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	16.0	20.1	10.1	15.0	18.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence.....	194	217	901	206	119
Central city.....	63	13	8	—	77
Outside central city.....	131	204	893	206	42
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence.....	14	14	—	9	9
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	295	304	1 019	475	317
In labor force.....	219	251	948	249	163
Employed.....	200	157	76	215	128
Unemployed.....	11	8	19	34	21
Percent of civilian labor force.....	5.2	4.8	20.0	13.7	14.1
Females 16 years and over	139	134	399	248	172
Employed.....	103	81	60	103	79
Unemployed.....	11	8	19	15	11
With own children under 6 years.....	25	41	88	33	47
In labor force.....	25	41	59	17	39
With own children 6 to 17 years only.....	53	24	58	71	45
In labor force.....	40	24	50	71	45
Persons 16 to 19 years	10	52	228	44	54
Not enrolled in school.....	—	—	180	7	—
Unemployed or not in labor force.....	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate.....	—	—	10	—	—
Employed.....	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed.....	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force.....	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	239	262	913	241	176
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week.....	219	240	711	196	162
50 to 52 weeks.....	159	195	450	152	119
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	273	218	166	403	264
With a mobility or self-care limitation.....	29	—	8	100	32
With a mobility limitation.....	29	—	—	59	21
In labor force.....	10	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation.....	17	—	8	100	11
With a work disability.....	47	12	8	92	54
In labor force.....	16	—	—	19	25
Prevented from working.....	19	12	8	73	29
No work disability.....	226	206	158	311	210
In labor force.....	195	165	95	225	124
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14	—	—	72	39
With a mobility or self-care limitation.....	—	—	—	15	—
With a mobility limitation.....	—	—	—	10	—
With a self-care limitation.....	—	—	—	5	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Colhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Soks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	7 023	7 023	3 637	749	317	193	159	683	958	499
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	444	444	177	85	63	18	5	71	23	28
Professional specialty occupations	610	610	278	115	17	6	6	19	73	7
Technicians and related support occupations	100	100	23	29	18	-	-	7	6	5
Sales occupations	477	477	276	50	12	26	7	79	67	22
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	760	760	390	85	48	73	8	65	88	38
Private household occupations	91	91	53	7	-	-	-	-	14	-
Protective service occupations	96	96	26	34	20	-	-	-	9	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 347	1 347	801	160	50	24	38	134	215	113
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	82	82	46	6	-	-	-	16	17	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	657	657	418	30	26	20	8	42	91	72
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 253	1 253	613	60	35	13	43	162	189	113
Transportation and material moving occupations	391	391	149	21	23	13	16	23	43	23
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	715	715	387	67	5	-	28	65	123	65
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	7 061	7 061	4 119	415	302	215	164	623	1 204	690
Less than \$5,000	1 151	1 151	822	69	-	34	12	63	267	288
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 249	1 249	908	45	-	-	33	129	303	125
\$10,000 to \$14,999	988	988	604	67	33	25	29	135	140	90
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1 422	1 422	782	68	29	55	51	91	270	96
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 183	1 183	595	28	99	66	14	89	158	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999	676	676	284	67	84	18	25	86	52	46
\$50,000 to \$74,999	357	357	117	43	57	17	-	30	14	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35	35	7	28	-	-	-	-	-	7
\$100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	15 670	15 670	12 080	17 760	32 337	22 679	17 500	13 616	10 870	6 646
Mean (dollars)	19 347	19 347	16 156	26 054	35 546	23 393	19 344	19 698	13 936	11 518
Families	5 144	5 144	2 963	252	250	173	105	463	775	507
Median income (dollars)	20 322	20 322	15 225	36 579	32 667	25 812	17 917	17 687	15 497	7 767
Per capita income (dollars)	6 743	6 743	5 775	6 623	10 443	8 014	6 400	7 085	5 475	4 209
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	7 061	7 061	4 119	415	302	215	164	623	1 204	690
With earnings	5 290	5 290	2 890	347	302	181	138	492	793	419
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 514	21 514	17 751	28 713	31 892	26 324	20 329	20 048	14 534	14 603
With Social Security income	1 907	1 907	1 344	45	15	14	31	246	550	168
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 049	6 049	6 126	7 973	4 921	4 800	7 923	6 075	5 396	5 694
With public assistance income	1 055	1 055	717	37	9	11	7	81	201	154
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 369	2 369	2 283	3 703	2 400	589	5 688	2 492	2 224	1 640
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	22 419	22 419	18 454	36 724	35 936	27 066	21 312	22 398	16 891	12 923
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 806	22 806	18 047	36 824	36 563	27 379	22 244	24 004	15 108	9 608
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 966	29 966	26 526	39 443	36 807	29 827	31 185	30 630	22 509	25 206
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 472	31 472	28 120	40 615	37 608	30 299	31 185	33 635	23 466	21 258
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 046	12 046	10 579	25 459	31 071	19 665	12 136	11 413	12 509	5 957
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 000	10 000	8 300	23 500	31 934	19 486	12 136	9 654	9 956	4 065
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	5 144	5 144	2 963	252	250	173	105	463	775	507
Householder worked in 1989	3 721	3 721	1 956	230	233	173	87	297	442	294
With related children under 18 years	3 451	3 451	1 899	164	209	147	98	268	406	378
With related children under 5 years	1 483	1 483	846	60	95	60	66	91	184	224
Married-couple families	2 894	2 894	1 389	203	207	126	52	261	320	175
Householder worked in 1989	2 387	2 387	1 053	181	190	126	45	213	195	116
With related children under 18 years	1 885	1 885	812	60	166	100	52	130	118	105
With related children under 5 years	761	761	298	60	80	37	31	40	36	51
Female householder, no husband present	2 027	2 027	1 398	49	28	47	46	188	396	305
Householder worked in 1989	1 183	1 183	781	49	28	47	47	77	212	162
With related children under 18 years	1 436	1 436	998	33	28	47	46	124	259	253
With related children under 5 years	685	685	526	-	-	23	35	51	141	162
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 300	2 300	1 376	197	90	50	90	212	507	218
Nonfamily householder	1 917	1 917	1 156	163	52	42	59	160	429	183
65 years and over	745	745	505	21	-	-	32	72	235	83
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	19 871	19 871	11 595	972	1 023	585	462	1 760	3 165	1 862
Persons under 18 years	6 805	6 805	4 007	286	416	242	171	502	852	777
Related children under 18 years	6 795	6 795	4 007	286	410	242	171	502	852	777
Related children 5 to 17 years	5 055	5 055	2 994	221	276	171	100	402	639	545
Persons 65 years and over	1 953	1 953	1 371	71	-	-	39	279	558	178
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 425	1 425	1 048	26	5	7	29	95	282	297
Percent below poverty level	27.7	27.7	35.4	10.3	2.0	4.0	27.6	20.5	36.4	58.6
Householder worked in 1989	704	704	533	16	5	7	18	53	130	118
With related children under 18 years	1 076	1 076	816	16	5	7	29	80	200	234
With related children under 5 years	569	569	434	16	5	7	18	43	91	165
Married-couple families	334	334	208	26	5	-	13	12	60	47
Householder worked in 1989	166	166	102	16	5	-	6	6	23	5
With related children under 18 years	209	209	129	16	5	-	13	12	30	24
With related children under 5 years	87	87	36	16	5	-	7	6	9	9
Female householder, no husband present	1 048	1 048	797	-	-	7	16	83	215	239
Householder worked in 1989	510	510	403	-	-	7	12	47	100	113
With related children under 18 years	835	835	655	-	-	7	16	68	163	199
With related children under 5 years	467	467	383	-	-	7	11	37	85	145
Unrelated individuals	1 077	1 077	685	111	20	34	22	83	294	148
Nonfamily householder	862	862	577	88	17	34	16	62	235	126
65 years and over	448	448	296	11	-	-	8	31	138	83
Persons	6 260	6 260	4 638	205	47	61	145	469	1 353	1 158
Percent below poverty level	31.5	31.5	40.0	21.1	4.6	10.4	31.4	26.6	42.7	62.2
Persons under 18 years	2 598	2 598	2 024	47	23	20	62	211	429	556
Related children under 18 years	2 588	2 588	2 024	47	17	20	62	211	429	556
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 909	1 909	1 495	22	17	13	42	167	309	371
Persons 65 years and over	779	779	523	30	-	-	8	60	223	136
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 604	2 604	2 030	78	20	17	21	180	582	775
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	7 801	7 801	5 769	221	112	130	192	672	1 697	1 311

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

[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	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.				Anniston city, Calhoun County				
	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	523	218	76	749	144	159	887	545	958
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	18	40	—	85	18	5	23	71	23
Professional specialty occupations.....	53	17	22	115	6	6	131	12	73
Technicians and related support occupations.....	12	18	8	29	—	—	—	7	6
Sales occupations.....	19	12	7	50	26	7	51	72	67
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	60	20	23	85	51	8	108	47	88
Private household occupations.....	21	—	—	7	—	—	22	—	14
Protective service occupations.....	8	20	—	34	—	—	—	—	9
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	79	40	16	160	19	38	198	103	215
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	16	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	36	20	—	30	20	8	147	22	91
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	121	21	—	60	6	43	117	134	189
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	34	10	—	21	—	16	31	7	43
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	50	—	—	67	—	28	59	54	123
INCOME IN 1989									
Households.....	487	230	210	415	189	164	800	528	1 204
Less than \$5,000.....	58	—	—	69	34	12	99	51	267
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	88	—	—	45	—	33	177	129	303
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	79	9	19	67	17	29	130	109	140
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	114	19	94	68	50	51	144	77	270
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	86	79	71	28	53	14	149	82	158
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	43	73	26	67	18	25	68	50	52
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	19	50	—	43	17	—	33	30	14
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	16 927	36 053	24 524	17 760	22 679	17 500	14 779	12 768	10 870
Mean (dollars).....	19 257	38 013	25 037	26 054	23 818	19 344	18 747	18 811	13 936
Families.....	326	185	203	252	147	105	636	393	775
Median income (dollars).....	21 250	35 066	24 732	36 579	27 321	17 917	17 287	14 625	15 497
Per capita income (dollars).....	7 227	11 242	8 535	6 623	8 500	6 400	5 770	6 793	5 475
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households.....	487	230	210	415	189	164	800	528	1 204
With earnings.....	379	230	210	415	189	164	800	528	1 204
Mean earnings (dollars).....	21 022	34 552	24 512	28 713	27 334	20 329	20 396	19 032	14 534
With Social Security income.....	127	10	—	45	14	31	126	212	550
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 427	5 408	—	7 973	4 800	7 923	5 357	6 204	5 396
With public assistance income.....	77	9	—	37	11	7	189	48	201
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 824	2 400	—	3 703	589	5 688	2 912	3 189	2 224
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars).....	22 227	38 173	25 312	36 724	28 262	21 312	20 572	20 919	16 891
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	19 655	38 159	25 295	36 824	28 376	22 244	20 786	22 846	15 108
Married-couple families (dollars).....	28 136	38 891	26 364	39 443	32 055	31 185	26 974	29 840	22 509
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	26 117	39 123	26 375	40 615	32 291	31 185	29 492	33 660	23 466
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	13 551	36 551	19 756	25 459	18 780	12 136	11 915	10 329	12 509
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	11 423	36 551	19 756	23 500	19 486	12 136	9 789	8 283	9 956
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families.....	326	185	203	252	147	105	636	393	775
Householder worked in 1989.....	223	168	203	230	147	87	491	261	442
With related children under 18 years.....	218	159	198	232	126	98	464	232	406
With related children under 5 years.....	86	80	104	60	52	66	177	77	184
Married-couple families.....	184	151	172	203	105	52	364	212	320
Householder worked in 1989.....	136	134	172	181	105	45	311	177	195
With related children under 18 years.....	112	125	167	131	84	52	251	108	118
With related children under 5 years.....	34	65	100	60	29	31	85	33	36
Female householder, no husband present.....	131	19	22	49	42	46	258	174	396
Householder worked in 1989.....	82	19	22	49	42	42	170	77	212
With related children under 18 years.....	101	19	22	33	42	46	199	117	259
With related children under 5 years.....	52	—	4	—	23	35	88	44	141
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	177	83	7	197	50	90	185	173	507
Nonfamily householder.....	161	45	7	163	42	59	164	135	429
65 years and over.....	52	—	—	21	—	32	43	52	235
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 310	770	700	972	487	462	2 669	1 489	3 165
Persons under 18 years.....	394	303	346	286	197	171	1 094	455	852
Related children under 18 years.....	390	297	346	286	197	171	1 094	455	852
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	286	191	239	221	145	100	822	371	639
Persons 65 years and over.....	131	—	—	71	—	39	142	231	558
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families.....	99	—	9	26	7	29	204	89	282
Percent below poverty level.....	30.4	—	4.4	10.3	4.8	27.6	32.1	22.6	36.4
Householder worked in 1989.....	53	—	9	16	7	18	116	53	130
With related children under 18 years.....	71	—	9	16	7	29	170	74	200
With related children under 5 years.....	32	—	9	16	7	18	74	43	91
Married-couple families.....	33	—	9	26	—	13	45	6	60
Householder worked in 1989.....	22	—	9	16	—	6	31	6	23
With related children under 18 years.....	22	—	9	16	—	13	25	6	30
With related children under 5 years.....	10	—	9	16	—	7	—	6	6
Female householder, no husband present.....	66	—	—	7	16	145	83	—	215
Householder worked in 1989.....	31	—	—	7	12	75	47	—	100
With related children under 18 years.....	49	—	—	7	16	131	68	—	163
With related children under 5 years.....	22	—	—	7	11	70	37	—	85
Unrelated individuals.....	51	20	—	111	34	22	65	57	294
Nonfamily householder.....	41	—	—	88	34	16	60	50	235
65 years and over.....	25	—	—	11	—	8	16	17	138
Persons.....	394	20	23	205	61	145	900	420	1 353
Percent below poverty level.....	30.1	2.6	3.3	21.1	12.5	31.4	33.7	28.2	42.7
Persons under 18 years.....	156	6	14	47	20	62	471	207	429
Related children under 18 years.....	152	—	14	47	20	62	471	207	429
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	108	—	8	22	13	42	371	163	309
Persons 65 years and over.....	40	—	—	30	—	8	39	46	223
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	142	20	—	78	17	21	261	160	582
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	515	42	81	221	96	192	1 128	623	1 697

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

[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	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.		Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County	Remainder of Calhoun County	
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	472	281	749	218	509	428
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	28	7	85	40	16	9
Professional specialty occupations.....	7	16	115	17	53	13
Technicians and related support occupations.....	5	5	29	18	12	—
Sales occupations.....	22	26	50	12	19	47
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	38	23	85	20	60	28
Private household occupations.....	—	17	7	—	21	—
Protective service occupations.....	—	—	34	20	8	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	113	86	160	40	72	67
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	13	—	6	—	12	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	72	37	30	20	32	9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	100	15	60	21	120	116
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	9	16	21	10	34	51
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	65	33	67	—	50	88
INCOME IN 1989						
Households.....	663	376	415	230	474	332
Less than \$5,000.....	275	66	69	—	58	26
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	125	104	45	—	88	60
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	90	89	67	9	79	50
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	82	74	68	19	103	56
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	31	27	28	79	84	117
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	46	8	67	73	43	23
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	7	8	43	50	19	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	7	—	28	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	6 619	10 682	17 760	36 053	16 765	18 000
Mean (dollars).....	11 632	13 108	26 054	38 013	19 290	19 413
Families.....	493	263	252	185	313	265
Median income (dollars).....	7 374	10 919	36 579	35 066	21 726	25 852
Per capita income (dollars).....	4 202	4 848	6 623	11 242	7 364	6 633
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households.....	663	376	415	230	474	332
With earnings.....	405	212	347	230	366	253
Mean earnings (dollars).....	14 526	11 660	28 713	34 552	21 299	21 117
With Social Security income.....	168	181	45	10	121	100
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 694	8 842	7 973	5 408	5 407	5 511
With public assistance income.....	154	76	37	9	71	33
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	1 640	2 002	3 703	2 400	2 964	1 778
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars).....	12 813	14 439	36 724	38 173	22 400	22 179
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	9 608	11 615	36 824	38 159	19 791	22 493
Married-couple families (dollars).....	25 206	22 023	39 443	38 891	28 903	28 506
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	21 258	19 874	40 615	39 123	26 969	30 738
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	5 435	8 809	25 459	36 551	13 551	13 693
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	4 065	4 647	23 500	36 551	11 423	11 954
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families.....	493	263	252	185	313	265
Householder worked in 1989.....	280	131	230	168	216	187
With related children under 18 years.....	364	141	164	159	208	193
With related children under 5 years.....	224	41	60	80	83	56
Married-couple families.....	175	108	203	151	171	153
Householder worked in 1989.....	116	57	181	134	129	124
With related children under 18 years.....	105	59	131	125	102	117
With related children under 5 years.....	51	13	60	65	31	28
Female householder, no husband present.....	291	136	49	19	131	107
Householder worked in 1989.....	148	63	49	19	82	63
With related children under 18 years.....	239	82	33	19	101	71
With related children under 5 years.....	162	28	—	—	52	28
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	205	122	197	83	177	74
Nonfamily householder.....	170	113	163	45	161	67
65 years and over.....	70	37	21	—	52	37
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 809	1 053	972	770	1 252	998
Persons under 18 years.....	764	348	286	303	374	311
Related children under 18 years.....	764	348	286	297	370	311
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	532	287	221	191	270	255
Persons 65 years and over.....	165	164	71	—	124	99
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families.....	297	127	26	—	95	52
Percent below poverty level.....	60.2	48.3	10.3	—	30.4	19.6
Householder worked in 1989.....	118	78	—	—	49	14
With related children under 18 years.....	234	89	16	—	67	29
With related children under 5 years.....	165	36	16	—	32	22
Married-couple families.....	47	33	26	—	29	14
Householder worked in 1989.....	5	27	16	—	18	5
With related children under 18 years.....	24	27	16	—	18	5
With related children under 5 years.....	9	8	16	—	10	5
Female householder, no husband present.....	239	83	—	—	66	38
Householder worked in 1989.....	113	40	—	—	31	9
With related children under 18 years.....	199	62	—	—	49	24
With related children under 5 years.....	145	28	—	—	22	17
Unrelated individuals.....	135	60	111	20	51	31
Nonfamily householder.....	113	51	88	—	41	24
65 years and over.....	70	29	11	—	25	20
Persons.....	1 145	544	205	20	375	201
Percent below poverty level.....	63.3	51.7	21.1	2.6	30.0	20.1
Persons under 18 years.....	556	248	47	6	149	69
Related children under 18 years.....	556	248	47	—	145	69
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	371	195	22	—	101	43
Persons 65 years and over.....	123	66	30	—	40	44
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	762	217	78	20	142	36
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	1 298	598	221	42	477	284

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

[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	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.				
	Tract 15.98	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 25
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	200	157	76	215	128
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19	35	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	7	—	22	—	56
Technicians and related support occupations	10	—	8	—	—
Sales occupations	27	10	7	—	22
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	15	12	23	25	8
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	8	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	26	26	16	16	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	34	—	—	29	10
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39	39	—	75	23
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	11	—	41	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	24	—	18	9
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	137	173	210	224	144
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	47	27
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12	—	—	51	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7	11	19	12	25
\$15,000 to \$24,999	56	67	94	28	26
\$25,000 to \$34,999	23	47	71	44	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18	27	26	22	23
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21	24	—	20	23
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Mean (dollars)	21 793	26 518	24 524	20 556	16 250
Median (dollars)	27 836	30 613	25 037	20 499	23 603
Families	101	102	203	181	108
Mean income (dollars)	29 107	34 063	24 732	24 408	22 778
Per capita income (dollars)	9 290	11 336	8 535	6 543	8 287
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	137	173	210	224	144
With earnings	111	161	210	143	106
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 202	31 066	24 512	26 065	30 467
With Social Security income	12	26	—	86	19
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 800	5 815	—	5 478	4 943
With public assistance income	14	—	—	80	42
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 000	—	—	2 257	1 773
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	31 286	37 238	25 312	24 015	29 539
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 061	36 553	25 295	26 462	33 002
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 740	43 999	26 364	34 731	37 243
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 061	46 572	26 375	39 072	42 560
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	5 668	15 264	19 756	13 875	12 771
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	15 264	19 756	8 907	8 916
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	101	102	203	181	108
Householder worked in 1989	89	102	203	117	77
With related children under 18 years	60	75	198	122	88
With related children under 5 years	21	41	104	26	35
Married-couple families	89	78	172	88	74
Householder worked in 1989	89	78	172	75	63
With related children under 18 years	60	51	167	71	63
With related children under 5 years	21	27	100	—	35
Female householder, no husband present	12	24	22	93	34
Householder worked in 1989	—	24	22	42	14
With related children under 18 years	—	24	22	51	25
With related children under 5 years	—	14	4	26	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	44	84	7	48	57
Nonfamily householder	36	71	7	43	36
65 years and over	14	—	—	15	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	448	455	700	656	424
Persons under 18 years	153	161	346	218	151
Related children under 18 years	153	161	346	218	151
Related children 5 to 17 years	132	108	239	193	105
Persons 65 years and over	14	—	—	72	39
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	12	—	9	53	22
Percent below poverty level	11.9	—	4.4	29.3	20.4
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	9	18	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	9	42	11
With related children under 5 years	—	—	9	17	—
Married-couple families	—	—	9	—	11
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	9	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	9	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	9	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	12	—	—	53	11
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	18	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	42	11
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	17	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	35	37
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	30	16
65 years and over	—	—	—	10	8
Persons	19	—	23	209	102
Percent below poverty level	4.2	—	3.3	31.9	24.1
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	14	32
Related children under 18 years	—	—	14	101	32
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	8	84	32
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	15	30
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	98	59
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19	—	81	222	111

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

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	853	853
Native	329	329
Foreign born	524	524
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	35	35
Persons 5 years and over	837	837
Speak a language other than English	593	593
Do not speak English "very well"	321	321
In linguistically isolated households	88	88
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	352	352
Preprimary school	-	-
Public school	-	-
Elementary or high school	254	254
Public school	223	223
College	98	98
Public college	78	78
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	506	506
Less than 9th grade	100	100
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	82	82
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	148	148
Some college, no degree	69	69
Associate degree	45	45
Bachelor's degree	41	41
Graduate or professional degree	21	21
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.0	64.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.3	12.3
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 260	1 260
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	837	837
Same house	352	352
Different house in United States	307	307
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	32	32
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	66	66
Different MSA/PMSA	159	159
Not in an MSA/PMSA	50	50
Abroad	178	178
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	279	279
Car, truck, or van	210	210
Drive alone	185	185
Carpooled	25	25
Public transportation	13	13
Other means	28	28
Worked at home	28	28
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	17.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	249	249
Central city	66	66
Outside central city	183	183
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	30	30
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	617	617
In labor force	303	303
Employed	238	238
Unemployed	21	21
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	8.1
Females 16 years and over	486	486
Employed	193	193
Unemployed	21	21
With own children under 6 years	91	91
In labor force	47	47
With own children 6 to 17 years only	162	162
In labor force	107	107
Persons 16 to 19 years	27	27
Not enrolled in school	5	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-
Employed	-	-
Unemployed	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	352	352
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	249	249
50 to 52 weeks	150	150
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	512	512
With a mobility or self-care limitation	22	22
With a mobility limitation	11	11
In labor force	-	-
With a self-care limitation	22	22
With a work disability	53	53
In labor force	8	8
Prevented from working	27	27
No work disability	459	459
In labor force	251	251
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	29	29
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	8
With a mobility limitation	8	8
With a self-care limitation	-	-

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA Colhou County	
	MSA	Colhou County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	238	238
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	37	37
Professional specialty occupations	4	4
Technicians and related support occupations	5	5
Sales occupations	24	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16	16
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	69	69
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	34	34
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	32	32
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4	4
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	161	161
Less than \$5,000	33	33
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	24	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999	28	28
\$25,000 to \$34,999	31	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17	17
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	14	14
Median (dollars)	19 625	19 625
Mean (dollars)	29 917	29 917
Families	114	114
Median income (dollars)	30 500	30 500
Per capita income (dollars)	7 845	7 845
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	161	161
With earnings	124	124
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 602	29 602
With Social Security income	29	29
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 108	8 108
With public assistance income	8	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 146	5 146
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	38 757	38 757
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 035	41 035
Married-couple families (dollars)	50 410	50 410
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 282	65 282
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 622	21 622
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 622	21 622
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	114	114
Householder worked in 1989	103	103
With related children under 18 years	83	83
With related children under 5 years	4	4
Married-couple families	68	68
Householder worked in 1989	59	59
With related children under 18 years	37	37
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	39	39
Householder worked in 1989	37	37
With related children under 18 years	39	39
With related children under 5 years	4	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	65	65
Nonfamily householder	47	47
65 years and over	4	4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	805	805
Persons under 18 years	258	258
Related children under 18 years	258	258
Related children 5 to 17 years	242	242
Persons 65 years and over	29	29
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	6	6
Percent below poverty level	5.3	5.3
Householder worked in 1989	4	4
With related children under 18 years	6	6
With related children under 5 years	4	4
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	6	6
Householder worked in 1989	4	4
With related children under 18 years	6	6
With related children under 5 years	4	4
Unrelated individuals	49	49
Nonfamily householder	31	31
65 years and over	4	4
Persons	73	73
Percent below poverty level	9.1	9.1
Persons under 18 years	18	18
Related children under 18 years	18	18
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	12
Persons 65 years and over	4	4
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	50	50
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	145	145

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA		Calhoun County
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons			
Native	1 206		1 206
Foreign born	1 158		1 158
	48		48
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households			
	31		31
Persons 5 years and over			
Speak a language other than English	1 110		1 110
Do not speak English "very well"	651		651
In linguistically isolated households	163		163
	46		46
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			
Preprimary school	415		415
Public school	14		14
Elementary or high school	14		14
Public school	315		315
College	292		292
Public college	86		86
	63		63
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over			
Less than 9th grade	562		562
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	53		53
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	43		43
Some college, no degree	224		224
Associate degree	134		134
Bachelor's degree	31		31
Graduate or professional degree	51		51
	26		26
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.9		82.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.7		13.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 659		1 659
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over			
Same house	1 110		1 110
Different house in United States	208		208
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	585		585
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	82		82
Different MSA/PMSA	102		102
Not in an MSA/PMSA	324		324
Abroad	77		77
	317		317
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over			
Car, truck or van	538		538
Drive alone	419		419
Carpooled	365		365
Public transportation	54		54
Other means	20		20
Worked at home	93		93
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	6		6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	15.3		15.3
Central city	492		492
Outside central city	90		90
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	402		402
	46		46
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over			
In labor force	813		813
Employed	578		578
Unemployed	254		254
Percent of civilian labor force	32		32
	11.2		11.2
Females 16 years and over			
Employed	335		335
Unemployed	118		118
With own children under 6 years	21		21
In labor force	108		108
With own children 6 to 17 years only	42		42
In labor force	77		77
	44		44
Persons 16 to 19 years			
Not enrolled in school	121		121
Employed or not in labor force	81		81
Not high school graduate	12		12
Employed	6		6
Unemployed	6		6
Not in labor force	6		6
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989			
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	596		596
50 to 52 weeks	519		519
	363		363
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years			
With a mobility or self-care limitation	485		485
With a mobility limitation	46		46
In labor force	46		46
With a self-care limitation	42		42
In labor force	8		8
Prevented from working	16		16
No work disability	443		443
In labor force	278		278
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			
With a mobility or self-care limitation	34		34
With a mobility limitation	25		25
With a self-care limitation	25		25
	25		25

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA Colhaun County	
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	254	254
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	16	16
Professional specialty occupations -----	63	63
Technicians and related support occupations -----	16	16
Sales occupations -----	23	23
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	38	38
Private household occupations -----	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	26	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	29	29
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	13	13
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	26	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	4	4
INCOME IN 1989		
Households -----	316	316
Less than \$5,000 -----	15	15
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	5	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	19	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	111	111
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	74	74
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	49	49
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	39	39
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	4	4
\$100,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	26 538	26 538
Mean (dollars) -----	29 658	29 658
Families -----	287	287
Median income (dollars) -----	28 015	28 015
Per capita income (dollars) -----	8 976	8 976
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households -----	316	316
With earnings -----	284	284
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	29 331	29 331
With Social Security income -----	38	38
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 042	8 042
With public assistance income -----	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars) -----	29 902	29 902
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	28 491	28 491
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	30 752	30 752
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	29 893	29 893
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	11 567	11 567
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	55	55
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families -----	287	287
Householder worked in 1989 -----	243	243
With related children under 18 years -----	211	211
With related children under 5 years -----	52	52
Married-couple families -----	233	233
Householder worked in 1989 -----	210	210
With related children under 18 years -----	186	186
With related children under 5 years -----	52	52
Female householder, no husband present -----	36	36
Householder worked in 1989 -----	21	21
With related children under 18 years -----	15	15
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	39	39
Nonfamily householder -----	29	29
65 years and over -----	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 032	1 032
Persons under 18 years -----	423	423
Related children under 18 years -----	421	421
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	325	325
Persons 65 years and over -----	36	36
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families -----	20	20
Percent below poverty level -----	7.0	7.0
Householder worked in 1989 -----	5	5
With related children under 18 years -----	20	20
With related children under 5 years -----	5	5
Married-couple families -----	5	5
Householder worked in 1989 -----	5	5
With related children under 18 years -----	5	5
With related children under 5 years -----	5	5
Female householder, no husband present -----	15	15
Householder worked in 1989 -----	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	15	15
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—
Unrelated individuals -----	2	2
Nonfamily householder -----	—	—
65 years and over -----	—	—
Persons -----	43	43
Percent below poverty level -----	4.2	4.2
Persons under 18 years -----	12	12
Related children under 18 years -----	10	10
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	6	6
Persons 65 years and over -----	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	17	17
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	137	137

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	92 083	92 083
Native	91 383	91 383
Foreign born	700	700
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	78	78
Persons 5 years and over	86 711	86 711
Speak a language other than English	2 288	2 288
Do not speak English "very well"	688	688
In linguistically isolated households	127	127
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	22 614	22 614
Preprimary school	938	938
Public school	538	538
Elementary or high school	15 036	15 036
Public school	13 984	13 984
College	6 640	6 640
Public college	6 135	6 135
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	59 486	59 486
Less than 9th grade	7 570	7 570
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 352	11 352
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17 785	17 785
Some college, no degree	10 710	10 710
Associate degree	3 033	3 033
Bachelor's degree	5 706	5 706
Graduate or professional degree	3 330	3 330
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.2	68.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.2	15.2
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 190	1 190
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	86 711	86 711
Same house	49 410	49 410
Different house in United States	35 492	35 492
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	4 986	4 986
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 368	15 368
Different MSA/PMSA	10 370	10 370
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 768	4 768
Abroad	1 809	1 809
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	41 486	41 486
Car, truck, or van	38 963	38 963
Drives alone	33 996	33 996
Carpooled	4 967	4 967
Public transportation	255	255
Other means	1 642	1 642
Worked at home	626	626
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.9	18.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	37 297	37 297
Central city	14 774	14 774
Outside central city	22 523	22 523
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 189	4 189
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	73 151	73 151
In labor force	45 159	45 159
Employed	39 305	39 305
Unemployed	2 953	2 953
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	7.0
Females 16 years and over	38 139	38 139
Employed	17 543	17 543
Unemployed	1 505	1 505
With own children under 6 years	4 672	4 672
In labor force	2 816	2 816
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 201	7 201
In labor force	5 339	5 339
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 103	6 103
Not enrolled in school	1 719	1 719
Unemployed or not in labor force	677	677
Not high school graduate	771	771
Employed	243	243
Unemployed	171	171
Not in labor force	324	324
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	49 123	49 123
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	39 539	39 539
50 to 52 weeks	28 489	28 489
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	57 755	57 755
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 317	3 317
With a mobility limitation	1 897	1 897
In labor force	247	247
With a self-care limitation	2 285	2 285
With a work disability	6 195	6 195
In labor force	2 002	2 002
Prevented from working	3 729	3 729
No work disability	51 560	51 560
In labor force	39 168	39 168
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	11 921	11 921
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 224	3 224
With a mobility limitation	2 748	2 748
With a self-care limitation	1 832	1 832

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL	
	MSA	Calhoun County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	39 305	39 305
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 027	4 027
Professional specialty occupations	4 783	4 783
Technicians and related support occupations	975	975
Sales occupations	5 166	5 166
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 528	5 528
Private household occupations	92	92
Protective service occupations	960	960
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 211	3 211
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	571	571
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 805	5 805
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 614	4 614
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 872	1 872
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 701	1 701
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	35 149	35 149
Less than \$5,000	2 659	2 659
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 795	3 795
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 765	3 765
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 981	6 981
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 766	6 766
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 216	6 216
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 636	3 636
\$75,000 to \$99,999	811	811
\$100,000 or more	520	520
Median (dollars)	25 470	25 470
Mean (dollars)	29 998	29 998
Families	26 128	26 128
Median income (dollars)	29 868	29 868
Per capita income (dollars)	11 676	11 676
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	35 149	35 149
With earnings	27 345	27 345
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 515	30 515
With Social Security income	10 263	10 263
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 564	6 564
With public assistance income	2 104	2 104
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 296	3 296
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	34 674	34 674
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 429	35 429
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 030	37 030
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 644	38 644
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 743	19 743
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 566	15 566
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	26 495	26 515
Householder worked in 1989	20 475	20 495
With related children under 18 years	13 179	13 197
With related children under 5 years	4 630	4 638
Married-couple families	22 205	22 225
Householder worked in 1989	17 625	17 645
With related children under 18 years	10 655	10 673
With related children under 5 years	3 874	3 882
Female householder, no husband present	3 498	3 498
Householder worked in 1989	2 196	2 196
With related children under 18 years	2 087	2 087
With related children under 5 years	608	608
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10 778	10 761
Nonfamily householder	8 882	8 865
65 years and over	3 641	3 633
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	89 267	89 270
Persons under 18 years	21 041	21 041
Related children under 18 years	20 936	20 936
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 632	15 632
Persons 65 years and over	11 698	11 690
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	2 470	2 470
Percent below poverty level	9.5	9.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 126	1 126
With related children under 18 years	1 626	1 626
With related children under 5 years	800	800
Married-couple families	1 415	1 415
Householder worked in 1989	628	628
With related children under 18 years	758	758
With related children under 5 years	432	432
Female householder, no husband present	947	947
Householder worked in 1989	438	438
With related children under 18 years	801	801
With related children under 5 years	340	340
Unrelated individuals	3 731	3 731
Nonfamily householder	2 616	2 616
65 years and over	1 426	1 426
Persons	11 146	11 146
Percent below poverty level	12.5	12.5
Persons under 18 years	2 890	2 890
Related children under 18 years	2 807	2 807
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 786	1 786
Persons 65 years and over	2 312	2 312
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 521	4 521
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 930	14 922

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Saks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units	46 753	46 753	12 100	3 920	4 385	1 095	1 713	1 365	1 567	1 111
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	735	735	97	36	113	35	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	4 474	4 474	670	590	374	72	18	84	18	6
1980 to 1984.....	4 744	4 744	811	406	463	30	64	82	17	25
1970 to 1979.....	11 642	11 642	1 863	1 080	1 494	383	86	228	210	86
1960 to 1969.....	7 985	7 985	2 078	720	722	212	290	244	204	119
1950 to 1959.....	7 225	7 225	2 337	374	687	136	539	382	361	239
1940 to 1949.....	5 198	5 198	2 365	297	350	148	419	188	405	397
1939 or earlier.....	4 750	4 750	1 879	417	182	79	297	157	352	239
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	237	237	75	93	—	—	—	6	16	—
1 bedroom.....	3 191	3 191	1 350	742	124	153	141	91	191	131
2 bedrooms.....	15 450	15 450	4 223	1 230	1 219	460	586	512	808	532
3 bedrooms.....	21 852	21 852	4 639	1 300	2 483	454	798	599	397	362
4 bedrooms.....	5 254	5 254	1 474	518	515	19	131	142	111	66
5 or more bedrooms.....	769	769	339	37	44	9	57	15	44	20
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	25	25	25	—	—	16	9	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	58	58	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	8	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	46 425	46 425	11 980	3 912	4 368	1 087	1 701	1 342	1 551	1 099
Source of water, public system or private company.....	44 399	44 399	12 078	3 855	4 310	1 095	1 713	1 344	1 562	1 108
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	21 481	21 481	10 318	3 592	666	632	1 694	684	1 552	1 012
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	240	240	70	8	14	—	6	57	14	14
Owner-occupied housing units.....	167	167	38	—	14	—	—	41	14	5
Renter-occupied housing units.....	47	47	19	—	—	—	6	9	—	3
Occupied housing units.....	42 983	42 983	10 807	3 618	4 136	940	1 612	1 191	1 300	1 010
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	25 158	25 158	8 607	1 660	3 143	640	1 335	949	1 152	922
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	4 980	4 980	288	78	80	14	52	73	45	27
Electricity.....	10 710	10 710	1 797	1 848	865	277	203	135	92	58
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	383	383	40	8	16	—	—	19	—	—
All other fuels.....	1 712	1 712	62	24	26	9	22	15	5	3
No fuel used.....	40	40	13	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	3 921	3 921	2 052	264	114	63	122	159	490	393
1.....	13 161	13 161	3 883	1 383	1 197	464	720	552	477	324
2.....	15 879	15 879	3 372	1 312	1 617	319	505	246	225	194
3 or more.....	10 022	10 022	1 500	659	1 208	94	265	234	108	99
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units										
1989 to March 1990.....	30 224	30 224	6 531	1 798	3 180	433	971	897	722	496
1985 to 1988.....	2 551	2 551	541	190	263	22	102	46	33	16
1980 to 1984.....	6 634	6 634	1 189	353	667	119	88	135	49	42
1970 to 1979.....	4 122	4 122	808	203	454	28	121	97	82	71
1969 or earlier.....	7 421	7 421	1 629	461	922	107	246	215	159	101
Owner-occupied housing units.....	9 496	9 496	2 364	591	874	157	414	404	399	266
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12 759	12 759	4 276	1 820	956	507	641	294	578	514
1989 to March 1990.....	6 269	6 269	1 926	1 095	567	326	319	92	169	199
1985 to 1988.....	4 253	4 253	1 463	549	272	143	242	118	145	188
1980 to 1984.....	1 042	1 042	422	108	79	14	43	30	89	54
1970 to 1979.....	850	850	335	48	19	20	22	44	118	55
1969 or earlier.....	345	345	130	20	19	4	15	10	57	18
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	2 829	2 829	1 001	183	138	93	53	84	255	275
Householder 65 years and over.....	9 666	9 666	3 158	750	751	131	615	372	498	265
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7 892	7 892	2 313	548	680	118	452	339	365	186
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	87	87	14	—	6	—	—	19	5	3
No telephone in unit.....	321	321	136	22	10	10	—	4	36	41
No vehicle available.....	2 012	2 012	983	170	71	23	106	75	245	119
Complete plumbing facilities.....	42 769	42 769	10 750	3 618	4 122	940	1 606	1 141	1 286	1 002
1.00 or less persons per room.....	41 996	41 996	10 483	3 574	4 070	930	1 602	1 096	1 185	974
1.01 or more persons per room.....	773	773	267	44	52	10	4	45	101	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	214	214	57	—	14	—	6	50	14	8
1.00 or less persons per room.....	202	202	53	—	14	—	6	50	10	8
1.01 or more persons per room.....	12	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 938	31 938	35 619	35 508	34 402	30 390	29 423	20 117	15 796	17 815
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 366	18 366	16 098	15 252	26 019	18 731	25 335	11 368	10 647	7 336
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	7 437	7 437	2 591	929	389	158	176	357	584	581
Owner-occupied housing units.....	3 662	3 662	1 014	147	299	54	238	291	291	191
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3 775	3 775	1 577	782	90	104	85	119	293	390

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.								Anniston city, Calhoun County	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
All housing units -----	1 509	2 347	2 131	2 897	1 608	2 599	576	4 449	987	1 713
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	7	49	61	2	39	74	—	36	35	—
1985 to 1988-----	106	347	227	181	42	296	4	691	72	18
1980 to 1984-----	72	505	179	152	117	337	4	480	30	64
1970 to 1979-----	282	865	692	771	323	1 097	59	1 182	355	86
1960 to 1969-----	388	361	364	745	253	459	84	866	190	290
1950 to 1959-----	266	137	377	557	401	203	220	422	124	539
1940 to 1949-----	249	35	117	236	276	15	93	327	119	419
1939 or earlier-----	139	48	114	253	157	118	112	445	62	297
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	—	35	—	8	—	—	—	93	—	—
1 bedroom-----	99	79	80	101	56	50	38	764	141	141
2 bedrooms-----	205	722	686	879	588	520	186	1 471	390	586
3 bedrooms-----	561	1 041	1 121	1 500	802	1 604	286	1 537	432	798
4 bedrooms-----	487	457	235	330	138	381	58	547	15	131
5 or more bedrooms-----	157	13	9	79	24	44	8	37	9	57
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	9
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	28
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	1 504	2 335	2 103	2 838	1 602	2 599	576	4 441	979	1 701
Source of water, public system or private company-----	1 501	2 296	1 995	2 872	1 571	2 552	576	4 298	987	1 713
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	1 083	1 471	861	1 336	312	392	538	3 736	596	1 694
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	21	14	6	6	—	—	8	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	21	8	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Occupied housing units-----	1 396	2 194	1 971	2 644	1 498	2 509	556	4 101	845	1 612
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	1 057	1 233	1 215	2 086	1 310	1 737	436	1 797	572	1 335
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	13	56	107	108	33	44	21	152	11	52
Electricity-----	326	865	585	406	130	700	88	2 067	253	203
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	—	—	9	—	—	8	11	8	—	—
All other fuels-----	—	27	55	44	19	20	—	77	9	22
No fuel used-----	—	13	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	126	122	129	209	55	47	4	301	58	122
1-----	342	641	582	817	491	563	195	1 507	396	720
2-----	602	1 024	814	966	566	1 086	313	1 511	301	505
3 or more-----	326	407	446	652	386	813	44	782	90	265
Vehicles per household-----	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units										
1989 to March 1990-----	1 040	1 505	1 369	2 042	1 196	1 951	7	2 159	397	971
1985 to 1988-----	64	188	139	100	90	161	7	212	22	102
1980 to 1984-----	280	474	315	408	189	459	—	482	111	88
1970 to 1979-----	143	207	181	252	156	254	—	242	23	121
1969 or earlier-----	236	382	319	506	275	668	—	496	94	246
Renter-occupied housing units-----	317	254	415	776	486	409	—	727	147	414
Occupied housing units-----	356	689	602	602	302	558	549	1 942	448	641
1989 to March 1990-----	142	477	318	185	129	372	286	1 176	283	319
1985 to 1988-----	116	198	171	263	96	167	243	560	127	242
1980 to 1984-----	42	6	20	76	44	19	20	126	14	43
1970 to 1979-----	38	8	68	47	19	—	—	48	20	22
1969 or earlier-----	18	—	25	31	14	—	—	32	4	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	14	57	51	125	57	38	—	183	57	53
Householder 65 years and over-----	411	302	391	701	414	330	—	831	121	615
Owner-occupied housing units-----	293	281	326	623	372	311	—	617	113	452
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	21	6	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	14	9	—	26	2	—	—	22	—	—
No vehicle available-----	76	37	53	96	49	21	—	179	23	106
Complete plumbing facilities-----	1 396	2 173	1 957	2 638	1 492	2 509	556	4 101	845	1 606
1.00 or less persons per room-----	1 396	2 131	1 947	2 615	1 463	2 494	503	4 030	840	1 602
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	42	10	23	29	15	53	71	5	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	21	14	6	6	—	—	—	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	21	14	6	6	—	—	—	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	74 893	45 162	30 845	31 340	28 865	38 777	74 114	35 194	30 721	29 423
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	23 701	25 644	17 717	19 701	22 808	30 127	30 192	15 476	19 127	25 335
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	110	119	306	379	152	163	19	977	141	176
Owner-occupied housing units-----	47	71	97	244	121	137	—	184	49	91
Renter-occupied housing units-----	63	48	209	135	31	26	19	793	92	85

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 831	709	1 489	1 079	165	920	1 415	1 674	—	14
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	7	41	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	20	42	18	6	99	30	94	269	—	2
1980 to 1984.....	139	29	7	25	7	82	72	351	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	77	110	187	78	—	65	238	647	—	—
1960 to 1969.....	342	129	197	119	—	113	362	300	—	4
1950 to 1959.....	397	210	352	230	—	145	260	46	—	8
1940 to 1949.....	507	90	384	397	—	183	249	7	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	335	99	344	224	59	302	133	13	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	5	6	16	—	48	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	341	64	188	131	117	108	68	50	—	1
2 bedrooms.....	815	212	751	525	—	379	154	383	—	9
3 bedrooms.....	555	350	393	337	—	325	561	837	—	4
4 bedrooms.....	102	62	97	66	—	97	475	391	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	13	15	44	20	—	11	157	13	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 819	697	1 473	1 067	145	897	1 410	1 674	—	14
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 831	709	1 484	1 076	165	920	1 407	1 668	—	14
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 819	569	1 479	1 012	165	915	1 006	1 030	—	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	35	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	1
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	19	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
Occupied housing units.....	1 590	629	1 232	978	119	795	1 302	1 589	—	12
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 438	481	1 095	890	27	673	1 057	928	—	12
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	20	59	45	27	—	34	8	32	—	—
Electricity.....	117	73	81	58	92	67	237	611	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	8	11	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	5	5	3	—	—	—	18	—	—
No fuel used.....	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	425	103	482	393	98	191	123	53	—	4
1.....	644	275	423	300	21	346	292	440	—	3
2.....	361	139	225	194	—	196	578	791	—	5
3 or more.....	160	112	102	91	—	62	309	305	—	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	.2	1.2	1.9	2.0	—	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....										
1989 to March 1990.....	794	475	685	464	—	428	1 028	1 189	—	11
1985 to 1988.....	88	31	33	16	—	33	64	152	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	108	82	44	42	—	23	268	410	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	110	30	72	71	—	55	143	178	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	229	133	145	93	—	83	236	310	—	2
1969 or earlier.....	259	199	391	242	—	234	317	139	—	9
Renter-occupied housing units.....										
1989 to March 1990.....	796	154	547	514	119	367	274	400	—	1
1985 to 1988.....	390	48	150	199	14	142	96	285	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	214	73	145	188	105	151	94	109	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	131	14	84	54	—	48	28	6	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	45	19	118	55	—	18	38	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	16	—	50	18	—	8	18	—	—	1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	175	37	238	275	6	122	14	17	—	1
Householder 65 years and over.....	453	207	475	249	119	262	411	235	—	3
Owner-occupied housing units.....	292	198	349	170	—	222	293	214	—	2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	5	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
No telephone in unit.....	13	4	36	41	6	21	14	—	—	1
No vehicle available.....	164	47	242	119	98	96	76	12	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 590	601	1 218	970	119	795	1 302	1 589	—	11
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 535	567	1 117	942	119	784	1 302	1 563	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room.....	55	34	101	28	—	11	—	26	—	3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	28	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	1
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	28	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	1
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 771	20 304	15 821	18 001	—	22 776	75 017	49 185	—	17 897
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	12 665	13 035	10 862	7 336	4 488	13 509	21 747	26 290	—	20 000
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	544	171	533	565	80	230	107	35	—	3
Owner-occupied housing units.....	149	119	260	175	—	89	47	26	—	3
Renter-occupied housing units.....	395	52	273	390	80	141	60	9	—	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Colhoum County—Con.			Jacksonville city, Colhoum County	Soks CDP, Colhoum County			
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
All housing units.....	65	39	--	3 920	108	382	1 360	2 535
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	--	--	--	36	--	--	39	74
1985 to 1988.....	--	--	--	590	--	36	42	296
1980 to 1984.....	5	--	--	406	--	19	107	337
1970 to 1979.....	20	--	--	1 080	28	75	294	1 097
1960 to 1969.....	--	32	--	720	22	72	226	402
1950 to 1959.....	26	--	--	374	12	109	363	203
1940 to 1949.....	10	--	--	297	29	71	235	15
1939 or earlier.....	4	7	--	417	17	--	54	111
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	--	--	--	93	--	--	--	--
1 bedroom.....	--	--	--	742	12	14	48	50
2 bedrooms.....	19	--	--	1 230	70	187	459	503
3 bedrooms.....	40	7	--	1 300	22	133	731	1 597
4 bedrooms.....	6	32	--	518	4	48	114	349
5 or more bedrooms.....	--	--	--	37	--	--	8	36
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacant condominium housing units.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	65	39	--	3 912	108	371	1 354	2 535
Source of water, public system or private company.....	65	39	--	3 855	108	361	1 336	2 505
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	20	--	--	3 592	36	50	188	392
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	--	--	--	8	--	8	6	--
Owner-occupied housing units.....	--	--	--	--	--	8	6	--
Renter-occupied housing units.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Occupied housing units.....	65	39	--	3 618	95	328	1 268	2 445
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	60	39	--	1 660	68	265	1 137	1 673
Bottled, tonk, or LP gas.....	--	--	--	78	3	--	33	44
Electricity.....	5	--	--	1 848	24	55	86	700
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	--	--	--	8	--	8	--	8
All other fuels.....	--	--	--	24	--	--	6	20
No fuel used.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	--	--	--	264	5	20	42	47
1.....	16	7	--	1 383	68	157	426	546
2.....	45	32	--	1 312	18	71	481	1 047
3 or more.....	4	--	--	659	4	80	319	805
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	--	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	50	39	--	1 798	36	266	991	1 887
1989 to March 1990.....	--	--	--	190	--	15	87	161
1985 to 1988.....	6	7	--	353	8	39	178	442
1980 to 1984.....	5	--	--	203	5	47	148	254
1970 to 1979.....	26	32	--	461	13	59	214	636
1969 or earlier.....	13	--	--	591	10	106	364	394
Renter-occupied housing units.....	15	--	--	1 820	59	62	277	558
1989 to March 1990.....	--	--	--	1 095	43	27	125	372
1985 to 1988.....	15	--	--	549	16	14	75	167
1980 to 1984.....	--	--	--	108	--	16	44	19
1970 to 1979.....	--	--	--	48	--	--	19	--
1969 or earlier.....	--	--	--	20	--	5	14	--
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	6	--	--	183	36	15	49	38
Householder 65 years and over.....	8	--	--	750	10	77	341	323
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8	--	--	548	5	70	301	304
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
No telephone in unit.....	--	--	--	22	10	--	--	--
No vehicle available.....	--	--	--	170	--	14	36	21
Complete plumbing facilities.....	65	39	--	3 618	95	320	1 262	2 445
1.00 or less persons per room.....	65	39	--	3 574	90	314	1 236	2 430
1.01 or more persons per room.....	--	--	--	44	5	6	26	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	--	--	--	--	--	8	6	--
1.00 or less persons per room.....	--	--	--	--	--	8	6	--
1.01 or more persons per room.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 737	19 154	--	35 508	26 747	18 640	29 172	39 517
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 000	--	--	15 252	15 723	11 277	23 235	30 127
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	6	--	--	929	17	95	124	153
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	--	--	147	5	74	93	127
Renter-occupied housing units.....	--	--	--	782	12	21	31	26

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County							
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
All housing units.....	-	-	274	78	32	94	673	2 131
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	61
1985 to 1988.....	-	-	6	-	-	12	78	227
1980 to 1984.....	-	-	34	10	-	-	154	179
1970 to 1979.....	-	-	43	23	8	44	218	692
1960 to 1969.....	-	-	43	7	-	26	61	364
1950 to 1959.....	-	-	63	9	9	6	91	377
1940 to 1949.....	-	-	27	21	-	-	28	117
1939 or earlier.....	-	-	58	8	15	6	35	114
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
1 bedroom.....	-	-	13	3	-	31	29	80
2 bedrooms.....	-	-	113	57	7	51	339	686
3 bedrooms.....	-	-	116	4	25	-	204	1 121
4 bedrooms.....	-	-	32	14	-	12	66	235
5 or more bedrooms.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Vacant condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	-	-	274	78	32	94	661	2 103
Source of water, public system or private company.....	-	-	274	78	32	94	628	1 995
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	-	-	65	73	-	77	441	861
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	14	-	-	-	21	14
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	14	-	-	-	21	8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Occupied housing units.....	-	-	234	68	32	94	605	1 971
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	-	-	203	57	32	-	305	1 215
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	-	-	14	-	-	5	24	107
Electricity.....	-	-	7	11	-	89	254	585
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
All other fuels.....	-	-	10	-	-	-	9	55
No fuel used.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	-	-	36	8	-	3	69	129
1.....	-	-	120	54	24	50	201	582
2.....	-	-	36	-	-	24	233	814
3 or more.....	-	-	42	6	8	17	102	446
Vehicles per household.....	-	-	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....								
1989 to March 1990.....	-	-	156	37	32	12	316	1 369
1985 to 1988.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	139
1980 to 1984.....	-	-	14	5	-	12	64	315
1970 to 1979.....	-	-	20	10	-	-	29	181
1969 or earlier.....	-	-	23	14	8	-	72	319
1969 or earlier.....	-	-	99	8	24	-	115	415
Renter-occupied housing units.....								
1989 to March 1990.....	-	-	78	31	-	82	289	602
1985 to 1988.....	-	-	17	19	-	46	192	318
1980 to 1984.....	-	-	31	-	-	22	89	171
1970 to 1979.....	-	-	-	5	-	14	-	20
1969 or earlier.....	-	-	25	7	-	-	8	68
1969 or earlier.....	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	25
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	-	-	32	17	-	-	40	51
Householder 65 years and over.....	-	-	88	23	16	-	67	391
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	71	16	16	-	67	326
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	14	-	-	-	21	6
No telephone in unit.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
No vehicle available.....	-	-	14	3	-	-	25	53
Complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	220	68	32	94	584	1 957
1.00 or less persons per room.....	-	-	215	68	32	94	568	1 947
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	-	5	-	-	-	16	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	14	-	-	-	21	14
1.00 or less persons per room.....	-	-	14	-	-	-	21	14
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	-	-	22 069	15 337	15 122	64 314	30 023	30 845
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	-	-	8 149	7 905	-	30 227	24 750	17 717
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	-	-	91	51	16	3	84	306
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	45	31	16	-	45	97
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	46	20	-	3	39	209

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.							
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 883	952	1 453	2 128	183	25	2 834	576
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	2	17	32	7	—	—	74	—
1985 to 1988.....	179	21	82	286	—	—	382	4
1980 to 1984.....	152	57	153	224	5	—	391	4
1970 to 1979.....	771	154	256	646	9	—	941	59
1960 to 1969.....	741	196	440	280	27	25	429	84
1950 to 1959.....	549	280	267	347	12	—	411	220
1940 to 1949.....	236	158	148	197	31	—	115	93
1939 or earlier.....	253	69	75	141	99	—	91	112
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	8	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	100	63	42	42	8	—	98	38
2 bedrooms.....	870	462	477	638	110	17	792	186
3 bedrooms.....	1 496	390	771	1 170	31	—	1 684	286
4 bedrooms.....	330	37	153	220	18	—	225	58
5 or more bedrooms.....	79	—	10	47	16	8	35	8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 824	952	1 437	2 116	183	25	2 823	576
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 858	952	1 424	1 935	170	8	2 746	576
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 323	76	73	210	104	—	451	538
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	5	10	12	—	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	5	—	12	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 632	874	1 369	1 977	165	25	2 612	556
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	2 074	729	1 006	1 234	113	25	1 828	436
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	108	27	133	373	—	—	150	21
Electricity.....	406	82	156	297	39	—	533	88
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	13	14	8	—	—	15	11
All other fuels.....	44	23	60	65	13	—	86	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	205	43	98	49	13	—	93	4
1.....	814	358	318	521	49	10	719	195
2.....	961	290	506	798	40	7	995	313
3 or more.....	652	183	447	609	63	8	805	44
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 031	684	1 153	1 584	155	25	1 965	7
1989 to March 1990.....	100	71	77	87	3	—	225	7
1985 to 1988.....	408	142	196	449	5	10	536	—
1980 to 1984.....	252	94	193	215	3	—	348	—
1970 to 1979.....	504	138	242	463	35	—	383	—
1969 or earlier.....	767	239	445	370	109	15	473	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	601	190	216	393	10	—	647	549
1989 to March 1990.....	185	75	46	227	4	—	317	286
1985 to 1988.....	263	66	81	127	6	—	252	243
1980 to 1984.....	76	16	63	21	—	—	16	20
1970 to 1979.....	47	33	13	12	—	—	44	—
1969 or earlier.....	30	—	13	6	—	—	18	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	124	93	106	102	2	—	162	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	698	233	237	287	65	7	418	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	621	194	208	265	63	7	353	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	25	—	13	—	2	—	13	—
No vehicle available.....	96	13	55	32	13	—	22	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 627	869	1 364	1 965	165	25	2 604	556
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 607	830	1 351	1 958	162	25	2 563	503
1.01 or more persons per room.....	20	39	13	7	3	—	41	53
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	5	5	12	—	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	5	5	5	12	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 413	23 214	28 606	29 962	29 524	13 580	30 750	74 114
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 700	13 926	18 355	23 679	18 199	—	21 264	30 192
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	376	166	208	156	22	10	249	19
Owner-occupied housing units.....	241	103	157	112	22	10	144	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	135	63	51	44	—	—	105	19

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.							
	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27.98
All housing units.....	1 883	529	1 876	1 579	1 394	3 419	1 343	9
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	39	—	54	13	46	73	63	—
1985 to 1988.....	293	101	101	110	129	592	237	—
1980 to 1984.....	303	74	146	190	276	532	180	—
1970 to 1979.....	458	102	491	319	493	1 094	375	9
1960 to 1969.....	307	146	242	277	165	465	140	—
1950 to 1959.....	115	48	306	190	109	268	150	—
1940 to 1949.....	161	30	212	230	78	228	76	—
1939 or earlier.....	207	28	324	250	98	167	122	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	26	22	123	93	54	49	61	—
2 bedrooms.....	723	241	767	483	401	892	466	—
3 bedrooms.....	869	237	765	779	752	2 035	686	9
4 bedrooms.....	218	29	199	201	167	415	118	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	39	—	22	16	20	28	12	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 875	529	1 861	1 579	1 375	3 419	1 340	9
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 341	443	1 613	1 415	1 249	3 078	1 238	9
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	128	144	1 162	929	93	131	26	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	14	—	6	—	11	11	17	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	—	—	—	11	11	14	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	8	—	6	—	—	—	3	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 768	483	1 765	1 455	1 280	3 227	1 221	9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	424	137	885	611	58	355	12	9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	644	74	316	302	415	1 097	724	—
Electricity.....	500	219	374	395	579	1 319	267	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	6	—	38	57	40	70	38	—
All other fuels.....	194	53	152	82	188	386	180	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	104	37	169	178	48	128	77	—
1.....	430	124	535	452	231	683	228	—
2.....	706	199	686	479	604	1 364	514	9
3 or more.....	528	123	375	346	397	1 052	402	—
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 483	361	1 326	1 034	1 103	2 810	1 063	9
1989 to March 1990.....	153	22	133	76	120	187	121	—
1985 to 1988.....	339	129	275	210	210	814	292	—
1980 to 1984.....	247	39	143	102	205	409	167	—
1970 to 1979.....	316	35	294	314	285	733	222	9
1969 or earlier.....	428	136	481	332	283	667	261	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	285	122	439	421	177	417	158	—
1989 to March 1990.....	147	81	209	175	81	200	56	—
1985 to 1988.....	85	11	135	133	50	132	72	—
1980 to 1984.....	21	18	20	59	36	21	7	—
1970 to 1979.....	32	—	48	42	10	51	15	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	12	27	12	—	13	8	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	138	—	158	204	46	130	102	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	359	81	551	377	248	585	276	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	340	69	409	304	218	551	253	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	6	—	5	—	10	—
No telephone in unit.....	7	—	27	20	10	17	10	—
No vehicle available.....	56	9	125	88	48	93	43	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 754	483	1 759	1 455	1 269	3 216	1 204	9
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 718	456	1 725	1 425	1 246	3 180	1 187	9
1.01 or more persons per room.....	36	27	34	30	23	36	17	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	14	—	6	—	11	11	17	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	6	—	6	—	11	11	17	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	27 557	33 628	24 808	38 777	33 280	29 858	27 821	32 784
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 030	18 824	15 348	10 418	15 544	22 151	16 399	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	297	48	381	352	148	308	237	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	228	37	257	126	101	253	177	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	69	11	124	226	47	55	60	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Colhou County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colhou County				
	Anniston, AL MSA	Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Soks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 724	22 724	5 988	1 606	2 624	355	920	722	653	467
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	12 655	12 655	3 127	939	1 772	219	360	244	187	177
Less than \$300.....	1 315	1 315	362	74	206	28	39	59	66	46
\$300 to \$399.....	2 089	2 089	502	150	294	26	115	44	29	45
\$400 to \$499.....	2 236	2 236	532	135	270	69	91	46	26	24
\$500 to \$599.....	1 978	1 978	467	79	273	34	28	33	44	14
\$600 to \$799.....	3 098	3 098	600	317	415	55	57	50	13	31
\$800 to \$999.....	1 246	1 246	397	134	256	7	4	6	9	17
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	574	574	195	50	51	—	15	6	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	81	81	42	—	7	—	11	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	38	38	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	537	537	539	624	548	480	429	426	396	395
Not mortgaged	10 069	10 069	2 861	667	852	136	560	478	466	290
Less than \$100.....	1 472	1 472	430	101	148	6	60	127	111	74
\$100 to \$199.....	6 359	6 359	1 708	395	567	115	396	280	306	164
\$200 to \$299.....	1 808	1 808	499	154	120	15	93	71	49	47
\$300 to \$399.....	275	275	126	10	8	—	11	—	—	5
\$400 to \$499.....	86	86	56	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	69	69	42	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	150	150	150	144	142	139	153	135	132	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	7 677	7 677	2 328	366	696	111	307	402	435	319
Less than 20 percent.....	3 342	3 342	923	160	324	36	175	175	154	115
20 to 24 percent.....	796	796	254	32	76	18	36	56	39	38
25 to 29 percent.....	594	594	208	18	35	15	15	43	75	30
30 to 34 percent.....	489	489	225	19	60	8	18	34	35	29
35 percent or more.....	2 293	2 293	679	125	166	34	57	79	132	92
Not computed.....	163	163	39	12	35	—	6	15	—	15
Median.....	22.6	22.6	24.4	22.7	20.4	25.5	16.9	21.7	26.6	24.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 390	6 390	1 469	478	685	103	315	187	165	66
Less than 20 percent.....	3 923	3 923	932	297	379	73	259	132	112	40
20 to 24 percent.....	1 017	1 017	246	71	144	21	36	28	39	9
25 to 29 percent.....	739	739	149	71	99	—	15	14	7	12
30 to 34 percent.....	341	341	81	22	9	9	5	13	—	—
35 percent or more.....	370	370	61	27	22	—	—	—	7	5
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.0	16.0	15.6	14.0	18.6	16.0	12.8	10.0—	10.0—	12.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 587	4 587	934	369	613	54	192	99	40	58
Less than 20 percent.....	3 442	3 442	676	238	450	43	158	80	34	46
20 to 24 percent.....	771	771	152	89	118	11	23	13	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	263	263	60	42	35	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	66	66	29	—	10	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more.....	45	45	17	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.9	13.9	13.8	15.8	14.5	14.6	10.4	10.0—	10.0—	15.5
\$50,000 or more	4 070	4 070	1 257	393	630	87	106	34	13	24
Less than 20 percent.....	3 621	3 621	1 108	374	584	87	106	34	13	24
20 to 24 percent.....	322	322	111	9	37	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	78	78	23	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	24	24	15	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.5	11.5	11.3	10.0—	13.2	12.4	10.0—	12.2	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 428	12 428	4 276	1 820	938	507	641	286	578	514
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	606	606	371	38	2	16	—	—	41	177
\$100 to \$199.....	1 585	1 585	802	268	29	55	38	67	222	130
\$200 to \$299.....	3 025	3 025	816	580	138	44	176	83	172	57
\$300 to \$399.....	3 153	3 153	1 139	521	269	217	220	60	88	84
\$400 to \$499.....	1 627	1 627	542	191	132	106	94	28	16	24
\$500 to \$599.....	655	655	236	105	123	31	55	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	418	418	87	46	110	9	34	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	89	89	9	14	50	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	1 261	1 261	265	57	85	29	24	48	39	42
Median (dollars).....	311	311	301	298	396	333	340	247	204	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	4 261	4 261	1 797	919	109	111	112	130	309	389
Less than 20 percent.....	305	305	200	13	—	8	—	12	21	33
20 to 24 percent.....	283	283	149	22	—	—	—	7	17	42
25 to 29 percent.....	343	343	153	115	9	6	7	19	28	23
30 to 34 percent.....	298	298	168	62	6	7	9	6	13	42
35 percent or more.....	2 341	2 341	862	611	79	56	84	66	206	156
Not computed.....	691	691	265	96	15	34	12	20	24	93
Median.....	47.8	47.8	40.1	50.0+	50.0+	44.3	50.0+	46.9	48.4	36.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 469	3 469	1 188	448	221	155	221	128	192	59
Less than 20 percent.....	727	727	222	140	16	43	26	32	69	12
20 to 24 percent.....	698	698	233	111	27	9	72	11	62	7
25 to 29 percent.....	685	685	307	81	37	31	63	24	47	—
30 to 34 percent.....	441	441	139	41	26	5	24	—	14	11
35 percent or more.....	570	570	201	62	94	56	32	33	15	18
Not computed.....	348	348	86	13	21	11	4	28	15	11
Median.....	26.0	26.0	26.6	23.5	33.8	28.2	25.8	26.5	23.0	32.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 311	3 311	955	265	374	217	197	28	69	66
Less than 20 percent.....	1 985	1 985	645	140	203	152	125	28	60	53
20 to 24 percent.....	575	575	189	71	60	49	36	—	9	13
25 to 29 percent.....	231	231	88	6	48	6	24	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	105	105	20	18	19	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	23	23	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	392	392	13	24	44	5	12	—	—	—
Median.....	17.5	17.5	17.6	19.0	18.6	17.7	17.9	15.9	12.1	14.0
\$35,000 or more	1 387	1 387	336	188	234	24	111	—	8	—
Less than 20 percent.....	1 178	1 178	306	168	175	24	111	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent.....	121	121	18	12	54	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	85	85	12	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.0	13.0	13.1	11.4	15.7	14.0	12.1	—	10.0—	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colhoun County—Con.								Anniston city, Colhoun County	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	932	1 294	1 115	1 742	969	1 644	7	1 804	319	920
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	524	961	715	878	566	1 228	—	1 023	199	360
Less than \$300	5	49	29	107	85	114	—	85	28	39
\$300 to \$399	39	50	66	161	85	207	—	159	20	115
\$400 to \$499	37	83	107	133	130	123	—	135	61	91
\$500 to \$599	45	161	166	190	115	182	—	79	34	28
\$600 to \$799	147	248	241	204	120	319	—	368	49	57
\$800 to \$999	104	258	36	45	22	234	—	138	7	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	94	86	70	38	9	42	—	59	—	15
\$1,500 to \$1,999	23	18	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	11
\$2,000 or more	30	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	783	709	596	528	488	595	—	636	481	429
Not mortgaged	408	333	400	864	403	416	7	781	120	560
Less than \$100	26	44	9	102	82	44	7	110	6	60
\$100 to \$199	109	168	293	600	280	275	—	463	99	396
\$200 to \$299	121	55	91	141	39	80	—	186	15	93
\$300 to \$399	78	32	7	13	—	8	—	15	—	11
\$400 to \$499	37	24	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$500 or more	37	—	—	4	2	9	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	243	160	166	153	137	159	100-	150	143	153
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	145	238	285	636	353	321	—	444	99	307
Less than 20 percent	52	105	121	285	189	116	—	201	24	175
20 to 24 percent	20	42	28	55	55	32	—	41	18	36
25 to 29 percent	—	11	—	22	14	17	—	29	15	15
30 to 34 percent	11	13	12	44	19	36	—	19	8	18
35 percent or more	50	62	107	219	54	114	—	142	34	57
Not computed	12	5	17	11	22	6	—	12	—	6
Median	23.6	21.4	22.3	22.5	17.9	27.8	—	21.8	27.5	16.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	144	268	344	433	331	365	—	518	85	315
Less than 20 percent	79	136	162	321	204	188	—	337	69	259
20 to 24 percent	30	20	60	51	54	76	—	61	7	36
25 to 29 percent	16	49	56	23	54	52	—	71	—	15
30 to 34 percent	6	32	16	—	11	35	—	22	9	—
35 percent or more	13	31	50	35	8	14	—	27	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.1	19.5	20.8	11.5	17.8	19.4	—	12.8	15.1	12.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	173	288	330	382	151	456	—	394	54	192
Less than 20 percent	98	177	229	337	122	322	—	255	43	158
20 to 24 percent	37	62	89	19	29	89	—	97	11	23
25 to 29 percent	30	23	12	26	—	35	—	42	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	16	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.1	16.9	17.1	11.9	15.6	14.6	—	16.0	14.6	10.4
\$50,000 or more	470	500	156	291	134	502	7	448	81	106
Less than 20 percent	388	423	134	285	134	456	—	420	81	106
20 to 24 percent	67	44	22	3	—	37	—	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	21	—	3	—	—	—	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	8	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	15.1	10.9	11.0	11.3	13.9	—	10.0-	12.1	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	356	689	585	600	302	548	543	1 909	448	641
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	10	—	48	10	2	—	—	38	16	—
\$100 to \$199	49	12	30	90	12	—	—	268	45	38
\$200 to \$299	45	94	176	147	48	58	—	639	22	176
\$300 to \$399	84	222	177	199	102	153	91	539	202	220
\$400 to \$499	78	246	113	94	66	58	108	191	106	94
\$500 to \$599	21	91	13	4	11	112	15	105	31	55
\$600 to \$749	27	17	15	12	14	96	7	46	9	34
\$750 to \$999	9	—	—	8	9	41	8	14	—	—
\$1,000 or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	24	7	13	36	38	30	314	69	17	24
Median (dollars)	357	406	316	316	377	461	412	291	338	340
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	103	81	224	146	41	36	11	947	99	112
Less than 20 percent	10	—	16	6	—	—	—	13	8	—
20 to 24 percent	32	—	13	23	—	—	—	22	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	—	16	2	—	—	—	115	6	7
30 to 34 percent	14	—	16	15	6	—	—	62	7	9
35 percent or more	21	74	135	74	18	36	—	639	44	84
Not computed	12	7	28	26	15	—	11	96	34	12
Median	26.3	50.0+	47.4	50.0+	38.6	50.0+	—	50.0+	41.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	75	166	139	183	125	72	130	153	134	221
Less than 20 percent	8	7	16	43	15	—	—	49	38	26
20 to 24 percent	6	6	16	18	20	—	7	111	—	72
25 to 29 percent	20	119	16	34	30	9	27	99	31	63
30 to 34 percent	26	19	41	59	26	—	14	41	5	24
35 percent or more	15	15	50	7	34	54	4	62	56	32
Not computed	—	—	—	22	—	9	—	78	25	4
Median	30.7	27.9	32.6	27.9	29.6	38.2	28.5	23.6	29.4	25.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	94	314	131	199	93	249	299	283	191	197
Less than 20 percent	41	195	86	138	63	113	93	158	131	125
20 to 24 percent	37	80	20	35	3	57	28	7	49	36
25 to 29 percent	16	39	18	20	—	48	—	6	6	24
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	18	5	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	7	6	18	21	171	24	—	12
Median	20.8	19.0	15.9	14.8	17.5	20.1	18.3	18.8	17.9	17.9
\$35,000 or more	84	128	91	72	43	191	103	168	24	111
Less than 20 percent	54	128	85	69	24	151	49	168	24	111
20 to 24 percent	18	—	6	—	14	40	—	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	12	—	—	—	5	—	54	8	—	—
Median	12.5	12.6	11.5	12.4	13.1	16.0	15.5	11.4	14.0	12.1

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	752	418	632	435	—	416	920	1 110	—	9
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	453	185	182	177	—	143	512	881	—	2
Less than \$300.....	66	45	61	46	—	42	5	30	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	122	37	29	45	—	39	39	50	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	161	15	26	24	—	50	37	61	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	78	33	44	14	—	12	45	161	—	2
\$600 to \$799.....	26	43	13	31	—	—	135	241	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	—	6	9	17	—	—	104	250	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	94	80	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	8	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	425	435	410	395	—	346	792	718	—	525
Not mortgaged.....	299	233	450	258	—	273	408	229	—	7
Less than \$100.....	35	49	111	67	—	45	26	27	—	4
\$100 to \$199.....	240	126	290	139	—	175	109	110	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	19	58	49	47	—	47	121	47	—	3
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	78	32	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	37	13	—	—
\$500 or more.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	133	160	131	136	—	142	243	180	—	100-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	416	222	414	295	—	240	145	162	—	9
Less than 20 percent.....	131	72	154	107	—	134	52	61	—	4
20 to 24 percent.....	17	39	39	38	—	11	20	29	—	3
25 to 29 percent.....	37	18	67	21	—	24	—	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	68	27	35	29	—	14	11	13	—	2
35 percent or more.....	163	58	119	92	—	57	50	43	—	—
Not computed.....	—	8	—	8	—	—	12	5	—	—
Median.....	31.7	24.5	26.0	24.8	—	18.2	23.6	23.0	—	20.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	231	118	165	58	—	98	144	221	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	109	87	112	32	—	82	79	96	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	70	13	39	9	—	16	30	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	36	5	7	12	—	—	16	42	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	16	13	—	—	—	—	6	32	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	7	5	—	—	13	31	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.5	10.0-	10.0-	14.1	—	12.6	17.1	23.6	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	68	57	40	58	—	39	173	249	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	68	38	34	46	—	39	98	148	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	13	6	—	—	—	37	62	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	30	23	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	16	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	16.8	10.0-	15.5	—	10.0-	17.1	17.8	—	—
\$50,000 or more.....	37	21	13	24	—	39	458	478	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	37	21	13	24	—	39	376	411	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	44	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0-	15.6	10.0-	10.0-	—	10.0-	10.0-	14.8	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	796	154	547	514	119	367	274	400	—	1
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	66	—	41	177	39	22	10	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	154	51	215	130	60	60	49	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	229	28	155	57	13	45	45	46	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	214	27	81	84	7	97	53	139	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	47	20	16	24	—	67	27	141	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	31	—	—	—	—	41	21	57	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	17	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	55	28	39	42	—	35	24	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	262	243	199	138	124	328	325	419	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	439	53	289	389	119	172	100	25	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	67	12	21	33	15	34	10	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	37	7	17	42	14	—	32	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	45	8	28	23	20	2	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	28	6	13	42	19	30	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	221	11	186	156	27	90	18	25	—	—
Not computed.....	41	9	24	93	24	16	12	—	—	—
Median.....	44.8	26.9	46.9	36.0	29.6	48.2	25.7	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	206	81	181	59	—	115	57	119	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	19	24	65	12	—	23	8	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	77	11	32	7	—	28	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	40	—	47	—	—	—	13	98	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	43	—	14	11	—	21	15	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	13	27	8	18	—	24	15	8	—	—
Not computed.....	14	19	15	11	—	19	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.0	23.2	22.8	32.3	—	24.5	30.5	27.7	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	110	20	69	66	—	65	50	186	—	1
Less than 20 percent.....	91	20	60	53	—	32	29	104	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	12	—	—	13	—	18	10	51	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	9	—	—	7	11	31	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median.....	14.0	14.5	12.1	14.0	—	20.1	18.9	19.5	—	—
\$35,000 or more.....	41	—	8	—	—	15	67	70	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	41	—	8	—	—	15	37	70	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Median.....	12.0	—	10.0-	—	—	14.7	17.4	13.4	—	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.			Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County			
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	50	7	--	1 606	36	177	781	1 630
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	33	--	--	939	20	42	482	1 228
Less than \$300	--	--	--	74	--	7	85	114
\$300 to \$399	6	--	--	150	6	7	74	207
\$400 to \$499	6	--	--	135	8	28	111	123
\$500 to \$599	16	--	--	79	--	--	91	182
\$600 to \$799	5	--	--	317	6	--	90	319
\$800 to \$999	--	--	--	134	--	--	22	234
\$1,000 to \$1,499	--	--	--	50	--	--	9	42
\$1,500 to \$1,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
\$2,000 or more	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median (dollars)	514	--	--	624	475	418	471	595
Not mortgaged	17	7	--	667	16	135	299	402
Less than \$100	--	--	--	101	--	50	54	44
\$100 to \$199	17	7	--	395	16	77	206	268
\$200 to \$299	--	--	--	154	--	8	39	73
\$300 to \$399	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	8
\$400 to \$499	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
\$500 or more	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Median (dollars)	133	125	--	144	125	115	139	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	19	--	--	366	12	113	250	321
Less than 20 percent	9	--	--	160	12	71	125	116
20 to 24 percent	4	--	--	32	--	6	38	32
25 to 29 percent	--	--	--	11	--	7	11	17
30 to 34 percent	--	--	--	19	--	7	17	36
35 percent or more	6	--	--	125	--	15	37	114
Not computed	--	--	--	12	--	7	22	6
Median	20.6	--	--	22.7	10.0-	15.9	18.7	27.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27	7	--	478	18	29	287	351
Less than 20 percent	--	7	--	297	4	8	193	174
20 to 24 percent	6	--	--	61	14	12	42	76
25 to 29 percent	16	--	--	71	--	9	38	52
30 to 34 percent	5	--	--	22	--	--	6	35
35 percent or more	--	--	--	27	--	--	8	14
Not computed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median	27.3	10.0-	--	14.0	21.8	22.7	17.2	20.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4	--	--	369	--	22	135	456
Less than 20 percent	4	--	--	238	--	22	106	322
20 to 24 percent	--	--	--	89	--	--	29	89
25 to 29 percent	--	--	--	42	--	--	--	35
30 to 34 percent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
35 percent or more	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not computed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median	10.0-	--	--	15.8	--	10.0-	15.7	14.6
\$50,000 or more	--	--	--	393	6	13	109	502
Less than 20 percent	--	--	--	374	6	13	109	456
20 to 24 percent	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	37
25 to 29 percent	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
30 to 34 percent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
35 percent or more	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not computed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median	--	--	--	10.0-	17.5	10.0-	11.7	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	15	--	--	1 820	59	54	277	548
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	--	--	--	38	--	--	2	--
\$100 to \$199	--	--	--	268	10	7	12	--
\$200 to \$299	--	--	--	580	22	20	38	58
\$300 to \$399	15	--	--	521	15	14	87	153
\$400 to \$499	--	--	--	191	--	8	66	58
\$500 to \$599	--	--	--	105	--	--	11	112
\$600 to \$749	--	--	--	46	--	--	14	96
\$750 to \$999	--	--	--	14	--	--	9	41
\$1,000 or more	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No cash rent	--	--	--	57	12	5	38	30
Median (dollars)	388	--	--	298	279	240	376	461
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	--	--	--	919	12	20	41	36
Less than 20 percent	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 percent	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--
25 to 29 percent	--	--	--	115	--	7	2	--
30 to 34 percent	--	--	--	62	--	--	6	--
35 percent or more	--	--	--	611	12	13	18	36
Not computed	--	--	--	96	--	--	15	--
Median	--	--	--	50.0+	50.0+	44.3	38.6	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	15	--	--	448	21	26	102	72
Less than 20 percent	--	--	--	140	5	--	11	--
20 to 24 percent	--	--	--	111	9	--	18	--
25 to 29 percent	15	--	--	81	--	15	13	9
30 to 34 percent	--	--	--	41	--	--	26	--
35 percent or more	--	--	--	62	--	6	34	54
Not computed	--	--	--	13	7	5	9	--
Median	27.5	--	--	23.5	21.1	28.5	31.7	38.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	--	--	--	265	26	8	91	249
Less than 20 percent	--	--	--	140	21	8	61	113
20 to 24 percent	--	--	--	71	--	--	3	57
25 to 29 percent	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	48
30 to 34 percent	--	--	--	18	--	--	9	10
35 percent or more	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
Not computed	--	--	--	24	5	--	18	21
Median	--	--	--	19.0	16.7	17.5	17.6	20.1
\$35,000 or more	--	--	--	188	--	--	43	191
Less than 20 percent	--	--	--	168	--	--	24	151
20 to 24 percent	--	--	--	12	--	--	14	40
25 to 29 percent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 to 34 percent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 percent or more	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not computed	--	--	--	8	--	--	5	--
Median	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	13.1	16.0

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colhoum County							
	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	-	-	127	21	32	12	184	1 115
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	-	-	17	5	-	12	80	715
Less than \$300.....	-	-	7	5	-	-	19	29
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	3	-	-	-	22	107
\$500 to \$599.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166
\$600 to \$799.....	-	-	7	-	-	12	7	241
\$800 to \$999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	36
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	70
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Median (dollars)	-	-	425	225	-	725	488	596
Not mortgaged	-	-	110	16	32	-	104	400
Less than \$100.....	-	-	28	-	7	-	27	9
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	77	16	25	-	58	293
\$200 to \$299.....	-	-	5	-	-	-	8	91
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
\$500 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	-	127	150	153	-	128	166
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	-	-	67	21	24	-	76	285
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	32	-	8	-	44	121
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	11	-	-	-	13	28
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	18	8	9	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
35 percent or more.....	-	-	6	13	-	-	19	107
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	17
Median	-	-	20.7	41.9	25.3	-	19.2	22.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	-	-	40	-	8	-	47	344
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	37	-	8	-	40	162
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	60
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	56
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	10.0-	-	10.0-	-	10.7	20.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	-	-	20	-	-	-	39	330
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	20	-	-	-	29	229
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	10.0-	-	-	-	12.8	17.1
\$50,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	12	22	156
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	134
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	-	280	257	-	413	396	10.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	-	-	78	31	-	82	289	585
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	9	7	-	-	12	30
\$200 to \$299.....	-	-	35	17	-	-	48	176
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	19	7	-	31	83	177
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-	51	105	113
\$500 to \$599.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	13
\$600 to \$749.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
\$750 to \$999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	-	-	15	-	-	-	7	13
Median (dollars)	-	-	280	257	-	413	396	316
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	-	-	57	20	-	3	56	224
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	16
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
35 percent or more.....	-	-	42	20	-	3	49	135
Not computed.....	-	-	11	-	-	-	7	28
Median	-	-	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+	50.0+	47.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	-	-	21	11	-	18	47	139
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	16
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	9	-	-	7	21	16
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	41
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	50
Not computed.....	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	25.3	36.1	-	30.9	29.2	32.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	44	128	131
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	12	91	86
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	27	29	20
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	18
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	21.9	18.3	15.9
\$35,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	17	58	91
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	17	58	85
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	10.0-	11.5	11.5

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.							
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 733	533	633	1 122	138	7	1 339	7
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	876	259	405	713	51	--	888	--
Less than \$300.....	107	76	48	35	--	--	115	--
\$300 to \$399.....	161	94	109	119	5	--	95	--
\$400 to \$499.....	133	49	85	215	13	--	153	--
\$500 to \$599.....	188	13	64	108	8	--	148	--
\$600 to \$799.....	204	27	65	190	25	--	288	--
\$800 to \$999.....	45	--	25	26	--	--	67	--
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	38	--	9	20	--	--	11	--
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--
\$2,000 or more.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--
Median (dollars).....	528	358	467	494	547	--	568	--
Net mortgaged	857	274	428	409	87	7	451	7
Less than \$100.....	98	47	33	15	28	--	38	7
\$100 to \$199.....	600	215	318	304	57	--	330	--
\$200 to \$299.....	138	12	71	78	--	7	63	--
\$300 to \$399.....	13	--	6	12	--	--	8	--
\$400 to \$499.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$500 or more.....	4	--	--	--	2	--	12	--
Median (dollars).....	153	129	155	159	129	225	152	100-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	627	272	279	260	84	--	376	--
Less than 20 percent.....	281	111	140	135	55	--	204	--
20 to 24 percent.....	52	44	38	7	3	--	29	--
25 to 29 percent.....	22	41	12	8	13	--	18	--
30 to 34 percent.....	42	13	--	--	2	--	8	--
35 percent or more.....	219	52	82	110	11	--	117	--
Not computed.....	11	11	7	--	--	--	--	--
Median.....	22.6	22.2	19.3	19.4	15.9	--	15.6	--
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	433	141	266	430	17	7	458	--
Less than 20 percent.....	324	116	189	251	11	7	193	--
20 to 24 percent.....	51	25	37	94	6	--	34	--
25 to 29 percent.....	23	--	30	33	--	--	127	--
30 to 34 percent.....	--	--	10	18	--	--	48	--
35 percent or more.....	35	--	--	34	--	--	56	--
Not computed.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median.....	11.5	10.0-	11.4	17.3	10.0-	12.5	25.1	--
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	382	89	194	278	12	--	314	--
Less than 20 percent.....	337	83	142	222	12	--	258	--
20 to 24 percent.....	19	6	18	45	--	--	56	--
25 to 29 percent.....	26	--	25	--	--	--	--	--
30 to 34 percent.....	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--
35 percent or more.....	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Not computed.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median.....	11.9	10.0-	14.0	13.6	16.3	--	11.4	--
\$50,000 or more.....	291	31	94	154	25	--	191	7
Less than 20 percent.....	285	31	94	136	25	--	162	--
20 to 24 percent.....	3	--	--	18	--	--	18	--
25 to 29 percent.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	11	--
30 to 34 percent.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 percent or more.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not computed.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Median.....	11.0	10.0-	10.0-	12.2	10.0-	--	13.1	--
Specified renter-occupied housing units	599	190	202	388	10	--	655	543
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	10	--	12	--	--	--	18	--
\$100 to \$199.....	90	15	18	41	--	--	26	--
\$200 to \$299.....	147	117	70	134	10	--	162	--
\$300 to \$399.....	199	29	32	89	--	--	148	91
\$400 to \$499.....	94	5	13	78	--	--	96	108
\$500 to \$599.....	4	--	--	16	--	--	71	15
\$600 to \$749.....	12	--	6	10	--	--	68	7
\$750 to \$999.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
\$1,000 or more.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No cash rent.....	35	24	51	20	--	--	46	314
Median (dollars).....	316	242	275	326	263	--	344	412
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	146	64	51	39	--	--	112	11
Less than 20 percent.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	18	--
20 to 24 percent.....	23	--	5	5	--	--	--	--
25 to 29 percent.....	2	10	6	--	--	--	--	--
30 to 34 percent.....	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 percent or more.....	74	45	13	27	--	--	74	--
Not computed.....	26	9	27	7	--	--	20	11
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	35.8	50.0+	--	--	48.0	--
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	183	101	72	108	8	--	199	130
Less than 20 percent.....	43	44	17	14	4	--	18	--
20 to 24 percent.....	18	34	32	42	2	--	68	7
25 to 29 percent.....	34	5	--	24	2	--	24	27
30 to 34 percent.....	59	--	5	20	--	--	17	14
35 percent or more.....	7	11	6	8	--	--	58	4
Not computed.....	22	7	12	--	--	--	14	78
Median.....	27.9	20.4	22.0	24.8	20.0	--	26.4	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	198	18	73	174	2	--	241	299
Less than 20 percent.....	138	10	47	92	2	--	144	93
20 to 24 percent.....	35	--	--	58	--	--	32	28
25 to 29 percent.....	20	--	--	17	--	--	11	--
30 to 34 percent.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	--
35 percent or more.....	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	7
Not computed.....	5	8	26	7	--	--	12	171
Median.....	14.8	10.0-	14.5	18.8	12.5	--	17.5	18.3
\$35,000 or more.....	72	7	6	67	--	--	83	103
Less than 20 percent.....	69	7	6	61	--	--	71	49
20 to 24 percent.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
25 to 29 percent.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 to 34 percent.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 percent or more.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not computed.....	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	54
Median.....	12.4	10.0-	17.5	11.0	--	--	17.2	15.5

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colhoun County—Con.							
	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	748	198	1 018	717	546	1 567	509	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	364	84	383	349	347	978	291	-
Less than \$300.....	26	11	24	59	26	47	39	-
\$300 to \$399.....	51	9	83	121	22	152	56	-
\$400 to \$499.....	48	-	95	70	96	143	67	-
\$500 to \$599.....	106	-	57	37	41	194	29	-
\$600 to \$799.....	96	51	83	51	66	295	58	-
\$800 to \$999.....	30	4	37	11	63	83	24	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7	9	4	-	33	64	7	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	568	668	492	396	570	564	478	-
Not mortgaged.....	384	114	635	368	199	589	218	-
Less than \$100.....	91	9	105	50	20	130	51	-
\$100 to \$199.....	242	68	309	215	117	327	118	-
\$200 to \$299.....	44	32	196	89	62	101	38	-
\$300 to \$399.....	7	5	25	7	-	31	10	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-
\$500 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	137	180	160	165	174	144	158	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	279	78	497	319	123	432	188	-
Less than 20 percent.....	129	41	172	150	71	179	62	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	9	61	25	32	45	27	-
25 to 29 percent.....	36	11	59	27	-	35	26	-
30 to 34 percent.....	47	-	26	-	-	33	2	-
35 percent or more.....	67	17	161	117	20	140	65	-
Not computed.....	-	-	18	-	-	-	6	-
Median.....	26.5	19.1	25.6	21.9	16.3	24.1	25.4	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	228	40	270	210	124	526	169	-
Less than 20 percent.....	137	40	205	150	71	268	106	-
20 to 24 percent.....	32	-	40	42	42	81	19	-
25 to 29 percent.....	30	-	13	18	-	78	5	-
30 to 34 percent.....	18	-	12	-	-	68	7	-
35 percent or more.....	11	-	-	-	11	31	32	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	13.6	10.0	12.5	10.5	17.7	19.8	14.3	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	169	25	147	107	144	336	85	-
Less than 20 percent.....	132	17	108	94	89	244	62	-
20 to 24 percent.....	22	8	31	13	29	62	14	-
25 to 29 percent.....	5	-	8	-	17	30	3	-
30 to 34 percent.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	15.4	17.5	12.5	12.0	14.9	16.0	13.6	-
\$50,000 or more.....	72	55	104	81	155	273	67	-
Less than 20 percent.....	61	46	94	67	136	201	59	-
20 to 24 percent.....	4	-	10	-	19	63	8	-
25 to 29 percent.....	7	9	-	-	-	9	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
Median.....	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.1	13.2	10.0	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	244	89	419	413	161	330	106	-
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	-	-	39	68	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	33	-	57	85	9	46	8	-
\$200 to \$299.....	62	59	160	112	46	99	37	-
\$300 to \$399.....	63	18	59	98	37	17	27	-
\$400 to \$499.....	21	-	19	-	10	47	2	-
\$500 to \$599.....	11	-	-	-	10	17	-	-
\$600 to \$749.....	-	-	10	-	20	27	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	54	12	75	50	29	77	32	-
Median (dollars).....	300	271	257	238	325	281	286	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	61	28	133	251	73	72	35	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	20	23	-	9	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	39	27	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	19	9	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	7	7	9	8	-	-
35 percent or more.....	43	28	35	134	36	15	16	-
Not computed.....	18	-	32	41	19	40	19	-
Median.....	46.7	48.2	23.9	50.0+	45.3	34.4	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	98	43	165	75	38	119	37	-
Less than 20 percent.....	48	13	37	31	-	46	6	-
20 to 24 percent.....	11	-	15	8	20	48	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	8	18	41	8	-	8	8	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	26	9	10	-	10	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	20	10	8	17	-	-
Not computed.....	31	12	26	9	-	-	13	-
Median.....	17.9	25.7	27.1	21.3	24.7	21.4	28.8	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	50	18	106	78	34	99	24	-
Less than 20 percent.....	29	18	69	78	18	48	22	-
20 to 24 percent.....	10	-	-	-	6	14	2	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	11	-	17	-	10	37	-	-
Median.....	16.3	17.5	14.2	14.4	13.3	13.3	15.5	-
\$35,000 or more.....	35	-	15	9	16	40	10	-
Less than 20 percent.....	35	-	15	9	10	27	10	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	6	13	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	12.0	-	10.0	12.5	19.0	13.1	10.0	-

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Saks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 10
Occupied housing units	35 639	35 639	6 598	3 174	3 752	677	1 451	531	375	2 051
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	543	543	48	30	61	9	-	-	-	40
1985 to 1988	3 701	3 701	486	462	281	43	18	25	-	297
1980 to 1984	3 871	3 871	561	297	346	19	50	45	6	451
1970 to 1979	9 316	9 316	1 175	911	1 293	189	74	91	38	730
1960 to 1969	5 991	5 991	1 084	590	680	157	234	109	16	320
1950 to 1959	5 429	5 429	1 201	347	633	116	468	124	117	130
1940 to 1949	3 516	3 516	1 161	240	309	88	343	93	98	35
1939 or earlier	3 272	3 272	882	297	149	56	264	44	100	48
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	116	116	13	61	-	-	-	-	-	23
1 bedroom	1 808	1 808	596	499	96	81	108	17	66	37
2 bedrooms	11 116	11 116	1 979	1 000	1 031	258	502	274	155	588
3 bedrooms	17 631	17 631	2 741	1 136	2 132	310	678	178	118	984
4 bedrooms	4 378	4 378	1 035	449	466	19	119	57	36	406
5 or more bedrooms	590	590	234	29	27	9	44	5	-	13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	35 447	35 447	6 538	3 174	3 738	677	1 439	523	375	2 039
Source of water, public system or private company	33 595	33 595	6 579	3 147	3 687	677	1 451	515	375	2 000
Sewage disposal, public sewer	13 622	13 622	5 117	2 896	425	322	1 436	91	321	1 215
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	122	122	6	-	14	-	6	8	-	21
Owner-occupied housing units	93	93	-	-	14	-	-	8	-	21
Renter-occupied housing units	29	29	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	19 981	19 981	5 103	1 517	2 924	527	1 231	442	357	1 195
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 409	4 409	104	65	80	14	41	8	7	56
Electricity	9 242	9 242	1 309	1 560	700	127	157	57	11	760
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	336	336	16	8	16	-	-	19	-	-
All other fuels	1 637	1 637	59	24	26	9	22	5	-	27
No fuel used	34	34	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	2 163	2 163	707	211	109	34	86	32	129	110
1	10 433	10 433	2 311	1 134	1 096	306	672	279	111	602
2	13 963	13 963	2 472	1 237	1 415	255	443	115	98	932
3 or more	9 080	9 080	1 108	592	1 132	82	250	105	37	407
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	26 420	26 420	4 411	1 629	2 980	384	919	394	214	1 473
1989 to March 1990	2 248	2 248	364	179	206	22	78	29	-	188
1985 to 1988	5 902	5 902	902	319	559	88	74	78	8	451
1980 to 1984	3 644	3 644	520	191	437	28	113	52	27	198
1970 to 1979	6 520	6 520	1 107	403	904	89	240	76	54	382
1969 or earlier	8 106	8 106	1 518	537	874	157	414	159	125	254
Renter-occupied housing units	9 219	9 219	2 187	1 545	772	293	532	137	161	578
1989 to March 1990	4 680	4 680	1 055	963	442	176	256	48	79	412
1985 to 1988	3 099	3 099	757	446	213	95	200	48	26	158
1980 to 1984	638	638	161	92	79	4	43	16	21	-
1970 to 1979	575	575	161	24	19	14	18	15	35	8
1969 or earlier	227	227	53	20	19	4	15	10	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 950	1 950	350	176	124	58	49	52	82	51
Householder 65 years and over	8 138	8 138	2 100	678	751	131	579	132	169	284
Owner-occupied housing units	6 717	6 717	1 517	508	680	118	436	116	118	269
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	54	54	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	21
No telephone in unit	227	227	69	22	10	10	-	-	29	9
No vehicle available	1 365	1 365	501	140	71	23	80	14	83	31
Complete plumbing facilities	35 517	35 517	6 592	3 174	3 738	677	1 445	523	375	2 030
1.00 or less persons per room	35 090	35 090	6 535	3 153	3 693	672	1 445	501	355	1 988
1.01 or more persons per room	427	427	57	21	45	5	-	22	20	42
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	122	122	6	-	14	-	6	8	-	21
1.00 or less persons per room	114	114	6	-	14	-	6	8	-	21
1.01 or more persons per room	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 201	33 201	43 047	35 508	33 797	29 437	29 721	17 738	16 619	45 444
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 750	19 750	20 128	15 496	25 353	18 441	27 323	11 856	12 442	24 555
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 120	5 120	940	800	381	116	130	192	191	114
Owner-occupied housing units	2 752	2 752	409	106	291	48	77	124	90	66
Renter-occupied housing units	2 368	2 368	531	694	90	68	53	68	101	48

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.				Anniston city, Calhoun County				
	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8
Occupied housing units	2 176	2 205	333	3 657	618	1 451	753	358	406
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	30	—	30	9	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	120	217	—	563	43	18	7	—	—
1980 to 1984	119	265	—	371	19	50	68	6	23
1970 to 1979	592	961	27	986	170	74	30	30	24
1960 to 1969	570	421	49	717	140	234	93	16	23
1950 to 1959	439	190	134	395	104	468	116	108	71
1940 to 1949	165	15	62	270	81	343	289	98	93
1939 or earlier	171	106	61	325	52	264	150	100	172
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	4	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	12	40	4	521	74	108	162	66	24
2 bedrooms	603	462	110	1 214	223	502	363	155	182
3 bedrooms	1 205	1 363	177	1 354	297	678	180	101	163
4 bedrooms	289	313	34	478	15	119	48	36	31
5 or more bedrooms	63	27	8	29	9	44	—	—	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 147	2 205	333	3 657	618	1 439	741	358	388
Source of water, public system or private company	2 164	2 158	333	3 544	618	1 451	753	358	406
Sewage disposal, public sewer	803	266	316	3 013	304	1 436	753	321	401
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 724	1 561	264	1 654	477	1 231	661	340	348
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	59	44	7	139	11	41	—	7	5
Electricity	351	572	51	1 779	121	157	85	11	48
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	5
All other fuels	42	20	—	77	9	22	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	88	47	4	248	34	86	166	129	59
1	668	508	111	1 258	264	672	327	102	142
2	835	900	188	1 436	242	443	186	98	150
3 or more	585	750	30	715	78	250	74	29	55
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 784	1 770	7	1 990	356	919	416	197	235
1989 to March 1990	87	124	7	201	22	78	7	—	22
1985 to 1988	347	373	—	448	88	74	16	8	17
1980 to 1984	230	246	—	230	23	113	12	27	28
1970 to 1979	470	618	—	438	76	240	122	46	46
1969 or earlier	650	409	—	673	147	414	259	116	122
Renter-occupied housing units	392	435	326	1 667	262	532	337	161	171
1989 to March 1990	137	286	153	1 044	152	256	130	79	67
1985 to 1988	203	130	160	457	88	200	102	26	73
1980 to 1984	38	19	13	110	4	43	55	21	21
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	24	14	18	34	35	10
1969 or earlier	14	—	—	32	4	15	16	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	89	38	—	176	36	49	72	82	59
Householder 65 years and over	594	330	—	759	121	579	336	160	154
Owner-occupied housing units	542	311	—	577	113	436	210	109	132
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	22	—	—	22	—	—	13	29	21
No vehicle available	52	21	—	149	23	80	114	83	36
Complete plumbing facilities	2 176	2 205	333	3 657	618	1 445	753	358	406
1.00 or less persons per room	2 170	2 190	327	3 609	618	1 445	753	338	406
1.01 or more persons per room	6	15	6	48	—	—	—	20	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 864	38 711	74 114	35 167	29 656	29 721	16 742	16 279	24 421
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 863	29 247	33 899	15 740	19 177	27 323	12 115	12 442	17 747
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	252	163	5	848	99	130	237	182	57
Owner-occupied housing units	172	137	—	143	43	77	88	81	30
Renter-occupied housing units	80	26	5	705	56	53	149	101	27

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County	Remainder of Calhoun County						
	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15 98	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 25
Occupied housing units	3 174	2 173	2 176	1 052	1 804	2 405	333	1 244	3 072
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	30	30	—	32	7	69	—	13	66
1985 to 1988	462	217	120	63	251	334	—	104	522
1980 to 1984	297	265	119	111	208	347	—	144	489
1970 to 1979	911	961	592	223	513	703	27	266	977
1960 to 1969	590	396	270	276	242	388	49	202	385
1950 to 1959	347	190	439	177	287	374	134	163	256
1940 to 1949	240	15	165	95	171	105	62	130	220
1939 or earlier	297	99	171	75	125	85	61	222	157
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	61	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	—
1 bedroom	499	40	12	36	23	80	4	49	45
2 bedrooms	1 000	445	603	323	541	589	110	400	780
3 bedrooms	1 136	1 356	1 205	580	1 018	1 504	177	614	1 810
4 bedrooms	449	313	289	103	184	206	34	158	409
5 or more bedrooms	29	19	63	10	38	26	8	16	28
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	3 174	2 173	2 147	1 046	1 804	2 394	333	1 244	3 072
Source of water, public system or private company	3 147	2 143	2 164	1 023	1 673	2 323	333	1 129	2 749
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 896	266	803	47	150	351	316	690	99
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	11
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	11
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 517	1 529	1 724	781	1 152	1 676	264	530	324
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	65	44	59	111	301	141	7	268	1 057
Electricity	1 560	572	351	116	278	487	51	334	1 235
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8	8	—	14	8	15	11	47	70
All other fuels	24	20	42	30	65	86	—	57	386
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	211	47	88	76	49	71	4	94	115
1	1 134	491	668	212	451	630	111	404	624
2	1 237	893	835	398	738	957	188	429	1 318
3 or more	592	742	585	366	566	747	30	317	1 015
Vehicles per household	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 629	1 738	1 784	914	1 464	1 851	7	918	2 695
1989 to March 1990	179	124	87	77	87	216	7	70	180
1985 to 1988	319	356	347	168	426	469	—	204	781
1980 to 1984	191	246	230	167	203	339	—	82	384
1970 to 1979	403	618	470	189	390	373	—	286	707
1969 or earlier	537	394	650	313	358	454	—	276	643
Renter-occupied housing units	1 545	435	392	138	340	554	326	326	377
1989 to March 1990	963	286	137	46	190	249	153	142	168
1985 to 1988	446	130	203	52	119	239	160	109	132
1980 to 1984	92	19	38	27	13	4	13	33	21
1970 to 1979	24	—	—	13	12	44	—	42	43
1969 or earlier	20	—	14	—	6	18	—	—	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	176	38	89	71	71	162	—	157	130
Householder 65 years and over	678	323	594	170	276	409	—	317	552
Owner-occupied housing units	508	304	542	146	254	344	—	259	518
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	22	—	22	—	—	13	—	15	17
No vehicle available	140	21	52	40	32	22	—	61	80
Complete plumbing facilities	3 174	2 173	2 176	1 052	1 804	2 397	333	1 244	3 061
1.00 or less persons per room	3 153	2 158	2 170	1 039	1 797	2 378	327	1 237	3 025
1.01 or more persons per room	21	15	6	13	7	19	6	7	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	11
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	11
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 508	39 112	32 864	30 510	30 446	30 397	74 114	40 554	30 227
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 496	29 247	22 863	20 028	21 678	21 503	33 899	11 348	22 018
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	800	153	252	141	144	249	5	254	262
Owner-occupied housing units	106	127	172	120	100	144	—	102	221
Renter-occupied housing units	694	26	80	21	44	105	5	152	41

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Colhoun County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colhoun County				
	Anniston, AL MSA	Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Saks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 10
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	19 284	19 284	4 025	1 437	2 445	306	868	274	200	1 262
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	10 840	10 840	2 188	831	1 599	170	322	72	48	929
Less than \$300.....	1 056	1 056	196	69	195	28	39	27	19	49
\$300 to \$399.....	1 755	1 755	292	128	287	20	92	12	11	50
\$400 to \$499.....	1 892	1 892	332	123	256	57	76	33	6	83
\$500 to \$599.....	1 624	1 624	286	68	239	22	28	—	7	148
\$600 to \$799.....	2 765	2 765	475	295	356	36	57	—	—	248
\$800 to \$999.....	1 109	1 109	358	111	212	7	4	—	5	246
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	520	520	177	37	47	—	15	—	—	79
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	81	81	42	—	7	—	11	—	—	18
\$2,000 or more.....	38	38	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median (dollars).....	548	548	596	632	531	460	441	381	373	705
Not mortgaged.....	8 444	8 444	1 837	606	846	136	546	202	152	333
Less than \$100.....	1 195	1 195	235	77	148	6	60	76	49	54
\$100 to \$199.....	5 384	5 384	1 082	358	561	115	396	118	93	168
\$200 to \$299.....	1 503	1 503	307	154	120	15	85	8	10	55
\$300 to \$399.....	212	212	115	10	8	—	5	—	—	32
\$400 to \$499.....	85	85	56	7	—	—	—	—	—	24
\$500 or more.....	65	65	42	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	151	151	157	147	142	139	152	115	129	160
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	6 011	6 011	1 233	309	677	105	293	174	135	226
Less than 20 percent.....	2 832	2 832	558	144	324	36	175	87	63	105
20 to 24 percent.....	652	652	150	26	76	18	36	22	21	42
25 to 29 percent.....	391	391	69	6	35	15	15	21	9	11
30 to 34 percent.....	360	360	123	19	60	8	18	12	18	13
35 percent or more.....	1 653	1 653	316	102	147	28	49	25	24	50
Not computed.....	123	123	17	12	35	—	—	7	—	5
Median.....	20.9	20.9	21.7	20.9	19.9	24.6	16.4	19.2	21.1	20.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5 325	5 325	932	436	622	91	292	58	35	264
Less than 20 percent.....	3 233	3 233	585	267	355	69	236	34	30	136
20 to 24 percent.....	873	873	140	61	130	13	36	15	—	20
25 to 29 percent.....	623	623	94	71	93	—	15	9	—	45
30 to 34 percent.....	290	290	59	22	22	9	—	—	—	32
35 percent or more.....	306	306	54	15	22	—	5	—	5	31
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.1	16.1	15.7	13.8	18.4	14.8	11.7	10.0	10.0	19.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	4 198	4 198	725	356	567	43	177	29	18	279
Less than 20 percent.....	3 160	3 160	515	238	426	43	143	29	18	168
20 to 24 percent.....	688	688	122	76	102	—	23	—	—	62
25 to 29 percent.....	250	250	53	42	29	—	—	—	—	23
30 to 34 percent.....	61	61	24	—	10	—	—	—	—	16
35 percent or more.....	39	39	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	10
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.6	13.6	13.5	15.2	13.5	12.7	10.0	10.0	13.3	16.8
\$50,000 or more.....	3 750	3 750	1 135	336	579	67	106	13	12	493
Less than 20 percent.....	3 330	3 330	998	317	542	67	106	13	12	423
20 to 24 percent.....	300	300	106	9	28	—	—	—	—	44
25 to 29 percent.....	71	71	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent.....	24	24	15	—	9	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Not computed.....	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.0	13.1	11.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	14.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	8 894	8 894	2 187	1 545	754	293	532	129	161	578
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	297	297	138	38	—	16	—	—	—	47
\$100 to \$199.....	833	833	294	198	24	23	38	16	27	12
\$200 to \$299.....	2 291	2 291	370	502	112	35	134	40	9	81
\$300 to \$399.....	2 358	2 358	653	427	246	115	178	44	46	211
\$400 to \$499.....	1 248	1 248	351	168	104	60	76	19	24	173
\$500 to \$599.....	534	534	181	95	74	11	48	—	—	82
\$600 to \$749.....	350	350	82	46	73	9	34	—	—	12
\$750 to \$999.....	78	78	9	14	39	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	896	896	100	57	80	24	24	20	8	7
Median (dollars).....	322	322	327	302	384	324	336	307	282	393
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	2 781	2 781	693	810	109	82	79	67	88	81
Less than 20 percent.....	125	125	52	13	—	8	—	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent.....	183	183	91	22	—	—	—	—	26	—
25 to 29 percent.....	226	226	70	94	9	—	7	11	17	—
30 to 34 percent.....	179	179	64	62	6	7	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more.....	1 656	1 656	334	550	79	46	64	45	26	74
Not computed.....	412	412	82	69	15	21	8	11	4	7
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	39.2	50.0+	50.0+	46.3	50.0+	50.0+	27.1	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	2 469	2 469	607	331	176	76	179	43	21	147
Less than 20 percent.....	495	495	96	90	11	27	19	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent.....	447	447	106	78	18	—	72	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	525	525	198	63	30	20	45	17	—	119
30 to 34 percent.....	349	349	93	25	26	—	24	—	11	13
35 percent or more.....	400	400	88	62	70	18	15	17	—	15
Not computed.....	253	253	26	13	21	11	4	9	4	—
Median.....	26.6	26.6	27.2	24.4	33.6	26.4	24.8	32.5	31.1	28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 477	2 477	603	253	284	117	169	19	52	242
Less than 20 percent.....	1 465	1 465	387	140	161	90	100	19	39	141
20 to 24 percent.....	430	430	124	59	46	27	33	—	13	62
25 to 29 percent.....	187	187	73	6	19	—	24	—	—	39
30 to 34 percent.....	82	82	7	18	19	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	16	16	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	297	297	12	24	39	—	12	—	—	—
Median.....	17.6	17.6	18.2	18.7	18.2	17.5	18.1	14.3	15.0	19.2
\$35,000 or more.....	1 167	1 167	284	151	185	18	105	—	—	108
Less than 20 percent.....	984	984	254	131	126	18	105	—	—	108
20 to 24 percent.....	121	121	18	12	54	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	59	59	12	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.9	12.9	13.1	10.5	15.3	15.0	11.8	—	—	12.6

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.				Anniston city, Calhoun County				
	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 533	1 507	7	1 635	278	668	393	183	223
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	803	1 097	—	915	158	322	154	48	102
Less than \$300.....	101	103	—	80	28	39	36	19	26
\$300 to \$399.....	153	207	—	137	14	92	42	11	33
\$400 to \$499.....	99	117	—	123	57	76	56	6	31
\$500 to \$599.....	171	163	—	68	22	28	13	7	12
\$600 to \$799.....	196	272	—	346	30	57	7	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	45	190	—	115	7	4	—	5	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	38	38	—	46	—	15	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	548	579	—	648	460	441	397	373	348
Not mortgaged	730	410	7	720	120	546	239	135	121
Less than \$100.....	82	44	7	86	6	60	30	49	17
\$100 to \$199.....	530	269	—	426	99	396	185	76	76
\$200 to \$299.....	107	80	—	186	15	85	19	10	22
\$300 to \$399.....	7	8	—	15	—	5	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6
\$500 or more.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars).....	152	158	100-	155	143	152	136	120	148
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	535	310	—	387	93	293	266	126	111
Less than 20 percent.....	254	116	—	185	24	175	107	63	57
20 to 24 percent.....	48	32	—	35	18	36	11	21	11
25 to 29 percent.....	17	17	—	17	15	17	18	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	36	36	—	19	8	18	46	18	4
35 percent or more.....	172	103	—	119	28	49	84	24	34
Not computed.....	7	6	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.0	26.2	—	20.4	26.5	16.4	29.2	20.0	18.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	355	317	—	476	81	292	84	27	60
Less than 20 percent.....	260	171	—	307	65	236	43	22	44
20 to 24 percent.....	40	70	—	61	7	36	25	—	16
25 to 29 percent.....	20	46	—	71	—	15	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	16	—	22	9	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	35	14	—	15	—	5	—	5	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.5	18.6	—	12.5	14.4	11.7	19.3	11.1	16.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	364	417	—	381	43	177	29	18	34
Less than 20 percent.....	320	305	—	255	43	143	29	18	34
20 to 24 percent.....	18	73	—	84	—	23	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	26	29	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.6	13.6	—	15.5	12.7	10.0-	10.0-	13.3	10.0-
\$50,000 or more	279	463	7	391	61	106	14	12	18
Less than 20 percent.....	273	426	—	363	61	106	14	12	18
20 to 24 percent.....	3	28	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	3	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.2	13.9	—	10.0-	11.3	10.0-	10.0	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	392	425	320	1 634	262	532	337	161	171
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	38	16	—	36	47	—
\$100 to \$199.....	5	—	—	198	18	38	105	27	4
\$200 to \$299.....	117	48	—	561	22	134	88	9	34
\$300 to \$399.....	137	139	38	445	109	178	55	46	62
\$400 to \$499.....	80	48	79	168	60	76	6	24	38
\$500 to \$599.....	4	71	15	95	11	48	20	—	33
\$600 to \$749.....	12	59	—	46	9	34	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	8	30	8	14	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	29	30	180	69	17	24	27	8	—
Median (dollars).....	331	408	432	295	328	336	216	282	346
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	68	36	5	838	70	79	197	88	58
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	13	8	—	20	9	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	22	—	—	37	26	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	94	—	7	24	17	2
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	62	7	—	23	6	4
35 percent or more.....	63	36	—	578	34	64	80	26	52
Not computed.....	5	—	5	69	21	8	13	4	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	41.7	50.0+	32.4	27.1	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	123	61	83	374	69	179	80	21	57
Less than 20 percent.....	30	—	—	103	27	19	11	6	13
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	7	78	—	72	19	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	26	9	13	81	20	45	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	40	—	14	25	—	24	22	11	21
35 percent or more.....	7	43	4	62	18	15	7	—	14
Not computed.....	20	9	45	25	4	4	14	4	—
Median.....	29.1	37.4	29.6	24.6	26.4	24.8	27.1	31.1	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	129	186	157	271	105	169	46	52	41
Less than 20 percent.....	88	93	48	158	78	100	39	39	26
20 to 24 percent.....	17	43	13	59	27	33	—	13	8
25 to 29 percent.....	20	19	—	6	—	24	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	10	—	18	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	4	21	96	24	—	12	—	—	—
Median.....	13.7	19.0	18.2	18.5	17.7	18.1	11.7	15.0	18.4
\$35,000 or more	72	142	75	151	18	105	14	—	15
Less than 20 percent.....	69	102	41	131	18	105	14	—	15
20 to 24 percent.....	—	40	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	34	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.4	15.9	16.2	10.5	15.0	11.8	10.0-	—	14.7

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County	Remainder of Calhoun County						
	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 25
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 437	1 493	1 533	616	1 038	1 243	7	612	1 452
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	831	1 097	803	323	652	802	—	285	900
Less than \$300.....	69	103	101	26	35	115	—	42	39
\$300 to \$399.....	128	207	153	109	108	95	—	80	120
\$400 to \$499.....	123	117	99	61	188	153	—	70	143
\$500 to \$599.....	68	163	171	43	85	130	—	31	171
\$600 to \$799.....	295	272	196	50	190	241	—	51	295
\$800 to \$999.....	111	190	45	25	26	57	—	11	76
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	37	38	38	9	20	—	—	—	56
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	632	579	548	465	497	552	—	421	573
Not mortgaged	606	396	730	293	386	441	7	327	552
Less than \$100.....	77	44	82	28	15	38	7	45	130
\$100 to \$199.....	358	262	530	210	304	330	—	195	303
\$200 to \$299.....	154	73	107	49	67	53	—	73	101
\$300 to \$399.....	10	8	7	6	—	8	—	7	18
\$400 to \$499.....	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$500 or more.....	—	9	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	147	158	152	147	155	151	100	165	145
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	309	310	535	189	224	366	—	279	368
Less than 20 percent.....	144	116	254	105	124	204	—	134	179
20 to 24 percent.....	26	32	48	25	7	19	—	25	38
25 to 29 percent.....	6	17	18	7	8	18	—	21	17
30 to 34 percent.....	19	36	—	—	—	8	—	—	25
35 percent or more.....	102	103	172	45	85	117	—	99	109
Not computed.....	12	6	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.9	26.2	21.0	17.6	17.9	14.9	—	21.1	20.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	436	303	355	150	405	412	—	171	500
Less than 20 percent.....	267	157	260	108	226	193	—	111	255
20 to 24 percent.....	61	70	40	24	94	34	—	42	81
25 to 29 percent.....	71	46	20	18	33	100	—	18	65
30 to 34 percent.....	22	16	—	—	18	48	—	—	68
35 percent or more.....	15	14	35	—	34	37	—	—	31
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.8	19.4	11.5	13.3	17.1	21.9	—	14.8	19.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	356	417	364	183	267	286	—	93	329
Less than 20 percent.....	238	305	320	131	211	240	—	80	244
20 to 24 percent.....	76	73	18	18	45	46	—	13	55
25 to 29 percent.....	42	29	26	25	—	—	—	—	30
30 to 34 percent.....	—	10	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.2	13.6	11.6	14.0	13.1	10.7	—	11.8	15.9
\$50,000 or more.....	336	463	279	94	142	179	7	69	255
Less than 20 percent.....	317	426	273	94	124	150	—	55	191
20 to 24 percent.....	9	28	3	—	18	18	—	—	55
25 to 29 percent.....	10	—	3	—	—	11	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	—
Median.....	10.0	13.9	11.2	10.0	12.2	11.9	—	10.0	12.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 545	425	392	124	335	542	320	318	290
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	38	—	—	—	—	18	—	38	—
\$100 to \$199.....	198	—	5	—	41	26	—	70	38
\$200 to \$299.....	502	48	117	47	102	126	—	100	99
\$300 to \$399.....	427	139	137	26	74	118	38	82	17
\$400 to \$499.....	168	48	80	7	78	86	79	—	29
\$500 to \$599.....	95	71	4	—	16	64	15	—	17
\$600 to \$749.....	46	59	12	6	10	58	—	—	27
\$750 to \$999.....	14	30	8	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	57	30	29	38	14	46	180	28	63
Median (dollars).....	302	408	331	295	331	350	432	248	276
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	810	36	68	27	39	112	5	172	58
Less than 20 percent.....	13	—	—	—	18	—	—	13	9
20 to 24 percent.....	22	—	—	—	5	—	—	13	—
25 to 29 percent.....	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent.....	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
35 percent or more.....	550	36	63	6	27	74	—	106	15
Not computed.....	69	—	5	21	7	20	5	19	26
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.5	50.0+	48.0	—	50.0+	34.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	331	61	123	43	108	146	83	75	111
Less than 20 percent.....	90	—	30	6	14	18	7	8	48
20 to 24 percent.....	78	—	—	20	42	33	—	8	8
25 to 29 percent.....	63	9	26	5	24	24	13	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	25	—	40	—	20	6	14	9	—
35 percent or more.....	62	43	7	—	8	51	4	10	17
Not computed.....	13	9	20	12	—	14	45	9	—
Median.....	24.4	37.4	29.1	22.4	24.8	28.1	29.6	21.3	21.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	253	186	129	48	142	201	157	62	99
Less than 20 percent.....	140	93	88	35	60	121	48	62	48
20 to 24 percent.....	59	43	17	—	58	25	13	—	14
25 to 29 percent.....	6	19	20	—	17	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	18	10	—	—	11	32	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	24	21	4	13	7	12	96	—	37
Median.....	18.7	19.0	13.7	15.8	20.6	17.2	18.2	14.2	13.3
\$35,000 or more.....	151	142	72	6	46	83	75	9	22
Less than 20 percent.....	131	102	69	6	46	71	41	9	—
20 to 24 percent.....	12	40	—	—	—	12	—	—	13
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
Median.....	10.5	15.9	12.4	17.5	12.0	17.2	16.2	12.5	20.8

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 Area	Calhoun County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County				
	Anniston, AL MSA	Anniston city		Jacksonville city	Saks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
		Total								
Occupied housing units -----	6 907	6 907	4 054	408	333	190	151	660	1 189	635
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	92	92	18	-	52	4	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	422	422	116	60	67	19	-	41	18	6
1980 to 1984 -----	536	536	174	62	84	-	10	26	7	19
1970 to 1979 -----	1 235	1 235	502	144	83	110	6	119	147	48
1960 to 1969 -----	1 262	1 262	716	69	25	15	29	119	156	70
1950 to 1959 -----	1 302	1 302	916	10	-	7	55	199	310	113
1940 to 1949 -----	1 151	1 151	882	31	14	27	36	79	260	262
1939 or earlier -----	907	907	730	32	8	8	15	77	291	117
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	42	42	21	21	-	-	-	-	16	-
1 bedroom -----	763	763	459	119	15	16	16	44	149	65
2 bedrooms -----	2 541	2 541	1 667	101	67	91	64	154	547	304
3 bedrooms -----	2 839	2 839	1 524	105	219	83	71	381	355	216
4 bedrooms -----	608	608	305	62	21	-	-	71	92	30
5 or more bedrooms -----	114	114	78	-	11	-	-	10	30	20
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	6 835	6 835	4 019	408	333	190	151	651	1 180	623
Source of water, public system or private company -----	6 783	6 783	4 051	408	333	190	151	660	1 189	632
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	5 541	5 541	3 942	396	164	166	151	508	1 189	607
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	87	87	51	-	-	-	-	42	14	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	69	69	38	-	-	-	-	33	14	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	18	18	13	-	-	-	-	9	-	3
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	4 949	4 949	3 420	143	184	88	98	507	1 057	565
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	560	560	180	13	-	-	7	65	45	20
Electricity -----	1 281	1 281	421	252	149	102	46	78	81	47
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	47	47	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	64	64	3	-	-	-	-	10	-	3
No fuel used -----	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	1 736	1 736	1 345	37	5	29	36	127	461	264
1 -----	2 586	2 586	1 502	249	95	110	38	273	411	213
2 -----	1 711	1 711	827	55	169	39	62	131	220	96
3 or more -----	874	874	380	67	64	12	15	129	97	62
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 592	3 592	2 053	160	154	39	46	503	667	282
1989 to March 1990 -----	294	294	177	11	57	-	24	17	28	16
1985 to 1988 -----	663	663	276	34	76	27	14	57	44	34
1980 to 1984 -----	446	446	281	12	9	-	8	45	72	44
1970 to 1979 -----	823	823	473	49	12	12	-	139	140	47
1969 or earlier -----	1 366	1 366	846	54	-	-	-	245	383	141
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 315	3 315	2 001	248	179	151	105	157	522	353
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 445	1 445	823	121	120	106	59	44	142	120
1985 to 1988 -----	1 079	1 079	666	87	59	29	42	70	140	162
1980 to 1984 -----	404	404	261	16	-	10	-	14	84	33
1970 to 1979 -----	269	269	174	24	-	6	4	29	106	20
1969 or earlier -----	118	118	77	-	-	-	-	-	50	18
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	848	848	633	7	14	17	4	32	230	193
Householder 65 years and over -----	1 513	1 513	1 052	72	-	-	30	240	457	96
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 160	1 160	790	40	-	-	10	223	336	68
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	33	33	14	-	-	-	-	19	5	3
No telephone in unit -----	94	94	67	-	-	-	-	4	36	12
No vehicle available -----	647	647	482	30	-	-	26	61	233	36
Complete plumbing facilities -----	6 820	6 820	4 003	408	333	190	151	618	1 175	627
1.00 or less persons per room -----	6 504	6 504	3 793	396	333	185	147	595	1 074	619
1.01 or more persons per room -----	316	316	210	12	-	5	4	23	101	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	87	87	51	-	-	-	-	42	14	8
1.00 or less persons per room -----	83	83	47	-	-	-	-	42	10	8
1.01 or more persons per room -----	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 592	22 592	19 825	35 986	40 691	43 655	27 315	21 981	15 826	18 724
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	14 304	14 304	11 340	15 388	28 966	19 059	15 352	10 942	10 772	5 007
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	2 268	2 268	1 639	102	8	36	40	165	520	390
Owner-occupied housing units -----	894	894	593	41	8	-	8	114	260	101
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 374	1 374	1 046	61	-	36	32	51	260	289

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.				Anniston city, Calhoun County				
	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	458	233	195	408	159	151	832	547	1 189
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	2	44	—	—	4	—	14	—	—
1985 to 1988	39	67	—	60	19	—	13	35	18
1980 to 1984	14	55	—	62	—	10	47	18	7
1970 to 1979	90	61	22	144	101	6	47	91	147
1960 to 1969	131	6	27	69	10	29	213	86	156
1950 to 1959	81	—	83	10	7	55	191	168	310
1940 to 1949	51	—	25	31	18	36	175	72	260
1939 or earlier	50	—	38	32	—	15	132	77	291
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	21	—	—	5	—	16
1 bedroom	68	10	28	119	11	16	106	34	149
2 bedrooms	190	30	62	101	74	64	342	127	547
3 bedrooms	160	161	84	105	74	71	312	318	355
4 bedrooms	30	21	21	62	—	—	54	58	92
5 or more bedrooms	10	11	—	—	—	—	13	10	30
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	447	233	195	408	159	151	832	538	1 180
Source of water, public system or private company	449	233	195	408	159	151	832	547	1 189
Sewage disposal, public sewer	395	118	182	396	148	151	832	476	1 189
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	14
Owner-occupied housing units	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	14
Renter-occupied housing units	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	362	121	153	143	75	98	777	415	1 057
Battled, tank, or LP gas	49	—	14	13	—	7	20	59	45
Electricity	45	112	28	252	84	46	27	73	81
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
All other fuels	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	121	—	—	37	24	36	259	103	461
1	147	49	69	249	84	38	317	226	411
2	131	133	112	55	39	62	170	115	220
3 or more	59	51	14	67	12	15	86	103	97
Vehicles per household	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units									
1989 to March 1990	248	110	—	160	31	46	378	415	667
1985 to 1988	13	37	—	11	—	24	81	17	28
1980 to 1984	59	61	—	34	19	14	92	51	44
1970 to 1979	22	—	—	12	—	8	98	25	72
1969 or earlier	28	12	—	49	12	—	107	128	140
Renter-occupied housing units	126	—	—	54	—	—	—	194	383
1989 to March 1990	210	123	195	248	128	105	454	132	522
1985 to 1988	48	86	124	121	92	59	260	37	142
1980 to 1984	60	37	64	87	20	42	107	62	140
1970 to 1979	38	—	7	16	10	—	76	14	84
1969 or earlier	47	—	—	24	6	4	11	19	106
Renter-occupied housing units	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	36	—	—	7	3	4	103	22	230
Householder 65 years and over	107	—	—	72	—	30	117	201	457
Owner-occupied housing units	81	—	—	40	—	10	82	192	336
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
No telephone in unit	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	36
No vehicle available	44	—	—	30	—	26	50	47	233
Complete plumbing facilities	452	233	195	408	159	151	832	519	1 175
1.00 or less persons per room	435	233	160	396	154	147	777	496	1 074
1.01 or more persons per room	17	—	35	12	5	4	55	23	101
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	14
1.00 or less persons per room	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	10
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 671	39 828	—	35 986	47 926	27 315	23 105	20 775	15 826
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 798	33 241	25 133	15 388	19 108	15 352	12 940	10 989	10 772
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	125	—	8	102	36	40	307	144	520
Owner-occupied housing units	70	—	—	41	—	8	61	103	260
Renter-occupied housing units	55	—	8	61	36	32	246	41	260

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

[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	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.		Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County	Remainder of Calhoun County	
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14
Occupied housing units	620	382	408	233	446	311
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	44	2	—
1985 to 1988	6	25	60	67	39	5
1980 to 1984	19	48	62	55	14	39
1970 to 1979	48	31	144	61	90	15
1960 to 1969	70	58	69	6	127	135
1950 to 1959	113	59	10	—	73	74
1940 to 1949	262	59	31	—	51	43
1939 or earlier	102	102	32	—	50	—
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	—	—	21	—	—	—
1 bedroom	65	53	119	10	67	—
2 bedrooms	297	152	101	30	183	117
3 bedrooms	208	124	105	161	156	146
4 bedrooms	30	48	62	21	30	48
5 or more bedrooms	20	5	—	11	10	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	608	377	408	233	435	306
Source of water, public system or private company	617	382	408	233	437	311
Sewage disposal, public sewer	607	382	396	118	384	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	—	—	5	5
Owner-occupied housing units	5	—	—	—	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units	3	—	—	—	—	5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	550	318	143	121	350	225
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	20	29	13	—	49	22
Electricity	47	19	252	112	45	40
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	16	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	3	—	—	—	2	24
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	264	132	37	—	117	22
1	198	204	249	49	144	106
2	96	46	55	133	126	108
3 or more	62	—	67	51	59	75
Vehicles per household	1.0	8	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	267	186	160	110	237	233
1989 to March 1990	16	11	11	37	13	—
1985 to 1988	34	6	34	61	59	28
1980 to 1984	44	20	12	—	22	20
1970 to 1979	47	37	49	12	26	53
1969 or earlier	126	112	54	—	117	132
Renter-occupied housing units	353	196	248	123	209	78
1989 to March 1990	120	75	121	86	48	—
1985 to 1988	162	78	87	37	60	29
1980 to 1984	33	27	16	—	38	36
1970 to 1979	20	8	24	—	47	—
1969 or earlier	18	8	—	—	16	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	193	63	7	—	35	35
Householder 65 years and over	89	108	72	—	104	67
Owner-occupied housing units	61	90	40	—	79	62
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3	—	—	—	—	5
No telephone in unit	12	—	—	—	3	13
No vehicle available	36	60	30	—	44	15
Complete plumbing facilities	612	382	408	233	441	306
1.00 or less persons per room	604	371	396	233	427	306
1.01 or more persons per room	8	11	12	—	14	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	—	—	5	5
1.00 or less persons per room	8	—	—	—	5	5
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 272	17 389	35 986	39 828	20 800	21 285
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	5 007	9 811	15 388	33 241	13 768	15 396
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	383	173	102	—	122	67
Owner-occupied housing units	94	59	41	—	67	37
Renter-occupied housing units	289	114	61	—	55	30

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Calhoun County—Con.				
	Tract 15.98	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 25
Occupied housing units	159	157	195	211	155
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	7
1985 to 1988	19	38	—	6	34
1980 to 1984	—	40	—	43	25
1970 to 1979	85	67	22	38	44
1960 to 1969	—	—	27	49	25
1950 to 1959	39	12	83	18	12
1940 to 1949	8	—	25	57	8
1939 or earlier	8	—	38	—	—
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	—	13	28	41	—
2 bedrooms	48	55	62	30	13
3 bedrooms	75	70	84	110	142
4 bedrooms	36	19	21	30	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	147	157	195	211	155
Source of water, public system or private company	124	157	195	172	147
Sewage disposal, public sewer	39	30	182	154	32
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	12	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	68	109	153	81	31
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	72	9	14	34	40
Electricity	19	39	28	61	84
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	10	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	25	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	—	22	—	84	13
1	62	75	69	48	59
2	60	20	112	50	46
3 or more	37	40	14	29	37
Vehicles per household	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	120	78	—	116	115
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	6	7
1985 to 1988	23	59	—	6	33
1980 to 1984	12	9	—	20	25
1970 to 1979	73	10	—	28	26
1969 or earlier	12	—	—	56	24
Renter-occupied housing units	39	79	195	95	40
1989 to March 1990	23	54	124	33	32
1985 to 1988	8	13	64	24	—
1980 to 1984	8	12	7	26	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	8
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	12	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	31	—	—	47	—
Householder 65 years and over	11	—	—	60	33
Owner-occupied housing units	11	—	—	45	33
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	5	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	27	13
Complete plumbing facilities	147	157	195	211	155
1.00 or less persons per room	147	135	160	188	155
1.01 or more persons per room	—	22	35	23	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	12	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 057	39 971	—	24 714	21 203
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 621	20 076	25 133	7 224	23 397
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	12	—	8	98	46
Owner-occupied housing units	12	—	—	24	32
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	8	74	14

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County				
		Total	Anniston city	Jacksonville city	Soks CDP	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 262	3 262	1 928	160	133	39	46	448	614	267
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 671	1 671	917	99	133	39	38	172	177	129
Less than \$300	248	248	161	5	11	-	-	32	56	27
\$300 to \$399	312	312	204	13	-	-	23	32	29	34
\$400 to \$499	317	317	196	12	14	8	15	13	26	18
\$500 to \$599	328	328	181	11	26	12	-	33	44	7
\$600 to \$799	301	301	125	22	53	19	-	50	13	31
\$800 to \$999	122	122	39	23	29	-	-	6	9	12
\$1,000 to \$1,499	43	43	11	13	-	-	-	6	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	489	489	442	619	660	548	341	532	435	416
Not mortgaged	1 591	1 591	1 011	61	-	-	8	276	437	138
Less than \$100	277	277	195	24	-	-	-	51	102	25
\$100 to \$199	962	962	619	37	-	-	-	162	286	71
\$200 to \$299	290	290	192	-	-	-	8	63	49	37
\$300 to \$399	57	57	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
\$400 to \$499	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	146	146	142	114	-	-	225	155	132	148
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	1 628	1 628	1 083	57	19	-	8	228	401	184
Less than 20 percent	510	510	365	16	-	-	-	88	145	52
20 to 24 percent	134	134	104	6	-	-	-	34	39	17
25 to 29 percent	203	203	139	12	-	-	-	22	63	21
30 to 34 percent	129	129	102	-	-	-	-	22	35	11
35 percent or more	618	618	357	23	19	-	8	54	119	68
Not computed	34	34	16	-	-	-	-	8	-	15
Median	28.8	28.8	27.3	27.7	50.0+	-	50.0+	23.2	26.3	28.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	987	987	528	33	44	8	23	129	160	31
Less than 20 percent	640	640	338	21	11	-	23	98	107	10
20 to 24 percent	144	144	106	-	14	8	-	13	39	9
25 to 29 percent	93	93	55	-	-	-	-	5	7	12
30 to 34 percent	51	51	22	-	19	-	-	13	-	-
35 percent or more	59	59	7	12	-	-	-	-	7	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	15.0	15.0	15.6	11.8	23.9	22.5	17.5	10.0-	10.0-	23.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	362	362	209	13	40	11	15	70	40	40
Less than 20 percent	267	267	161	-	24	-	15	51	34	28
20 to 24 percent	71	71	30	13	10	11	-	13	6	-
25 to 29 percent	13	13	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	7
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
35 percent or more	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	16.5	16.5	14.9	22.5	19.2	22.5	12.5	16.4	10.0-	16.7
\$50,000 or more	285	285	108	57	30	20	-	21	13	12
Less than 20 percent	272	272	103	57	30	20	-	21	13	12
20 to 24 percent	13	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.5	12.5	11.9	12.5	13.3	14.2	-	15.6	10.0-	10.0-
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 309	3 309	2 001	248	179	151	105	157	522	353
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	309	309	233	-	-	-	-	-	41	130
\$100 to \$199	752	752	508	70	5	32	-	51	190	103
\$200 to \$299	670	670	435	51	26	9	38	53	155	48
\$300 to \$399	740	740	444	94	23	60	42	16	81	38
\$400 to \$499	331	331	174	23	28	34	18	9	16	-
\$500 to \$599	101	101	42	10	49	16	7	-	-	-
\$600 to \$749	63	63	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999	11	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	332	332	165	-	-	-	-	28	39	34
Median (dollars)	256	256	238	305	510	365	367	220	208	134
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	1 447	1 447	1 104	82	-	29	33	63	276	301
Less than 20 percent	180	180	148	-	-	-	-	12	21	24
20 to 24 percent	100	100	58	-	-	-	-	7	17	16
25 to 29 percent	117	117	83	21	-	6	-	8	28	6
30 to 34 percent	119	119	104	-	-	-	9	6	8	36
35 percent or more	685	685	528	61	-	10	20	21	178	130
Not computed	246	246	183	-	-	13	4	9	24	89
Median	41.9	41.9	40.7	50.0+	-	42.0	50.0+	30.0	47.6	38.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999	935	935	538	117	45	43	42	85	169	38
Less than 20 percent	225	225	119	50	5	16	7	32	53	6
20 to 24 percent	245	245	127	33	9	9	-	11	32	7
25 to 29 percent	160	160	109	18	7	11	18	7	47	-
30 to 34 percent	87	87	41	16	-	-	-	-	14	-
35 percent or more	126	126	82	-	24	7	17	16	8	18
Not computed	92	92	60	-	-	-	-	19	15	7
Median	24.0	24.0	24.7	21.3	35.9	23.1	28.9	20.5	23.8	36.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	718	718	312	12	85	73	24	9	69	14
Less than 20 percent	461	461	236	-	42	44	21	9	60	14
20 to 24 percent	106	106	47	12	14	18	3	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	44	44	15	-	29	6	-	-	9	-
30 to 34 percent	23	23	13	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	77	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	17.2	17.2	16.3	22.5	20.2	19.0	17.9	17.5	12.1	12.5
\$35,000 or more	209	209	47	37	49	6	6	-	8	-
Less than 20 percent	189	189	47	37	49	6	6	-	8	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.2	13.2	13.0	13.4	16.2	12.5	17.5	-	10.0-	-

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

[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	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calhoun County—Con.				Anniston city, Calhoun County				
	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	199	98	-	160	31	46	359	379	614
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	65	98	-	99	31	38	299	165	177
Less than \$300.....	6	11	-	5	-	-	30	32	56
\$300 to \$399.....	8	-	-	13	-	23	80	32	29
\$400 to \$499.....	26	6	-	12	-	15	105	13	26
\$500 to \$599.....	19	11	-	11	12	-	65	33	44
\$600 to \$799.....	6	41	-	22	19	-	19	43	13
\$800 to \$999.....	-	29	-	23	-	-	-	6	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	6	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	482	675	-	619	666	341	429	520	435
Not mortgaged	134	-	-	61	-	8	60	214	437
Less than \$100.....	20	-	-	24	-	-	5	38	102
\$100 to \$199.....	70	-	-	37	-	-	55	118	286
\$200 to \$299.....	34	-	-	-	-	8	-	58	49
\$300 to \$399.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	163	-	-	114	-	225	127	165	132
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	99	11	-	57	-	8	150	200	401
Less than 20 percent.....	31	-	-	16	-	-	24	71	145
20 to 24 percent.....	7	-	-	6	-	-	6	34	39
25 to 29 percent.....	4	-	-	12	-	-	19	17	63
30 to 34 percent.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	35
35 percent or more.....	45	11	-	23	-	8	79	48	119
Not computed.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Median.....	33.4	50.0+	-	27.7	-	50.0+	37.5	23.7	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	70	36	-	33	-	23	147	108	160
Less than 20 percent.....	56	11	-	21	-	23	66	77	107
20 to 24 percent.....	11	6	-	-	-	-	45	13	39
25 to 29 percent.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	27	5	7
30 to 34 percent.....	-	19	-	-	-	-	9	13	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	7
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0-	30.3	-	11.8	-	17.5	20.8	10.0-	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	18	33	-	13	11	15	39	50	40
Less than 20 percent.....	17	17	-	-	15	39	31	34	34
20 to 24 percent.....	1	10	-	13	11	-	-	13	6
25 to 29 percent.....	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	16.4	19.9	-	22.5	22.5	12.5	15.1	18.0	10.0-
\$50,000 or more.....	12	18	-	57	20	-	23	21	13
Less than 20 percent.....	12	18	-	57	20	-	23	21	13
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0-	14.1	-	12.5	14.2	-	10.0-	15.6	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	208	123	195	248	128	105	454	132	522
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	41
\$100 to \$199.....	85	-	-	70	27	-	49	51	190
\$200 to \$299.....	30	10	-	51	-	38	141	28	155
\$300 to \$399.....	62	14	53	94	51	42	159	16	81
\$400 to \$499.....	14	10	23	23	34	18	36	9	16
\$500 to \$599.....	-	41	-	10	16	7	11	-	-
\$600 to \$749.....	-	37	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	7	-	112	-	-	-	28	28	39
Median (dollars).....	232	547	386	305	373	367	295	226	208
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	78	-	-	82	29	33	242	53	276
Less than 20 percent.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	47	12	21
20 to 24 percent.....	23	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	17
25 to 29 percent.....	2	-	-	21	6	-	21	8	28
30 to 34 percent.....	15	-	-	-	-	9	5	6	8
35 percent or more.....	11	-	-	61	10	20	141	11	178
Not computed.....	21	-	-	-	13	4	28	9	24
Median.....	24.9	-	-	50.0+	42.0	50.0+	50.0+	26.9	47.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	60	11	44	117	29	42	126	70	169
Less than 20 percent.....	13	-	-	50	11	7	8	24	53
20 to 24 percent.....	18	-	-	33	-	-	58	11	32
25 to 29 percent.....	8	-	14	18	11	18	33	-	47
30 to 34 percent.....	19	-	-	16	-	-	21	-	14
35 percent or more.....	2	11	-	-	7	17	6	16	8
Not computed.....	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	19	15
Median.....	24.4	50.0+	27.5	21.3	26.6	28.9	24.7	20.7	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	70	63	123	12	64	24	59	9	69
Less than 20 percent.....	50	20	39	-	35	21	52	9	60
20 to 24 percent.....	18	14	15	12	18	3	7	-	9
25 to 29 percent.....	-	29	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	7	-	5	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	17.3	24.1	18.7	22.5	19.5	17.9	14.0	17.5	12.1
\$35,000 or more.....	-	49	28	37	6	6	27	-	8
Less than 20 percent.....	-	49	8	37	6	6	27	-	8
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	16.2	12.5	13.4	12.5	17.5	13.8	-	10.0-

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

[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	Anniston city, Calhoun County—Con.		Jacksonville city, Calhoun County	Saks CDP, Calhoun County	Remainder of Calhoun County	
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units	252	186	160	98	190	211
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	129	41	99	98	63	76
Less than \$300	27	16	5	11	6	16
\$300 to \$399	34	6	13	—	8	—
\$400 to \$499	18	19	12	6	26	24
\$500 to \$599	7	—	11	11	17	21
\$600 to \$799	31	—	22	41	6	15
\$800 to \$999	12	—	23	29	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	13	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	416	338	619	675	480	490
Not mortgaged	123	145	61	—	127	135
Less than \$100	18	28	24	—	16	5
\$100 to \$199	63	92	37	—	70	108
\$200 to \$299	37	25	—	—	31	22
\$300 to \$399	5	—	—	—	6	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	4	—
Median (dollars)	161	140	114	—	164	167
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	169	129	57	11	90	90
Less than 20 percent	44	77	16	—	27	35
20 to 24 percent	17	—	6	—	4	13
25 to 29 percent	21	19	12	—	4	5
30 to 34 percent	11	10	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	68	23	23	11	45	37
Not computed	8	—	—	—	4	—
Median	29.6	18.0	27.7	50.0+	36.3	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	31	38	33	36	70	110
Less than 20 percent	10	38	21	11	56	75
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	6	11	13
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	—	3	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	19	—	10
35 percent or more	—	—	12	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.1	10.0-	11.8	30.3	10.0-	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	40	5	13	33	18	11
Less than 20 percent	28	5	—	17	17	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	13	10	1	—
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.7	10.0-	22.5	19.9	16.4	10.0-
\$50,000 or more	12	14	57	18	12	—
Less than 20 percent	12	14	57	18	12	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	12.5	12.5	14.1	10.0-	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	353	196	248	123	207	78
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	130	22	—	—	10	12
\$100 to \$199	103	56	70	—	65	18
\$200 to \$299	48	11	51	10	30	23
\$300 to \$399	38	35	94	14	62	6
\$400 to \$499	—	29	23	10	14	6
\$500 to \$599	—	8	10	41	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	37	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	11	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	34	35	—	—	6	13
Median (dollars)	134	231	305	547	232	213
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	301	114	82	—	78	24
Less than 20 percent	24	34	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	16	—	—	—	23	5
25 to 29 percent	6	—	21	—	2	6
30 to 34 percent	36	26	—	—	15	—
35 percent or more	130	38	61	—	11	7
Not computed	89	16	—	—	21	6
Median	38.2	32.9	50.0+	—	24.9	28.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	38	58	117	11	60	29
Less than 20 percent	6	10	50	—	13	11
20 to 24 percent	7	19	33	—	18	12
25 to 29 percent	—	—	18	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	16	—	19	—
35 percent or more	18	10	—	11	—	6
Not computed	7	19	—	—	2	—
Median	36.1	22.5	21.3	50.0+	24.4	21.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	14	24	12	63	69	25
Less than 20 percent	14	6	—	20	50	12
20 to 24 percent	—	10	12	14	18	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	29	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	1	13
Median	12.5	23.0	22.5	24.1	17.3	12.5
\$35,000 or more	—	—	37	49	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	37	49	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	13.4	16.2	—	—

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

[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	Remainder of Colhoun County—Con.				
	Troct 15.98	Troct 18	Troct 19 (pt.)	Troct 23	Troct 25
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	84	60	-	105	115
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	61	60	-	64	78
Less than \$300.....	-	-	-	17	8
\$300 to \$399.....	11	-	-	41	32
\$400 to \$499.....	27	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.....	23	-	-	6	23
\$600 to \$799.....	-	39	-	-	-
\$800 to \$999.....	-	10	-	-	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	-	11	-	-	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	486	748	-	326	348
Not mortgaged	23	-	-	41	37
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	5	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	-	20	24
\$200 to \$299.....	11	-	-	16	-
\$300 to \$399.....	12	-	-	-	13
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	302	-	-	168	139
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000.....	36	-	-	40	64
Less than 20 percent.....	11	-	-	16	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	7	7
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	6	18
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	8
35 percent or more.....	25	-	-	18	31
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	37.7	-	-	28.3	34.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	25	29	-	39	26
Less than 20 percent.....	25	-	-	39	13
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	10	-	-	13
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	19	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	17.5	45.6	-	10.0-	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	11	19	-	14	7
Less than 20 percent.....	11	9	-	14	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	10	-	-	7
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	17.5	20.2	-	12.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more.....	12	12	-	12	18
Less than 20 percent.....	12	12	-	12	10
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	8
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	12.5	17.5	-	10.0-	14.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	39	79	195	95	40
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	30	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	-	15	8
\$200 to \$299.....	24	36	-	12	-
\$300 to \$399.....	15	23	53	16	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	10	23	-	18
\$500 to \$599.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$749.....	-	10	7	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	-	-	112	22	14
Median (dollars).....	286	308	386	143	482
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000.....	-	-	-	79	14
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	10	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	14	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	5	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	28	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	22	14
Median.....	-	-	-	29.5	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	-	46	44	-	8
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	8
20 to 24 percent.....	-	35	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	14	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	11	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	30	-	-
Median.....	-	23.3	27.5	-	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	24	33	123	16	-
Less than 20 percent.....	24	23	39	16	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	15	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	10	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	7	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	62	-	-
Median.....	16.3	16.7	18.7	15.6	-
\$35,000 or more.....	15	-	28	-	18
Less than 20 percent.....	15	-	8	-	18
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	20	-	-
Median.....	10.0-	-	12.5	-	12.5

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

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	Colhou County
Occupied housing units -----	204	204
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	20	20
1980 to 1984 -----	5	5
1970 to 1979 -----	86	86
1960 to 1969 -----	62	62
1950 to 1959 -----	18	18
1940 to 1949 -----	—	—
1939 or earlier -----	13	13
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	11	11
1 bedroom -----	52	52
2 bedrooms -----	40	40
3 bedrooms -----	35	35
4 bedrooms -----	55	55
5 or more bedrooms -----	11	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	204	204
Source of water, public system or private company -----	202	202
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	129	129
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	82	82
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2	2
Electricity -----	120	120
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	16	16
1 -----	82	82
2 -----	95	95
3 or more -----	11	11
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----		
1989 to March 1990 -----	110	110
1985 to 1988 -----	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	30	30
1970 to 1979 -----	18	18
1969 or earlier -----	53	53
1969 or earlier -----	9	9
Renter-occupied housing units -----		
1989 to March 1990 -----	94	94
1985 to 1988 -----	53	53
1980 to 1984 -----	41	41
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	20	20
Householder 65 years and over -----	15	15
Owner-occupied housing units -----	15	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	204	204
1.00 or less persons per room -----	180	180
1.01 or more persons per room -----	24	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 794	34 794
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	13 907	13 907
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	43	43
Owner-occupied housing units -----	16	16
Renter-occupied housing units -----	27	27

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL	Colhou County
	MSA	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	76	76
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	57	57
Less than \$300	-	-
\$300 to \$399	22	22
\$400 to \$499	6	6
\$500 to \$599	9	9
\$600 to \$799	7	7
\$800 to \$999	9	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-
Median (dollars)	503	503
Not mortgaged	19	19
Less than \$100	-	-
\$100 to \$199	13	13
\$200 to \$299	-	-
\$300 to \$399	6	6
\$400 to \$499	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-
Median (dollars)	171	171
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	19	19
Less than 20 percent	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	13	13
Not computed	6	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	22	22
Less than 20 percent	22	22
20 to 24 percent	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed	-	-
Median	13.6	13.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	15
Less than 20 percent	15	15
20 to 24 percent	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed	-	-
Median	12.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more	20	20
Less than 20 percent	11	11
20 to 24 percent	9	9
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed	-	-
Median	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	94	94
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-
\$200 to \$299	27	27
\$300 to \$399	49	49
\$400 to \$499	18	18
\$500 to \$599	-	-
\$600 to \$749	-	-
\$750 to \$999	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-
No cash rent	-	-
Median (dollars)	312	312
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	27	27
Less than 20 percent	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed	27	27
Median	-	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	36	36
Less than 20 percent	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	5	5
35 percent or more	31	31
Not computed	-	-
Median	38.4	38.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	31	31
Less than 20 percent	24	24
20 to 24 percent	7	7
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed	-	-
Median	14.3	14.3
\$35,000 or more	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed	-	-
Median	-	-

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA Colhoum County	
	Anniston, AL MSA	Colhoum County
Occupied housing units	318	318
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	4	4
1985 to 1988	29	29
1980 to 1984	30	30
1970 to 1979	134	134
1960 to 1969	44	44
1950 to 1959	44	44
1940 to 1949	15	15
1939 or earlier	18	18
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	-	-
1 bedroom	10	10
2 bedrooms	117	117
3 bedrooms	145	145
4 bedrooms	46	46
5 or more bedrooms	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	296	296
Source of water, public system or private company	318	318
Sewage disposal, public sewer	157	157
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	197	197
Battled, tank, or LP gas	24	24
Electricity	91	91
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	-
All other fuels	6	6
No fuel used	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	4	4
1	127	127
2	134	134
3 or more	53	53
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units		
1989 to March 1990	136	136
1985 to 1988	10	10
1980 to 1984	58	58
1970 to 1979	32	32
1969 or earlier	20	20
Renter-occupied housing units		
1989 to March 1990	16	16
1985 to 1988	182	182
1980 to 1984	103	103
1970 to 1979	72	72
1969 or earlier	7	7
-	-	-
-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	-	-
Householder 65 years and over	24	24
Owner-occupied housing units	24	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-
No vehicle available	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities	318	318
1.00 or less persons per room	287	287
1.01 or more persons per room	31	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 992	31 992
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 480	26 480
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	15	15
Owner-occupied housing units	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units	10	10

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA Calhoun County	
	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	105	105
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	92	92
Less than \$300	11	11
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	10	10
\$500 to \$599	—	—
\$600 to \$799	61	61
\$800 to \$999	4	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	725	725
Not mortgaged	13	13
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	13	13
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	225	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	5	5
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	32.5	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	47	47
Less than 20 percent	19	19
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	15	15
30 to 34 percent	8	8
35 percent or more	5	5
Not computed	—	—
Median	26.5	26.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	33	33
Less than 20 percent	6	6
20 to 24 percent	27	27
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	21.9	21.9
\$50,000 or more	20	20
Less than 20 percent	10	10
20 to 24 percent	4	4
25 to 29 percent	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	175	175
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	38	38
\$300 to \$399	11	11
\$400 to \$499	32	32
\$500 to \$599	50	50
\$600 to \$749	5	5
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	39	39
Median (dollars)	480	480
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	10	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10	10
\$10,000 to \$19,999	51	51
Less than 20 percent	22	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	19	19
Not computed	10	10
Median	14.7	14.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	85	85
Less than 20 percent	27	27
20 to 24 percent	42	42
25 to 29 percent	10	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	6	6
Median	21.5	21.5
\$35,000 or more	29	29
Less than 20 percent	16	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	13	13
Median	16.4	16.4

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	
	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County
Occupied housing units	35 418	35 418
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	543	543
1985 to 1988	3 677	3 677
1980 to 1984	3 841	3 841
1970 to 1979	9 230	9 230
1960 to 1969	5 962	5 962
1950 to 1959	5 399	5 399
1940 to 1949	3 506	3 506
1939 or earlier	3 260	3 260
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	116	116
1 bedroom	1 808	1 808
2 bedrooms	11 032	11 032
3 bedrooms	17 529	17 529
4 bedrooms	4 343	4 343
5 or more bedrooms	590	590
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	35 248	35 248
Source of water, public system or private company	33 374	33 374
Sewage disposal, public sewer	13 504	13 504
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	122	122
Owner-occupied housing units	93	93
Renter-occupied housing units	29	29
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	19 843	19 843
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 394	4 394
Electricity	9 174	9 174
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	336	336
All other fuels	1 637	1 637
No fuel used	34	34
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	2 163	2 163
1	10 332	10 332
2	13 871	13 871
3 or more	9 052	9 052
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units		
1989 to March 1990	26 320	26 320
1985 to 1988	2 238	2 238
1980 to 1984	5 863	5 863
1970 to 1979	3 624	3 624
1969 or earlier	6 505	6 505
Renter-occupied housing units		
1989 to March 1990	8 090	8 090
1985 to 1988	9 098	9 098
1980 to 1984	4 619	4 619
1970 to 1979	3 046	3 046
1969 or earlier	631	631
	575	575
	227	227
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	1 950	1 950
Householder 65 years and over	8 114	8 114
Owner-occupied housing units	6 693	6 693
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	54	54
No telephone in unit	227	227
No vehicle available	1 365	1 365
Complete plumbing facilities	35 296	35 296
1.00 or less persons per room	34 900	34 900
1.01 or more persons per room	396	396
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	122	122
1.00 or less persons per room	114	114
1.01 or more persons per room	8	8
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 205	33 205
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 704	19 704
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 115	5 115
Owner-occupied housing units	2 747	2 747
Renter-occupied housing units	2 368	2 368

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anniston, AL MSA	
	Anniston, AL MSA	Calhoun County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	19 215	19 215
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	10 784	10 784
Less than \$300	1 056	1 056
\$300 to \$399	1 755	1 755
\$400 to \$499	1 888	1 888
\$500 to \$599	1 624	1 624
\$600 to \$799	2 723	2 723
\$800 to \$999	1 105	1 105
\$1,000 to \$1,499	514	514
\$1,500 to \$1,999	81	81
\$2,000 or more	38	38
Median (dollars)	546	546
Not mortgaged	8 431	8 431
Less than \$100	1 195	1 195
\$100 to \$199	5 384	5 384
\$200 to \$299	1 490	1 490
\$300 to \$399	212	212
\$400 to \$499	85	85
\$500 or more	65	65
Median (dollars)	151	151
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	6 006	6 006
Less than 20 percent	2 832	2 832
20 to 24 percent	652	652
25 to 29 percent	391	391
30 to 34 percent	355	355
35 percent or more	1 653	1 653
Not computed	123	123
Median	20.8	20.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 302	5 302
Less than 20 percent	3 225	3 225
20 to 24 percent	873	873
25 to 29 percent	616	616
30 to 34 percent	282	282
35 percent or more	306	306
Not computed	-	-
Median	16.1	16.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 177	4 177
Less than 20 percent	3 160	3 160
20 to 24 percent	667	667
25 to 29 percent	250	250
30 to 34 percent	61	61
35 percent or more	39	39
Not computed	-	-
Median	13.5	13.5
\$50,000 or more	3 730	3 730
Less than 20 percent	3 320	3 320
20 to 24 percent	296	296
25 to 29 percent	65	65
30 to 34 percent	24	24
35 percent or more	4	4
Not computed	21	21
Median	11.2	11.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	8 780	8 780
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	297	297
\$100 to \$199	833	833
\$200 to \$299	2 269	2 269
\$300 to \$399	2 347	2 347
\$400 to \$499	1 227	1 227
\$500 to \$599	497	497
\$600 to \$749	350	350
\$750 to \$999	78	78
\$1,000 or more	9	9
No cash rent	873	873
Median (dollars)	321	321
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	2 781	2 781
Less than 20 percent	125	125
20 to 24 percent	183	183
25 to 29 percent	226	226
30 to 34 percent	179	179
35 percent or more	1 656	1 656
Not computed	412	412
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 418	2 418
Less than 20 percent	473	473
20 to 24 percent	447	447
25 to 29 percent	525	525
30 to 34 percent	349	349
35 percent or more	381	381
Not computed	243	243
Median	26.6	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 432	2 432
Less than 20 percent	1 465	1 465
20 to 24 percent	401	401
25 to 29 percent	177	177
30 to 34 percent	82	82
35 percent or more	16	16
Not computed	291	291
Median	17.5	17.5
\$35,000 or more	1 149	1 149
Less than 20 percent	973	973
20 to 24 percent	121	121
25 to 29 percent	3	3
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed	52	52
Median	12.8	12.8

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Anniston, AL MSA	116 034	13.5	46 753	13.7	ANNISTON CITY, CALHOUN COUNTY—Con.				
CALHOUN COUNTY					Tract 17 (pt.)	30	23.3	9	22.2
Total	116 034	13.5	46 753	13.7	Tract 19 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Anniston city	26 623	13.8	12 100	14.2	JACKSONVILLE CITY, CALHOUN COUNTY				
Jacksonville city	10 283	10.8	3 920	10.4	Tract 21 (pt.)	10 283	10.8	3 920	10.4
Saks CDP	11 138	12.3	4 390	13.1	SAKS CDP, CALHOUN COUNTY				
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN CALHOUN COUNTY					Tract 1 (pt.)	203	23.2	100	18.0
Tract 1	2 253	13.8	1 116	13.6	Tract 4 (pt.)	944	10.4	412	13.6
Tract 2	3 142	15.9	1 684	15.5	Tract 16 (pt.)	3 227	15.4	1 343	16.1
Tract 4	3 384	13.9	1 412	14.9	Tract 17 (pt.)	6 764	10.7	2 535	11.2
Tract 5	3 364	14.1	1 575	14.3	REMAINDER OF CALHOUN COUNTY				
Tract 6	2 729	15.3	1 102	15.2	Tract 1 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 9	3 300	13.7	1 519	14.4	Tract 2 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 10	5 234	11.1	2 268	11.6	Tract 4 (pt.)	718	15.5	305	15.4
Tract 11	5 338	11.0	2 178	11.5	Tract 5 (pt.)	159	15.1	72	16.7
Tract 12	7 135	19.2	2 944	18.8	Tract 6 (pt.)	63	17.5	23	17.4
Tract 16	3 795	16.5	1 598	17.6	Tract 9 (pt.)	287	10.5	121	11.6
Tract 17	6 859	10.8	2 573	11.2	Tract 10 (pt.)	1 164	12.1	580	11.9
Tract 19	4 128	15.6	576	16.1	Tract 11 (pt.)	5 298	11.1	2 166	11.5
Tract 21	11 546	10.5	4 482	10.2	Tract 12 (pt.)	7 083	19.1	2 923	18.7
ANNISTON CITY, CALHOUN COUNTY					Tract 13	2 177	14.1	914	15.0
Tract 1 (pt.)	2 050	12.8	1 016	13.2	Tract 14	3 749	14.1	1 451	14.8
Tract 2 (pt.)	3 142	15.9	1 684	15.5	Tract 15.98	5 494	10.8	2 124	11.5
Tract 3	4 148	13.7	1 831	14.5	Tract 16 (pt.)	424	25.7	193	29.5
Tract 4 (pt.)	1 722	15.2	695	15.4	Tract 17 (pt.)	65	10.8	29	10.3
Tract 5 (pt.)	3 205	14.0	1 503	14.2	Tract 18	7 085	10.9	2 835	11.2
Tract 6 (pt.)	2 666	15.3	1 079	15.1	Tract 19 (pt.)	4 128	15.6	576	16.1
Tract 7	377	12.7	166	15.7	Tract 20	4 740	15.5	1 883	14.3
Tract 8	1 964	13.9	936	14.6	Tract 21 (pt.)	1 263	8.6	562	8.5
Tract 9 (pt.)	3 013	14.0	1 398	14.7	Tract 22	4 365	14.0	1 857	14.5
Tract 10 (pt.)	4 070	10.8	1 688	11.6	Tract 23	3 537	14.8	1 527	15.1
Tract 11 (pt.)	40	—	12	—	Tract 24	3 670	13.8	1 432	14.3
Tract 12 (pt.)	52	36.5	21	28.6	Tract 25	9 135	10.8	3 426	10.9
Tract 16 (pt.)	144	14.6	62	14.5	Tract 26	3 367	24.7	1 336	24.0
					Tract 27.98	19	15.8	8	12.5

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

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

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

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

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

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

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

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

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

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

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

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

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

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

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

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

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

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

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

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

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

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

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

BLOCK

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

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

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

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

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

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

Tabulation Block Group

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

BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

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

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

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

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

Northeast Region

New England Division:

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

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

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

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

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

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

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

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

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

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

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

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

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

Census Tract

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

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

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

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

COUNTY

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

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

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

Census County Division (CCD)

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

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

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

Census Subarea (Alaska)

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

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

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

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

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

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

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

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

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

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

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

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

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

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

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

Inventory Presentation

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

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

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNAL POINT

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

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Central City

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

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

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

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

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

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

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

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

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

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

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

PLACE

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

Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consolidated City

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

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

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

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

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

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

Incorporated Place

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

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

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

STATE

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

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

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

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

TIGER

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

UNITED STATES

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

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

URBAN AND RURAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extended City

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

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

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

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

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

Urbanized Area Central Place

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

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

Urbanized Area Title and Code

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

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

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

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

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

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

ZIP CODE®

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



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCESTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presentation Based on Persons:

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

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

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

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

Presentations Based on Responses:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITIZENSHIP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

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

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

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

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

Subfamily

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

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

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

Unmarried-Partner Household

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

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

Stepfamily

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

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

INCOME IN 1989

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

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

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

Income Type in 1989

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

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Wage or salary income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

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

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

Industry

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

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

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

Occupation

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Means of Transportation to Work

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

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

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

Private Vehicle Occupancy

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

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

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

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

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

Travel Time to Work

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ability to Speak English

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

Separated—Defined above.

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

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

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

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

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

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

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

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

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

PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RACE

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

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

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years									
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310										
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451									
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947									
Two persons.....	8,076										
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547								
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515								
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990							
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619						
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572					
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259				
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828			
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230		
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973	

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 Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

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

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

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

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

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

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

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

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

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y}} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= .163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
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.

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]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Alabama

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.3	2.0	1.2	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.9
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private, permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. 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
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Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 8 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

- The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
- All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

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

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number _____ Street or road/Rural route and box number _____ Apartment number _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP Code _____

County or foreign country _____ Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads _____

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative <hr/> If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> 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. If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. If Other race, print race.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9	b. Year of birth 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9	a. Age 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9	b. Year of birth 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) 		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) 	
FOR CENSUS USE	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7

Last name _____

First name _____ Middle initial _____

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

Husband/wife Brother/sister
 Natural-born or adopted son/daughter Father/mother
 Grandchild Other relative
 Stepson/stepdaughter

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

Roomer, boarder, or foster child Unmarried partner
 Housemate, roommate Other nonrelative

Male Female

White
 Black or Negro
 Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
 Eskimo
 Aleut
 Asian or Pacific Islander (API)
 Chinese Japanese
 Filipino Asian Indian
 Hawaiian Samoan
 Korean Guamanian
 Vietnamese Other API
 Other race (Print race)

a. Age b. Year of birth

0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	9	0	1	0	1	0
2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0
5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0
6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0
7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0
9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	0

Now married Separated
 Widowed Never married
 Divorced

No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

No

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

Yes No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

Yes No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

A mobile home or trailer
 A one-family house detached from any other house
 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 A building with 2 apartments
 A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 A building with 20 to 49 apartments
 A building with 50 or more apartments
 Other

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$375 to \$399
<input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$424
<input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="checkbox"/> \$425 to \$449
<input type="checkbox"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="checkbox"/> \$450 to \$474
<input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="checkbox"/> \$475 to \$499
<input type="checkbox"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$524
<input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="checkbox"/> \$525 to \$549
<input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="checkbox"/> \$550 to \$599
<input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="checkbox"/> \$600 to \$649
<input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="checkbox"/> \$650 to \$699
<input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="checkbox"/> \$700 to \$749
<input type="checkbox"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="checkbox"/> \$750 to \$999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or more

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or hall-rooms.

1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms
 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
 3 rooms 6 rooms 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
 Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
 Rented for cash rent?
 Occupied without payment of cash rent?

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant		G. DO		ID	
	Occupied	Vacant	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12				
	<input type="checkbox"/> First form	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n	<input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more				
	C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after:					
	<input type="checkbox"/> For rent	<input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="checkbox"/> LR	<input type="checkbox"/> TC	<input type="checkbox"/> QA	JIC 1		
	<input type="checkbox"/> For sale only	<input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers	<input type="checkbox"/> P/F	<input type="checkbox"/> RE	<input type="checkbox"/> I/T			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant	<input type="checkbox"/> MV	<input type="checkbox"/> ED	<input type="checkbox"/> EN			
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?		<input type="checkbox"/> P0	<input type="checkbox"/> P3	<input type="checkbox"/> P6	JIC 2		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> P1	<input type="checkbox"/> P4	<input type="checkbox"/> IA			
			<input type="checkbox"/> P2	<input type="checkbox"/> P5	<input type="checkbox"/> SM			
			F. Cov.					
			<input type="checkbox"/> 1b	<input type="checkbox"/> 1a	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> H1		

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- 1989 or 1990
- 1985 to 1988
- 1980 to 1984
- 1970 to 1979
- 1960 to 1969
- 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- No bedroom
- 1 bedroom
- 2 bedrooms
- 3 bedrooms
- 4 bedrooms
- 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- Yes, have all three facilities
- No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- Yes
- No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- Yes
- No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Solar energy
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- An individual drilled well?
- An individual dug well?
- Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- Yes, connected to public sewer
- No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- 1989 or 1990
- 1985 to 1988
- 1980 to 1984
- 1970 to 1979
- 1960 to 1969
- 1950 to 1959
- 1940 to 1949
- 1939 or earlier
- Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- Yes
- No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- Yes — Skip to H20
- No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- None
- \$1 to \$999
- \$1,000 to \$2,499
- \$2,500 to \$4,999
- \$5,000 to \$9,999
- \$10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or gas not used

c. Water

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or these fuels not used

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8
7
6
5
4
3
2
●
②
9
8
7
6
5
●
3
2
1
②

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
 - Yes, contract to purchase
 - No — Skip to H24a
- } Go to H23b

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

Car, truck, or van Motorcycle
 Bus or trolley bus Bicycle
 Streetcar or trolley car Walked
 Subway or elevated Worked at home — Skip to 28
 Railroad Ferryboat Other method
 Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

Drove alone 5 people
 2 people 6 people
 3 people 7 to 9 people
 4 people 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

Yes, on layoff
 Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

Yes
 No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

No, already has a job
 No, temporarily ill
 No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

1990 1980 to 1984 } Skip to 32
 1989 1979 or earlier }
 1988 Never worked }
 1985 to 1987 }

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

Manufacturing Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
 Wholesale trade
 Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
 Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
 Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
 State GOVERNMENT employee
 Federal GOVERNMENT employee
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes
 No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes No
 \$ Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes No
 \$ Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes No
 \$ Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes No
 \$ Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes No
 \$ Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Yes No
 \$ Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes No
 \$ Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes No
 \$ Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR \$ Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

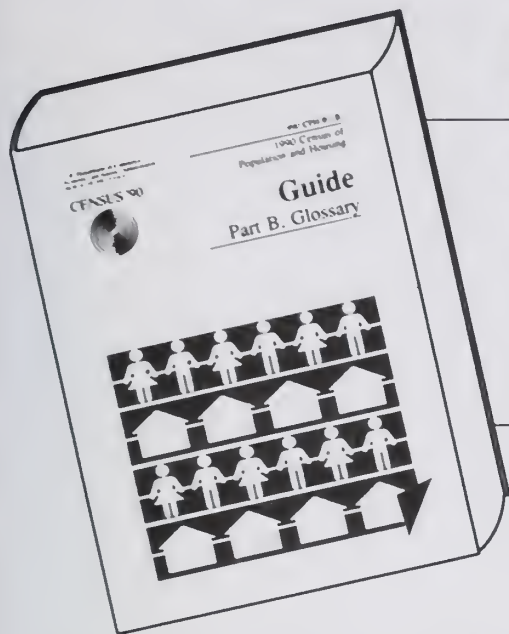
Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

EXHIBIT A

Item	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
1
2
3
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5
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7
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9
10

 **Just Published!**



PART B, GLOSSARY

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

- **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined.
- **Population** and **housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses.
- **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide, Part A, Text* an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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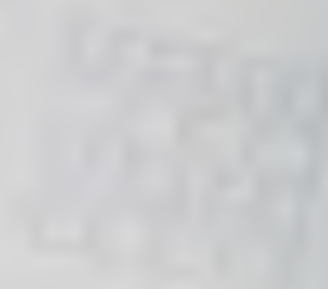
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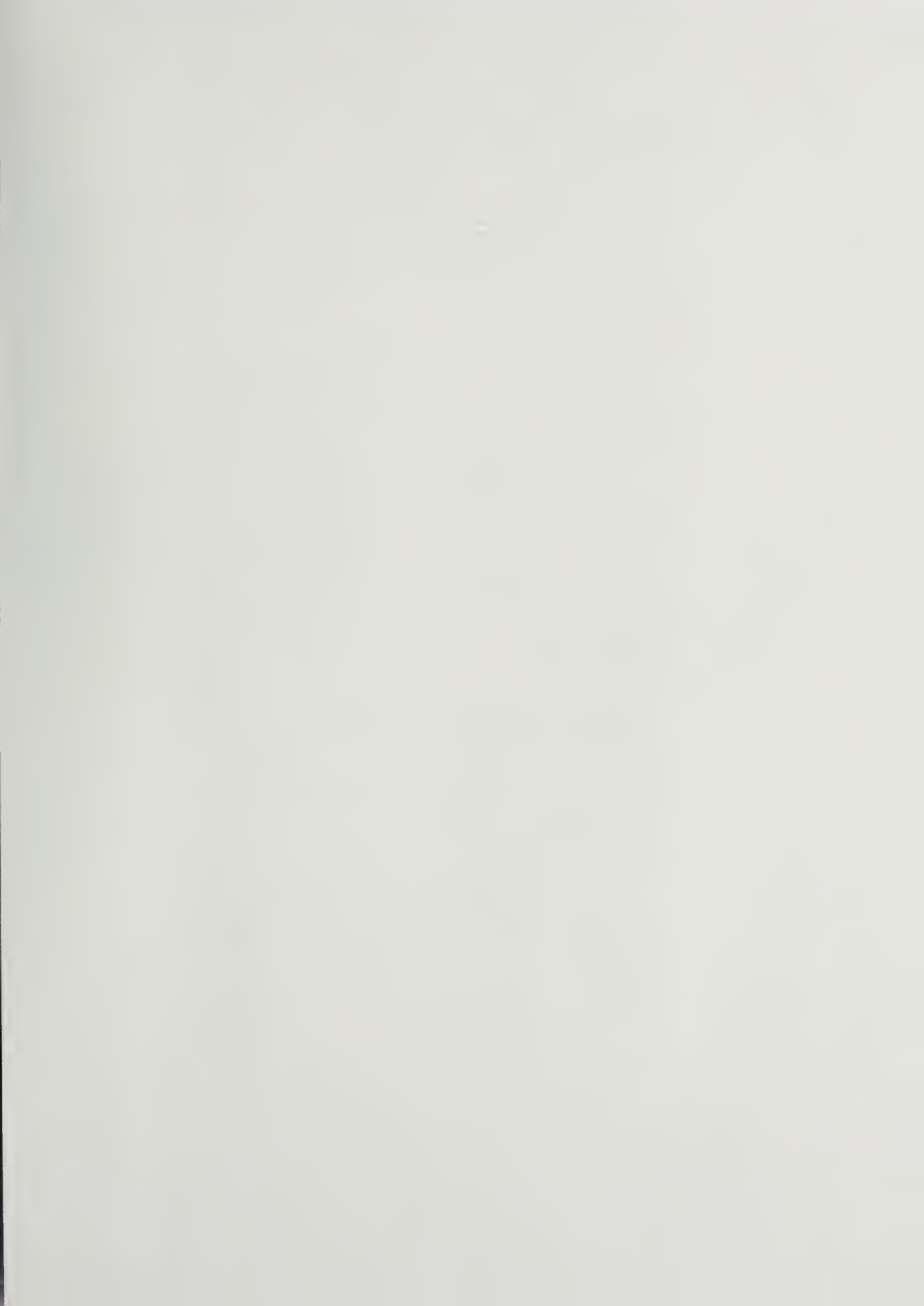








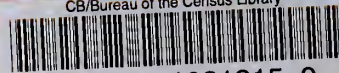
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