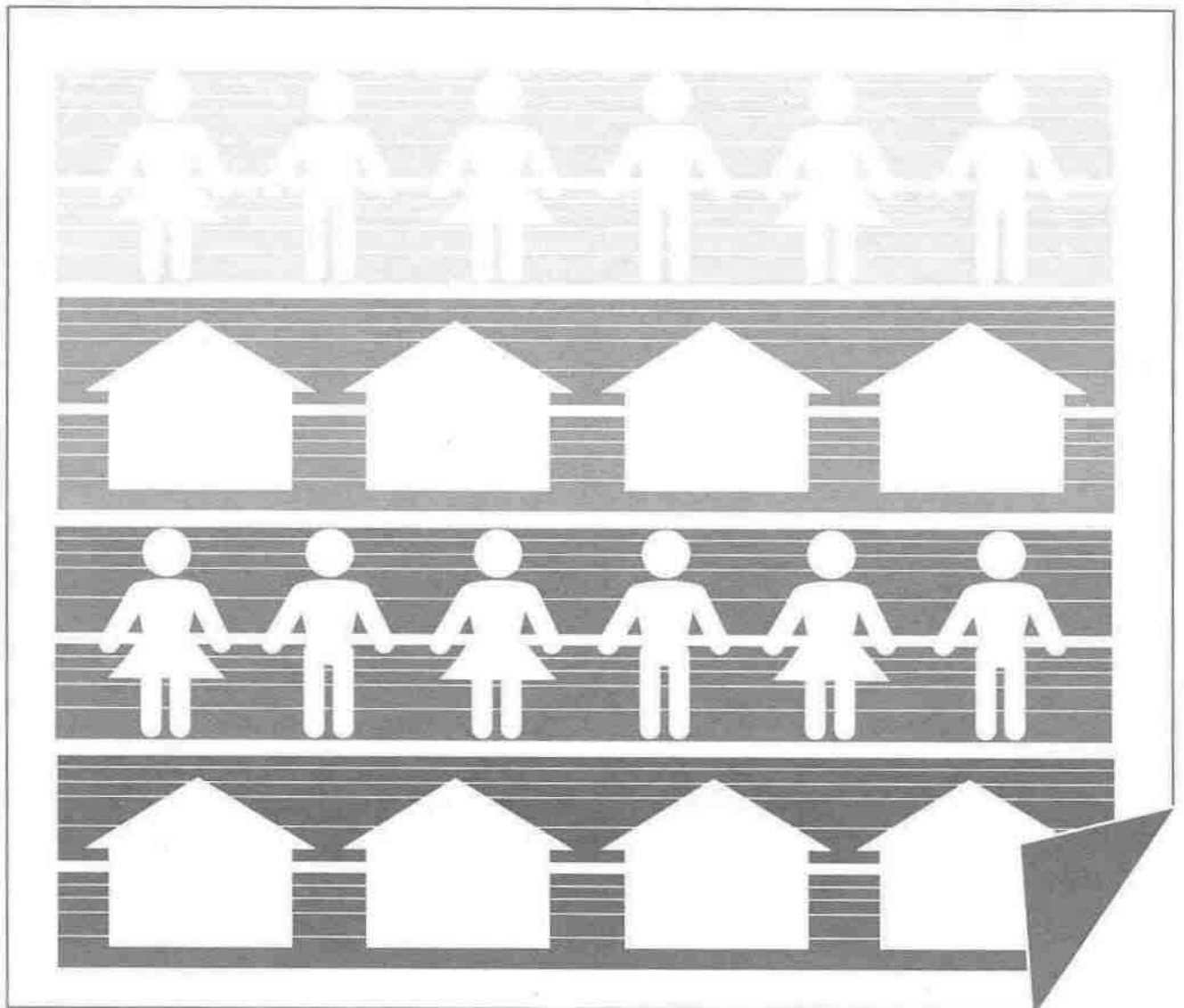


CENSUS '90



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



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1990 CPH-1-55

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

Issued October 1991



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Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary
Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary**

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Michael R. Darby, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs and Administrator**

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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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

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

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

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

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

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the

boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

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

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

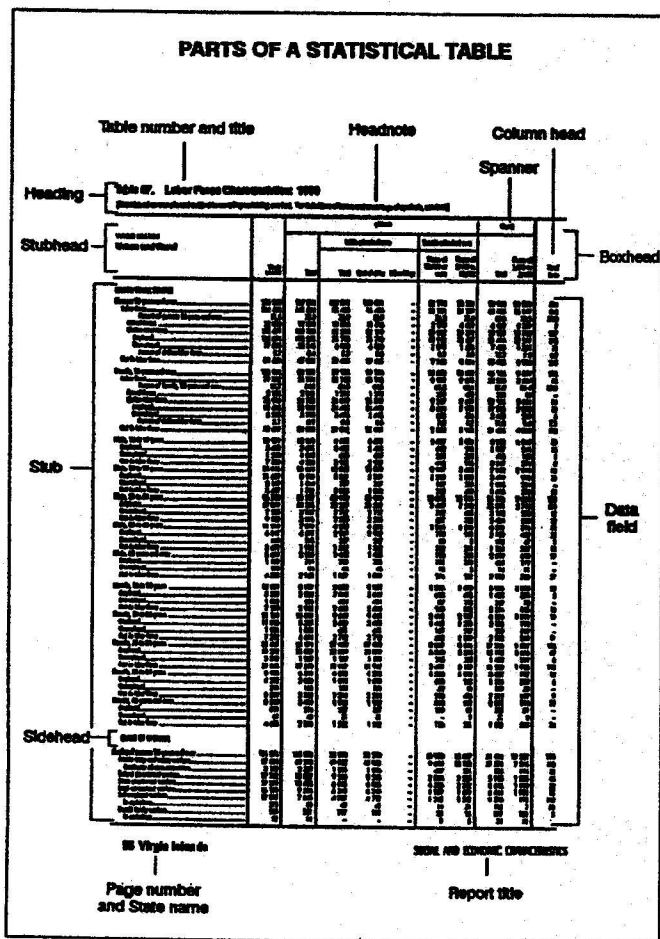
The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

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

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

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

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



appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in 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						
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

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

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE DATA

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.

Table 1. Age: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	All persons	Age												Median age
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
Virgin Islands	101 809	9 230	70 323	66 382	5 196	5 547	29 716	12 284	3 980	3 180	6 479	2 196	418	28.2
St. Croix Island	50 139	4 736	33 556	31 433	2 520	2 628	13 752	6 060	1 915	1 537	3 021	978	174	26.8
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	3 663	265	2 631	2 477	155	174	1 102	527	171	100	248	66	12	31.4
Christiansted town (pt.)	9	1	8	8	-	-	3	1	1	-	3	1	-	52.5
Christiansted subdistrict	3 199	309	2 221	2 121	132	163	963	315	129	144	275	109	19	29.9
Christiansted town (pt.)	2 546	260	1 743	1 665	103	137	760	238	101	113	213	89	14	29.2
East End subdistrict	1 740	89	1 421	1 378	52	61	636	279	94	86	170	45	4	38.9
Frederiksted subdistrict	4 066	434	2 554	2 369	217	246	1 042	369	131	97	267	97	11	22.9
Frederiksted town	1 064	79	758	727	46	67	345	130	45	21	73	30	4	30.4
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	3 002	355	1 796	1 642	171	179	697	239	86	76	194	67	7	20.4
Northcentral subdistrict	5 495	523	3 642	3 398	299	280	1 444	702	227	149	297	89	12	26.0
Northwest subdistrict	4 828	508	3 135	2 939	258	243	1 327	515	177	161	258	88	14	25.4
Grove Place CDP	2 655	299	1 589	1 461	174	135	636	248	77	69	122	40	9	20.4
Sion Farm subdistrict	11 883	1 110	8 201	7 710	587	633	3 298	1 577	474	418	723	226	47	28.4
Christiansted town (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southcentral subdistrict	7 425	801	4 621	4 303	391	416	1 975	797	230	169	325	123	31	22.9
Southwest subdistrict	7 840	697	5 130	4 738	429	412	1 965	979	282	213	458	135	24	24.8
St. John Island	3 504	285	2 627	2 537	133	172	1 378	419	129	93	213	68	5	32.3
Central subdistrict	621	57	438	426	14	23	281	63	14	7	24	2	-	32.0
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coral Bay subdistrict	363	42	273	269	19	10	136	44	13	8	39	16	4	33.1
Cruz Bay subdistrict	2 469	182	1 874	1 802	98	137	942	308	98	76	143	48	1	32.0
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	2 466	181	1 873	1 801	98	137	941	308	98	76	143	48	1	32.0
East End subdistrict	51	4	42	40	2	2	19	4	4	2	7	2	-	40.7
St. Thomas Island	48 166	4 209	34 140	32 412	2 543	2 747	14 586	5 805	1 936	1 550	3 245	1 150	239	29.1
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	20 589	1 899	14 423	13 700	1 066	1 294	6 012	2 093	771	715	1 749	684	150	28.1
Charlotte Amalie town	12 331	1 076	8 732	8 292	600	691	3 542	1 289	482	457	1 231	517	116	29.4
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	2 836	310	1 811	1 702	154	157	801	233	88	85	184	64	11	24.3
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	5 422	513	3 880	3 706	312	446	1 669	571	201	173	334	103	23	27.4
East End subdistrict	5 927	456	4 342	4 137	301	307	1 977	800	242	175	335	111	22	30.6
Northside subdistrict	6 404	402	5 124	4 953	235	256	2 518	1 011	295	228	410	151	31	35.6
Southside subdistrict	4 668	450	3 221	3 040	267	273	1 357	579	228	142	194	43	9	27.2
Tutu subdistrict	9 084	908	5 910	5 515	607	539	2 226	1 081	348	245	469	134	21	23.6
Anna's Retreat CDP	9 084	908	5 910	5 515	607	539	2 226	1 081	348	245	469	134	21	23.6
Water Island subdistrict	172	3	158	155	6	4	77	18	9	12	29	8	4	41.9
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West End subdistrict	1 322	91	962	912	61	74	419	223	43	33	59	19	2	32.4

Table 2. Age: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	All persons	Age												Median age
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
Virgin Islands	101 809	9 230	70 323	66 382	5 196	5 547	29 716	12 284	3 980	3 180	6 479	2 196	418	28.2
ISLAND														
St. Croix Island	50 139	4 736	33 556	31 433	2 520	2 628	13 752	6 060	1 915	1 537	3 021	978	174	26.8
St. John Island	3 504	285	2 627	2 537	133	172	1 378	419	129	93	213	68	5	32.3
St. Thomas Island	48 166	4 209	34 140	32 412	2 543	2 747	14 586	5 805	1 936	1 550	3 245	1 150	239	29.1
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE														
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island	3 663	265	2 431	2 477	155	174	1 102	527	171	100	248	66	12	31.4
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island	9 084	908	5 910	5 515	607	539	2 226	1 081	348	245	469	134	21	23.6
Central subdistrict, St. John Island	621	57	438	426	14	23	281	63	14	7	24	2	-	32.0
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island	12 331	1 076	8 732	8 292	600	691	3 542	1 289	482	457	1 231	517	116	29.4
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	20 589	1 899	14 423	13 700	1 066	1 294	6 012	2 093	771	715	1 749	684	150	28.1
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island	2 836	310	1 811	1 702	154	157	801	233	88	85	184	64	11	24.3
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island	5 422	513	3 880	3 706	312	446	1 669	571	201	173	334	103	23	27.4
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island	2 555	261	1 751	1 673	103	137	763	239	102	113	216	90	14	29.2
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	3 199	309	2 221	2 121	132	163	963	315	129	144	275	109	19	29.9
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	363	42	273	269	19	10	136	44	13	8	39	16	4	33.1
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island	2 466	181	1 873	1 801	98	137	941	308	98	76	143	48	1	32.0
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	2 469	182	1 874	1 802	98	137	942	308	98	76	143	48	1	32.0
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 740	89	1 421	1 378	52	61	636	279	94	86	170	45	4	38.9
East End subdistrict, St. John Island	51	4	42	40	2	2	19	4	4	2	7	2	-	40.7
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	5 927	456	4 342	4 137	301	307	1 977	800	242	175	335	111	22	30.6
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island	1 064	79	758	727	46	67	345	130	45	21	73	30	4	30.4
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	4 066	434	2 554	2 369	217	246	1 042	369	131	97	267	97	11	22.9
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island	3 002	355	1 796	1 642	171	179	697	239	86	76	194	67	7	20.4
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island	2 655	299	1 589	1 461	174	135	636	248	77	69	122	40	9	20.4
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	5 495	523	3 642	3 398	299	280	1 444	702	227	149	297	89	12	26.0
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	6 404	402	5 124	4 953	235	256	2 518	1 011	295	228	410	151	31	35.6
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	4 828	508	3 135	2 939	258	243	1 327	515	177	161	258	88	14	25.4
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island	11 883	1 110	8 201	7 710	587	633	3 298	1 577	474	418	723	226	47	28.4
Southeast subdistrict, St. Croix Island	7 425	801	4 621	4 303	391	416	1 975	797	230	169	325	123	31	22.9
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	4 668	450	3 221	3 040	267	273	1 357	579	228	142	194	43	9	27.2
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	7 840	697	5 130	4 738	429	412	1 965	979	282	213	458	135	24	24.8
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	9 084	908	5 910	5 515	607	539	2 226	1 081	348	245	469	134	21	23.6
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	172	3	158	155	6	4	77	18	9	12	29	8	4	41.9
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	1 322	91	962	912	61	74	419	223	43	33	59	19	2	32.4

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	All persons	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin		
		Male	Female	Black	White	Asian or Pa- cific Islander	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Other race		Black	White	Other races
Virgin Islands	101 809	49 210	52 599	78 003	13 775	767	290	8 974	14 708	72 955	12 575	1 571
St. Croix Island	50 139	24 390	25 749	36 255	5 373	300	150	8 061	11 425	33 208	4 662	844
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	3 663	1 845	1 818	2 604	725	53	17	264	594	2 348	643	78
Christiansted town (pt.)	9	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—
Christiansted subdistrict	3 199	1 534	1 665	2 564	248	6	7	374	575	2 371	218	35
Christiansted town (pt.)	2 546	1 222	1 324	2 128	132	5	7	274	445	1 954	114	33
East End subdistrict	1 740	919	821	586	1 011	17	2	124	278	531	905	26
Frederiksted subdistrict	4 066	1 853	2 213	3 377	120	6	5	558	743	3 213	97	13
Frederiksted town	1 064	526	538	832	66	5	2	159	260	739	61	4
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	3 002	1 327	1 675	2 545	54	1	3	399	483	2 474	36	9
Northcentral subdistrict	5 495	2 713	2 782	3 844	448	13	19	1 171	1 482	3 577	360	76
Northwest subdistrict	4 828	2 280	2 548	3 906	393	21	5	503	654	3 737	384	53
Grove Place CDP	2 655	1 170	1 485	2 545	55	13	1	41	111	2 470	50	24
Sion Farm subdistrict	11 883	5 810	6 073	8 038	1 581	110	44	2 110	2 666	7 512	1 427	278
Christiansted town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southcentral subdistrict	7 425	3 693	3 732	4 973	561	29	35	1 827	2 547	4 396	373	109
Southwest subdistrict	7 840	3 743	4 097	6 363	286	45	16	1 130	1 886	5 523	255	176
St. John Island	3 504	1 718	1 786	2 266	1 210	10	5	13	93	2 219	1 172	20
Central subdistrict	621	307	314	290	324	7	—	—	9	288	317	7
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coral Bay subdistrict	363	176	187	260	101	1	—	1	7	255	100	1
Cruz Bay subdistrict	2 469	1 210	1 259	1 697	753	2	5	12	77	1 657	723	12
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	2 466	1 210	1 256	1 694	753	2	5	12	77	1 654	723	12
East End subdistrict	51	25	26	19	32	—	—	—	—	19	32	—
St. Thomas Island	48 166	23 102	25 064	39 482	7 192	457	135	900	3 190	37 528	6 741	707
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	20 589	9 714	10 875	18 647	1 367	132	55	388	1 583	17 569	1 202	235
Charlotte Amalie town	12 331	5 837	6 494	11 155	844	82	17	233	813	10 630	755	133
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	2 836	1 365	1 471	2 728	71	8	8	21	231	2 552	47	6
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	5 422	2 512	2 910	4 764	452	42	30	134	539	4 387	400	96
East End subdistrict	5 927	2 966	2 961	4 543	1 230	26	13	115	358	4 353	1 159	57
Northside subdistrict	6 404	3 271	3 133	2 793	3 260	164	35	152	415	2 633	3 133	223
Southside subdistrict	4 668	2 266	2 402	3 593	787	116	30	142	313	3 443	748	164
Tutu subdistrict	9 084	4 135	4 949	8 875	128	12	—	69	409	8 557	98	20
Anna's Retreat CDP	9 084	4 135	4 949	8 875	128	12	—	69	409	8 557	98	20
Water Island subdistrict	172	101	71	12	160	—	—	—	6	12	154	—
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West End subdistrict	1 322	649	673	1 019	260	7	2	34	106	961	247	8

Table 4. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	Sex		Race						Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin		
	All persons	Male	Female	Black	White	Asian or Pa- cific Islander	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Other race		Black	White	Other races
Virgin Islands	101 809	49 210	52 599	78 003	13 775	767	290	8 974	14 708	72 955	12 575	1 571
ISLAND												
St. Croix Island	50 139	24 390	25 749	36 255	5 373	300	150	8 061	11 425	33 208	4 662	844
St. John Island	3 504	1 718	1 786	2 266	1 210	10	5	13	93	2 219	1 172	20
St. Thomas Island	48 166	23 102	25 064	39 482	7 192	457	135	900	3 190	37 528	6 741	707
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE												
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island	3 663	1 845	1 818	2 604	725	53	17	264	594	2 348	643	78
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island	9 084	4 135	4 949	8 875	128	12	—	69	409	8 557	98	20
Central subdistrict, St. John Island	621	307	314	290	324	7	—	—	9	288	317	7
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island	12 331	5 837	6 494	11 155	844	82	17	233	813	10 630	755	133
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	20 589	9 714	10 875	18 647	1 367	132	55	388	1 583	17 569	1 202	235
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island	2 836	1 365	1 471	2 728	71	8	8	21	231	2 552	47	6
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island	5 422	2 512	2 910	4 764	452	42	30	134	539	4 387	400	96
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island	2 555	1 227	1 328	2 137	132	5	7	274	451	1 957	114	33
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	3 199	1 534	1 665	2 564	248	6	7	374	575	2 371	218	35
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	363	176	187	260	101	1	—	1	7	255	100	1
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island	2 466	1 210	1 256	1 694	753	2	5	12	77	1 654	723	12
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	2 469	1 210	1 259	1 697	753	2	5	12	77	1 657	723	12
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 740	919	821	586	1 011	17	2	124	278	531	905	26
East End subdistrict, St. John Island	51	25	26	19	32	—	—	—	—	19	32	—
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	5 927	2 966	2 961	4 543	1 230	26	13	115	358	4 353	1 159	57
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island	1 064	526	538	832	66	5	2	159	260	739	61	4
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	4 066	1 853	2 213	3 377	120	6	5	558	743	3 213	97	13
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island	3 002	1 327	1 675	2 545	54	1	3	399	483	2 474	36	9
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island	2 655	1 170	1 485	2 545	55	13	1	41	111	2 470	50	24
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	5 495	2 713	2 782	3 844	448	13	19	1 171	1 482	3 577	360	76
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	6 404	3 271	3 133	2 793	3 260	164	35	152	415	2 633	3 133	223
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	4 828	2 280	2 548	3 906	393	21	5	503	654	3 737	384	53
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island	11 883	5 810	6 073	8 038	1 581	110	44	2 110	2 666	7 512	1 427	278
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	7 425	3 693	3 732	4 973	561	29	35	1 827	2 547	4 396	373	109
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	4 668	2 266	2 402	3 593	787	116	30	142	313	3 443	748	164
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	7 840	3 743	4 097	6 363	286	45	16	1 130	1 886	5 523	255	176
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	9 084	4 135	4 949	8 875	128	12	—	69	409	8 557	98	20
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	172	101	71	12	160	—	—	—	6	12	154	—
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	1 322	649	673	1 019	260	7	2	34	106	961	247	8

Table 5. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	Persons in households		Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
			Total	Married- couple family	Female household- er, no hus- band pres- ent	Total	Householder living alone		Household	Family	Total	Institution- alized per- sons	Other per- sons in group quar- ters	
							Total	65 years and over						
														Total
Virgin Islands	100 488	32 020	23 012	13 197	7 693	9 008	7 390	1 644	1 025	3.14	3.78	1 321	484	837
St. Croix Island	49 360	15 045	11 201	6 529	3 678	3 844	3 243	826	489	3.28	3.88	779	332	447
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	3 593	1 164	849	603	178	315	253	49	25	3.09	3.69	70	55	15
Christiansted town (pt.)	9	3	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	3.00	4.00	—	—	—
Christiansted subdistrict	3 124	1 101	692	331	287	409	347	102	54	2.84	3.68	75	—	75
Christiansted town (pt.)	2 476	861	541	255	228	320	278	84	45	2.88	3.76	70	—	70
East End subdistrict	1 708	698	469	380	62	229	181	30	11	2.45	2.93	32	—	32
Frederiksted subdistrict	4 008	1 256	848	327	435	408	344	92	65	3.19	3.98	58	32	26
Frederiksted town	1 043	411	211	106	85	200	158	24	16	2.54	3.60	21	—	21
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	2 965	845	437	221	350	208	186	68	49	3.51	4.10	37	32	5
Northcentral subdistrict	5 405	1 560	1 211	749	353	349	291	71	43	3.46	4.02	90	6	84
Northwest subdistrict	4 817	1 466	1 082	549	439	384	330	68	42	3.29	3.92	11	—	11
Grove Place CDP	2 654	734	593	220	331	141	130	35	25	3.62	4.08	1	—	1
Sion Farm subdistrict	11 805	3 647	2 728	1 675	833	919	777	197	122	3.24	3.82	78	12	66
Christiansted town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southcentral subdistrict	7 146	1 963	1 557	871	538	406	329	84	52	3.64	4.15	279	217	62
Southwest subdistrict	7 754	2 190	1 765	1 044	553	425	391	133	75	3.54	4.02	86	10	76
St. John Island	3 484	1 330	769	495	204	561	415	49	33	2.62	3.45	20	—	20
Central subdistrict	621	259	146	88	51	113	85	2	2	2.40	3.13	—	—	—
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coral Bay subdistrict	358	134	77	41	25	57	45	11	8	2.67	3.58	5	—	5
Cruz Bay subdistrict	2 454	918	536	358	126	382	282	35	23	2.67	3.52	15	—	15
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	2 451	917	535	358	125	382	282	35	23	2.67	3.52	15	—	15
East End subdistrict	51	19	10	8	2	9	3	1	—	2.68	3.60	—	—	—
St. Thomas Island	47 644	15 645	11 042	6 173	3 811	4 603	3 732	769	503	3.05	3.69	522	152	370
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	20 181	6 771	4 643	2 242	1 911	2 128	1 837	472	335	2.98	3.69	408	128	280
Charlotte Amalie town	12 165	4 178	2 767	1 288	1 168	1 411	1 215	335	226	2.91	3.68	166	128	38
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	2 833	842	647	289	296	195	177	46	38	3.36	3.94	3	—	3
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	5 183	1 751	1 229	665	447	522	445	91	71	2.96	3.59	239	—	239
East End subdistrict	5 922	1 936	1 394	932	316	542	414	58	23	3.06	3.63	5	—	5
Northside subdistrict	6 310	2 550	1 568	1 207	221	982	714	95	59	2.47	3.12	94	23	71
Southside subdistrict	4 659	1 461	1 039	594	350	422	323	52	34	3.19	3.83	9	—	9
Tutu subdistrict	9 078	2 404	2 018	940	924	386	333	72	47	3.78	4.17	6	1	5
Anna's Retreat CDP	9 078	2 404	2 018	940	924	386	333	72	47	3.78	4.17	6	1	5
Water Island subdistrict	172	86	49	39	7	37	21	3	1	2.00	2.33	—	—	—
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West End subdistrict	1 322	437	331	219	82	106	90	17	4	3.03	3.56	—	—	—

Table 6. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	Persons in households All house- holds		Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
			Total	Married- couple family	Female household- er, no hus- band pres- ent	Total	Householder living alone			Household	Family	Total	Institution- alized per- sons	Other per- sons in group quar- ters
							Total	65 years and over						
								Total	Female					
Virgin Islands	100 488	32 020	23 012	13 197	7 693	9 008	7 390	1 644	1 025	3.14	3.78	1 321	484	837
ISLAND														
St. Croix Island	49 360	15 045	11 201	6 529	3 678	3 844	3 243	826	489	3.28	3.88	779	332	447
St. John Island	3 484	1 330	769	495	204	561	415	49	33	2.62	3.45	20	—	20
St. Thomas Island	47 644	15 645	11 042	6 173	3 811	4 603	3 732	769	503	3.05	3.69	522	152	370
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE														
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island	3 593	1 164	849	603	178	315	253	49	25	3.09	3.69	70	55	15
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island	9 078	2 404	2 018	940	924	386	333	72	47	3.78	4.17	6	1	5
Central subdistrict, St. John Island	621	259	146	88	51	113	85	2	2	2.40	3.13	—	—	—
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island	12 165	4 178	2 767	1 288	1 168	1 411	1 215	335	226	2.91	3.68	166	128	38
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	20 181	6 771	4 643	2 242	1 911	2 128	1 837	472	335	2.98	3.69	408	128	280
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island	2 833	842	647	289	296	195	177	46	38	3.36	3.94	3	—	3
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island	5 183	1 751	1 229	665	447	522	445	91	71	2.96	3.59	239	—	239
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island	2 485	864	543	257	228	321	279	85	45	2.88	3.76	70	—	70
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	3 124	1 101	692	331	287	409	347	102	54	2.84	3.68	75	—	75
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	358	134	77	41	25	57	45	11	8	2.67	3.58	5	—	5
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island	2 451	917	535	358	125	382	282	35	23	2.67	3.52	15	—	15
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	2 454	918	536	358	126	382	282	35	23	2.67	3.52	15	—	15
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 708	698	469	380	62	229	181	30	11	2.45	2.93	32	—	32
East End subdistrict, St. John Island	51	19	10	8	2	9	3	1	—	2.68	3.60	—	—	—
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	5 922	1 936	1 394	932	316	542	414	58	23	3.06	3.63	5	—	5
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island	1 043	411	211	106	85	200	158	24	16	2.54	3.60	21	—	21
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	4 008	1 256	848	327	435	408	344	92	65	3.19	3.98	58	32	26
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island	2 965	845	637	221	350	208	186	68	49	3.51	4.10	37	32	5
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island	2 654	734	593	220	331	141	130	35	25	3.62	4.08	1	—	1
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	5 405	1 560	1 211	749	353	349	291	71	43	3.46	4.02	90	6	84
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	6 310	2 550	1 568	1 207	221	982	714	95	59	2.47	3.12	94	23	71
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	4 817	1 466	1 082	549	439	384	330	68	42	3.29	3.92	11	—	11
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island	11 805	3 647	2 728	1 675	833	919	777	197	122	3.24	3.82	78	12	66
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	7 146	1 963	1 557	871	538	406	329	84	52	3.64	4.15	279	217	62
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	4 659	1 461	1 039	594	350	422	323	52	34	3.19	3.83	9	—	9
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	7 754	2 190	1 745	1 044	553	425	391	133	75	3.54	4.02	86	10	76
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	9 078	2 404	2 018	940	924	386	333	72	47	3.78	4.17	6	1	5
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	172	86	49	39	7	37	21	3	1	2.00	2.33	—	—	—
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	1 322	437	331	219	82	106	90	17	4	3.03	3.56	—	—	—

Table 7. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Homeown- er vacancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate
		1 unit, detached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, boat, other							
Virgin Islands	39 290	17 518	3 014	8 817	4 096	4 014	1 831	4.3	32 020	6 180	7 270	768	1.3	10.2
St. Croix Island	18 937	10 335	1 376	2 264	2 068	2 006	888	4.5	15 045	2 940	3 892	191	1.1	11.1
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	1 378	860	193	194	14	89	28	4.8	1 164	157	214	10	.9	6.7
Christiansted town (pt.)	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	4.7	3	-	-	-	-	-
Christiansted subdistrict	1 378	480	72	324	365	106	31	4.1	1 101	206	277	7	2.1	7.7
Christiansted town (pt.)	1 032	367	61	258	278	54	14	4.0	861	172	171	3	1.3	6.0
East End subdistrict	1 143	695	121	134	98	44	51	4.9	698	58	445	45	5.1	11.1
Frederiksted subdistrict	1 493	479	123	305	144	420	22	3.9	1 256	328	237	6	.7	8.2
Frederiksted town	501	137	56	116	65	117	10	3.7	411	72	90	6	-	9.4
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	992	342	67	189	79	303	12	4.1	845	256	147	-	.9	9.7
Northcentral subdistrict	2 242	1 323	174	137	137	97	374	4.5	1 560	318	682	31	.6	9.7
Northwest subdistrict	1 724	888	71	220	322	194	29	4.2	1 466	318	258	3	.5	12.3
Grove Place CDP	811	270	6	57	280	183	15	4.4	734	190	77	3	1.1	3.2
Sion Farm subdistrict	4 759	2 400	294	580	491	878	116	4.6	3 647	582	1 112	82	1.3	16.8
Christiansted town (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southcentral subdistrict	2 344	1 263	208	213	326	136	198	4.5	1 963	501	381	5	.4	9.9
Southwest subdistrict	2 476	1 947	120	157	171	42	39	4.5	2 190	472	286	2	.5	8.7
St. John Island	1 920	861	101	614	115	106	123	3.4	1 330	236	590	100	1.5	27.5
Central subdistrict	326	220	1	30	25	18	32	3.3	259	52	67	15	1.9	20.0
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coral Bay subdistrict	199	138	7	29	3	-	22	3.5	134	26	65	11	1.3	21.4
Cruz Bay subdistrict	1 367	477	93	555	87	88	67	3.4	918	155	449	67	1.2	30.4
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	1 366	477	93	554	87	88	67	3.4	917	155	449	67	1.2	30.4
East End subdistrict	28	26	-	-	-	-	2	4.1	19	3	9	7	9.1	-
St. Thomas Island	18 433	6 322	1 537	5 939	1 913	1 902	820	4.1	15 645	3 004	2 788	477	1.5	7.8
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	7 648	1 812	497	2 677	1 235	1 025	402	3.8	6 771	1 582	877	52	1.2	5.6
Charlotte Amalie town	4 741	1 334	320	1 580	763	556	188	3.8	4 178	951	563	32	.9	6.6
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	951	53	14	476	147	251	10	4.0	842	210	109	12	-	4.8
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	1 956	425	163	621	325	218	204	3.8	1 751	421	205	8	2.1	3.4
East End subdistrict	2 647	976	235	792	98	266	280	4.0	1 936	376	711	267	5	6.6
Northside subdistrict	3 149	1 212	435	1 220	92	119	71	4.1	2 550	235	599	94	3.8	15.1
Southside subdistrict	1 759	536	108	515	313	260	27	4.4	1 461	268	298	27	.9	13.1
Tutu subdistrict	2 542	1 362	220	534	170	232	24	4.9	2 404	492	138	3	-	2.3
Anna's Retreat CDP	2 542	1 362	220	534	170	232	24	4.9	2 404	492	138	3	-	2.3
Water Island subdistrict	165	113	8	40	-	-	4	4.0	86	5	79	32	7.3	31.4
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West End subdistrict	523	311	34	161	5	-	12	4.9	437	46	86	2	2.7	17.0

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure					Mobile home, trailer, boat, other	Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Homeowner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
		1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units								
Virgin Islands	39 290	17 518	3 014	8 817	4 096	4 014	1 831	4.3	32 020	6 180	7 270	768	1.3	10.2
ISLAND														
St. Croix Island	18 937	10 335	1 376	2 264	2 068	2 006	888	4.5	15 045	2 940	3 892	191	1.1	11.1
St. John Island	1 920	861	101	614	115	106	123	3.4	1 330	236	590	100	1.5	27.5
St. Thomas Island	18 433	6 322	1 537	5 939	1 913	1 902	820	4.1	15 645	3 004	2 788	477	1.5	7.8
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE														
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 378	860	193	194	14	89	28	4.8	1 164	157	214	10	.9	6.7
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island	2 542	1 362	220	534	170	232	24	4.9	2 404	492	138	3	—	2.3
Central subdistrict, St. John Island	326	220	1	30	25	18	32	3.3	259	52	67	15	1.9	20.0
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island	4 741	1 334	320	1 580	763	556	188	3.8	4 178	951	563	32	.9	6.6
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	7 648	1 812	497	2 677	1 235	1 025	402	3.8	6 771	1 582	877	52	1.2	5.6
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island	951	53	14	476	147	251	10	4.0	842	210	109	12	—	4.8
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island	1 956	425	163	621	325	218	204	3.8	1 751	421	205	8	2.1	3.4
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island	1 035	369	61	259	278	54	14	4.0	864	172	171	3	1.3	5.9
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 378	480	72	324	365	106	31	4.1	1 101	206	277	7	2.1	7.7
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	199	138	7	29	3	—	22	3.5	134	26	65	11	1.3	21.4
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island	1 366	477	93	554	87	88	67	3.4	917	155	449	67	1.2	30.4
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	1 367	477	93	555	87	88	67	3.4	918	155	449	67	1.2	30.4
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 143	695	121	134	98	44	51	4.9	698	58	445	45	5.1	11.1
East End subdistrict, St. John Island	28	26	—	—	—	—	2	4.1	19	3	9	7	9.1	—
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	2 647	976	235	792	98	266	280	4.0	1 936	376	711	267	.5	6.6
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island	501	137	56	116	65	117	10	3.7	411	72	90	6	—	9.4
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 493	479	123	305	144	420	22	3.9	1 256	328	237	6	.7	8.2
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island	992	342	67	189	79	303	12	4.1	845	256	147	—	.9	7.5
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island	811	270	6	57	280	183	15	4.4	734	190	77	3	1.1	3.2
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	2 242	1 323	174	137	137	97	374	4.5	1 560	318	682	31	.6	9.7
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	3 149	1 212	435	1 220	92	119	71	4.1	2 550	235	599	94	3.8	15.1
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 724	888	71	220	322	194	29	4.2	1 466	318	258	3	.5	12.3
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island	4 759	2 400	294	580	491	878	116	4.6	3 647	582	1 112	82	1.3	16.8
Southeast subdistrict, St. Croix Island	2 344	1 263	208	213	326	136	198	4.5	1 963	501	381	5	.4	9.9
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	1 759	536	108	515	313	260	27	4.4	1 461	268	298	27	.9	13.1
Southwest subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	2 476	1 947	120	157	171	42	39	4.5	2 190	472	286	2	.5	8.7
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	2 542	1 362	220	534	170	232	24	4.9	2 404	492	138	3	—	2.3
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	165	113	8	40	—	—	4	4.0	86	5	79	32	7.3	31.4
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	523	311	34	161	5	—	12	4.9	437	46	86	2	2.7	17.0

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 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									
	Total	1 unit, detached or at- tached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
Virgin Islands	14 272	11 570	3.31	5.1	11 140	451	605	3 803	2 272	1 589	2 420	76 500	112 700	185 400
St. Croix Island	7 271	6 604	3.43	5.2	6 339	297	453	2 628	1 218	766	977	68 000	96 300	158 100
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	800	708	3.29	5.3	686	17	19	268	197	94	91	80 600	107 400	155 700
Christiansted town (pt.)	2	2	4.00	6.0	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	112 500	125 000	137 500
Christiansted subdistrict	228	179	2.70	5.1	144	3	6	57	33	19	26	73 400	107 500	170 500
Christiansted town (pt.)	150	128	2.85	5.1	98	3	6	38	14	14	23	69 100	107 100	192 500
East End subdistrict	450	392	2.63	5.4	354	4	9	35	44	48	214	146 200	230 800	356 500
Frederiksted subdistrict	295	260	3.20	5.4	243	9	19	94	55	29	37	76 400	99 800	156 300
Frederiksted town	65	50	2.66	5.9	39	3	1	12	5	4	14	82 600	117 500	285 400
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	230	210	3.35	5.3	204	6	18	82	50	25	23	75 400	98 200	145 800
Northcentral subdistrict	957	893	3.52	4.9	864	65	110	411	122	72	84	56 700	83 000	119 100
Northwest subdistrict	589	540	3.32	5.0	503	69	22	172	90	71	79	59 100	96 700	162 600
Grove Place CDP	188	167	3.43	5.2	164	26	7	65	26	19	21	55 000	85 700	147 900
Sion Farm subdistrict	1 960	1 736	3.45	5.4	1 684	35	80	737	301	238	293	72 700	99 400	168 000
Christiansted town (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southcentral subdistrict	740	710	3.90	5.0	693	36	85	295	147	68	62	60 900	88 000	133 100
Southwest subdistrict	1 252	1 186	3.68	5.2	1 168	59	103	559	229	127	91	62 200	87 100	125 700
St. John Island	604	413	2.88	4.2	401	10	15	58	71	66	181	110 000	183 800	316 400
Central subdistrict	103	80	2.19	3.4	77	2	1	11	14	11	38	118 800	197 500	396 400
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coral Bay subdistrict	79	72	2.81	4.0	68	5	5	12	17	8	21	72 000	136 100	228 600
Cruz Bay subdistrict	412	252	3.06	4.5	247	3	9	33	39	47	116	115 000	190 600	327 200
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	412	252	3.06	4.5	247	3	9	33	39	47	116	115 000	190 600	327 200
East End subdistrict	10	9	3.00	4.6	9	-	-	2	1	-	6	131 300	237 500	375 000
St. Thomas Island	6 397	4 553	3.22	5.2	4 400	144	137	1 117	983	757	1 262	90 400	137 700	220 900
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	1 867	1 052	3.08	5.0	1 011	64	62	271	226	182	206	77 500	118 700	183 800
Charlotte Amalie town	1 146	729	2.99	5.1	697	55	47	191	141	124	139	69 700	114 500	182 400
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	165	36	3.48	5.4	36	-	2	11	9	8	6	85 700	133 300	175 000
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	556	287	3.15	4.7	278	9	13	69	76	50	61	89 000	126 700	188 800
East End subdistrict	1 011	677	3.41	4.9	646	41	29	130	101	129	216	86 600	157 100	244 700
Northside subdistrict	1 324	955	2.77	5.1	919	17	21	88	110	154	529	147 400	223 500	319 600
Southside subdistrict	1 558	404	3.33	5.5	380	10	12	109	75	43	131	89 000	130 000	271 400
Tutu subdistrict	1 279	1 177	3.71	5.4	1 161	10	10	477	403	180	81	86 400	108 100	145 000
Anna's Retreat CDP	1 279	1 177	3.71	5.4	1 161	10	10	477	403	180	81	86 400	108 100	145 000
Water Island subdistrict	38	35	2.13	5.1	35	-	1	2	3	14	15	159 800	191 100	239 100
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West End subdistrict	320	253	3.25	5.4	248	2	2	40	65	55	84	110 200	165 600	231 400

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 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									
	Total	1 unit, detached or at- tached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
Virgin Islands	14 272	11 570	3.31	5.1	11 140	451	605	3 803	2 272	1 589	2 420	76 500	112 700	185 400
ISLAND														
St. Croix Island	7 271	6 604	3.43	5.2	6 339	297	453	2 628	1 218	766	977	68 000	96 300	158 100
St. John Island	604	413	2.88	4.2	401	10	15	58	71	66	181	110 000	183 800	316 400
St. Thomas Island	6 397	4 553	3.22	5.2	4 400	144	137	1 117	983	757	1 262	90 400	137 700	220 900
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE														
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island	800	708	3.29	5.3	686	17	19	268	197	94	91	80 600	107 400	155 700
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island	1 279	1 177	3.71	5.4	1 161	10	10	477	403	180	81	86 400	108 100	145 000
Central subdistrict, St. John Island	103	80	2.19	3.4	77	2	1	11	14	11	38	118 800	197 500	396 400
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island	1 146	729	2.99	5.1	697	55	47	191	141	124	139	69 700	114 500	182 400
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	1 867	1 052	3.08	5.0	1 011	64	62	271	226	182	206	77 500	118 700	183 800
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island	165	36	3.48	5.4	36	-	2	11	9	8	6	85 700	133 300	175 000
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island	556	287	3.15	4.7	278	9	13	69	76	50	61	89 000	126 700	188 800
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island	152	130	2.86	5.1	100	3	6	38	16	14	23	69 600	109 400	190 000
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	228	179	2.70	5.1	144	3	6	57	33	19	26	73 400	107 500	170 500
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	79	72	2.81	4.0	68	5	5	12	17	8	21	72 000	136 100	228 600
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island	412	252	3.06	4.5	247	3	9	33	39	47	116	115 000	190 600	327 200
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	412	252	3.06	4.5	247	3	9	33	39	47	116	115 000	190 600	327 200
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island	450	392	2.63	5.4	354	4	9	35	44	48	214	146 200	230 800	356 500
East End subdistrict, St. John Island	10	9	3.00	4.6	9	-	-	2	1	-	6	131 300	237 500	375 000
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	1 011	677	3.41	4.9	646	41	29	130	101	129	216	86 600	157 100	244 700
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island	65	50	2.66	5.9	39	3	1	12	5	4	14	82 600	117 500	285 400
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	295	260	3.20	5.4	243	9	19	94	55	29	37	76 400	99 800	156 300
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island	230	210	3.35	5.3	204	6	18	82	50	25	23	75 400	98 200	145 800
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island	188	167	3.43	5.2	164	26	7	65	26	19	21	55 000	85 700	147 900
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	957	893	3.52	4.9	864	65	110	411	122	72	84	56 700	83 000	119 100
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	1 324	955	2.77	5.1	919	17	21	88	110	154	529	147 400	223 500	319 600
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	589	540	3.32	5.0	503	69	22	172	90	71	79	59 100	96 700	162 600
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 960	1 736	3.45	5.4	1 684	35	80	737	301	238	293	72 700	99 400	168 000
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	740	710	3.90	5.0	693	36	85	295	147	68	62	60 900	88 000	133 100
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	558	404	3.33	5.5	380	10	12	109	75	43	131	89 000	130 000	271 400
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 252	1 186	3.68	5.2	1 168	59	103	559	229	127	91	62 200	87 100	125 700
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	1 279	1 177	3.71	5.4	1 161	10	10	477	403	180	81	86 400	108 100	145 000
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	38	35	2.13	5.1	35	-	1	2	3	14	15	159 800	191 100	239 100
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	320	253	3.25	5.4	248	2	2	40	65	55	84	110 200	165 600	231 400

Table 11. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										
	Total	1 unit, detached or at- tached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								Upper quartile (dollars)	With meals included in rent
						Less than \$150	\$150 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)			
Virgin Islands	17 748	5 783	3.00	3.6	15 632	3 175	2 688	5 710	2 643	1 416	176	323	508	47	
St. Croix Island	7 774	3 113	3.14	3.8	6 408	1 997	1 342	2 102	597	370	120	239	397	13	
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	364	204	2.64	3.8	329	13	21	155	95	45	313	435	618	-	
Christiansted town (pt.)	1	-	1.00	2.0	1	-	-	-	-	-	85	90	95	-	
Christiansted subdistrict	873	242	2.87	3.7	768	213	197	262	57	39	137	237	335	2	
Christiansted town (pt.)	711	207	2.88	3.7	618	179	177	213	41	8	132	224	299	1	
East End subdistrict	248	156	2.11	3.7	176	3	7	65	39	62	403	546	946	-	
Frederiksted subdistrict	961	234	3.19	3.5	715	266	177	237	31	4	106	196	310	2	
Frederiksted town	346	100	2.51	3.3	326	104	68	132	19	3	127	237	341	2	
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	615	134	3.57	3.6	389	162	109	105	12	1	80-	175	277	-	
Northcentral subdistrict	603	313	3.37	3.9	435	118	103	144	39	31	137	246	391	2	
Northwest subdistrict	877	253	3.26	3.8	804	389	162	201	30	22	80-	157	285	2	
Grove Place CDP	546	53	3.68	4.1	534	321	118	87	6	2	80-	119	209	-	
Sion Farm subdistrict	1 687	523	2.99	3.8	1 443	301	259	523	214	146	171	330	500	3	
Christiansted town (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southcentral subdistrict	1 223	514	3.48	4.2	872	382	209	233	41	7	80-	173	297	1	
Southwest subdistrict	938	674	3.36	3.9	866	312	207	282	51	14	103	202	343	1	
St. John Island	726	297	2.40	3.0	583	48	80	240	134	81	268	412	612	-	
Central subdistrict	156	89	2.53	3.0	127	14	27	62	14	10	214	311	465	-	
Crux Bay CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coral Bay subdistrict	55	30	2.47	3.1	25	3	3	13	5	1	256	363	488	-	
Crux Bay subdistrict	506	169	2.36	3.0	427	30	50	163	115	69	298	438	638	-	
Crux Bay CDP (pt.)	505	169	2.35	3.0	427	30	50	163	115	69	298	438	638	-	
East End subdistrict	9	9	2.33	3.7	4	1	-	2	-	1	225	325	550	-	
St. Thomas Island	9 248	2 373	2.93	3.5	8 641	1 130	1 266	3 368	1 912	965	231	385	559	34	
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	4 904	1 009	2.94	3.3	4 598	667	794	2 136	853	148	210	339	473	16	
Charlotte Amalie town	3 032	738	2.88	3.3	2 821	501	548	1 229	448	95	184	311	446	10	
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	677	25	3.34	3.7	641	88	116	275	145	17	219	357	502	1	
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	1 195	246	2.87	3.2	1 136	78	130	632	260	36	292	389	505	5	
East End subdistrict	925	353	2.68	3.2	830	53	81	284	257	155	317	498	695	6	
Northside subdistrict	1 226	448	2.16	3.3	1 135	9	25	237	418	446	505	656	938	5	
Southside subdistrict	903	180	3.10	3.7	834	168	119	272	122	153	186	354	616	6	
Tutu subdistrict	1 125	315	3.85	4.3	1 095	230	238	389	202	36	167	287	468	1	
Anna's Retreat CDP	1 125	315	3.85	4.3	1 095	230	238	389	202	36	167	287	468	1	
Water Island subdistrict	48	30	1.90	3.4	38	2	2	9	18	7	432	525	644	-	
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West End subdistrict	117	38	2.41	3.5	111	1	7	41	42	20	392	541	715	-	

Table 12. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, detached or at- tached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$150	\$150 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
Virgin Islands -----	17 748	5 783	3.00	3.6	15 632	3 175	2 688	5 710	2 643	1 416	176	323	508	47
ISLAND														
St. Croix Island -----	7 774	3 113	3.14	3.8	6 408	1 997	1 342	2 102	597	370	120	239	397	13
St. John Island -----	726	297	2.40	3.0	583	48	80	240	134	81	268	412	612	-
St. Thomas Island -----	9 248	2 373	2.93	3.5	8 641	1 130	1 266	3 368	1 912	965	231	385	559	34
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE														
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	364	204	2.64	3.8	329	13	21	155	95	45	313	435	618	-
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	1 125	315	3.85	4.3	1 095	230	238	389	202	36	167	287	468	1
Central subdistrict, St. John Island -----	156	89	2.53	3.0	127	14	27	62	14	10	214	311	465	-
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island -----	3 032	738	2.88	3.3	2 821	501	548	1 229	448	95	184	311	446	10
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	4 904	1 009	2.94	3.3	4 598	667	794	2 136	853	148	210	339	473	16
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	677	25	3.34	3.7	641	88	116	275	145	17	219	357	502	1
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	1 195	246	2.87	3.2	1 136	78	130	632	260	36	292	389	505	5
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island -----	712	207	2.88	3.7	619	180	177	213	41	8	132	224	299	1
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	873	242	2.87	3.7	768	213	197	262	57	39	137	237	335	2
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	55	30	2.47	3.1	25	3	3	13	5	1	256	363	488	-
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island -----	505	169	2.35	3.0	427	30	50	163	115	69	298	438	638	-
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	506	169	2.36	3.0	427	30	50	163	115	69	298	438	638	-
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	248	156	2.11	3.7	176	3	7	65	39	62	403	546	946	-
East End subdistrict, St. John Island -----	9	9	2.33	3.7	4	1	-	2	-	1	225	325	550	-
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	925	353	2.68	3.2	830	53	81	284	257	155	317	498	695	6
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island -----	346	100	2.51	3.3	326	104	68	132	19	3	127	237	341	2
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	961	234	3.19	3.5	715	266	177	237	31	4	106	196	310	2
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island -----	615	134	3.57	3.6	389	162	109	105	12	1	80-	175	277	-
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island -----	546	53	3.68	4.1	534	321	118	87	6	2	80-	119	209	-
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	603	313	3.37	3.9	435	118	103	144	39	31	137	246	391	2
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	1 226	448	2.16	3.3	1 135	9	25	237	418	446	505	656	938	5
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	877	253	3.26	3.8	804	389	162	201	30	22	80-	157	285	2
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 687	523	2.99	3.8	1 443	301	259	523	214	146	171	330	500	3
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 223	514	3.48	4.2	872	382	209	233	41	7	80-	173	297	1
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	903	180	3.10	3.7	834	168	119	272	122	153	186	354	616	6
Southside subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	938	674	3.36	3.9	866	312	207	282	51	14	103	202	343	1
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	1 125	315	3.85	4.3	1 095	230	238	389	202	36	167	287	468	1
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	48	30	1.90	3.4	38	2	2	9	18	7	432	525	644	-
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	117	38	2.41	3.5	111	1	7	41	42	20	392	541	715	-

Table 13. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin		
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Other race		Black	White	Other races
Virgin Islands	32 020	23 030	6 124	236	92	2 538	4 327	21 537	5 733	423
St. Croix Island	15 045	10 443	2 256	85	42	2 219	3 211	9 608	2 036	190
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	1 164	772	301	11	4	76	171	697	278	18
Christiansted town (pt.)	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Christiansted subdistrict	1 101	866	108	1	1	125	194	806	98	3
Christiansted town (pt.)	861	715	53	1	1	91	150	662	46	3
East End subdistrict	698	204	456	7	—	31	73	190	426	9
Frederiksted subdistrict	1 256	1 011	64	3	1	177	248	949	54	5
Frederiksted town	411	302	38	2	1	68	110	262	35	4
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	845	709	26	1	—	109	138	687	19	1
Northcentral subdistrict	1 560	1 062	188	3	2	305	387	1 003	155	15
Northwest subdistrict	1 466	1 133	179	5	2	147	197	1 082	177	10
Grove Place CDP	734	690	26	3	1	14	35	669	26	4
Sion Farm subdistrict	3 647	2 343	683	37	19	565	742	2 202	627	76
Christiansted town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southcentral subdistrict	1 963	1 276	176	7	8	496	679	1 136	127	21
Southwest subdistrict	2 190	1 776	101	11	5	297	520	1 543	94	33
St. John Island	1 330	703	619	4	2	2	31	692	602	5
Central subdistrict	259	100	157	2	—	—	4	99	154	2
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coral Bay subdistrict	134	85	49	—	—	—	1	84	49	—
Cruz Bay subdistrict	918	514	398	2	2	2	26	505	384	3
Cruz Bay CDP (pt.)	917	513	398	2	2	2	26	504	384	3
East End subdistrict	19	4	15	—	—	—	—	4	15	—
St. Thomas Island	15 645	11 884	3 249	147	48	317	1 085	11 237	3 095	228
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	6 771	5 956	617	47	17	134	517	5 608	570	76
Charlotte Amalie town	4 178	3 660	392	31	7	88	285	3 485	364	44
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	842	806	24	2	2	8	63	758	19	2
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	1 751	1 490	201	14	8	38	169	1 365	187	30
East End subdistrict	1 936	1 334	550	6	4	42	139	1 255	525	17
Northside subdistrict	2 550	941	1 482	56	16	55	149	885	1 433	83
Southside subdistrict	1 461	1 004	360	34	9	54	123	947	345	46
Tutu subdistrict	2 404	2 327	52	3	—	22	118	2 239	43	4
Anna's Retreat CDP	2 404	2 327	52	3	—	22	118	2 239	43	4
Water Island subdistrict	86	7	79	—	—	—	4	7	75	—
Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West End subdistrict	437	315	109	1	2	10	35	296	104	2

Table 14. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin		
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Other race		Black	White	Other races
Virgin Islands	32 020	23 030	6 124	236	92	2 538	4 327	21 537	5 733	423
ISLAND										
St. Croix Island	15 045	10 443	2 256	85	42	2 219	3 211	9 608	2 036	190
St. John Island	1 330	703	619	4	2	2	31	692	602	5
St. Thomas Island	15 645	11 884	3 249	147	48	317	1 085	11 237	3 095	228
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE										
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 164	772	301	11	4	76	171	697	278	18
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island	2 404	2 327	52	3	-	22	118	2 239	43	4
Central subdistrict, St. John Island	259	100	157	2	-	-	4	99	154	2
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island	4 178	3 660	392	31	7	88	285	3 485	364	44
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	6 771	5 956	617	47	17	134	517	5 608	570	76
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island	842	806	24	2	2	8	63	758	19	2
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island	1 751	1 490	201	14	8	38	169	1 365	187	30
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island	864	718	53	1	1	91	152	663	46	3
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 101	866	108	1	1	125	194	806	98	3
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	134	85	49	-	-	-	1	84	49	-
Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island	917	513	398	2	2	2	26	504	384	3
Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island	918	514	398	2	2	2	26	505	384	3
East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island	698	204	456	7	-	31	73	190	426	9
East End subdistrict, St. John Island	19	4	15	-	-	-	-	4	15	-
East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	1 936	1 334	550	6	4	42	139	1 255	525	17
Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island	411	302	38	2	1	68	110	262	35	4
Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 256	1 011	64	3	1	177	248	949	54	5
Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island	845	709	26	1	-	109	138	687	19	1
Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island	734	690	26	3	1	14	35	669	26	4
Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 560	1 062	188	3	2	305	387	1 003	155	15
Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	2 550	941	1 482	56	16	55	149	885	1 433	83
Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 466	1 133	179	5	2	147	197	1 082	177	10
Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island	3 647	2 343	683	37	19	565	742	2 202	627	76
Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island	1 963	1 276	176	7	8	496	679	1 136	127	21
Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	1 461	1 004	360	34	9	54	123	947	345	46
Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island	2 190	1 776	101	11	5	297	520	1 543	94	33
Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	2 404	2 327	52	3	-	22	118	2 239	43	4
Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	86	7	79	-	-	-	4	7	75	-
West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island	437	315	109	1	2	10	35	296	104	2

Table 15. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict Place	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kil- ometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kil- ometer	Square mile
Virgin Islands	101 809	346.4	133.8	293.9	760.9	St. John Island—Con.					
St. Croix Island	50 139	214.7	82.9	233.5	604.8	Central subdistrict	621	36.4	14.1	17.1	44.0
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict	3 663	25.5	9.8	143.6	373.8	Crüz Bay CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—
Christiansted town (pt.)	9	—	—	—	—	Coral Bay subdistrict	363	5.0	1.9	72.6	191.1
Christiansted subdistrict	3 199	2.1	.8	1 523.3	3 998.8	Crüz Bay subdistrict	2 469	7.0	2.7	352.7	914.4
Christiansted town (pt.)	2 546	1.3	.5	1 958.5	5 092.0	Crüz Bay CDP (pt.)	2 466	7.0	2.7	352.3	913.3
East End subdistrict	1 740	33.2	12.8	52.4	135.9	East End subdistrict	51	2.4	.9	21.3	56.7
Frederiksted subdistrict	4 066	3.7	1.4	1 098.9	2 904.3	St. Thomas Island	48 166	80.9	31.2	595.4	1 543.8
Frederiksted town	1 064	.4	.2	2 660.0	5 320.0	Charlotte Amalie subdistrict	20 589	8.2	3.2	2 510.9	6 434.1
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	3 002	3.3	1.3	909.7	2 309.2	Charlotte Amalie town	12 331	3.0	1.2	4 110.3	10 275.8
Northcentral subdistrict	5 495	32.6	12.6	168.6	436.1	Charlotte Amalie East CDP	2 836	.5	.2	5 672.0	14 180.0
Northwest subdistrict	4 828	47.2	18.2	102.3	265.3	Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	5 422	4.6	1.8	1 178.7	3 012.2
Grove Place CDP	2 655	4.3	1.7	617.4	1 561.8	East End subdistrict	5 927	14.0	5.4	423.4	1 097.6
Sion Farm subdistrict	11 883	24.1	9.3	493.1	1 277.7	Northside subdistrict	6 404	27.8	10.7	230.4	598.5
Christiansted town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	Southside subdistrict	4 668	10.9	4.2	428.3	1 111.4
Southcentral subdistrict	7 425	32.3	12.5	229.9	594.0	Tutu subdistrict	9 084	4.0	1.5	2 271.0	6 056.0
Southwest subdistrict	7 840	14.1	5.5	556.0	1 425.5	Anna's Retreat CDP	9 084	4.0	1.5	2 271.0	6 056.0
St. John Island	3 504	50.8	19.6	69.0	178.8	Water Island subdistrict	172	2.6	1.0	66.2	172.0
						Charlotte Amalie West CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—
						West End subdistrict	1 322	13.4	5.2	98.7	254.2

Table 16. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

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

Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		Virgin Islands Island Census Subdistrict and Place	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kil- ometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kil- ometer	Square mile
Virgin Islands -----	101 809	346.4	133.8	293.9	760.9	CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE—					
ISLAND						Con.					
St. Croix Island -----	50 139	214.7	82.9	233.5	604.8	Cruz Bay CDP, St. John Island -----	2 466	7.0	2.7	352.3	913.3
St. John Island -----	3 504	50.8	19.6	69.0	178.8	Cruz Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	2 469	7.0	2.7	352.7	914.4
St. Thomas Island -----	48 166	80.9	31.2	595.4	1 543.8	East End subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	1 740	33.2	12.8	52.4	135.9
CENSUS SUBDISTRICT AND PLACE						East End subdistrict, St. John Island -----	51	2.4	.9	21.3	56.7
Anna's Hope Village subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	3 663	25.5	9.8	143.6	373.8	East End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	5 927	14.0	5.4	423.4	1 097.6
Anna's Retreat CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	9 084	4.0	1.5	2 271.0	6 056.0	Frederiksted town, St. Croix Island -----	1 064	.4	.2	2 660.0	5 320.0
Central subdistrict, St. John Island -----	621	36.4	14.1	17.1	44.0	Frederiksted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	4 066	3.7	1.4	1 098.9	2 904.3
Charlotte Amalie town, St. Thomas Island -----	12 331	3.0	1.2	4 110.3	10 275.8	Frederiksted Southeast CDP, St. Croix Island -----	3 002	3.3	1.3	909.7	2 309.2
Charlotte Amalie subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	20 589	8.2	3.2	2 510.9	6 434.1	Grove Place CDP, St. Croix Island -----	2 655	4.3	1.7	617.4	1 561.8
Charlotte Amalie East CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	2 836	.5	.2	5 672.0	14 180.0	Northcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	5 495	32.6	12.6	168.6	436.1
Charlotte Amalie West CDP, St. Thomas Island -----	5 422	4.6	1.8	1 178.7	3 012.2	Northside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	6 404	27.8	10.7	230.4	598.5
Christiansted town, St. Croix Island -----	2 555	1.3	.5	1 965.4	5 110.0	Northwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	4 828	47.2	18.2	102.3	265.3
Christiansted subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	3 199	2.1	.8	1 523.3	3 998.8	Sion Farm subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	11 883	24.1	9.3	493.1	1 277.7
Coral Bay subdistrict, St. John Island -----	363	5.0	1.9	72.6	191.1	Southcentral subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	7 425	32.3	12.5	229.9	594.0
						Southside subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	4 668	10.9	4.2	428.3	1 111.4
						Southwest subdistrict, St. Croix Island -----	7 840	14.1	5.5	556.0	1 425.5
						Tutu subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	9 084	4.0	1.5	2 271.0	6 056.0
						Water Island subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	172	2.6	1.0	66.2	172.0
						West End subdistrict, St. Thomas Island -----	1 322	13.4	5.2	98.7	254.2

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.)

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, 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 item H5a, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. 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 or creek, or another piece of land. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

Comparability—A question on acreage was first included in the 1980 census of the Virgin Islands. It was asked only at one-family houses and inquired whether the house was on a property of 3 or more acres. In the 1990 census, the question inquired whether the house was on a property of 10 or more acres. It was asked at all one-family houses as well as, for the first time, of mobile home occupants.

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 and mobile home units 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.

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" in census products containing sample data.)

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.

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.

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.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on “persons in unit” show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase “persons in unit” is used for housing tabulations, “persons in households” for population items. Figures for “persons in unit” match those for “persons in household” for 100-percent data products.

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.”)

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.

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.

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.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by showing a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation is frequently 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 logarithm of 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 an open-ended distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+), or 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 and are used to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in

two ways: (1) subtraction which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items and (2) the quotient of two numbers which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines

the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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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.

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
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1b. 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	

<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!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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. What is the average monthly cost for gas for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$.00!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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><i>If respondent reported living in an apartment building or boat, skip to H20.</i></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>

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:

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.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Is there a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- 1 Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
 - 2 Yes, contract to purchase
 - 3 No — Skip to H24a
- } Go to H23b

b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- 1 Yes, taxes included in payment
- 2 No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- 1 Yes, insurance included in payment
- 2 No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Is there a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No — Skip to H25

b. How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required

Ask ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Ask ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME or a BOAT —
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.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6 and ask questions for person 1 listed on page 2.

PERSON 1

Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____

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. ↗

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?

1 Yes, born in the U.S. Virgin Islands — Skip to 11
 2 Yes, born in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, or Northern Marianas
 3 Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
 4 Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
 5 No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did ... come to the U.S. Virgin Islands to stay? If entered country more than once, ask — What is the latest year?

0 1989 or 1990 5 1970 to 1974
 1 1985 to 1988 6 1965 to 1969
 2 1982 to 1984 7 1960 to 1964
 3 1980 or 1981 8 1950 to 1959
 4 1975 to 1979 9 Before 1950

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. If "Yes," ask — Public or private?

1 No, has not attended since February 1
 2 Yes, public school, public college
 3 Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has ... COMPLETED? 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.

31 No school completed
 32 Nursery school
 33 Kindergarten
 34 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
 35 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
 36 9th grade
 37 10th grade
 38 11th grade
 39 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
 40 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
 41 Some college but no degree
 42 Associate degree in college - Occupational program
 43 Associate degree in college - Academic program
 44 Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
 45 Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
 46 Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
 47 Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

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, Antiquan, British, Barbadian, French, Puerto Rican, Haitian, Kittitian, Asian Indian, Lebanese, Polish, Canadian, German, etc. ↗

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)?

1 Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person
 2 Yes — Skip to 15a
 3 No

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. ↗

15a. Does ... speak a language other than English at home?

1 Yes
 2 No — Skip to 16

b. What is this language? ↗

For example: French, Spanish, Chinese, Italian

c. How well does ... speak English — very well, well, not well, or not at all?

1 Very well 3 Not well
 2 Well 4 Not at all

16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM — Mark (X) ONE box based on question 5.

1 Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a
 2 Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person

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.

1 Yes, now on active duty
 2 Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
 3 Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18
 4 No — Skip to 18

b. Did ... serve on active duty during — Read each category and mark (X) each box for which the answer is "Yes."

1 September 1980 or later
 2 May 1975 to August 1980
 3 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
 4 February 1955—July 1964
 5 Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
 6 World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
 7 World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
 8 Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has ... had?

_____ Years

18. Does ... have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work ... can do at a job?
 1 Yes 2 No

b. Prevents ... from working at a job?
 1 Yes 2 No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does ... have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?
 1 Yes 2 No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?
 1 Yes 2 No

20. If this person is female, ask — How many babies has ... ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted.

0 None 1 1 5 5 9 9
 2 2 6 6 10 10
 3 3 7 7 11 11
 4 4 8 8 12 12 or more

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.

1 Yes 2 No — Skip to 25

b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked.

_____ Hours

22a. Where did ... usually work LAST WEEK? If ... worked at more than one location, ask — Where did ... work most last week?

1 In U.S. State, Puerto Rico, or foreign country — Skip to 22e
 2 In U.S. Virgin Islands — Continue with 22b

b. What is the name of the island where ... worked? ↗

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. ↗

d. What is the name of the town or area of the island where ... worked? ↗

Skip to 23a

e. What is the name of the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country where ... worked? ↗

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.

1 Car, truck, or van
 2 Bus
 3 Taxicab
 4 Motorcycle
 5 Safari or taxid bus
 6 Ferryboat or water taxi
 7 Walked
 8 Worked at home — Skip to 28
 9 Other method

Ask only if "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a.

b. How many people, including . . . , usually rode to work together LAST WEEK?

1 Drove alone
 2 2 people
 3 3 people
 4 4 people
 5 5 people
 6 6 people
 7 7 to 9 people
 8 10 or more people

24a. What time did . . . usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK? "Usually" means on most days last week.

1 a.m.
 2 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take . . . to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

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?

1 Yes, on layoff
 2 Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 3 No

26a. Has . . . been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

1 Yes
 2 No — Skip to 27

b. Could . . . have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? If "No," ask — For what reason?

1 No, already has a job
 2 No, temporarily ill
 3 No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 4 Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did . . . last work, even for a few days?

1 1990
 2 1989
 3 1988
 4 1985 to 1987

5 1980 to 1984
 6 1979 or earlier
 7 Never worked

Go to 28
 Skip to 32

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.

28a. For whom did . . . work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark (X) this box 1 and print the branch of the Armed Forces. If not the Armed Forces, print the name of company, business, or other employer.

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, department store, shirt manufacturer, retail bakery.

c. Is this mainly manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, or something else?

1 Manufacturing
 2 Wholesale trade
 3 Retail trade
 4 Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29a. What kind of work was . . . doing?

For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, sewing machine operator, cake icer.

b. What were . . . 's most important activities or duties?

For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, sewing shirts, icing cakes.

30. Was . . . — Read list. Mark (X) ONE box.

1 Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
 2 Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
 3 Local GOVERNMENT employee (territorial, etc.)
 4 Federal GOVERNMENT employee
 5 SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 6 SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 7 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did . . . work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

1 Yes
 2 No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did . . . work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did . . . usually work each week?

Hours

32. The following questions are about income received during 1989. 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.

a. Did . . . earn income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

1 Yes — How much from all jobs? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Did . . . earn any income from (his/her) own nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business expenses.

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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.

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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.

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Did . . . receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments? Include payments to retired workers, dependents, and to disabled workers.

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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?

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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.

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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.

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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?

0 None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

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
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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 5-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 Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics 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 Caribbean Research Institute, 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— <i>island—place—block numbering area</i>
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.

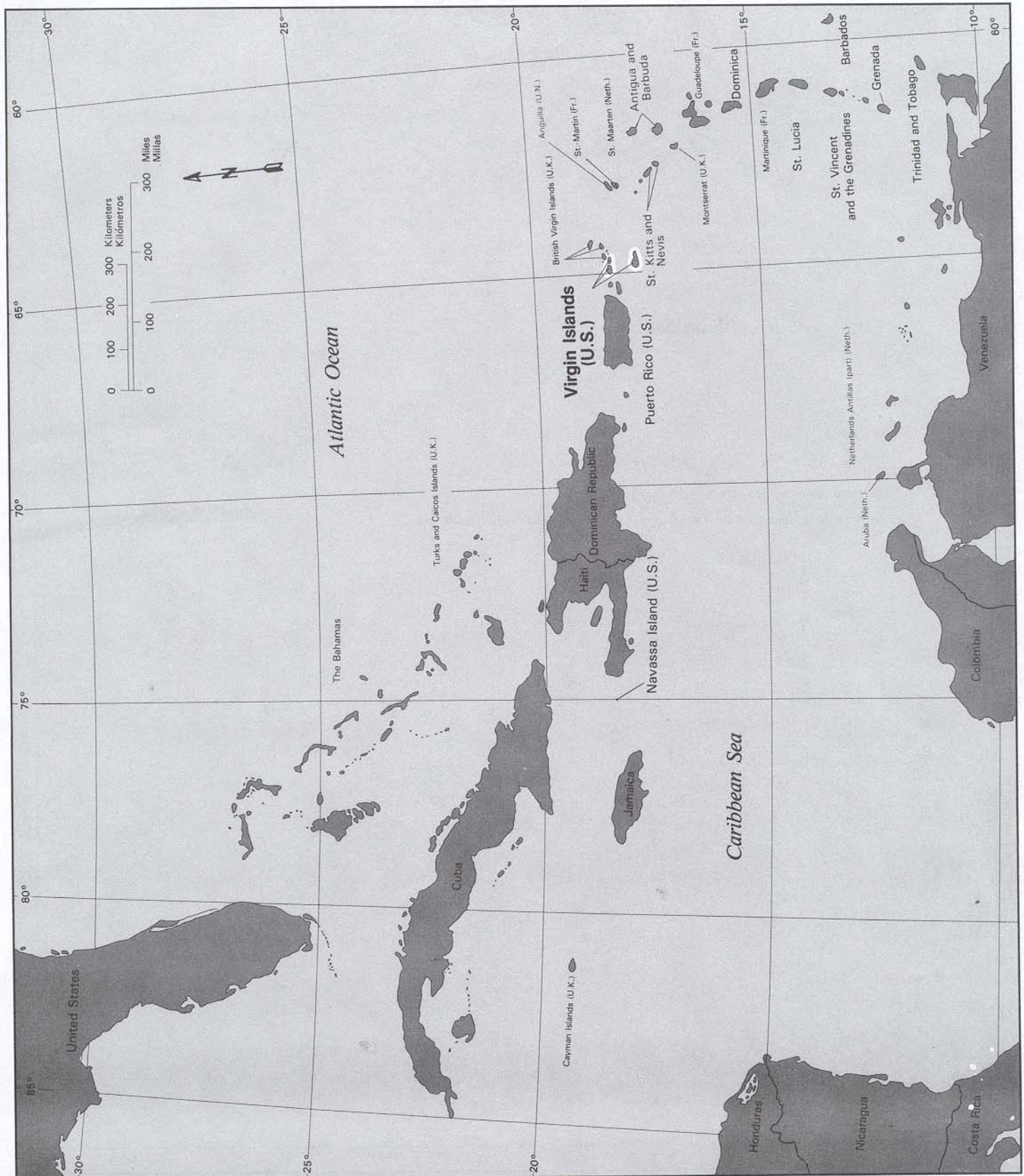
¹Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

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

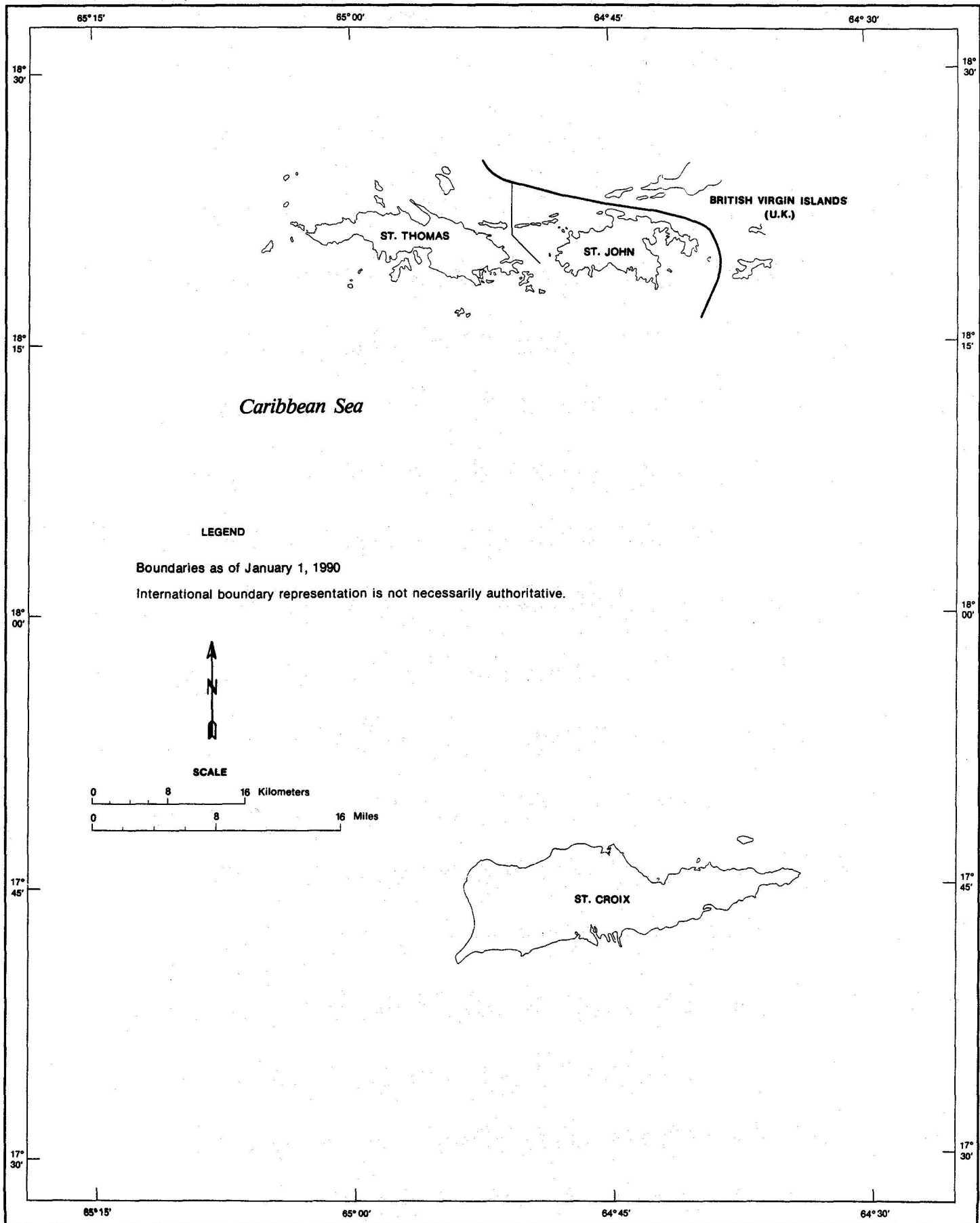
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Special Supplementary Report	A series of cross-tabulations of detailed population and housing data	Virgin Islands
Census/Equal Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulations by 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	
5 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

APPENDIX G. Maps

Virgin Islands and the Caribbean Area



Islands



Island Subdivision Outline Map Legend

MAP LEGEND

SYMBOLS

—————

*

TYPE STYLES

ST. JOHN

Southcentral

CHRISTIANSTED

GROVE PLACE

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Island

Island subdivision

Incorporated place

Census designated place

Asterisk following place name indicates place is coextensive with a census subdivision. Subdivision name is shown only when it differs from place name.

Note: All boundaries are as of January 1, 1990.
Boundaries of small areas may not be depicted exactly due to scale of the map. Where boundaries coincide, boundary symbol of higher-level geographic area is shown.

Islands, Island Subdivisions, and Places

