

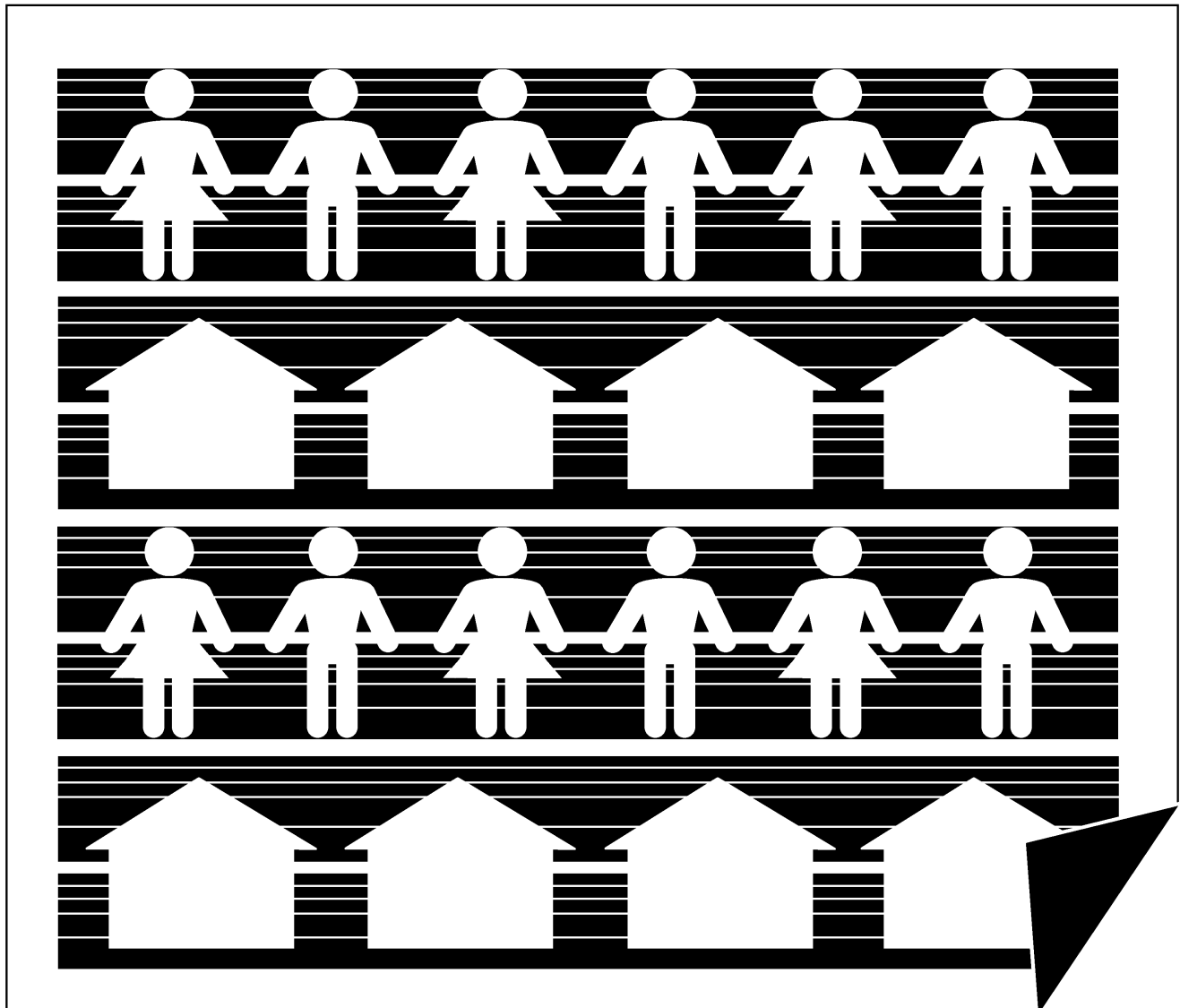
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1990 CPH-5-55

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Summary Social, Economic,
and Housing Characteristics
**Virgin Islands of
the United States**



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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 of the Virgin Islands were derived from questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit. There were no questions asked of only a portion or sample of the population and housing units. Although data were collected on a 100-percent basis, data products for the Virgin Islands are separated to include subjects that are comparable to those shown in the 100-percent and sample data products for the United States. Appendix F lists the subjects that are included in the 1990 Census of the Virgin Islands.

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 GEOGRAPHIC AREAS 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, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. 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 the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Place		Census subdistrict			
	Virgin Islands	Island	By island and census sub-district	Alphabetically for the Virgin Islands	By island	Alphabetically for the Virgin Islands
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS						
Age	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2
Families and family characteristics ..	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6
Group quarters	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6
Hispanic origin	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4
Households and household characteristics	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6
Population density	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16
Race	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4
Sex	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS						
Contract rent	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12
Hispanic origin of householder	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14
Meals included in rent	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12
Persons per occupied unit	9,10,11,12	9,10,11,12	9,11	10,12	9,11	10,12
Persons per room	7,8	7,8	7	8	7	8
Race of householder	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14
Rooms	7,8,9,10,11,12	7,8,9,10,11,12	7,9,11	8,10,12	7,9,11	8,10,12
Tenure	9,10,11,12	9,10,11,12	9,11	10,12	9,11	10,12
Units in structure	7,8,9,10,11,12	7,8,9,10,11,12	7,9,11	8,10,12	7,9,11	8,10,12
Vacancy characteristics	7,8	7,8	7	8	7	8
Value	9,10	9,10	9	10	9	10
LAND AREA	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16

appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in the Virgin Islands is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report. The information for all States and the Virgin Islands 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 census subdistrict-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one census subdistrict. 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.

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

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents 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 away at school were counted, and how data were collected for persons in institutions.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages.

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 Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Virgin Islands	Island	Place		Census subdistrict	
			By island and census subdistrict	Alphabetically for the Virgin Islands	By island	Alphabetically for the Virgin Islands
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS						
Disability	7,8	7,8	7	8	7	8
Educational attainment.....	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4
Family type and presence of own children	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2
Income in 1989	9,10	9,10	9	10	9	10
Labor force status.....	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4
Labor force status in 1989—						
Weeks and hours worked	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2
Means of transportation to work	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6
Nativity.....	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2
Place of birth	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2
Poverty status in 1989	9,10	9,10	9	10	9	10
Residence in 1985	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2
School enrollment and type of school	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4
Veteran status	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS						
Bedrooms	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12
Condominium	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12
Cooking fuel	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14
Gross rent.....	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16
Kitchen facilities	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16
Plumbing facilities	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12
Purchase of water from water vendor.....	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14
Sewage disposal	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12
Source of water	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12
Telephone in unit.....	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14
Tenure	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16
Vehicles available	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14
Year householder moved into unit.....	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16
Year structure built	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12

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

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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

The data shown in this product 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 4

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 5

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, and block groups. 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 Hispanic origin populations are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

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, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as 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 6

Data presented in tables 15 and 16 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households					
	Born in U.S. Virgin Islands						Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present			
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born on island of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born on island of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		
Virgin Islands	101 809	31.3	49 839	93.9	92 579	39.4	4 788	30.7	17 349	29.2	23 012	56.7	13 197	53.8	7 693	63.3
St. Croix Island	50 139	28.9	25 194	95.9	45 403	40.0	3 749	33.3	11 030	31.8	11 201	59.9	6 529	56.6	3 678	66.6
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	3 663	30.6	1 543	95.1	3 398	31.9	161	35.4	826	26.0	849	55.2	603	55.4	178	59.0
Christiansted town (pt.)	9	—	6	100.0	8	—	—	—	3	33.3	2	—	2	—	—	—
Christiansted subdistrict	3 199	31.0	1 661	95.8	2 890	44.0	130	25.4	522	32.6	692	55.3	331	52.0	287	57.1
Christiansted town (pt.)	2 546	32.4	1 346	95.8	2 286	42.0	104	26.0	410	33.4	541	57.3	255	52.5	228	60.5
East End subdistrict	1 740	16.4	471	95.1	1 651	55.4	54	24.1	345	13.3	469	38.4	380	33.9	62	61.3
Frederiksted subdistrict	4 066	28.7	2 367	95.4	3 632	41.7	234	33.3	681	39.8	848	63.3	327	59.6	435	67.8
Frederiksted town	1 064	39.8	466	94.2	985	48.0	60	38.3	275	55.6	211	57.8	106	53.8	85	64.7
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	3 002	24.7	1 901	95.6	2 647	39.4	174	31.6	406	29.1	637	65.1	221	62.4	350	68.6
Northcentral subdistrict	5 495	27.3	2 877	95.3	4 972	36.0	488	26.8	1 316	31.4	1 211	60.0	749	58.2	353	62.3
Northwest subdistrict	4 828	36.5	2 264	96.7	4 320	30.8	248	21.0	1 046	21.6	1 082	61.2	549	55.6	439	70.8
Grove Place CDP	2 655	46.9	1 257	96.7	2 356	25.9	95	12.6	454	15.2	593	68.1	220	62.7	331	73.4
Sion Farm subdistrict	11 883	27.1	5 957	95.4	10 773	45.3	797	24.3	2 613	28.8	2 728	55.8	1 675	52.8	833	62.3
Christiansted town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southcentral subdistrict	7 425	30.0	3 815	96.9	6 624	48.0	886	42.7	1 865	43.6	1 557	71.0	871	68.7	538	78.1
Southwest subdistrict	7 840	28.4	4 239	96.5	7 143	30.6	751	41.8	1 816	33.4	1 765	63.6	1 044	61.8	553	68.2
St. John Island	3 504	25.2	1 391	27.7	3 219	54.8	74	8.1	398	10.6	769	51.1	495	45.9	204	66.2
Central subdistrict	621	16.1	224	26.3	564	80.3	2	—	23	—	146	63.0	88	48.9	51	90.2
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coral Bay subdistrict	363	9.1	220	31.8	321	40.5	3	—	27	33.3	77	41.6	41	43.9	25	36.0
Cruz Bay subdistrict	2 469	30.3	932	26.6	2 287	50.0	68	8.8	343	9.6	536	49.4	358	45.5	126	62.7
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	2 466	30.3	930	26.7	2 285	50.0	68	8.8	343	9.6	535	49.3	358	45.5	125	62.4
East End subdistrict	51	7.8	15	53.3	47	76.6	1	—	5	—	10	40.0	8	37.5	2	50.0
St. Thomas Island	48 166	34.1	23 254	95.7	43 957	37.7	965	22.4	5 921	25.5	11 042	53.9	6 173	51.4	3 811	60.0
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	20 589	39.4	10 196	94.9	18 690	39.1	486	23.3	2 735	28.7	4 643	55.2	2 242	53.7	1 911	59.1
Charlotte Amalie town	12 331	40.5	6 106	95.2	11 255	37.0	296	25.3	1 699	29.4	2 767	54.4	1 288	51.6	1 168	59.5
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	2 836	38.8	1 537	95.6	2 526	41.2	76	13.2	275	28.0	647	59.7	289	61.6	296	59.5
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	5 422	37.3	2 553	93.8	4 909	42.8	114	24.6	761	27.5	1 229	54.8	665	54.4	447	57.9
East End subdistrict	5 927	37.6	2 389	96.9	5 471	43.0	102	23.5	806	29.7	1 394	52.2	932	49.0	316	63.6
Northside subdistrict	6 404	21.7	2 327	95.4	6 002	49.1	112	18.8	1 027	16.4	1 568	46.4	1 207	46.5	221	53.4
Southside subdistrict	4 668	36.4	2 016	95.9	4 218	37.6	141	26.2	688	30.5	1 039	57.0	594	54.0	350	63.1
Tutu subdistrict	9 084	30.2	5 616	96.5	8 176	23.3	99	18.2	483	19.5	2 018	57.1	940	53.7	924	61.6
Anna's Retreat CDP	9 084	30.2	5 616	96.5	8 176	23.3	99	18.2	483	19.5	2 018	57.1	940	53.7	924	61.6
Water Island subdistrict	172	17.4	8	100.0	169	62.7	2	—	17	5.9	49	18.4	39	17.9	7	28.6
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West End subdistrict	1 322	18.1	702	95.6	1 231	29.0	23	13.0	165	8.5	331	53.8	219	55.3	82	54.9

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households					
	Born in U.S. Virgin Islands		Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family	Female householder, no husband present								
	Total	Percent foreign born							Total	Percent born on island of residence	Persons 5 to 17 years	Persons 18 years and over	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Virgin Islands	101 809	31.3	49 839	93.9	92 579	39.4	4 788	30.7	17 349	29.2	23 012	56.7	13 197	53.8	7 693	63.3
ISLAND																
St. Croix Island	50 139	28.9	25 194	95.9	45 403	40.0	3 749	33.3	11 030	31.8	11 201	59.9	6 529	56.6	3 678	66.6
St. John Island	3 504	25.2	1 391	27.7	3 219	54.8	74	8.1	398	10.6	769	51.1	495	45.9	204	66.2
St. Thomas Island	48 166	34.1	23 254	95.7	43 957	37.7	965	22.4	5 921	25.5	11 042	53.9	6 173	51.4	3 811	60.0
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE																
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island	3 663	30.6	1 543	95.1	3 398	31.9	161	35.4	826	26.0	849	55.2	603	55.4	178	59.0
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island	9 084	30.2	5 616	96.5	8 176	23.3	99	18.2	483	19.5	2 018	57.1	940	53.7	924	61.6
Central subdistrict, St. John Island	621	16.1	224	26.3	564	80.3	2	—	23	—	146	63.0	88	48.9	51	90.2
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island	12 331	40.5	6 106	95.2	11 255	37.0	296	25.3	1 699	29.4	2 767	54.4	1 288	51.6	1 168	59.5
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	20 589	39.4	10 196	94.9	18 690	39.1	486	23.3	2 735	28.7	4 643	55.2	2 242	53.7	1 911	59.1
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island	2 836	38.8	1 537	95.6	2 526	41.2	76	13.2	275	28.0	647	59.7	289	61.6	296	59.5
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island	5 422	37.3	2 553	93.8	4 909	42.8	114	24.6	761	27.5	1 229	54.8	665	54.4	447	57.9
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island	2 555	32.3	1 352	95.9	2 294	41.8	104	26.0	413	33.4	543	57.1	257	52.1	228	60.5
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	3 199	31.0	1 661	95.8	2 890	44.0	130	25.4	522	32.6	692	55.3	331	52.0	287	57.1
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	363	9.1	220	31.8	321	40.5	3	—	27	33.3	77	41.6	41	43.9	25	36.0
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island	2 466	30.3	930	26.7	2 285	50.0	68	8.8	343	9.6	535	49.3	358	45.5	125	62.4
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	2 469	30.3	932	26.6	2 287	50.0	68	8.8	343	9.6	536	49.4	358	45.5	126	62.7
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 740	16.4	471	95.1	1 651	55.4	54	24.1	345	13.3	469	38.4	380	33.9	62	61.3
East End subdistrict, St. John Island	51	7.8	15	53.3	47	76.6	1	—	5	—	10	40.0	8	37.5	2	50.0
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	5 927	37.6	2 389	96.9	5 471	43.0	102	23.5	806	29.7	1 394	52.2	932	49.0	316	63.6
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island	1 064	39.8	466	94.2	985	48.0	60	38.3	275	55.6	211	57.8	106	53.8	85	64.7
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	4 066	28.7	2 367	95.4	3 632	41.7	234	33.3	681	39.8	848	63.3	327	59.6	435	67.8
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island	3 002	24.7	1 901	95.6	2 647	39.4	174	31.6	406	29.1	637	65.1	221	62.4	350	68.6
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island	2 655	46.9	1 257	96.7	2 356	25.9	95	12.6	454	15.2	593	68.1	220	62.7	331	73.4
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	5 495	27.3	2 877	95.3	4 972	36.0	488	26.8	1 316	31.4	1 211	60.0	749	58.2	353	62.3
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	6 404	21.7	2 327	95.4	6 002	49.1	112	18.8	1 027	16.4	1 568	46.4	1 207	46.5	221	53.4
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	4 828	36.5	2 264	96.7	4 320	30.8	248	21.0	1 046	21.6	1 082	61.2	549	55.6	439	70.8
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island	11 883	27.1	5 957	95.4	10 773	45.3	797	24.3	2 613	28.8	2 728	55.8	1 675	52.8	833	62.3
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	7 425	30.0	3 815	96.9	6 624	48.0	886	42.7	1 865	43.6	1 557	71.0	871	68.7	538	78.1
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	4 668	36.4	2 016	95.9	4 218	37.6	141	26.2	688	30.5	1 039	57.0	594	54.0	350	63.1
Southwest subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	7 840	28.4	4 239	96.5	7 143	30.6	751	41.8	1 816	33.4	1 765	63.6	1 044	61.8	553	68.2
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	9 084	30.2	5 616	96.5	8 176	23.3	99	18.2	483	19.5	2 018	57.1	940	53.7	924	61.6
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	172	17.4	8	100.0	169	62.7	2	—	17	—	49	18.4	39	17.9	7	28.6
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	1 322	18.1	702	95.6	1 231	29.0	23	13.0	165	8.5	331	53.8	219	55.3	82	54.9

Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force					
Virgin Islands	1 919	26 062	18.7	4 677	7 581	1 269	453	186	628	55 639	56.5	15.1	4 879	738
St. Croix Island	842	13 643	20.5	1 996	3 886	728	209	125	392	26 285	51.4	13.0	2 212	343
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	54	899	40.4	183	261	36	10	4	22	2 148	64.3	19.9	202	37
Christiansted town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	37.5	12.5	—	—
Christiansted subdistrict	64	781	20.9	107	188	35	6	4	25	1 826	45.9	8.3	148	29
Christiansted town (pt.)	53	632	20.1	74	148	29	5	4	20	1 425	40.6	5.7	114	23
East End subdistrict	29	268	57.8	75	77	2	—	—	—	1 265	85.7	34.5	232	53
Frederiksted subdistrict	83	1 226	9.7	153	335	62	13	9	38	1 906	41.3	9.7	137	22
Frederiksted town	19	253	8.7	35	60	12	2	2	8	614	41.0	13.2	44	1
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	64	973	10.0	118	275	50	11	7	30	1 292	41.4	8.0	93	21
Northcentral subdistrict	71	1 470	16.2	195	455	90	19	22	49	2 819	48.0	8.8	218	33
Northwest subdistrict	78	1 377	15.0	204	362	56	12	12	32	2 438	45.7	12.8	198	27
Grove Place CDP	32	894	9.3	102	239	41	7	9	25	1 152	33.2	6.1	54	7
Sion Farm subdistrict	214	3 003	27.1	550	921	172	59	26	87	6 490	59.6	16.4	648	91
Christiansted town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southcentral subdistrict	118	2 237	14.9	256	589	136	44	21	71	3 496	39.0	7.0	150	11
Southwest subdistrict	131	2 382	16.9	273	698	139	44	27	68	3 897	44.3	8.9	279	40
St. John Island	64	677	12.9	84	181	41	23	4	14	2 232	66.8	25.3	257	41
Central subdistrict	15	125	15.2	8	21	3	1	1	1	389	81.0	32.6	52	8
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coral Bay subdistrict	10	51	11.8	11	14	4	—	—	3	240	62.1	25.0	18	3
Cruz Bay subdistrict	39	495	12.3	63	142	34	22	2	10	1 567	63.6	23.3	177	27
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	39	494	12.3	63	142	34	22	2	10	1 566	63.5	23.2	177	27
East End subdistrict	—	6	16.7	2	4	—	—	—	—	36	88.9	36.1	10	3
St. Thomas Island	1 013	11 742	17.0	2 597	3 514	500	221	57	222	27 122	60.6	16.4	2 410	354
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	426	5 173	13.5	1 122	1 490	208	93	26	89	11 340	53.1	10.3	790	119
Charlotte Amalie town	234	3 122	11.9	561	874	124	62	14	48	7 001	49.6	9.4	469	77
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	71	828	12.2	152	220	29	12	8	9	1 391	54.9	6.2	67	7
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	121	1 223	18.5	409	396	55	19	4	32	2 948	60.4	14.3	254	35
East End subdistrict	107	1 357	22.2	318	417	57	32	9	16	3 529	61.4	20.4	334	50
Northside subdistrict	125	1 020	39.3	362	334	28	20	—	8	4 462	81.7	32.9	630	105
Southside subdistrict	102	1 162	17.5	220	355	69	29	5	35	2 500	59.4	18.2	205	32
Tutu subdistrict	224	2 711	11.0	446	823	128	44	15	69	4 369	53.0	7.3	275	23
Anna's Retreat CDP	224	2 711	11.0	446	823	128	44	15	69	4 369	53.0	7.3	275	23
Water Island subdistrict	—	11	81.8	3	5	2	1	—	1	145	97.2	46.2	42	12
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West End subdistrict	29	308	26.6	126	90	8	2	2	4	777	86.9	31.4	134	13

Table 4. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years						Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bach- elor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force						
Virgin Islands -----	1 919	26 062	18.7	4 677	7 581	1 269	453	186	628	55 639	56.5	15.1	4 879	738	
ISLAND															
St. Croix Island -----	842	13 643	20.5	1 996	3 886	728	209	125	392	26 285	51.4	13.0	2 212	343	
St. John Island -----	64	677	12.9	84	181	41	23	4	14	2 232	66.8	25.3	257	41	
St. Thomas Island -----	1 013	11 742	17.0	2 597	3 514	500	221	57	222	27 122	60.6	16.4	2 410	354	
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE															
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	54	899	40.4	183	261	36	10	4	22	2 148	64.3	19.9	202	37	
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	224	2 711	11.0	446	823	128	44	15	69	4 369	53.0	7.3	275	23	
Central subdistrict, St. John Island -----	15	125	15.2	8	21	3	1	1	1	389	81.0	32.6	52	8	
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island -----	234	3 122	11.9	561	874	124	62	14	48	7 001	49.6	9.4	469	77	
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	426	5 173	13.5	1 122	1 490	208	93	26	89	11 340	53.1	10.3	790	119	
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	71	828	12.2	152	220	29	12	8	9	1 391	54.9	6.2	67	7	
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	121	1 223	18.5	409	396	55	19	4	32	2 948	60.4	14.3	254	35	
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island -----	53	632	20.1	74	148	29	5	4	20	1 433	40.5	5.7	115	23	
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	64	781	20.9	107	188	35	6	4	25	1 826	45.9	8.3	148	29	
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	10	51	11.8	11	14	4	—	1	3	240	62.1	25.0	18	3	
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island -----	39	494	12.3	63	142	34	22	2	10	1 566	63.5	23.2	177	27	
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	39	495	12.3	63	142	34	22	2	10	1 567	63.6	23.3	177	27	
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	29	268	57.8	75	77	2	2	—	—	1 265	85.7	34.5	232	53	
East End subdistrict, St. John Island -----	—	6	16.7	2	4	—	—	—	—	36	88.9	36.1	10	3	
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	107	1 357	22.2	318	417	57	32	9	16	3 529	61.4	20.4	334	50	
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island -----	19	253	8.7	35	60	12	2	2	8	614	41.0	13.2	44	1	
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	83	1 226	9.7	153	335	62	13	9	38	1 906	41.3	9.7	137	22	
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island -----	64	973	10.0	118	275	50	11	7	30	1 292	41.4	8.0	93	21	
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island -----	32	894	9.3	102	239	41	7	9	25	1 152	33.2	6.1	54	7	
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	71	1 470	16.2	195	455	90	19	22	49	2 819	48.0	8.8	218	33	
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	125	1 020	39.3	362	334	28	20	—	8	4 462	81.7	32.9	630	105	
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	78	1 377	15.0	204	362	56	12	12	32	2 438	45.7	12.8	198	27	
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	214	3 003	27.1	550	921	172	59	26	87	6 490	59.6	16.4	648	91	
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	118	2 237	14.9	256	589	136	44	21	71	3 496	39.0	7.0	150	11	
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	102	1 162	17.5	220	355	69	29	5	35	2 500	59.4	18.2	205	32	
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	131	2 382	16.9	273	698	139	44	27	68	3 897	44.3	8.9	279	40	
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	224	2 711	11.0	446	823	128	44	15	69	4 369	53.0	7.3	275	23	
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	—	11	81.8	3	5	2	1	—	1	145	97.2	46.2	42	12	
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	29	308	26.6	126	90	8	2	2	4	777	86.9	31.4	134	13	

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force										Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force				Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Females with own children under 6 years			
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Means of transportation to work								
								Percent using truck, or van	Percent in car-pools	Percent using public transportation						
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using truck, or van	Percent in car-pools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force			
Virgin Islands	70 323	36 961	67.6	61.4	47 443	6.7	41 769	73.7	22.9	11.7	47 630	36 770	29 078	6 508	66.3	6 720
St. Croix Island	33 556	17 498	62.6	54.0	20 950	9.2	17 856	77.4	18.9	11.7	20 738	15 089	11 439	3 290	56.2	2 997
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	2 631	1 295	68.8	63.0	1 809	5.3	1 618	90.1	20.3	3.6	1 815	1 454	1 098	201	68.7	223
Christiansted town (pt.)	8	3	50.0	33.3	4	—	4	100.0	50.0	—	4	3	3	1	100.0	1
Christiansted subdistrict	2 221	1 165	63.0	55.1	1 397	12.4	1 146	63.8	21.0	12.7	1 360	1 000	790	201	57.7	199
Christiansted town (pt.)	1 743	907	61.4	52.8	1 070	13.2	870	59.5	20.1	14.0	1 034	752	600	169	54.4	165
East End subdistrict	1 421	674	67.5	58.6	954	4.4	879	86.5	15.7	.7	1 033	796	626	80	66.3	71
Frederiksted subdistrict	2 554	1 427	54.2	46.5	1 377	8.8	1 209	52.5	12.2	26.7	1 339	914	714	287	46.7	228
Frederiksted town	758	383	69.4	60.8	525	8.8	449	47.9	14.5	28.7	499	369	297	57	63.2	58
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	1 796	1 044	47.8	41.3	852	8.8	760	55.3	10.9	25.5	840	545	417	230	42.6	170
Northcentral subdistrict	3 642	1 876	63.3	53.6	2 301	9.7	1 896	82.2	19.1	7.2	2 281	1 620	1 267	350	59.4	341
Northwest subdistrict	3 135	1 680	63.5	54.9	1 985	10.6	1 663	70.8	18.9	21.4	1 992	1 372	928	356	58.1	324
Grove Place CDP	1 589	934	59.0	53.2	935	13.9	752	65.0	19.5	30.7	918	563	303	215	58.6	189
Sion Farm subdistrict	8 201	4 255	66.1	58.3	5 411	7.8	4 628	80.2	19.0	8.5	5 443	4 011	3 045	777	60.1	746
Christiansted town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southcentral subdistrict	4 621	2 362	58.5	48.9	2 700	13.1	2 243	75.3	18.9	14.3	2 520	1 692	1 228	553	50.5	449
Southwest subdistrict	5 130	2 764	58.9	49.2	3 016	9.6	2 574	81.5	20.7	13.3	2 955	2 230	1 743	485	50.7	416
St. John Island	2 627	1 322	78.0	74.3	2 048	2.8	1 855	63.4	18.7	8.8	2 142	1 651	1 168	219	79.0	257
Central subdistrict	438	227	80.1	77.5	351	2.3	333	65.2	18.6	10.8	375	291	197	44	72.7	45
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coral Bay subdistrict	273	143	71.4	67.8	195	8.7	163	77.9	31.9	2.5	209	150	102	26	61.5	34
Cruz Bay subdistrict	1 874	930	78.8	75.1	1 477	2.2	1 336	60.9	16.9	9.3	1 528	1 191	864	147	85.0	178
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	1 873	929	78.8	75.0	1 476	2.2	1 335	60.9	16.9	9.3	1 527	1 190	863	146	84.9	177
East End subdistrict	42	22	59.5	50.0	25	4.0	23	78.3	30.4	—	30	19	5	2	—	—
St. Thomas Island	34 140	18 141	71.8	67.7	24 445	4.9	22 058	71.5	26.5	12.0	24 750	20 030	16 471	2 999	76.4	3 466
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	14 423	7 864	68.3	63.8	9 836	5.6	8 754	58.2	21.9	17.7	9 835	7 915	6 540	1 375	76.9	1 598
Charlotte Amalie town	8 732	4 709	68.2	64.5	5 948	5.2	5 301	54.1	21.2	16.0	5 930	4 797	3 964	796	78.6	936
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	1 811	1 017	69.3	65.2	1 255	8.5	1 048	59.0	20.9	21.6	1 226	963	805	219	74.4	261
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	3 880	2 138	68.1	61.6	2 633	4.9	2 405	67.1	23.9	19.7	2 679	2 155	1 771	360	74.4	401
East End subdistrict	4 342	2 161	76.6	73.0	3 322	4.4	3 011	75.8	27.6	8.8	3 347	2 654	2 132	330	81.5	417
Northside subdistrict	5 124	2 507	78.5	73.5	4 007	2.1	3 746	90.9	29.6	1.6	4 122	3 453	2 772	328	73.2	328
Southside subdistrict	3 221	1 695	73.1	67.6	2 344	4.9	2 108	72.2	27.3	12.5	2 372	1 879	1 471	298	71.5	327
Tutu subdistrict	5 910	3 350	69.5	68.3	4 094	6.7	3 665	77.2	31.5	13.0	4 190	3 391	2 954	586	75.3	708
Anna's Retreat CDP	5 910	3 350	69.5	68.3	4 094	6.7	3 665	77.2	31.5	13.0	4 190	3 391	2 954	586	75.3	708
Water Island subdistrict	158	66	67.1	59.1	106	1.9	102	26.5	13.7	9.8	114	83	53	3	33.3	1
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West End subdistrict	962	498	76.8	76.1	736	2.2	672	91.8	35.6	2.7	770	655	549	79	88.6	87

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force										Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and sub-families, all parents in household in labor force
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers						Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Total	Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Means of transportation to work			Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks			
								Percent using truck, or van	Percent in car-pools	Percent using public transportation						
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using truck, or van	Percent in car-pools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force		
Virgin Islands	70 323	36 961	67.6	61.4	47 443	6.7	41 769	73.7	22.9	11.7	47 630	36 770	29 078	6 508	66.3	6 720
ISLAND																
St. Croix Island	33 556	17 498	62.6	54.0	20 950	9.2	17 856	77.4	18.9	11.7	20 738	15 089	11 439	3 290	56.2	2 997
St. John Island	2 627	1 322	78.0	74.3	2 048	2.8	1 855	63.4	18.7	8.8	2 142	1 651	1 168	219	79.0	257
St. Thomas Island	34 140	18 141	71.8	67.7	24 445	4.9	22 058	71.5	26.5	12.0	24 750	20 030	16 471	2 999	76.4	3 466
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE																
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island	2 631	1 295	68.8	63.0	1 809	5.3	1 618	90.1	20.3	3.6	1 815	1 454	1 098	201	68.7	223
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island	5 910	3 350	69.5	68.3	4 094	6.7	3 665	77.2	31.5	13.0	4 190	3 391	2 954	586	75.3	708
Central subdistrict, St. John Island	438	227	80.1	77.5	351	2.3	333	65.2	18.6	10.8	375	291	197	44	72.7	45
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island	8 732	4 709	68.2	64.5	5 948	5.2	5 301	54.1	21.2	16.0	5 930	4 797	3 964	796	78.6	936
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	14 423	7 864	68.3	63.8	9 836	5.6	8 754	58.2	21.9	17.7	9 835	7 915	6 540	1 375	76.9	1 598
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island	1 811	1 017	69.3	65.2	1 255	8.5	1 048	59.0	20.9	21.6	1 226	963	805	219	74.4	261
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island	3 880	2 138	68.1	61.6	2 633	4.9	2 405	67.1	23.9	19.7	2 679	2 155	1 771	360	74.4	401
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island	1 751	910	61.4	52.7	1 074	13.1	874	59.7	20.3	14.0	1 038	755	603	170	54.7	166
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	2 221	1 165	63.0	55.1	1 397	12.4	1 146	63.8	21.0	12.7	1 360	1 000	790	201	57.7	199
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	273	143	71.4	67.8	195	8.7	163	77.9	31.9	2.5	209	150	102	26	61.5	34
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island	1 873	929	78.8	75.0	1 476	2.2	1 335	60.9	16.9	9.3	1 527	1 190	863	146	84.9	177
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	1 874	930	78.8	75.1	1 477	2.2	1 336	60.9	16.9	9.3	1 528	1 191	864	147	85.0	178
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 421	674	67.5	58.6	954	4.4	879	86.5	15.7	.7	1 033	796	626	80	66.3	71
East End subdistrict, St. John Island	42	22	59.5	50.0	25	4.0	23	78.3	30.4	—	30	19	5	2	—	—
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	4 342	2 161	76.6	73.0	3 322	4.4	3 011	75.8	27.6	8.8	3 347	2 654	2 132	330	81.5	417
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island	758	383	69.4	60.8	525	8.8	449	47.9	14.5	28.7	499	369	297	57	63.2	58
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	2 554	1 427	54.2	46.5	1 377	8.8	1 209	52.5	12.2	26.7	1 339	914	714	287	46.7	228
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island	1 796	1 044	47.8	41.3	852	8.8	760	55.3	10.9	25.5	840	545	417	230	42.6	170
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island	1 589	934	59.0	53.2	935	13.9	752	65.0	19.5	30.7	918	563	303	215	58.6	189
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	3 642	1 876	63.3	53.6	2 301	9.7	1 896	82.2	19.1	7.2	2 281	1 620	1 267	350	59.4	341
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	5 124	2 507	78.5	73.5	4 007	2.1	3 746	90.9	29.6	1.6	4 122	3 453	2 772	328	73.2	328
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	3 135	1 680	63.5	54.9	1 985	10.6	1 663	70.8	18.9	21.4	1 992	1 372	928	356	58.1	324
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island	8 201	4 255	66.1	58.3	5 411	7.8	4 628	80.2	19.0	8.5	5 443	4 011	3 045	777	60.1	746
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	4 621	2 362	58.5	49.9	2 700	13.1	2 243	75.3	18.9	14.3	2 520	1 692	1 228	553	50.5	449
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	3 221	1 695	73.1	67.6	2 344	4.9	2 108	72.2	27.3	12.5	2 372	1 879	1 471	298	71.5	327
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	5 130	2 764	58.9	49.2	3 016	9.6	2 574	81.5	20.7	13.3	2 955	2 230	1 743	485	50.7	416
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	5 910	3 350	69.5	68.3	4 094	6.7	3 665	77.2	31.5	13.0	4 190	3 391	2 954	586	75.3	708
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	158	66	67.1	59.1	106	1.9	102	26.5	13.7	9.8	114	83	53	3	33.3	1
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	962	498	76.8	76.1	736	2.2	672	91.8	35.6	2.7	770	655	549	79	88.6	87

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Percent with a work disability			Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation				A work disability		A mobility limitation	
	Total	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	Total	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
Virgin Islands	63 413	5.2	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.8	6 349	14.5	12.8	9.9	36.1	75.0	25.1	73.7
St. Croix Island	30 221	5.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.4	2 986	15.1	12.4	10.8	32.0	70.0	24.1	68.6
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	2 328	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.2	248	10.9	10.9	7.7	36.8	77.2	10.3	76.5
Christiansted town (pt.)	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	80.0	—	80.0
Christiansted subdistrict	1 943	5.7	3.7	2.7	1.6	2.0	275	20.7	19.3	11.6	30.9	72.0	21.9	70.4
Christiansted town (pt.)	1 529	6.0	3.8	2.9	1.7	2.0	213	21.6	20.2	12.2	31.5	70.4	19.2	68.9
East End subdistrict	1 246	3.9	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.9	170	15.9	11.8	10.0	22.4	75.9	25.0	74.6
Frederiksted subdistrict	2 280	7.9	4.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	267	8.2	7.9	6.7	29.1	61.2	12.9	59.3
Frederiksted town	684	5.6	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.0	73	17.8	16.4	13.7	50.0	76.2	10.0	75.7
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	1 596	8.8	5.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	194	4.6	4.6	4.1	23.4	54.6	14.3	52.3
Northcentral subdistrict	3 335	5.9	3.7	4.9	3.4	4.3	297	18.2	17.2	12.8	32.5	70.2	51.3	68.6
Northwest subdistrict	2 871	5.2	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.7	258	13.2	12.8	8.1	34.7	69.7	18.6	68.6
Grove Place CDP	1 464	5.4	3.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	122	14.8	14.8	10.7	29.1	65.3	12.0	64.2
Sion Farm subdistrict	7 453	6.1	3.3	3.0	1.2	2.5	723	12.9	10.4	8.2	37.4	73.0	12.0	71.6
Christiansted town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southcentral subdistrict	4 110	5.5	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.7	290	8.3	7.9	5.5	31.6	66.7	20.0	65.8
Southwest subdistrict	4 655	5.5	3.9	2.9	1.9	2.4	458	24.9	14.8	22.1	23.6	66.2	18.0	64.7
St. John Island	2 414	4.6	1.6	1.0	.9	.7	213	9.4	9.4	6.1	58.0	84.1	23.8	83.4
Central subdistrict	414	3.6	.5	.7	.5	.5	24	4.2	4.2	—	73.3	84.7	—	84.7
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coral Bay subdistrict	234	7.7	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.3	39	10.3	10.3	7.7	55.6	78.2	25.0	77.4
Cruz Bay subdistrict	1 731	4.5	1.7	1.0	.8	.6	143	9.8	9.8	7.0	56.4	84.9	21.4	84.2
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	1 730	4.5	1.7	1.0	.8	.6	143	9.8	9.8	7.0	56.4	84.9	21.4	84.1
East End subdistrict	35	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	7	14.3	14.3	—	—	73.5	100.0	70.6
St. Thomas Island	30 778	4.7	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	3 150	14.3	13.4	9.4	39.2	79.2	26.5	78.0
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	12 602	5.0	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1 675	14.6	13.6	9.8	40.0	77.3	27.4	76.1
Charlotte Amalie town	7 439	4.9	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1 157	13.8	12.9	9.8	41.7	78.7	28.2	77.5
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	1 627	6.7	3.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	184	25.5	23.9	15.8	34.9	78.5	19.2	76.5
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	3 536	4.4	2.4	1.4	1.1	.8	334	11.1	10.5	6.6	39.6	74.0	30.8	73.0
East End subdistrict	4 004	4.3	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	335	16.7	16.1	9.0	52.0	82.5	33.8	82.0
Northside subdistrict	4 696	3.8	1.5	2.0	.8	1.7	390	10.5	9.5	8.2	45.6	84.5	38.9	83.4
Southside subdistrict	3 017	4.2	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.2	194	14.4	13.4	9.8	38.6	77.9	35.3	76.7
Tutu subdistrict	5 430	5.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	468	15.8	15.2	10.3	28.2	76.5	13.1	74.7
Anna's Retreat CDP	5 430	5.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	468	15.8	15.2	10.3	28.2	76.5	13.1	74.7
Water Island subdistrict	129	.8	.8	.8	.8	—	29	6.9	6.9	3.4	—	81.3	—	81.3
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West End subdistrict	900	2.9	1.8	1.1	.9	.6	59	6.8	5.1	3.4	26.9	82.4	—	81.5

Table 8. Disability Status: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with —			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
Virgin Islands -----	63 413	5.2	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.8	6 349	14.5	12.8	9.9	36.1	75.0	25.1	73.7
ISLAND														
St. Croix Island -----	30 221	5.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.4	2 986	15.1	12.4	10.8	32.0	70.0	24.1	68.6
St. John Island -----	2 414	4.6	1.6	1.0	.9	.7	213	9.4	9.4	6.1	58.0	84.1	23.8	83.4
St. Thomas Island -----	30 778	4.7	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	3 150	14.3	13.4	9.4	39.2	79.2	26.5	78.0
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE														
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	2 328	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.2	248	10.9	10.9	7.7	36.8	77.2	10.3	76.5
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	5 430	5.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	468	15.8	15.2	10.3	28.2	76.5	13.1	74.7
Central subdistrict, St. John Island -----	414	3.6	.5	.7	.5	.5	24	4.2	4.2	—	73.3	84.7	—	84.7
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island --	7 439	4.9	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1 157	13.8	12.9	9.8	41.7	78.7	28.2	77.5
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	12 602	5.0	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1 675	14.6	13.6	9.8	40.0	77.3	27.4	76.1
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	1 627	6.7	3.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	184	25.5	23.9	15.8	34.9	78.5	19.2	76.5
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	3 536	4.4	2.4	1.4	1.1	.8	334	11.1	10.5	6.6	39.6	74.0	30.8	73.0
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island -----	1 534	6.0	3.8	2.9	1.7	2.0	216	21.3	19.9	12.0	31.5	70.4	19.2	68.9
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 943	5.7	3.7	2.7	1.6	2.0	275	20.7	19.3	11.6	30.9	72.0	21.9	70.4
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	234	7.7	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.3	39	10.3	10.3	7.7	55.6	78.2	25.0	77.4
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island -----	1 730	4.5	1.7	1.0	.8	.6	143	9.8	9.8	7.0	56.4	84.9	21.4	84.1
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	1 731	4.5	1.7	1.0	.8	.6	143	9.8	9.8	7.0	56.4	84.9	21.4	84.2
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 246	3.9	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.9	170	15.9	11.8	10.0	22.4	75.9	25.0	74.6
East End subdistrict, St. John Island -----	35	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	7	14.3	14.3	—	—	73.5	100.0	70.6
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	4 004	4.3	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	335	16.7	16.1	9.0	52.0	82.5	33.8	82.0
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island -----	684	5.6	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.0	73	17.8	16.4	13.7	50.0	76.2	10.0	75.7
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	2 280	7.9	4.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	267	8.2	7.9	6.7	29.1	61.2	12.9	59.3
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island -----	1 596	8.8	5.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	194	4.6	4.6	4.1	23.4	54.6	14.3	52.3
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island -----	1 464	5.4	3.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	122	14.8	14.8	10.7	29.1	65.3	12.0	64.2
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	3 335	5.9	3.7	4.9	3.4	4.3	297	18.2	17.2	12.8	32.5	70.2	51.3	68.6
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	4 696	3.8	1.5	2.0	.8	1.7	390	10.5	9.5	8.2	45.6	84.5	38.9	83.4
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	2 871	5.2	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.7	258	13.2	12.8	8.1	34.7	69.7	18.6	68.6
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	7 453	6.1	3.3	3.0	1.2	2.5	723	12.9	10.4	8.2	37.4	73.0	12.0	71.6
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	4 110	5.5	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.7	290	8.3	7.9	5.5	31.6	66.7	20.0	65.8
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	3 017	4.2	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.2	194	14.4	13.4	9.8	38.6	77.9	35.3	76.7
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	4 655	5.5	3.9	2.9	1.9	2.4	458	24.9	14.8	22.1	23.6	66.2	18.0	64.7
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	5 430	5.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	468	15.8	15.2	10.3	28.2	76.5	13.1	74.7
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island --	129	.8	.8	.8	.8	—	29	6.9	6.9	3.4	—	81.3	—	81.3
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	900	2.9	1.8	1.1	.9	.6	59	6.8	5.1	3.4	26.9	82.4	—	81.5

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent				
Virgin Islands -----	9 440	22 050	24 036	15 262	100 689	27 334	27.1	12 722	36.6	9 264	36.0	1 956	30.8	5 349	23.2		
St. Croix Island -----	8 058	19 340	20 835	12 493	49 581	16 686	33.7	7 917	43.1	5 832	42.6	1 066	35.7	3 308	29.5		
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict -----	11 152	28 415	31 682	20 850	3 604	507	14.1	189	16.2	151	16.8	50	20.2	103	12.1		
Christiansted town (pt.) -----	10 925	11 250	43 750	3 750	9	1	11.1	—	—	—	—	1	33.3	—	—		
Christiansted subdistrict -----	7 607	14 937	16 481	11 017	3 177	1 215	38.2	490	46.6	345	45.9	118	42.9	247	35.7		
Christiansted town (pt.) -----	6 530	13 359	15 610	10 068	2 527	1 029	40.7	414	48.3	285	47.1	97	45.5	207	38.3		
East End subdistrict -----	18 962	34 217	40 097	22 443	1 734	223	12.9	50	14.1	37	13.8	24	14.1	45	9.6		
Frederiksted subdistrict -----	5 387	11 806	12 172	9 756	3 990	2 021	50.7	1 015	63.2	755	63.4	109	40.8	397	46.8		
Frederiksted town -----	7 770	13 988	17 578	11 111	1 049	376	35.8	150	46.9	116	47.5	26	35.6	67	31.8		
Frederiksted Southeast CDP -----	4 543	11 009	11 250	8 333	2 941	1 645	55.9	865	67.3	639	67.5	83	42.8	330	51.8		
Northcentral subdistrict -----	6 967	19 460	21 170	11 506	5 461	1 659	30.4	763	36.9	584	37.6	110	37.0	310	25.6		
Northwest subdistrict -----	7 549	17 380	18 346	11 667	4 814	1 840	38.2	903	48.4	667	48.9	104	40.3	366	33.8		
Grove Place CDP -----	4 926	12 634	13 112	6 736	2 646	1 295	48.9	676	57.3	503	56.8	69	56.6	267	45.0		
Sion Farm subdistrict -----	9 767	23 919	25 970	15 781	11 843	3 022	25.5	1 420	34.3	1 010	33.2	211	29.2	608	22.3		
Christiansted town (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Southcentral subdistrict -----	5 706	14 841	15 992	8 684	7 169	3 273	45.7	1 713	55.8	1 243	54.5	145	50.0	639	41.0		
Southwest subdistrict -----	6 479	17 080	18 539	10 653	7 789	2 926	37.6	1 374	45.2	1 040	44.1	195	42.6	593	33.6		
St. John Island -----	13 443	26 295	31 277	19 812	3 487	523	15.0	196	20.9	132	19.9	46	21.6	89	11.6		
Central subdistrict -----	14 645	26 250	27 500	23 750	618	120	19.4	59	30.9	37	27.0	5	20.8	26	17.8		
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Coral Bay subdistrict -----	10 794	18 611	22 250	14 688	358	84	23.5	28	31.8	16	32.0	6	15.4	15	19.5		
Cruz Bay subdistrict -----	13 606	27 076	33 320	20 179	2 460	309	12.6	107	16.5	79	16.8	34	23.8	46	8.6		
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.) -----	13 610	27 055	33 347	20 179	2 457	309	12.6	107	16.6	79	16.9	34	23.8	46	8.6		
East End subdistrict -----	9 742	22 917	20 000	23 750	51	10	19.6	2	18.2	—	—	1	14.3	2	20.0		
St. Thomas Island -----	10 587	24 619	26 661	16 902	47 621	10 125	21.3	4 609	29.7	3 300	29.0	844	26.8	1 952	17.7		
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict -----	8 063	19 282	21 443	12 596	20 154	5 170	25.7	2 297	33.9	1 615	32.9	530	31.6	1 031	22.2		
Charlotte Amalie town -----	7 942	18 337	20 790	12 146	12 139	3 255	26.8	1 434	36.1	1 033	35.4	374	32.3	653	23.6		
Charlotte Amalie East CDP -----	6 639	18 045	19 896	12 260	2 831	810	28.6	418	37.1	298	36.5	58	31.5	166	25.7		
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.) -----	9 081	21 926	24 052	14 872	5 184	1 105	21.3	445	26.5	284	24.2	98	29.3	212	17.2		
East End subdistrict -----	12 333	29 116	31 498	18 333	5 908	901	15.3	353	20.0	257	19.6	66	19.7	165	11.8		
Northside subdistrict -----	18 881	39 348	44 680	28 828	6 370	569	8.9	136	9.5	97	9.3	73	18.7	88	5.6		
Southside subdistrict -----	12 928	25 050	26 505	18 636	4 645	1 197	25.8	589	37.0	421	36.6	50	25.8	233	22.4		
Tutu subdistrict -----	7 256	23 466	24 472	13 558	9 054	2 191	24.2	1 198	33.9	880	33.4	114	24.4	416	20.6		
Anna's Retreat CDP -----	7 256	23 466	24 472	13 558	9 054	2 191	24.2	1 198	33.9	880	33.4	114	24.4	416	20.6		
Water Island subdistrict -----	22 735	38 738	40 470	34 271	170	10	5.9	1	7.1	1	9.1	—	—	1	2.0		
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
West End subdistrict -----	14 953	40 249	44 443	25 455	1 320	87	6.6	35	8.6	29	9.2	11	18.6	18	5.4		

Table 10. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent				
Virgin Islands	9 440	22 050	24 036	15 262	100 689	27 334	27.1	12 722	36.6	9 264	36.0	1 956	30.8	5 349	23.2		
ISLAND																	
St. Croix Island	8 058	19 340	20 835	12 493	49 581	16 686	33.7	7 917	43.1	5 832	42.6	1 066	35.7	3 308	29.5		
St. John Island	13 443	26 295	31 277	19 812	3 487	523	15.0	196	20.9	132	19.9	46	21.6	89	11.6		
St. Thomas Island	10 587	24 619	26 661	16 902	47 621	10 125	21.3	4 609	29.7	3 300	29.0	844	26.8	1 952	17.7		
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE																	
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island	11 152	28 415	31 682	20 850	3 604	507	14.1	189	16.2	151	16.8	50	20.2	103	12.1		
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island	7 256	23 466	24 472	13 558	9 054	2 191	24.2	1 198	33.9	880	33.4	114	24.4	416	20.6		
Central subdistrict, St. John Island	14 645	26 250	27 500	23 750	618	120	19.4	59	30.9	37	27.0	5	20.8	26	17.8		
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island	7 942	18 337	20 790	12 146	12 139	3 255	26.8	1 434	36.1	1 033	35.4	374	32.3	653	23.6		
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	8 063	19 282	21 443	12 596	20 154	5 170	25.7	2 297	33.9	1 615	32.9	530	31.6	1 031	22.2		
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island	6 639	18 045	19 896	12 260	2 831	810	28.6	418	37.1	298	36.5	58	31.5	166	25.7		
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island	9 081	21 926	24 052	14 872	5 184	1 105	21.3	445	26.5	284	24.2	98	29.3	212	17.2		
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island	6 545	13 333	15 610	10 034	2 536	1 030	40.6	414	48.2	285	47.1	98	45.4	207	38.1		
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	7 607	14 937	16 481	11 017	3 177	1 215	38.2	490	46.6	345	45.9	118	42.9	247	35.7		
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	10 794	18 611	22 250	14 688	358	84	23.5	28	31.8	16	32.0	6	15.4	15	19.5		
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island	13 610	27 055	33 347	20 179	2 457	309	12.6	107	16.6	79	16.9	34	23.8	46	8.6		
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	13 606	27 076	33 320	20 179	2 460	309	12.6	107	16.5	79	16.8	34	23.8	46	8.6		
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island	18 962	34 217	40 097	22 443	1 734	223	12.9	50	14.1	37	13.8	24	14.1	45	9.6		
East End subdistrict, St. John Island	9 742	22 917	20 000	23 750	51	10	19.6	2	18.2	—	—	1	14.3	2	20.0		
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	12 333	29 116	31 498	18 333	5 908	901	15.3	353	20.0	257	19.6	66	19.7	165	11.8		
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island	7 770	13 988	17 578	11 111	1 049	376	35.8	150	46.9	116	47.5	26	35.6	67	31.8		
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	5 387	11 806	12 172	9 756	3 990	2 021	50.7	1 015	63.2	755	63.4	109	40.8	397	46.8		
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island	4 543	11 009	11 250	8 333	2 941	1 645	55.9	865	67.3	639	67.5	83	42.8	330	51.8		
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island	4 926	12 634	13 112	6 736	2 646	1 295	48.9	676	57.3	503	56.8	69	56.6	267	45.0		
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	6 967	19 460	21 170	11 506	5 461	1 659	30.4	763	36.9	584	37.6	110	37.0	310	25.6		
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	18 881	39 348	44 680	28 828	6 370	569	8.9	136	9.5	97	9.3	73	18.7	88	5.6		
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	7 549	17 380	18 346	11 667	4 814	1 840	38.2	903	48.4	667	48.9	104	40.3	366	33.8		
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island	9 767	23 919	25 970	15 781	11 843	3 022	25.5	1 420	34.3	1 010	33.2	211	29.2	608	22.3		
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	5 706	14 841	15 992	8 684	7 169	3 273	45.7	1 713	55.8	1 243	54.5	145	50.0	639	41.0		
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	12 928	25 050	26 505	18 636	4 645	1 197	25.8	589	37.0	421	36.6	50	25.8	233	22.4		
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	6 479	17 080	18 539	10 653	7 789	2 926	37.6	1 374	45.2	1 040	44.1	195	42.6	593	33.6		
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	7 256	23 466	24 472	13 558	9 054	2 191	24.2	1 198	33.9	880	33.4	114	24.4	416	20.6		
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	22 735	38 738	40 470	34 271	170	10	5.9	1	7.1	1	9.1	—	—	1	2.0		
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	14 953	40 249	44 443	25 455	1 320	87	6.6	35	8.6	29	9.2	11	18.6	18	5.4		

Table 11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system only	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Virgin Islands	39 290	26.8	5.9	26.1	10.5	7.7	6.0	20.7	50.2	6.0
St. Croix Island	18 937	26.3	5.2	21.5	10.8	7.0	6.4	25.1	46.6	6.0
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	1 378	18.7	4.2	17.9	12.0	7.1	2.0	3.6	32.2	2.8
Christiansted town (pt.)	3	—	—	33.3	33.3	—	—	33.3	66.7	—
Christiansted subdistrict	1 378	14.9	15.5	29.8	7.1	7.0	4.2	44.3	93.5	4.9
Christiansted town (pt.)	1 032	9.9	19.2	34.7	7.2	—	3.9	48.4	95.5	6.2
East End subdistrict	1 143	43.5	2.4	19.2	14.1	15.7	1.4	9	15.0	3.1
Frederiksted subdistrict	1 493	22.4	23.0	34.6	8.6	—	8.4	61.0	77.4	9.3
Frederiksted town	501	4.0	55.1	46.3	7.8	—	16.2	57.5	91.6	20.0
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	992	31.7	6.8	28.6	9.0	—	4.4	62.8	70.2	3.9
Northcentral subdistrict	2 242	29.6	3.1	15.6	9.1	4.0	10.3	23.9	43.3	10.6
Northwest subdistrict	1 724	22.8	3.9	20.4	8.9	1.9	11.6	14.1	37.4	10.2
Grove Place CDP	811	13.9	1.0	14.2	9.5	.2	5.8	12.3	65.6	6.2
Sion Farm subdistrict	4 759	21.8	1.6	23.6	12.7	13.6	5.1	24.1	51.0	3.5
Christiansted town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southcentral subdistrict	2 344	43.2	4.8	17.6	10.6	3.4	8.4	30.4	36.9	6.9
Southwest subdistrict	2 476	23.7	.8	17.5	11.0	3.8	4.6	21.6	34.2	4.6
St. John Island	1 920	52.1	2.8	42.4	5.4	12.0	10.4	.1	19.5	10.2
Central subdistrict	326	60.4	2.5	42.0	3.7	.6	12.0	—	25.8	10.4
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coral Bay subdistrict	199	44.2	9.0	41.2	6.5	—	27.6	—	1.5	29.6
Cruz Bay subdistrict	1 367	52.0	1.7	42.9	5.6	16.8	7.5	.1	21.1	7.4
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	1 366	52.0	1.7	43.0	5.6	16.8	7.5	.1	21.1	7.4
East End subdistrict	28	17.9	17.9	32.1	7.1	—	14.3	—	—	7.1
St. Thomas Island	18 433	24.5	6.9	29.1	10.8	7.9	5.2	18.4	57.1	5.6
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	7 648	16.5	15.6	34.6	7.0	2.8	6.1	31.6	88.6	7.7
Charlotte Amalie town	4 741	15.0	24.8	37.0	7.1	2.3	6.7	30.1	91.4	9.4
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	951	14.1	—	23.6	9.8	—	8.7	32.7	92.4	5.5
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	1 956	21.4	1.0	34.1	5.4	5.4	3.4	34.5	80.0	4.6
East End subdistrict	2 647	35.6	.5	33.5	10.4	18.1	4.3	.6	15.6	4.8
Northside subdistrict	3 149	37.0	1.2	31.8	8.5	15.0	2.6	1.5	11.5	2.7
Southside subdistrict	1 759	34.5	.8	23.8	14.3	7.6	13.4	18.8	53.0	10.1
Tutu subdistrict	2 542	12.6	—	10.7	23.1	6.5	1.8	22.0	76.4	1.7
Anna's Retreat CDP	2 542	12.6	—	10.7	23.1	6.5	1.8	22.0	76.4	1.7
Water Island subdistrict	165	24.2	3.0	31.5	6.7	—	1.8	10.9	—	.6
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West End subdistrict	523	35.8	—	18.4	11.5	—	1.9	1.0	19.3	1.9

Table 12. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system only	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Virgin Islands -----	39 290	26.8	5.9	26.1	10.5	7.7	6.0	20.7	50.2	6.0
ISLAND										
St. Croix Island -----	18 937	26.3	5.2	21.5	10.8	7.0	6.4	25.1	46.6	6.0
St. John Island -----	1 920	52.1	2.8	42.4	5.4	12.0	10.4	.1	19.5	10.2
St. Thomas Island -----	18 433	24.5	6.9	29.1	10.8	7.9	5.2	18.4	57.1	5.6
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE										
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 378	18.7	4.2	17.9	12.0	7.1	2.0	3.6	32.2	2.8
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	2 542	12.6	—	10.7	23.1	6.5	1.8	22.0	76.4	1.7
Central subdistrict, St. John Island -----	326	60.4	2.5	42.0	3.7	.6	12.0	—	25.8	10.4
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island -----	4 741	15.0	24.8	37.0	7.1	2.3	6.7	30.1	91.4	9.4
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	7 648	16.5	15.6	34.6	7.0	2.8	6.1	31.6	88.6	7.7
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	951	14.1	—	23.6	9.8	—	8.7	32.7	92.4	5.5
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	1 956	21.4	1.0	34.1	5.4	5.4	3.4	34.5	80.0	4.6
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island -----	1 035	9.9	19.1	34.7	7.2	—	3.9	48.3	95.5	6.2
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 378	14.9	15.5	29.8	7.1	7.0	4.2	44.3	93.5	4.9
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	199	44.2	9.0	41.2	6.5	—	27.6	—	1.5	29.6
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island -----	1 366	52.0	1.7	43.0	5.6	16.8	7.5	.1	21.1	7.4
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	1 367	52.0	1.7	42.9	5.6	16.8	7.5	.1	21.1	7.4
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 143	43.5	2.4	19.2	14.1	15.7	1.4	.9	15.0	3.1
East End subdistrict, St. John Island -----	28	17.9	17.9	32.1	7.1	—	14.3	—	—	7.1
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	2 647	35.6	.5	33.5	10.4	18.1	4.3	.6	15.6	4.8
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island -----	501	4.0	55.1	46.3	7.8	—	16.2	57.5	91.6	20.0
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 493	22.4	23.0	34.6	8.6	—	8.4	61.0	77.4	9.3
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island -----	992	31.7	6.8	28.6	9.0	—	4.4	62.8	70.2	3.9
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island -----	811	13.9	1.0	14.2	9.5	.2	5.8	12.3	65.6	6.2
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	2 242	29.6	3.1	15.6	9.1	4.0	10.3	23.9	43.3	10.6
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	3 149	37.0	1.2	31.8	8.5	15.0	2.6	1.5	11.5	2.7
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 724	22.8	3.9	20.4	8.9	1.9	11.6	14.1	37.4	10.2
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	4 759	21.8	1.6	23.6	12.7	13.6	5.1	24.1	51.0	3.5
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	2 344	43.2	4.8	17.6	10.6	3.4	8.4	30.4	36.9	6.9
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	1 759	34.5	.8	23.8	14.3	7.6	13.4	18.8	53.0	10.1
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	2 476	23.7	.8	17.5	11.0	3.8	4.6	21.6	34.2	4.6
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	2 542	12.6	—	10.7	23.1	6.5	1.8	22.0	76.4	1.7
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	165	24.2	3.0	31.5	6.7	—	1.8	10.9	—	.6
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	523	35.8	—	18.4	11.5	—	1.9	1.0	19.3	1.9

Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		Cooking fuel				Water pur- chased from a vendor	Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none		None	1	2 or more	
Virgin Islands	32 020	65.2	32.9	.3	1.6	32.3	26.8	43.7	29.5	18.5
St. Croix Island	15 045	69.0	29.2	.3	1.5	33.3	26.0	42.8	31.3	22.1
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	1 164	70.4	28.6	.1	.9	50.9	9.7	42.1	48.2	12.2
Christiansted town (pt.)	3	100.0	—	—	—	—	33.3	66.7	—	—
Christiansted subdistrict	1 101	74.4	22.3	.5	2.8	22.7	42.4	41.8	15.8	31.6
Christiansted town (pt.)	861	77.7	18.1	.7	3.5	24.3	48.0	39.3	12.8	35.2
East End subdistrict	698	56.9	41.8	.1	1.1	51.3	4.3	38.5	57.2	11.7
Frederiksted subdistrict	1 256	69.3	28.0	.2	2.5	20.9	48.5	38.0	13.5	35.7
Frederiksted town	411	65.5	30.2	—	4.4	10.7	50.1	39.4	10.5	36.0
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	845	71.2	27.0	.2	1.5	25.8	47.7	37.3	15.0	35.5
Northcentral subdistrict	1 560	82.2	15.3	.3	2.2	30.6	21.7	43.8	34.5	20.1
Northwest subdistrict	1 466	51.2	46.0	.4	2.4	25.3	30.9	42.3	26.8	19.4
Grove Place CDP	734	26.4	72.1	.4	1.1	18.1	43.5	41.6	15.0	15.9
Sion Farm subdistrict	3 647	60.5	38.5	.2	.9	40.6	20.3	42.6	37.1	20.0
Christiansted town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southcentral subdistrict	1 963	69.8	28.7	.4	1.2	29.7	32.3	43.0	24.6	28.6
Southwest subdistrict	2 190	84.9	13.5	.2	1.3	28.7	23.8	47.3	28.9	18.8
St. John Island	1 330	78.7	18.1	1.1	2.0	33.8	25.6	50.1	24.4	20.7
Central subdistrict	259	69.5	27.0	1.5	1.9	12.4	22.8	49.4	27.8	27.0
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coral Bay subdistrict	134	83.6	11.9	—	4.5	30.6	21.6	47.8	30.6	22.4
Cruz Bay subdistrict	918	80.5	16.6	1.2	1.7	40.8	27.3	50.5	22.1	18.5
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	917	80.5	16.6	1.2	1.7	40.9	27.4	50.5	22.1	18.5
East End subdistrict	19	84.2	15.8	—	—	10.5	5.3	52.6	42.1	26.3
St. Thomas Island	15 645	60.4	37.7	.3	1.5	31.3	27.7	44.1	28.2	14.9
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	6 771	66.5	30.7	.4	2.4	27.2	42.9	40.9	16.2	19.3
Charlotte Amalie town	4 178	65.6	31.1	.5	2.8	26.3	48.1	38.9	13.1	20.4
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	842	73.4	25.7	—	1.0	39.3	40.4	42.5	17.1	18.4
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	1 751	65.6	31.9	.6	1.9	23.6	32.0	44.8	23.2	17.2
East End subdistrict	1 936	67.6	30.3	.7	1.3	43.1	16.3	44.9	38.8	14.3
Northside subdistrict	2 550	56.3	42.7	.2	.9	38.2	6.6	47.1	46.4	10.4
Southside subdistrict	1 461	45.7	53.0	.1	1.2	35.5	24.0	44.4	31.6	15.7
Tutu subdistrict	2 404	53.0	46.5	.2	.3	24.3	22.1	48.8	29.1	8.7
Anna's Retreat CDP	2 404	53.0	46.5	.2	.3	24.3	22.1	48.8	29.1	8.7
Water Island subdistrict	86	26.7	73.3	—	—	15.1	30.2	39.5	30.2	15.1
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West End subdistrict	437	54.2	44.9	—	.9	28.1	6.6	47.6	45.8	6.2

Table 14. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		Cooking fuel				Water pur- chased from a vendor	Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none		None	1	2 or more	
Virgin Islands -----	32 020	65.2	32.9	.3	1.6	32.3	26.8	43.7	29.5	18.5
ISLAND										
St. Croix Island -----	15 045	69.0	29.2	.3	1.5	33.3	26.0	42.8	31.3	22.1
St. John Island -----	1 330	78.7	18.1	1.1	2.0	33.8	25.6	50.1	24.4	20.7
St. Thomas Island -----	15 645	60.4	37.7	.3	1.5	31.3	27.7	44.1	28.2	14.9
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE										
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 164	70.4	28.6	.1	.9	50.9	9.7	42.1	48.2	12.2
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	2 404	53.0	46.5	.2	.3	24.3	22.1	48.8	29.1	8.7
Central subdistrict, St. John Island -----	259	69.5	27.0	1.5	1.9	12.4	22.8	49.4	27.8	27.0
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island --	4 178	65.6	31.1	.5	2.8	26.3	48.1	38.9	13.1	20.4
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	6 771	66.5	30.7	.4	2.4	27.2	42.9	40.9	16.2	19.3
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	842	73.4	25.7	—	1.0	39.3	40.4	42.5	17.1	18.4
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	1 751	65.6	31.9	.6	1.9	23.6	32.0	44.8	23.2	17.2
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island -----	864	77.8	18.1	.7	3.5	24.2	47.9	39.4	12.7	35.1
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island ---	1 101	74.4	22.3	.5	2.8	22.7	42.4	41.8	15.8	31.6
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	134	83.6	11.9	—	4.5	30.6	21.6	47.8	30.6	22.4
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island -----	917	80.5	16.6	1.2	1.7	40.9	27.4	50.5	22.1	18.5
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	918	80.5	16.6	1.2	1.7	40.8	27.3	50.5	22.1	18.5
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	698	56.9	41.8	.1	1.1	51.3	4.3	38.5	57.2	11.7
East End subdistrict, St. John Island -----	19	84.2	15.8	—	—	10.5	5.3	52.6	42.1	26.3
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	1 936	67.6	30.3	.7	1.3	43.1	16.3	44.9	38.8	14.3
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island -----	411	65.5	30.2	—	4.4	10.7	50.1	39.4	10.5	36.0
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island ----	1 256	69.3	28.0	.2	2.5	20.9	48.5	38.0	13.5	35.7
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island -----	845	71.2	27.0	.2	1.5	25.8	47.7	37.3	15.0	35.5
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island -----	734	26.4	72.1	.4	1.1	18.1	43.5	41.6	15.0	15.9
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island ----	1 560	82.2	15.3	.3	2.2	30.6	21.7	43.8	34.5	20.1
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island ----	2 550	56.3	42.7	.2	.9	38.2	6.6	47.1	46.4	10.4
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 466	51.2	46.0	.4	2.4	25.3	30.9	42.3	26.8	19.4
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	3 647	60.5	38.5	.2	.9	40.6	20.3	42.6	37.1	20.0
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island ----	1 963	69.8	28.7	.4	1.2	29.7	32.3	43.0	24.6	28.6
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	1 461	45.7	53.0	.1	1.2	35.5	24.0	44.4	31.6	15.7
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	2 190	84.9	13.5	.2	1.3	28.7	23.8	47.3	28.9	18.8
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	2 404	53.0	46.5	.2	.3	24.3	22.1	48.8	29.1	8.7
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island --	86	26.7	73.3	—	—	15.1	30.2	39.5	30.2	15.1
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island ----	437	54.2	44.9	—	.9	28.1	6.6	47.6	45.8	6.2

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—			Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
Virgin Islands	14 272	10.3	23.3	5 512	411	16.8	5 628	100-	10.5	17 748	33.9	3.6	324	21.1
St. Croix Island	7 271	10.8	20.1	2 794	356	16.1	3 545	100-	10.4	7 774	37.8	3.1	240	18.7
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	800	7.4	18.1	343	396	16.0	343	100-	10.5	364	52.2	1.9	436	19.8
Christiansted town (pt.)	2	-	100.0	-	-	-	2	100	10.0	1	-	-	90	22.5
Christiansted subdistrict	228	12.7	50.9	44	440	19.5	100	100-	11.2	873	31.0	5.2	237	19.2
Christiansted town (pt.)	150	12.7	52.7	27	450	18.0	71	100-	11.0	711	27.3	5.9	224	19.1
East End subdistrict	450	21.8	14.9	168	673	22.1	186	138	10.9	248	66.5	2.8	546	22.3
Frederiksted subdistrict	295	7.8	39.3	79	357	15.0	164	100-	10.3	961	35.4	5.1	197	20.4
Frederiksted town	65	6.2	53.8	7	375	17.5	32	100-	10.8	346	38.2	2.3	237	19.6
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	230	8.3	35.2	72	355	14.8	132	100-	10.3	615	33.8	6.7	175	21.1
Northcentral subdistrict	957	8.4	20.4	341	289	14.4	523	100-	10.2	603	38.3	7.0	246	18.1
Northwest subdistrict	589	13.1	23.3	169	395	16.8	334	100-	10.7	877	26.7	2.3	157	15.6
Grove Place CDP	188	10.6	26.6	46	383	16.4	118	100-	10.8	546	14.8	1.8	119	15.0
Sion Farm subdistrict	1 960	9.9	18.8	880	353	15.5	804	100-	10.4	1 687	46.9	2.3	331	19.6
Christiansted town (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southcentral subdistrict	740	13.5	17.7	242	358	18.4	451	100-	10.4	1 223	38.1	1.4	176	17.1
Southwest subdistrict	1 252	10.1	15.2	528	301	16.0	640	100-	10.3	938	27.1	1.8	204	20.4
St. John Island	604	9.1	22.5	134	667	18.2	267	100-	10.4	726	45.7	2.5	412	22.4
Central subdistrict	103	11.7	10.7	21	638	16.2	56	100-	10.2	156	53.2	1.3	311	18.8
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coral Bay subdistrict	79	11.4	36.7	16	633	16.7	52	100-	10.3	55	34.5	3.6	363	18.5
Cruz Bay subdistrict	412	8.3	22.8	96	700	19.0	151	100-	10.6	506	44.9	2.6	438	23.8
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	412	8.3	22.8	96	700	19.0	151	100-	10.6	505	44.8	2.6	438	23.8
East End subdistrict	10	-	20.0	1	850	-	8	100-	10.0	9	33.3	11.1	325	20.0
St. Thomas Island	6 397	9.9	26.9	2 584	488	17.5	1 816	100-	10.6	9 248	29.7	4.0	386	22.5
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	1 867	9.4	45.5	372	490	20.7	639	100-	10.6	4 904	23.4	6.2	340	22.4
Charlotte Amalie town	1 146	10.0	52.9	217	485	21.5	480	100-	10.6	3 032	22.7	7.6	311	21.5
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	165	4.2	34.5	21	517	16.7	15	100-	10.0	677	18.2	1.9	357	24.1
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	556	9.7	33.6	134	491	20.3	144	100-	10.6	1 195	28.1	4.9	391	23.4
East End subdistrict	1 011	12.2	20.3	301	611	20.8	345	100-	10.5	925	45.5	1.8	498	23.7
Northside subdistrict	1 324	13.8	15.9	564	857	22.6	355	119	11.0	1 226	49.7	2.0	664	24.3
Southside subdistrict	558	12.9	23.8	233	532	17.6	147	100-	10.4	903	32.1	1.9	354	21.6
Tutu subdistrict	1 279	3.0	21.8	930	327	14.2	231	100-	10.9	1 125	18.2	.8	287	21.4
Anna's Retreat CDP	1 279	3.0	21.8	930	327	14.2	231	100-	10.9	1 125	18.2	.8	287	21.4
Water Island subdistrict	38	10.5	18.4	1	750	22.5	34	100-	10.0	48	66.7	2.1	525	20.3
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West End subdistrict	320	10.9	11.3	183	535	15.1	65	100-	10.3	117	38.5	1.7	541	22.2

Table 16. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—			Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
Virgin Islands -----	14 272	10.3	23.3	5 512	411	16.8	5 628	100-	10.5	17 748	33.9	3.6	324	21.1
ISLAND														
St. Croix Island -----	7 271	10.8	20.1	2 794	356	16.1	3 545	100-	10.4	7 774	37.8	3.1	240	18.7
St. John Island -----	604	9.1	22.5	134	667	18.2	267	100-	10.4	726	45.7	2.5	412	22.4
St. Thomas Island -----	6 397	9.9	26.9	2 584	488	17.5	1 816	100-	10.6	9 248	29.7	4.0	386	22.5
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE														
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	800	7.4	18.1	343	396	16.0	343	100-	10.5	364	52.2	1.9	436	19.8
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	1 279	3.0	21.8	930	327	14.2	231	100-	10.9	1 125	18.2	.8	287	21.4
Central subdistrict, St. John Island -----	103	11.7	10.7	21	638	16.2	56	100-	10.2	156	53.2	1.3	311	18.8
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island -----	1 146	10.0	52.9	217	485	21.5	480	100-	10.6	3 032	22.7	7.6	311	21.5
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	1 867	9.4	45.5	372	490	20.7	639	100-	10.6	4 904	23.4	6.2	340	22.4
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	165	4.2	34.5	21	517	16.7	15	100-	10.0	677	18.2	1.9	357	24.1
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	556	9.7	33.6	134	491	20.3	144	100-	10.6	1 195	28.1	4.9	391	23.4
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island -----	152	12.5	53.3	27	450	18.0	73	100-	11.0	712	27.2	5.9	224	19.1
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	228	12.7	50.9	44	440	19.5	100	100-	11.2	873	31.0	5.2	237	19.2
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	79	11.4	36.7	16	633	16.7	52	100-	10.3	55	34.5	3.6	363	18.5
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island -----	412	8.3	22.8	96	700	19.0	151	100-	10.6	505	44.8	2.6	438	23.8
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	412	8.3	22.8	96	700	19.0	151	100-	10.6	506	44.9	2.6	438	23.8
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	450	21.8	14.9	168	673	22.1	186	138	10.9	248	66.5	2.8	546	22.3
East End subdistrict, St. John Island -----	10	-	20.0	1	850	-	8	100-	10.0	9	33.3	11.1	325	20.0
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	1 011	12.2	20.3	301	611	20.8	345	100-	10.5	925	45.5	1.8	498	23.7
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island -----	65	6.2	53.8	7	375	17.5	32	100-	10.8	346	38.2	2.3	237	19.6
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	295	7.8	39.3	79	357	15.0	164	100-	10.3	961	35.4	5.1	197	20.4
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island -----	230	8.3	35.2	72	355	14.8	132	100-	10.3	615	33.8	6.7	175	21.1
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island -----	188	10.6	26.6	46	383	16.4	118	100-	10.8	546	14.8	1.8	119	15.0
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	957	8.4	20.4	341	289	14.4	523	100-	10.2	603	38.3	7.0	246	18.1
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	1 324	13.8	15.9	564	857	22.6	355	119	11.0	1 226	49.7	2.0	664	24.3
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	589	13.1	23.3	169	395	16.8	334	100-	10.7	877	26.7	2.3	157	15.6
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 960	9.9	18.8	880	353	15.5	804	100-	10.4	1 687	46.9	2.3	331	19.6
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	740	13.5	17.7	242	358	18.4	451	100-	10.4	1 223	38.1	1.4	176	17.1
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	558	12.9	23.8	233	532	17.6	147	100-	10.4	903	32.1	1.9	354	21.6
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 252	10.1	15.2	528	301	16.0	640	100-	10.3	938	27.1	1.8	204	20.4
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	1 279	3.0	21.8	930	327	14.2	231	100-	10.9	1 125	18.2	.8	287	21.4
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	38	10.5	18.4	1	750	22.5	34	100-	10.0	48	66.7	2.1	525	20.3
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	320	10.9	11.3	183	535	15.1	65	100-	10.3	117	38.5	1.7	541	22.2

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 for the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). 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.

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). (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 for the Virgin Islands includes inland, coastal, 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 ocean, related large embayments, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters. Streams 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" 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 an island subdivision but is not assigned to any block

numbering area. Crews-of-vessels entities (see “Block Numbering Area” and “Block”) do not encompass territory and therefore have no 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, and streams, and by invisible boundaries such as town 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 census subdistricts, towns, or block numbering areas (BNA’s). The 1990 census is the first for which the Virgin Islands is block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each 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 town limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the town 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 BNA with a .99 suffix. Some block group records may not have any block numbers associated with them; this occurs where the entire area of the block group consists only of water.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their identifying numbers within a block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a 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 BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of census subdistricts and places. BG’s in the Virgin Islands were structured to generally contain approximately 200 housing units. Local officials delineated BG’s for the 1990 census, using Census Bureau guidelines.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of census subdistrict and place shown in the data product; for

example, if BG 3 is partly in a town and partly outside the town, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG’s are used in tabulating decennial census data throughout the Virgin Islands in the 1990 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG’s are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED’s) used for reporting data throughout the Virgin Islands for previous decennial censuses.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA’s) are small statistical subdivisions of an island for grouping and numbering blocks in the Virgin Islands. Local officials delineated BNA’s for the 1990 census, using Census Bureau guidelines.

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 an island. The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian 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 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.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some places may have changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. The historical counts shown for such places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

For statistical purposes, the United States is divided into four census regions, which are further subdivided into nine divisions. The Virgin Islands is not assigned to any region or division.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The Virgin Islands is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a nonvoting delegate.

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 also is a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" usually is 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 island and congressional district.

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including the Virgin Islands, island subdivision, and place. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and 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 congressional district, county (including statistically equivalent entities such as the islands in the Virgin Islands), census subdistrict, place, and State (including statistically equivalent entities such as the Virgin Islands). The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and 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

The United States Postal Service (USPS) code for the Virgin Islands is used in all 1990 census data products. The code is a two-character alphabetic abbreviation: VI. The code is the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviation.

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 for the Virgin Islands is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within block numbering area, within place, within census subdistrict, within island, within the Virgin Islands. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
Virgin Islands of the United States
  Island
    Census subdistrict
      Place (or part)
        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, block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: Virgin Islands, followed by the three islands, followed by all the places in the Virgin Islands. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
Virgin Islands of the United States

  Island "A"
  Island "B"
  Island "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 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 (island, island subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. 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 new place, 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 census subdistrict since the preceding census.

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 may approximate the 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. By definition, the internal point for a block cannot fall in a body of water. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

ISLAND

The three major islands—St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas—serve as the primary divisions of the Virgin Islands. The Census Bureau, for statistical purposes, treats each island as the equivalent of a county in the United States. Each island is assigned a three-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order within the Virgin Islands.

ISLAND SUBDIVISION

“Census subdistricts” are the primary subdivisions of the Islands for the reporting of decennial census data. The subdistricts were established by law by the Virgin Islands government in 1979 and, therefore, the Census Bureau treats them as “minor civil divisions” of the islands. Each census subdistrict is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within the island and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within the Virgin Islands.

PLACE

For the reporting of decennial census data, places in the Virgin Islands consist of census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within the Virgin Islands. Each

place also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within the Virgin Islands. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within the Virgin Islands.

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.

Virgin Islands officials, following Census Bureau guidelines, first identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's for the 1980 census. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by “CDP”; in the 1980 census, “(CDP)” was used.

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, a community in the Virgin Islands must have 300 or more persons. The 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 required minimum.

Incorporated Place

The Census Bureau treats the three towns in the Virgin Islands as incorporated places because they have legally defined boundaries. However, the towns do not have their own elected officials who can levy taxes and provide municipal services.

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, the Virgin Islands, island, 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 Census Bureau treats the Pacific Outlying Areas as States

for presenting 1990 census data. The Pacific Outlying Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Each State and equivalent entity 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 entity 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 except for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Outlying Areas, which are assigned "0" as the first digit because they are not part of any division. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/ United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

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 (see "State") as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census of the Virgin Islands as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in places of 2,500 or more persons. Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In most 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. 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 some 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 may be both urban and rural territory within any island or census subdistrict.

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 completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was normally used 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 and the allocation procedures to attempt to minimize this problem in 1990.

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 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 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 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 1950, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. 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 all 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 Virgin Islands of 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 "St. Thomian" might reflect total involvement in a "St. Thomian" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an edit and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded 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.

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, Dutch-British, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Dutch and another for British.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "Scotch-Irish" 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 British," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("British"). If a person reported "British Irish French," only British and Irish were coded.

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 Dutch," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—

once in the "French" category and again in the "Dutch" 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 "Dutch" would include all those who reported only Dutch and those who reported Dutch 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 "Dutch" in this category includes all persons who reported Dutch 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. 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 1990 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to this 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.

Categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were included in 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.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of all 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 U.S. Virgin Islands, (2) born in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, 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 1950, 1970, and 1980. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12. 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.")

Interviewers were instructed 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 Hispanic 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—Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed were included on the census from 1950 to 1980. In 1950, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1960 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 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 all 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 may not be comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims may 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 may 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.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as “children ever born”) were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of all 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—The user is cautioned that the data may be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage.

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 only of ever-married women. 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 police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by the island 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.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by the islands 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.

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, with or without nursing care.

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.

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, 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 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.

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 Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for 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 government agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). 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.

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. 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.

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.

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

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 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 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.

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)*—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.”

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, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for

persons with 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) 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 and foster-care homes 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 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 "hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children and shelters for abused women.

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—"Dominican (Dominican Republic)," "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 they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on.

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 Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). 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.

Comparability—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. This question was asked in the Virgin Islands for the first time in 1980. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the category "Dominican (Dominican Republic)" was added to the responses of "Puerto Rican," "Cuban," and "Other Spanish/ Hispanic origin." Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "Other Spanish/ Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

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 houseboat, 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.

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 classified as “consensually married.” The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations.

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. 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.

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).

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 "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 local 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 local 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, local, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal 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 \$30,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$25,000 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 \$1,000) 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. 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, each person 14 years and over 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, all persons 14 years and over were 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.

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 all 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.

All cases were coded by a clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Jacksonville, FL processing office. 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 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 special 1990 tape files on occupation. This product contains all 501 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."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the two 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 (town or area); the island, if in the U.S. Virgin Islands; or State, if in the U.S. 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 islands, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked on the same island on which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located someplace other than on the island on which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the U.S. Virgin Islands and its individual islands, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (island, census subdistrict, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation. 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 may be shown for island subdivisions called "census subdistricts" based on the responses to the place-of-work question. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a census subdistrict, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the census subdistrict. The accuracy of the data for some census subdistricts may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the census subdistrict in which the workplace was located or when a census subdistrict and a place 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 on St. Thomas and worked in Puerto Rico). 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— Since items on commuting characteristics were asked for the first time in the 1990 census, no comparable data exist.

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 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, safari bus, taxi bus, ferryboat, water taxi, 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., ferryboat or water taxi, in an area where there actually is no ferryboat or water taxi 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 such service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived.

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 all persons born before April 1, 1985. Interviewers were instructed to mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and not to 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.

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 Hispanic 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 coded into more than 380 detailed language categories. Coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries using a 2,000 name reference list.

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. Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Classification	Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish and Spanish Creole	
French	French and French Creole	
Other Indo-European	Dutch	
	Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	
	German	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi,
All other languages	Other Indo-European	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Italian, Greek, Russian, Polish, Czech, Persian
	Chinese Japanese Korean Tagalog Vietnamese	
	Other Asian or Pacific Island languages	Thai, Mon-Khmer, Chamorro, Hawaiian
	All other languages	Arabic, Amharic, Hungarian, Native North American languages, Finnish, Hebrew, 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 instructions to interviewers 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, Hispanic 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 speak 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 the Virgin Islands.

Comparability—These same questions on language were asked for the first time in the 1980 census. The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In some tabulations from 1980, the categories “Very well” and “Well” were combined. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they speak 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,” “consensually married,” “widowed,” “divorced,” “separated,” or “never married.” Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons consensually married) 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). In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as “spouse present” or “spouse absent.”

Consensually Married—Includes persons living in a marital union without a civil or religious matrimonial contract and are classified as “now married;” they are reported separately as “consensually married.” The category may also include couples who live together if they consider this category the most appropriate.

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.

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 U.S. 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.

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 all 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 of all persons. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the name of the island in the U.S. Virgin Islands or the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the Virgin Islands or 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 also were not allocated 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 U.S. Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, or another 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 on the island on which they resided at the time of the census; persons born on a different

island in the U.S. Virgin Islands; persons born in the United States; persons born in Puerto Rico or another outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in the data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Prior to the 1990 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native. Earlier censuses did not ask for the specific State or U.S. territory of birth.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's usual place of residence instead of the location of the hospital (if born in a hospital) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 U.S. census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally ignored or misunderstood. Although the hospital and the mother's residence is the same island or U.S. State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on island of birth and on State of birth in the United States for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State boundaries.

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. Therefore, the thresholds used for the Virgin Islands are the same as those used in the United States. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

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

Specified Poverty Levels— Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty

level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

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

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

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

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian or Pacific Islander" or reported entries such as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian.

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.

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.

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

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 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a check box or filled the “Other race” check box and wrote in a response, such as West Indian, in this write-in space for “Other race.” During the coding and editing process, these responses were assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not mark a race category, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups. In the 1980 census, there were no separate categories for persons identifying as “Asian or Pacific Islander” or “Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut.” Persons who identified as such were reported in the “Other” category. In the 1990 census, there were separate categories for “Asian or Pacific Islander” and “Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut,” as well as two write-in spaces allowing “Asian or Pacific Islander” persons or “Other race” persons to identify specific race groups. (In 1980 there was just one write-in space for persons identifying as “Other.”) Persons entering a write-in response had their individual entries coded and classified to the appropriate race regardless of whether they filled a check box. This allowed for the accurate tabulation and reporting of persons identifying as “Asian or Pacific Islander” or “Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut” along with those reporting as “Black or Negro” or “White” in the 1990 census.

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 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. This item asked for the name of the island in the U.S. Virgin Islands, the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country where the person was living 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 among the islands and between the islands and the U.S. States and foreign countries.

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 U.S. Virgin Islands,” includes persons who lived in the U.S. Virgin Islands 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, persons who moved within the U.S. Virgin Islands are divided into those moving within the same island and those moving from a different island. Movers from outside the U.S. Virgin Islands are usually divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: “In the United States,” “On another Caribbean

island,” and “Elsewhere.” The last group “Elsewhere,” includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or another outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.

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 on a different island may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked in the 1970 and 1980 censuses but nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

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 all 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. The

interviewers were instructed 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.” A public school is defined as “any school or college controlled and supported by the local 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 decennial census since 1930; grade attended was first asked in 1950; type of school was first asked in 1970. In 1930, the enrollment question referred to attendance since September 1. 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.

In past years, instructions on the types of schools to include have changed. 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 were nursery school and kindergarten. 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, but included kindergarten. 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.”

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons 5 to 24 years old in 1940; for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950; for persons age 5 to 34 in 1960; and for those 3 years old and over since 1970. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons 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 and 1990. 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 1970 census. The type of school was incorporated into the yes... response categories for the enrollment question. The types identified were “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 1950 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 1960 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 1950. 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 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 all 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 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.

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 all 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 all 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 all 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 all persons. The question, “When did this person come to the U.S. Virgin Islands to stay?” was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the U.S. Virgin Islands. (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 U.S. Virgin Islands before becoming residents of the U.S. Virgin Islands 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 the 1970 and 1980 censuses. 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 not born in the Virgin Islands 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 under "Group Quarters.") 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, and dormitories.

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, 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, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contain 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of 10 unrelated persons), they are classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contain eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as housing units.

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. 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.

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 are also 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. Questions H5a and H19a were asked at all 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, 1 to 9 acres, or 10 or more acres. 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.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked 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. (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. 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 U.S. 1986

U.S. 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 will usually have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barbershop. 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 for the Virgin Islands since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. 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 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.

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 specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses and mobile homes 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.")

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the

range of rents and values in the Virgin Islands has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

COOKING FUEL

The data on cooking fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. The data show the type of fuel used most for cooking.

Bottled or Tank 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 or charcoal—Includes purchased wood or charcoal, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

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 kitchen facilities.

Comparability—Data on cooking fuel were collected for the first time in 1980.

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 were collected in 1980. These data were shown in 1980 only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all 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 \$100 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 \$100 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—Farm residence was not defined in the 1980 Census of the Virgin Islands. 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, charcoal, 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. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “No cash rent” in the tabulations.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units.

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."

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at all 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—Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment.

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 is generally considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME OR BOAT COSTS

The data on mobile home/boat costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes and boats.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, marina fees or ship rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes and boats. The instructions are to not include 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 home and boat occupants.

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, boats, and

mobile homes. 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, boats, 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, boats, 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—The item was asked for the first time in 1980. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 3 acres. Excluded were mobile homes, boats, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 3 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, boats, 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."

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. 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. 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 housing units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. 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 3 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, boats, 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 owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, boats, 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 boat and mobile home costs such as personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees.

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 boats, mobile homes, and condominiums for the first time in 1990. In 1980 and 1990, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs.

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, boats, 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. 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 items H15a and H15b, which were 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 only" or "a public system and cistern." Another source of water may be "a cistern, tanks, or drums only" in which rain water is collected. "A public standpipe" is an elevated tank or vertical storage cylinder or street hydrant which is connected to a public system from which nearby residents draw water. The category "some other source such as an individual well or a spring" includes water obtained from creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.

Purchase of water from water vendor—Households were asked whether or not water was purchased from a water vendor from January through December 1989. Households are considered to have purchased water from a water vendor, even if only one purchase was made during the year; and even though their primary source of water is from a public system, and public standpipe, or some other source. Bottled water purchased from a commercial establishment such as a grocery store or drugstore is not included.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected in every census since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. 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—This is a new item in 1990.

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 housing 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.

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 a 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 for the Virgin Islands since 1930. 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 or 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 structure; 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 which 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 are also included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure which 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, and 20 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, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Boat or Houseboat—Included in this category are boats and houseboats that are occupied as housing units.

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 abandoned cars, tents, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected for the Virgin Islands since 1940, on mobile homes and trailers since 1950, and on boats since 1980. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. The category, “Tent, van, etc.” was replaced in 1990 by the category, “Other.”

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere were obtained from questionnaire item E, 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 and persons renting living quarters temporarily for work.

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 were tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked at all occupied housing units.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). The average monthly costs are 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.

Comparability—Data on utilities were collected for the first time in 1980.

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 may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

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” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics were generally 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 is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

Value is tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units include only one-family houses on less 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 less than 3 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.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the Virgin Islands 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. 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.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected for the first time in 1980.

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. 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. 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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CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain confidentiality as required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to ensure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, and housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into some of the census characteristics to prevent identification of specific individuals, households, or housing units. The confidentiality edit is controlled so that the counts of total persons, totals by race, Hispanic origin, and persons age 18 years and over are *not affected*. In addition, total counts for housing units by tenure are not affected by this edit.

The confidentiality edit for the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands) was conducted in basically the same way for each of the two types of data (stateside 100-percent equivalent data and stateside sample equivalent data) that were collected from everyone in the Virgin Islands. In the United States census, certain information (referred to as stateside 100-percent data) was collected from everyone, and some additional information (referred to as stateside sample data) was collected from about a 1-in-6 sample of the population. In the Virgin Islands, all of the census information was collected on a 100-percent basis. The Virgin Islands basic (stateside 100-percent equivalent) data corresponds to the United States census 100-percent data and includes age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, relationship, marital status, and certain questions concerning the housing unit (e.g., value, rent, and number of rooms). The Virgin Islands detailed (stateside sample equivalent) data corresponds to the United States census sample data and includes questions on such subjects as income, water source, language usage, and journey to work.

The confidentiality edit for the Virgin Islands was conducted by selecting a sample of census households from the internal census files and blanking and imputing a random subset of either its 100-percent equivalent data or its sample equivalent data from other households that have identical characteristics on a set of selected key variables, but are in different geographic locations within the Virgin Islands. To provide more protection for "small areas," a higher sampling rate was used for these areas. The net result of this procedure is that the data user's

ability to obtain census data, particularly for small areas and subpopulation groups, has been enhanced significantly while maintaining confidentiality of individual responses.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as clearly and accurately as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were reviewed and edited during field data collection operations by crew leaders for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires were also reviewed by census clerks in the district offices for omissions, certain inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable in certain quantities and/or in conjunction with other data omissions.

As a result of this review operation, a telephone or personal visit follow-up was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as questionnaires with omissions or inconsistencies beyond the completeness and quality tolerances specified in the review procedures.

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. Allocations, or computer assignments of acceptable data 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 data 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. For example, 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 for the person(s) and/or housing unit without characteristic data. The assignment of the full set

of housing characteristics occurred when no housing information was available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing and person characteristics as well as the number of persons 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.

SOURCES OF ERROR

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the 1990 decennial census, human- and machine-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

To reduce various types of nonsampling errors, a number of techniques were implemented during the planning, data collection, and data processing activities. Quality assurance methods were used throughout the data

collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 decennial census and results from the 1990 United States decennial census testing cycle.

A quality assurance program, designed to improve coverage, began with an advance listing of addresses. Advance listers collected addresses and recorded map spots for six housing units in each of two sample blocks in every enumerator assignment area or address register area. The quality assurance check consisted of matching the advance listed address and map spots to the enumerator's complete address register area listing. If the number of nonmatches exceeded a predetermined level, then a recheck of the address register area was required.

Telephone and personal visit followups also contributed to improve coverage. The governor of the Virgin Islands established a committee which reviewed the census tallies, and census enumerators conducted additional recanvassing. Computer and clerical edits were aimed at improving the quality and consistency of the data.

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first decennial census of the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands) in 1930, 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 Virgin Islands was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. As in previous censuses, persons in the Virgin Islands specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Persons with a usual residence outside the Virgin Islands were not enumerated in the 1990 census of the Virgin Islands. On the other hand, residents of the Virgin Islands temporarily abroad were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the Virgin Islands.

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 Virgin Islands or abroad, 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 U.S. Armed Forces—Members of the U.S. 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 the U.S. Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the U.S. Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each United States Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the geographic area that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one geographic area, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the geographic area 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 geographic area named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to U.S. Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each 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.

Persons on U.S. Maritime Ships—Persons aboard U.S. 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 Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Pacific Outlying Areas.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Pacific Outlying Areas.
3. The port of destination in the Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Pacific Outlying Areas, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.

4. The U.S. overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports.

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 jails; 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—In the Virgin Islands, Hurricane Hugo 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 rather than the temporary quarters where they were staying.

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 of the Virgin Islands was conducted using modified list/ enumerate procedures (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration).

Enumeration of Housing Units

Beginning in early May 1990, enumerators visited and listed every housing unit in their assigned areas and conducted a personal interview, asking the questions as worded on the census questionnaire and recording the answers. A single questionnaire contained all questions asked of every person at every housing unit. This questionnaire contained both basic (stateside 100-percent equivalent) and detailed (stateside sample equivalent) population and housing questions. Only housing information was obtained for vacant housing units.

Field Followup

Followup enumerators visited each address for which questionnaires were missing to obtain a completed questionnaire. If a followup enumerator determined that the unit was vacant on Census Day, regardless of the present occupancy status, the enumerator obtained information about the unit from a neighbor or other knowledgeable source and filled out a questionnaire for that unit, completing specified items in the questionnaire for vacant units.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—The enumerators conducted an initial check of the questionnaires for completeness and consistency. The census office staff performed additional coverage and edit checks. Those households for which questionnaires did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or rectify the inconsistencies.

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) included the same population questions as the regular census questionnaire but did not include any housing questions.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The Virgin Islands questionnaires were processed in a section of the Census Bureau's Jacksonville, Florida Processing Office, specifically set up for the processing of keyable documents. The information supplied to the enumerator by the respondent was recorded by marking the answers in the appropriate answer boxes and, in some cases, entering a write-in response.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires passed through a check-in procedure upon their arrival at the processing office. Selected written entries on the questionnaire were coded clerically. The coded information included written entries for industry and occupation, migration, place of birth, place of work, race, Hispanic origin, ancestry, language, and relationship. After all coding operations were completed, the questionnaires (including Individual Census Reports) were keyed and the resulting file was sent to the Census Bureau headquarters for editing and tabulating operations.

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

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

1 a. Please give me the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, give me the name of each person. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with any adult household member. Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1 b. If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, mark (X) this box **and ask — Where do these people usually live?**

DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED IN ITEM G ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State/Island	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

PERSON 7

Last name _____

First name _____ Middle initial _____

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

1 Husband/wife 4 Brother/sister
 2 Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
 3 Stepson/stepdaughter

4 Father/mother
 5 Grandchild
 6 Other relative

7 Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

8 Roomer, boarder, or foster child
 9 Housemate, roommate
 10 Unmarried partner
 11 Other nonrelative

1 Male 2 Female

1 Black or Negro
 2 White
 3 Asian or Pacific Islander (Print one group, for example: Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Laotian, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, and so on.)

4 Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut
 5 Other race (Print race)

a. Age [] [] [] []

b. Year of birth 1 [] [] [] []

1 Now married
 2 Consensually married
 3 Widowed
 4 Divorced
 5 Separated
 6 Never married

1 No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
 2 Yes, Dominican (Dominican Republic)
 3 Yes, Puerto Rican
 4 Yes, Cuban
 5 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

[] [] [] []

NOW PLEASE ASK QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you leave anyone out 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?

1 Yes — Determine if you should add the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.
 2 No

b. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you include anyone 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?

1 Yes — Determine if you should delete the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.
 2 No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

1 A mobile home or trailer
 2 A one-family house detached from any other house
 3 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 4 A building with 2 apartments
 5 A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 6 A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 7 A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 8 A building with 20 or more apartments
 9 A boat or houseboat
 10 Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this (house/apartment)? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

1 1 room 6 6 rooms
 2 2 rooms 7 7 rooms
 3 3 rooms 8 8 rooms
 4 4 rooms 9 9 or more rooms
 5 5 rooms

H4. Is this (house/apartment) —

1 Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
 2 Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
 3 Rented for cash rent?
 4 Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H5a. *If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —* Is this house on ten or more acres?

1 Yes
 2 No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

1 Yes
 2 No

Ask only if someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house, apartment, mobile home, or boat —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this (house and lot/condominium unit/mobile home/boat) would sell for if it were for sale?

1 Less than \$10,000 14 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 2 \$10,000 to \$14,999 15 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 3 \$15,000 to \$19,999 16 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 4 \$20,000 to \$24,999 17 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 5 \$25,000 to \$29,999 18 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 6 \$30,000 to \$34,999 19 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 7 \$35,000 to \$39,999 20 \$150,000 to \$174,999
 8 \$40,000 to \$44,999 21 \$175,000 to \$199,999
 9 \$45,000 to \$49,999 22 \$200,000 to \$249,999
 10 \$50,000 to \$54,999 23 \$250,000 to \$299,999
 11 \$55,000 to \$59,999 24 \$300,000 to \$399,999
 12 \$60,000 to \$64,999 25 \$400,000 to \$499,999
 13 \$65,000 to \$69,999 26 \$500,000 or more

Ask only if this house, apartment, mobile home, or boat is RENTED FOR CASH RENT —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

If rent is NOT PAID BY THE MONTH, see your job instructions on how to figure a monthly rent.

1 Less than \$80 14 \$375 to \$399
 2 \$80 to \$99 15 \$400 to \$424
 3 \$100 to \$124 16 \$425 to \$449
 4 \$125 to \$149 17 \$450 to \$474
 5 \$150 to \$174 18 \$475 to \$499
 6 \$175 to \$199 19 \$500 to \$524
 7 \$200 to \$224 20 \$525 to \$549
 8 \$225 to \$249 21 \$550 to \$599
 9 \$250 to \$274 22 \$600 to \$649
 10 \$275 to \$299 23 \$650 to \$699
 11 \$300 to \$324 24 \$700 to \$749
 12 \$325 to \$349 25 \$750 to \$999
 13 \$350 to \$374 26 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

1 Yes
 2 No

FOR ENUMERATOR USE

C1. Vacancy status

1 For rent
 2 For sale only
 3 Rented or sold, not occupied
 4 For seas/rec/occ
 5 For migrant workers
 6 Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

1 Yes
 2 No

D. Months vacant

1 Less than 1
 2 1 up to 2
 3 2 up to 6
 4 6 up to 12
 5 12 up to 24
 6 24 or more

<p>H8. When did (Person listed in column 1 on page 2) move into this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 or 1990 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1988 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1984 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1979 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1969 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1959 or earlier</p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for cooking in this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Gas: bottled or tank 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood or charcoal 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other fuel 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>H20a. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> \$.00 Average monthly cost — Dollars </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or electricity not used</p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this (house/apartment) were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No bedroom 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 bedroom 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 bedrooms 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 bedrooms 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 bedrooms 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>	<p>H15a. Do you get water from —</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> A public system only? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A public system and cistern? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> A cistern, tanks, or drums only? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> A public standpipe? 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Some other source such as an individual well or a spring?</p> <p>b. Did you purchase any water from a water vendor during the past year?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>b. What is the average monthly cost for gas for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> \$.00 Average monthly cost — Dollars </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or gas not used</p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this (house/apartment); that is, piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, have all three facilities 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, connected to public sewer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No, use other means</p>	<p>c. What is the average monthly cost for water for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> \$.00 Average monthly cost — Dollars </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge</p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 or 1990 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1988 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1984 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1979 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1969 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1950 to 1959 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1940 to 1949 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1939 or earlier 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>d. What is the average monthly cost for oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> \$.00 Average monthly cost — Dollars </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or these fuels not used</p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>H18. Is this (house/apartment) part of a condominium?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>If respondent reported living in an apartment building or boat, skip to H20.</i></p>	<p>d. What is the average monthly cost for oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> \$.00 Average monthly cost — Dollars </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or these fuels not used</p>
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 or more</p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on —</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 acre? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 9 acres? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more acres?</p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None 1 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1 to \$99 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$499 3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$999 4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,500 or more</p>	<p>d. What is the average monthly cost for oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> \$.00 Average monthly cost — Dollars </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or these fuels not used</p>

QUESTIONS FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

<p style="text-align: center;">INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ask questions H21 TO H26 if this is a one-family house, a condominium, a mobile home, or a boat that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; (any of owned categories in H4). Otherwise, go to page 6.</i></p>	<p>H23a. Is there a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, contract to purchase 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to H24a</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">} Go to H23b</p> <hr/> <p>b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No regular payment required — Skip to H24a</p> <hr/> <p>c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, taxes included in payment 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required</p> <hr/> <p>d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, insurance included in payment 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, insurance paid separately or no insurance</p>	<p>H24a. Is there a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to H25</p> <hr/> <p>b. How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No regular payment required</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ask ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —</i></p> <p>H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ask ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME or a BOAT —</i></p> <p>H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, marina fee, registration fees, and license fees on this (mobile home/boat) and its (site/slip) last year? Exclude real estate taxes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Please turn to page 6 and ask questions for person 1 listed on page 2.</i></p>
<p>H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>		
<p>H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>		

<p>PERSON 1</p> <p>_____ Last name First name Middle initial</p> <p>8. Where was . . . born? Print the name of the island in the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the name of the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country in the space below. ↘</p> <p>_____</p> <p>9. If the answer to question 8 appears in one of the first two "Yes" categories listed below, mark (X) the appropriate "Yes" category. Otherwise, ask — Is . . . a CITIZEN of the United States? That is, does . . . have at least one American parent or is . . . a citizen by naturalization?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born in the U.S. Virgin Islands — Skip to 11 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, or Northern Marianas 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</p> <p>10. When did . . . come to the U.S. Virgin Islands to stay? If entered country more than once, ask — What is the latest year?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 or 1990 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1974 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1988 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1965 to 1969 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1982 to 1984 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1964 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 or 1981 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1950 to 1959 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1975 to 1979 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Before 1950</p> <p>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has . . . attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <i>If "Yes," ask — Public or private?</i></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private school, private college</p> <p>12. How much school has . . . COMPLETED? <i>Read categories if person is unsure. Mark (X) ONE box for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</i></p> <p>31 <input type="checkbox"/> No school completed 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school 33 <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade 35 <input type="checkbox"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade 36 <input type="checkbox"/> 9th grade 37 <input type="checkbox"/> 10th grade 38 <input type="checkbox"/> 11th grade 39 <input type="checkbox"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA 40 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) 41 <input type="checkbox"/> Some college but no degree 42 <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program 43 <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program 44 <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) 45 <input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) 46 <input type="checkbox"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) 47 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)</p> <p>13. What is . . . 's ancestry or ethnic origin? Ancestry means ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. For example: Crucian, St. Johnian, St. Thomian, Dane, British Virgin Islander, Nigerian, Angolan, Nevisian, Antiguan, British, Barbadian, French, Puerto Rican, Haitian, Kittitian, Asian Indian, Lebanese, Polish, Canadian, German, etc. ↘</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>14a. If the person was born after April 1, 1985, mark (X) that box without asking 14a, and go to next person. Did . . . live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Skip to 15a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Where did . . . live 5 years ago? Print the name of the island in the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the name of the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country in the space below. ↘</p> <p>_____</p> <p>15a. Does . . . speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 16</p> <p>b. What is this language? ↘</p> <p>_____</p> <p>For example: French, Spanish, Chinese, Italian</p> <p>c. How well does . . . speak English — very well, well, not well, or not at all?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Very well 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not well 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Well 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p> <p>16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM — Mark (X) ONE box based on question 5.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person</p> <p>17a. Has . . . ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, now on active duty 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 18</p> <p>b. Did . . . serve on active duty during — Read each category and mark (X) each box for which the answer is "Yes."</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> September 1980 or later 2 <input type="checkbox"/> May 1975 to August 1980 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> February 1955—July 1964 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Any other time</p> <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has . . . had?</p> <p>_____ Years</p>	<p>18. Does . . . have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work . . . can do at a job? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Prevents . . . from working at a job? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does . . . have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>20. If this person is female, ask — How many babies has . . . ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count stepchildren or children . . . has adopted.</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 or more</p> <p>21a. Did . . . work at any time LAST WEEK, either full time or part time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did . . . work LAST WEEK at all jobs? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p>_____ Hours</p> <p>22a. Where did . . . usually work LAST WEEK? If . . . worked at more than one location, ask — Where did . . . work most last week?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> In U.S. State, Puerto Rico, or foreign country — Skip to 22e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> In U.S. Virgin Islands — Continue with 22b</p> <p>b. What is the name of the island where . . . worked? ↘</p> <p>_____</p> <p>c. What is the street address where . . . worked? If the exact address is not known, ask for a description of the location such as the building name or shopping center. ↘</p> <p>_____</p> <p>d. What is the name of the town or area of the island where . . . worked? ↘</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Skip to 23a</p> <p>e. What is the name of the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country where . . . worked? ↘</p> <p>_____</p>
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FOR PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

<p>23a. What type of transportation did . . . usually use to get to work LAST WEEK? If more than one method of transportation usually was used during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, or van 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bus 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxicab 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Safari or taxi bus 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Ferryboat or water taxi 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Walked 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home — Skip to 28 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other method</p> <p><i>Ask only if "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including . . . , usually rode to work together LAST WEEK?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Drove alone 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 people 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 people 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 people 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 people 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 to 9 people 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 people 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more people</p>	<p>28a. For whom did . . . work? <i>If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark (X) this box <input type="checkbox"/> 1 and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</i> <i>If not the Armed Forces, print the name of company, business, or other employer.</i></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> </p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> </p> <p>For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, department store, shirt manufacturer, retail bakery.</p> <p>c. Is this mainly manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, or something else?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale trade 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retail trade</p>	<p>32. The following questions are about income received during 1989. <i>If an exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate. If net income in b, c, d, or question 33 was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p>a. Did . . . earn income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much from all jobs? → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Did . . . earn any income from (his/her) own nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. Did . . . earn any income from (his/her) own farm business? Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. Report net income after operating expenses.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>d. Did . . . receive any interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? Include even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>e. Did . . . receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments? Include payments to retired workers, dependents, and to disabled workers.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>f. Did . . . receive any income from government programs for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>g. Did . . . receive any income from retirement, survivor, or disability pensions? Include payments from companies, unions, Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>h. Did . . . receive any income from Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other regular source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>24a. What time did . . . usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK? "Usually" means on most days last week.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 10px;"> </p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> a.m. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> p.m.</p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take . . . to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 10px;"> </p> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p>29a. What kind of work was . . . doing?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> </p> <p>For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, sewing machine operator, cake icer.</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b. What were . . . 's most important activities or duties?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> </p> <p>For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, sewing shirts, icing cakes.</p>	<p>33. Do not ask this question if 32a through 32h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below. What was . . . 's total income in 1989?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None OR \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>25. Was . . . on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK? If "No," ask — Was . . . temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on layoff 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>30. Was . . . — Read list. Mark (X) ONE box.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (territorial, etc.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee 5 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm 6 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did . . . work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 32</p> <p>b. How many weeks did . . . work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 10px;"> </p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did . . . usually work each week?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 10px;"> </p> <p>Hours</p>
<p>26a. Has . . . been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 27</p> <p>b. Could . . . have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? If "No," ask — For what reason?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No, already has a job 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>	<p>27. When did . . . last work, even for a few days?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1990 } Go to 28 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1988 } 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1987 } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1984 } Skip to 32 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1979 or earlier } 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked }</p>	<p>28-30. The following questions ask about the job worked last week. If . . . had more than one job, describe the one . . . worked the most hours. If . . . didn't work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1985.</p>

Please turn to the next page and ask the questions for Person 2 on page 2. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

Before you leave this housing unit, be sure **you** have recorded —

1. Information in items A1, A3, A4 and B through E, F1 (when necessary), G and H on the front cover of the questionnaire.
2. The respondent's name in item I and the respondent's telephone number (if any) in item J on the front cover of the questionnaire.
3. **Your** signature (name) and the date under item O on the front cover of the questionnaire.

Also, be sure you have —

4. Completed as many of the census questions as possible, including the last resort questions.
5. Completed the FOR ENUMERATOR USE section on page 3, for vacant units only.
6. Entered the required information on the address listing page on the address register **and** on the map(s).

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-2
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-4
Reference Materials	F-3
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The 1990 census data products for the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands) are being released during 1991-93 and are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau increased the product options available to data users to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, flexible diskettes for microcomputers are a new data delivery medium for the Virgin Islands.

The Census Bureau also expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the data center program has over 1,400 organizations (including several in the Virgin Islands) 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 some data on microfiche and flexible diskettes. These various products are described in this section. 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 for the Virgin Islands. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-6.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports for the Virgin Islands in several series (see figure 2, page F-7) 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). In addition, there are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Outlying Areas (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana

Islands, Guam, and the Republic of Palau). 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.)

The geographic coverage of the Virgin Islands reports is listed in figure 2. Report series that present data for small areas, such as block numbering areas, 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, page F-8.

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 for the Virgin Islands:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- An STF may have two 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 1 contains population and housing counts and basic or stateside 100-percent equivalent population (age, race, sex, marital status, relationship, Hispanic origin) and housing (tenure and vacancy data) characteristics. There are two files:

File A contains data for the Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ block group.

File B contains data for the Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ block group/ block.

- STF 2 contains more detailed data on the basic population and housing characteristics than those shown in STF 1. The file provides data for the Virgin Islands in a geographic hierarchy of island/ island subdivision/ place/ block numbering area (BNA). It also presents BNA summaries for split BNA's. The file includes records for the total population and iterations for race and Hispanic origin.
- STF 3 contains demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics. The file provides data for the Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ block group.
- STF 4 contains more detailed distributions of the population and housing characteristics than those shown in STF 3. This file includes records for the total population and iterations for race and Hispanic origin. It will provide data for BNA's in the Virgin Islands in a geographic hierarchy of island/ island subdivision/ place/ BNA. It also presents BNA summaries for split BNA's.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File—This computer tape file (see figure 4) contains data from samples of housing-unit records (“microdata”). 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.

The microdata file enables users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There is one PUMS file for the Virgin Islands. It presents a 10-percent sample of housing units.

Flexible Diskettes

STF's and the PUMS file for the Virgin Islands also will be offered on flexible diskettes (“floppies”) for IBM and compatible microcomputers using the PC DOS 1.1 or higher operating systems.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche that 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 Census Bureau block-numbered the entire Virgin Islands. This greatly increases the number of small areas for which the Census Bureau provides 1990 census data for the Virgin Islands.

STF's 1A and 3 are available on microfiche as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, printed reports are available on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIA-LOG. 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 data from 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 data 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, diskettes, 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 for the Virgin Islands. Among the most useful are these three series:

County Block Maps (1990)—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and legally defined entities, such as census subdistricts, places,

and block numbering areas; and physical features. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by island (the Virgin Islands' equivalent of a county for reporting statistics), with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. Data users may purchase these maps from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Map—This map of the Virgin Islands shows the islands (the equivalent of counties for reporting statistics) and the names and boundaries of the census subdistricts and places. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. The map, in page size, also appears in the following Virgin Islands census reports: 1990 CPH-1-55, 1990 CPH-2-55, 1990 CPH-5-55, 1990 CP-1-55, 1990 CP-2-55, 1990 CH-1-55, and 1990 CH-2-55.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this island-based series depict BNA boundaries and numbers (there are no census tracts in the Virgin Islands), the features underlying these boundaries, and the names and boundaries of the census subdistricts and places. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

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 the Virgin Islands and its islands, island subdivisions, and places, as well as for States, Puerto Rico, the Pacific Outlying 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 total 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 Virgin Islands, the entire United States, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Outlying Areas.

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 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 included in TIGER. For example, a map for a particular island could show the distribution of the population selected by age groups by 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 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 provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and cemeteries, and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/SDTS™ (Spatial Data Transfer Standard), 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 Tabulation and Publication Program for the Virgin Islands of the United States.* A free report describing 1990 census products for the Virgin Islands, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products for the States, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. 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.
- *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 the New York Regional Office, which serves the Virgin Islands. 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 Management 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 Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contact—

New York, NY

212-264-4730

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 Center—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to the Virgin Islands, all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Data centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. The lead agency of the Virgin Islands data center program is the Eastern Caribbean Center, University of the Virgin Islands, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI 00802, telephone 809-776-9200, ext. 1238. For a list of all State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

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 in the United States, Virgin Islands, and other areas 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 for the Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Outlying Areas. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data for the United States and sometimes the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Outlying Areas 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." Survey 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; manufactures' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

Statistical activities of the Census Bureau relevant to the Virgin Islands 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.

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.

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.

Agriculture Census

The agriculture census is conducted every 5 years (for years ending in 2 and 7) in the Virgin Islands. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the island 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.

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 the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Outlying Areas.

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. Content of the 1990 Census of the Virgin Islands of the United States

BASIC SUBJECTS *

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

DETAILED SUBJECTS *

Population

Social characteristics:
 Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into the Virgin Islands
 Education—enrollment and attainment
 Ancestry
 Migration (residence in 1985)
 Language spoken at home
 Veteran status
 Disability
 Fertility

Economic characteristics:
 Labor force
 Place of work and journey to work
 Year last worked
 Occupation, industry, and class of worker
 Work experience in 1989
 Income in 1989

Housing

Year householder moved into residence
 Number of bedrooms
 Complete plumbing and complete kitchen facilities
 Telephone in unit
 Vehicles available
 Cooking fuel
 Source of water and method of sewage disposal
 Purchase of water from water vendor
 Year structure built
 Condominium status
 Farm residence
 Shelter costs, including utilities

*In the Virgin Islands, all questions were asked of all persons and of all housing units. The basic subjects are equivalent to the stateside 100-percent subjects and the detailed subjects are equivalent to the stateside sample subjects.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for the Virgin Islands of the United States

Series	Title	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)			
1990 CPH-1-55	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, number of rooms, tenure, value and rent, and vacancy characteristics	Virgin Islands and its islands, census subdistricts, and places
1990 CPH-2-55	Population and Housing Unit Counts	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	Virgin Islands; its islands, census subdistricts, and places; and summary geographic areas
1990 CPH-3-55	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	Statistics on most of the population and housing subjects	Statistics presented in a geographic hierarchy of Virgin Islands— <u>island</u> — <u>place</u> — <u>block numbering area</u>
1990 CPH-5-55	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	Statistics on population and housing subjects	Virgin Islands and its islands, census subdistricts, and places
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)			
1990 CP-1-55	General Population Characteristics	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Virgin Islands; its islands, census subdistricts, and places; and summary geographic areas
1990 CP-2-55	Social and Economic Characteristics	Statistics generally on population subjects	Virgin Islands; its islands, census subdistricts, and places; and summary geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)			
1990 CH-1-55	General Housing Characteristics	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Virgin Islands; its islands, census subdistricts, and places; and summary geographic areas
1990 CH-2-55	Detailed Housing Characteristics	Statistics generally on housing subjects	Virgin Islands; its islands, census subdistricts, and places; and summary geographic areas

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files for the Virgin Islands of the United States

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.)	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1	A ¹	Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ block numbering area (BNA)/ block group (BG)
	B ¹	Virgin Islands of the United States and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ BG/ block
STF 2	A	Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA. It also presents BNA summaries for split BNA's.
STF 3	A ¹	Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ BG
STF 4	A	Data for BNA's and larger areas in the Virgin Islands in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA. It also presents BNA summaries for split BNA's.

¹Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products for the Virgin Islands of the United States

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Special Supplementary Report	A series of cross-tabulations of detailed population and housing data	Virgin Islands
Census/ Equal Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulations by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Virgin Islands
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File	Machine-readable file containing a sample of individual census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
10 Percent—PUMS Area		Virgin Islands
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	Sample data 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

Maps are not available.