

After 1990 CPH-5 reports were published, the Census Bureau discovered that data in this report series on weeks worked in 1989 and usual hours worked per week in 1989 (Tables 5 and 6) and on mobility and self-care limitations (Tables 7 and 8) were incorrect. Corrected versions of Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8, which were published after the errors were discovered, are shown in this report.

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

1990 CPH-5-23

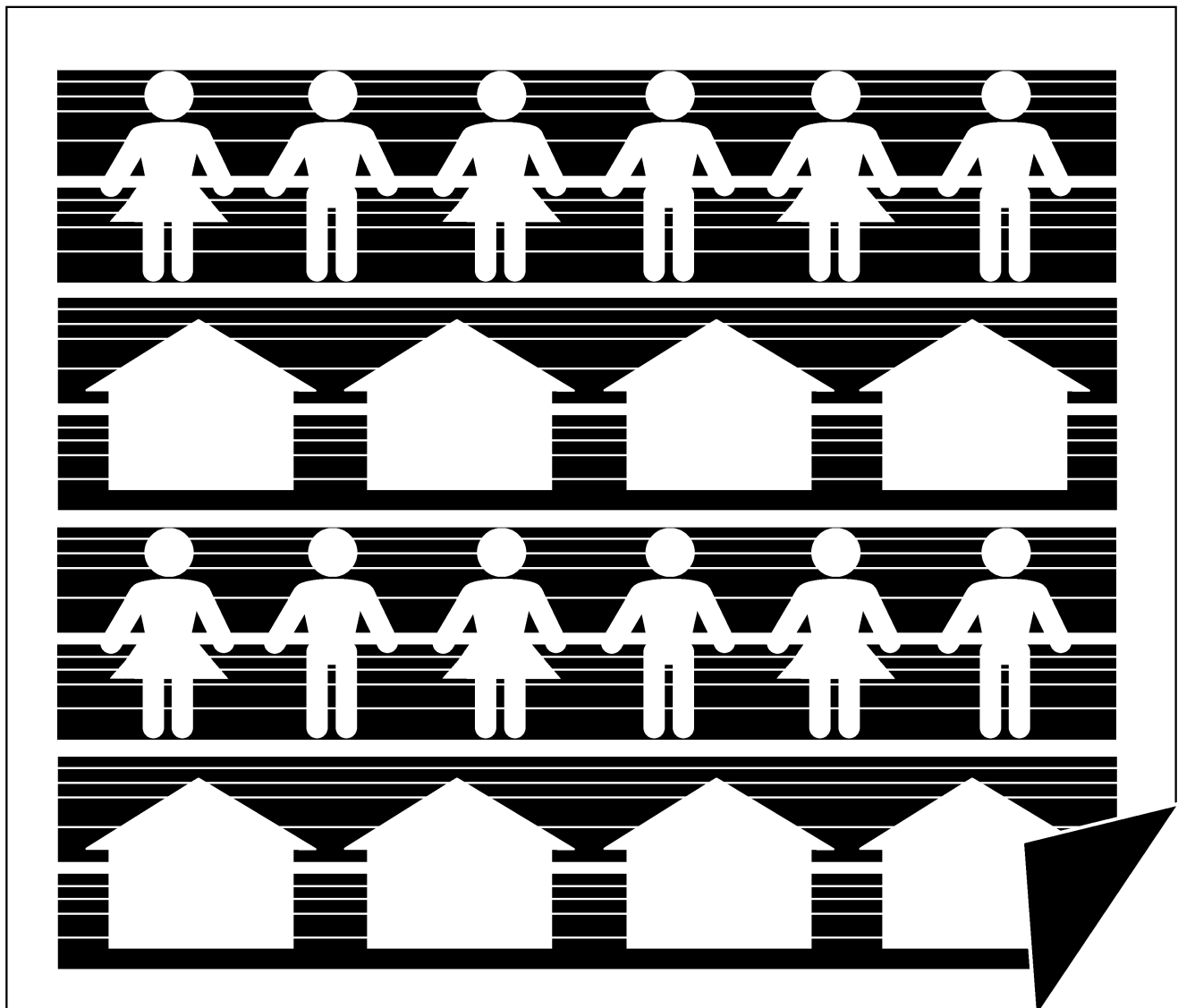
CENSUS '90



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1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Summary Social, Economic,  
and Housing Characteristics  
**Massachusetts**

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1990 CPH-5-23

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1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
**Summary Social, Economic,  
and Housing Characteristics**  
**Massachusetts**

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**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
**Barbara Hackman Franklin**, Secretary  
**Rockwell A. Schnabel**, Deputy Secretary

**Economics and Statistics Administration**  
**Mark W. Plant**, Acting Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs and Administrator

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**Barbara Everitt Bryant**, Director



**Economics and Statistics  
Administration**  
**Mark W. Plant**, Acting Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs and Administrator



**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**Barbara Everitt Bryant**, Director  
**C.L. Kincannon**, Deputy Director

**Charles D. Jones**, Associate Director for  
Decennial Census  
**William P. Butz**, Associate Director for  
Demographic Programs  
**Bryant Benton**, Associate Director for  
Field Operations  
**Bryant Benton**, Acting Associate Director for  
Management Services  
**Peter A. Bounpane**, Assistant Director for  
Decennial 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 were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

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

## HOW TO FIND 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.

### 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. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision <sup>2</sup>		American Indian and Alaska Native area <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age .....	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry .....	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability .....	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment .....	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship .....	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry .....	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status .....	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 .....	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status .....	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 .....	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

<sup>2</sup>The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>3</sup>Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

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.

## 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 diagram illustrates the structure of a census table with the following components labeled:

- Table number and title:** Table 07. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990
- Headnote:** This table is a sample and is not intended for use in statistical analysis.
- Column head:** Identifies the data categories: Total, Male, Female, Age.
- Heading:** The title of the table, including the state name (Alaska) and the year (1990).
- Stubhead:** The primary categories being measured, such as 'Total population', 'White alone', 'Black alone', etc.
- Sidehead:** Subcategories within the stub, such as 'Male, 20 to 64 years', 'Female, 20 to 64 years'.
- Data field:** The grid of numerical data points for each combination of stub and sidehead.

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, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+ ” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

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

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

- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

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

## 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 on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

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

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

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

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by 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	The State	County	Place		County subdivision		American Indian and Alaska Native area
			By county and county subdivision	Alphabetically for the State	By county	Alphabetically for the State <sup>1</sup>	
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Disability . . . . .	7,8	7,8	7	8	7	8	...
Educational attainment . . . . .	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Family type and presence of own children . .	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Income in 1989 . . . . .	9,10	9,10	9	10	9	10	17
Labor force status . . . . .	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	17
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment . .	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Labor force status in 1989—							
Weeks and hours worked . . . . .	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English . . . . .	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Means of transportation to work . . . . .	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	...
Nativity . . . . .	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Place of birth . . . . .	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Poverty status in 1989 . . . . .	9,10	9,10	9	10	9	10	17
Residence in 1985 . . . . .	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
School enrollment and type of school . . . . .	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Veteran status . . . . .	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms . . . . .	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Condominium . . . . .	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Gross rent . . . . .	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
House heating fuel . . . . .	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	...
Kitchen facilities . . . . .	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs . . . . .	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
Plumbing facilities . . . . .	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	18
Sewage disposal . . . . .	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Source of water . . . . .	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Telephone in unit . . . . .	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	...
Tenure . . . . .	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
Vehicles available . . . . .	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	18
Year householder moved into unit . . . . .	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	...
Year structure built . . . . .	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...

... Not applicable for this report.

<sup>1</sup>County subdivisions within the State are shown alphabetically with places only in the reports for the following 12 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

# USER NOTES

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

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

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

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

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

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

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

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

#### User Note 2

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

#### User Note 3

The data shown in this product for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

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

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

#### User Note 4

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

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/ BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample

basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

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

### **User Note 5**

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

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

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

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of

rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

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

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

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

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

### **User Note 6**

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

### **User Note 7**

Some American Indian areas that have very small counts of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in the 100-percent data have zero estimates of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts based on sample tabulations shown in selected data products. This occurs because there is a statistical chance that a small population will not appear in a sample. The American Indian area affected is Hassanamisco Reservation.

### **User Note 8**

The latitude and longitude values shown by tick marks in the margins of the County Subdivision Outline Maps in appendix G are approximate. They are shown only for general reference. They are displayed accurately on the State and County Outline Maps.



SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

MASSACHUSETTS 1

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
			Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present			
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>6 016 425</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5 442 692</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>5 605 751</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>143 528</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>708 700</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>1 525 198</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>1 196 191</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>261 809</b>	<b>52.5</b>		
Barnstable County .....	186 605	4.6	178 109	68.9	174 749	47.9	1 097	33.1	10 744	28.0	52 450	39.9	43 026	37.2	7 570	55.5		
Barnstable town .....	40 958	5.5	38 694	71.3	38 239	48.0	329	31.3	2 908	32.6	11 170	40.6	9 005	37.8	1 750	55.8		
Barnstable Village CDP .....	2 816	2.9	2 733	67.3	2 709	40.3	29	72.4	188	52.7	817	30.0	765	29.0	44	52.3		
Centerville CDP .....	9 259	5.8	8 719	69.3	8 726	44.6	77	10.4	569	32.3	2 640	38.9	2 224	37.5	381	48.6		
Cotuit CDP .....	2 446	2.6	2 382	75.2	2 333	40.3	13	—	176	29.5	699	36.8	639	36.8	28	39.3		
Hyannis CDP (pt.) .....	14 120	8.8	12 884	72.6	13 130	53.9	134	39.6	1 308	33.3	3 432	41.7	2 289	36.0	916	58.0		
Marstons Mills CDP .....	7 935	3.0	7 700	74.4	7 194	51.2	64	32.8	440	28.9	2 295	49.2	1 954	46.7	255	68.2		
Osterville CDP .....	2 842	3.4	2 744	67.3	2 715	45.9	12	—	164	23.8	865	28.7	753	24.4	100	52.0		
West Barnstable CDP .....	1 482	.5	1 474	64.9	1 374	28.1	—	—	63	15.9	396	48.2	355	53.8	26	—		
Bourne town .....	16 064	3.0	15 589	68.4	14 773	49.9	50	58.0	790	28.7	4 272	47.5	3 600	47.4	483	50.9		
Bourne CDP .....	1 325	1.5	1 305	70.2	1 224	44.0	—	—	51	—	338	40.8	266	36.8	50	60.0		
Buzzards Bay CDP .....	3 335	5.2	3 163	78.0	3 214	43.8	7	100.0	268	22.0	760	36.7	595	35.6	109	36.7		
Monument Beach CDP .....	1 906	2.3	1 863	79.3	1 759	42.1	—	—	42	21.4	556	46.9	476	45.6	59	50.8		
Pocasset CDP .....	2 651	3.4	2 561	71.7	2 507	43.8	—	—	117	25.6	729	32.1	632	32.8	53	13.2		
Sagamore CDP .....	2 504	2.5	2 441	79.3	2 287	41.5	22	100.0	120	48.3	689	51.4	572	54.4	101	42.6		
Brewster town .....	8 415	3.1	8 155	60.7	7 873	51.5	25	24.0	156	29.5	2 386	42.2	2 060	41.3	287	52.3		
Brewster CDP .....	1 815	2.1	1 777	61.1	1 732	49.3	—	—	24	—	528	28.2	470	28.7	58	24.1		
Chatham town .....	6 579	5.7	6 206	61.7	6 342	42.0	—	—	413	38.7	1 890	27.4	1 570	25.5	220	33.2		
Chatham CDP .....	1 937	6.5	1 811	57.2	1 816	56.4	—	—	137	27.0	464	33.4	412	28.4	39	64.1		
West Chatham CDP .....	1 483	2.6	1 445	74.5	1 454	40.9	—	—	52	57.7	425	34.4	345	31.3	55	49.1		
Dennis town .....	13 858	3.9	13 314	70.0	13 113	46.8	33	45.5	663	32.1	4 072	35.3	3 223	30.1	725	54.1		
Dennis CDP .....	2 666	4.0	2 560	70.4	2 546	46.9	—	—	78	17.9	803	32.1	632	27.8	152	41.4		
Dennis Port CDP .....	2 789	3.6	2 688	70.1	2 637	44.5	8	100.0	97	25.8	764	31.0	553	25.3	167	47.3		
East Dennis CDP .....	2 551	2.6	2 485	66.1	2 410	32.7	25	28.0	159	55.3	778	37.1	685	34.9	79	58.2		
South Dennis CDP .....	3 559	5.0	3 380	69.3	3 333	58.5	—	—	147	19.7	1 030	42.8	831	35.6	177	72.9		
West Dennis CDP .....	2 293	4.0	2 201	75.0	2 187	47.3	—	—	182	31.3	697	30.3	522	22.6	150	50.0		
Yarmouth Port CDP (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Eastham town .....	4 462	4.1	4 280	56.0	4 207	47.2	44	11.4	120	30.0	1 357	34.3	1 134	30.5	160	67.5		
North Eastham CDP .....	1 554	4.6	1 483	57.4	1 440	48.5	8	—	44	15.9	468	36.1	401	34.2	52	50.0		
Falmouth town .....	27 960	5.1	26 545	72.1	26 164	46.7	214	22.0	2 015	22.1	7 822	43.1	6 191	39.8	1 287	62.4		
East Falmouth CDP .....	5 577	4.8	5 311	76.4	5 183	45.3	70	47.1	481	23.1	1 644	42.6	1 189	33.6	380	73.4		
Falmouth CDP .....	4 004	8.3	3 672	68.7	3 857	31.9	—	—	336	26.2	984	30.1	793	25.0	145	54.5		
North Falmouth CDP .....	2 574	4.7	2 454	73.3	2 396	54.3	19	—	173	20.2	759	46.6	662	48.0	72	30.6		
Teaticket CDP .....	1 899	4.4	1 815	76.3	1 779	51.5	16	31.3	127	42.5	552	40.2	401	34.9	127	56.7		
West Falmouth CDP .....	1 803	5.6	1 702	67.0	1 730	55.1	21	—	187	24.1	537	31.1	484	27.9	45	71.1		
Harwich town .....	10 275	3.7	9 893	66.2	9 715	40.5	46	100.0	521	21.3	3 064	33.7	2 643	32.2	352	46.0		
East Harwich CDP .....	3 914	4.2	3 748	64.8	3 673	31.8	31	100.0	141	12.1	1 186	36.3	1 034	34.7	119	48.7		
Harwich Center CDP .....	1 597	4.5	1 525	64.5	1 577	42.7	9	100.0	172	44.2	482	29.0	392	25.8	69	50.7		
Harwich Port CDP .....	1 656	4.0	1 590	65.6	1 586	50.6	—	—	99	—	482	21.6	419	17.9	63	46.0		
Northwest Harwich CDP .....	3 108	2.5	3 030	69.3	2 879	44.9	6	100.0	109	16.5	914	39.2	798	39.5	101	39.6		
Mashpee town .....	7 884	3.7	7 589	74.5	7 190	61.6	54	—	424	10.1	2 285	47.4	1 862	44.6	367	59.4		
Orleans town .....	5 838	4.5	5 575	50.8	5 607	43.3	—	—	163	24.5	1 666	33.3	1 406	31.2	180	50.6		
Orleans CDP .....	1 711	5.1	1 624	48.0	1 615	51.5	—	—	37	24.3	390	30.0	315	29.2	59	27.1		
Provincetown town .....	3 617	7.2	3 357	59.4	3 474	47.2	44	—	286	45.8	692	39.7	531	36.7	138	47.8		
Provincetown CDP .....	3 374	6.9	3 142	58.6	3 262	45.6	31	—	264	41.3	628	34.6	478	31.0	127	43.3		
Sandwich town .....	15 489	3.6	14 937	72.2	14 246	52.8	74	78.4	614	25.6	4 322	48.7	3 832	48.4	397	54.4		
East Sandwich CDP .....	3 171	3.2	3 068	70.2	2 963	52.8	7	—	132	23.5	902	47.5	801	48.1	101	42.6		
Forestdale CDP .....	2 833	2.8	2 755	69.8	2 540	60.3	26	80.8	113	23.0	779	56.9	700	55.2	80	75.0		
Sandwich CDP .....	2 998	5.0	2 848	70.1	2 860	38.5	12	66.7	141	34.0	802	35.3	700	32.9	79	55.7		
Truro town .....	1 572	2.4	1 534	58.9	1 478	39.2	16	12.5	140	30.0	463	41.9	374	41.2	76	48.7		
Wellfleet town .....	2 438	3.8	2 345	65.6	2 301	45.8	19	—	93	16.1	690	31.7	549	27.1	133	46.6		
Yarmouth town .....	21 196	5.2	20 096	72.2	20 027	46.3	149	34.9	1 438	27.4	6 299	37.1	5 046	27.3	1 015	59.0		
Hyannis CDP (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South Yarmouth CDP .....	10 358	5.0	9 835	71.6	9 840	42.4	54	25.9	527	25.6	3 088	30.7	2 462	23.8	492	60.6		
West Yarmouth CDP .....	5 409	6.3	5 068	73.1	5 073	51.0	74	32.4	547	25.0	1 482	39.1	1 097	31.0	322	65.8		
Yarmouth Port CDP (pt.) .....	4 271	4.1	4 094	70.4	4 070	50.3	8	100.0	306	30.1	1 357	30.5	1 187	29.5	152	34.2		
Berkshire County .....	139 352	3.6	134 386	73.9	130 650	40.2	919	27.9	8 326	30.0	36 976	45.1	29 496	43.4	5 847	56.3		
Adams town .....	9 445	2.5	9 207	90.6	8 897	30.9	40	10.0	1 112	29.0	2 666	43.2	2 112	40.1	406	58.9		
Adams CDP .....	6 356	2.6	6 192	90.0	5 998	30.8	10	—	826	31.8	1 774	43.1	1 363	40.3	288	60.4		
Alford town .....	4 415	4.1	3 98	52.5	387	20.9	—	—	20	25.0	129	50.4	108	49.1	8	62.5		
Becket town .....	1 481	2.4	1 446	69.9	1 359	43.5	—	—	44	27.3	411	50.4	368	49.5	36	61.1		
Cheshire town .....	3 479	2.4	3 396	86.6	3 254	31.8	23	17.4	183	41.5	961	46.3	813	48.0	125	38.4		
Clarksburg town .....	1 745	.9	1 729	88.0	1 665	19.8	8	25.0	68	35.3	513	40.7	463	39.7	37	43.2		
Dalton town .....	7 155	1.8	7 025	80.1	6 676	33.5	49	26.5	222	4.1	1 988	48.9	1 627	49.5	310	49.0		
Egremont town .....	1 234	3.5</																

2 MASSACHUSETTS

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Berkshire County—Con.																
Lanesborough town	3 032	1.7	2 981	78.7	2 845	33.8	—	—	88	—	897	47.0	762	45.1	110	48.2
Lee town	5 849	2.3	5 717	79.1	5 486	32.0	24	29.2	310	21.9	1 616	43.3	1 334	43.0	187	53.5
Lee CDP	2 025	3.2	1 960	81.5	1 892	45.6	—	—	109	40.4	515	34.6	426	37.1	53	37.7
Lenox town	5 069	5.3	4 800	65.2	4 793	36.6	48	—	301	26.2	1 273	41.9	1 087	41.4	158	43.7
Lenox CDP	1 702	6.1	1 598	55.7	1 594	40.6	—	—	83	14.5	368	35.9	316	34.8	49	44.9
Monterey town	800	5.1	759	45.1	745	41.5	3	—	25	12.0	206	42.7	175	41.1	26	53.8
Mount Washington town	133	6.0	125	30.4	123	56.1	—	—	7	—	36	33.3	22	50.0	8	12.5
New Ashford town	201	1.5	198	81.8	188	25.0	—	—	8	—	59	39.0	51	41.2	8	25.0
New Marlborough town	1 240	4.7	1 182	49.8	1 164	37.6	13	53.8	83	10.8	351	40.7	300	41.7	32	43.8
North Adams city	16 797	3.4	16 223	83.2	15 730	46.3	63	46.0	1 074	33.8	4 096	46.1	2 983	42.7	828	60.1
Otis town	1 094	2.7	1 065	70.8	1 013	39.4	2	—	37	27.0	298	55.4	252	55.2	22	86.4
Peru town	784	.9	777	80.6	703	47.7	2	100.0	5	—	206	58.3	172	56.4	22	72.7
Pittsfield city	48 622	4.2	46 585	76.5	45 311	42.1	399	27.8	3 088	34.8	13 281	44.7	10 162	42.5	2 530	57.9
Richmond town	1 696	2.5	1 656	65.8	1 608	34.3	5	—	49	24.5	498	45.0	460	44.3	32	56.3
Sandisfield town	658	3.2	637	33.0	617	40.7	8	—	23	21.7	169	42.6	148	43.9	10	20.0
Savoy town	618	.3	616	86.7	594	39.6	2	—	29	31.0	185	44.3	156	44.9	14	64.3
Sheffield town	2 939	2.3	2 871	54.2	2 738	37.0	16	—	123	17.9	799	49.6	696	46.8	79	79.7
Stockbridge town	2 408	5.6	2 272	45.4	2 311	33.1	24	50.0	158	31.6	534	41.2	438	37.0	81	65.4
Tyringham town	383	3.7	369	70.2	357	36.1	2	—	5	—	111	42.3	98	39.8	4	100.0
Washington town	594	1.3	586	73.7	556	41.2	—	—	14	28.6	157	47.8	142	47.9	13	53.8
West Stockbridge town	1 483	3.9	1 425	66.2	1 375	36.5	11	54.5	101	22.8	421	47.3	352	44.6	54	66.7
Williamstown town	8 220	4.8	7 829	47.6	7 924	54.4	37	37.8	456	16.2	1 720	42.6	1 415	39.6	223	57.8
Williamstown CDP	4 791	5.9	4 509	36.0	4 644	68.0	31	25.8	346	15.6	818	40.1	638	35.7	128	53.1
Windsor town	765	1.3	755	78.3	694	31.1	8	75.0	30	46.7	229	51.5	214	50.5	10	80.0
Bristol County	506 325	12.2	444 700	80.3	470 642	37.4	18 392	25.3	89 101	45.3	136 255	48.1	109 167	46.8	21 957	57.1
Acushnet town	9 554	7.3	8 854	90.9	9 036	28.0	225	11.6	1 419	28.6	2 692	44.2	2 227	45.2	347	44.4
Acushnet Center CDP	3 170	5.8	2 985	94.1	3 014	23.4	53	69.1	432	27.5	873	36.5	691	39.4	112	29.5
Attleboro city	38 383	8.6	35 065	64.0	35 024	44.6	781	30.3	3 912	40.5	10 175	48.8	8 376	48.6	1 339	54.2
Berkley town	4 237	3.7	4 079	87.3	3 840	35.2	95	7.4	263	27.8	1 153	55.9	1 021	56.5	94	59.6
Dartmouth town	27 244	11.6	24 084	84.0	25 900	37.2	843	24.2	5 153	40.1	7 195	45.9	6 171	46.1	815	48.6
Bliss Corner CDP	4 908	21.9	3 833	92.8	4 707	31.1	154	19.5	1 939	43.8	1 390	36.2	1 205	37.1	128	28.1
Smith Mills CDP	4 593	6.2	4 307	86.6	4 340	23.0	108	7.4	584	38.2	1 345	43.4	1 099	39.9	223	61.4
Dighton town	5 631	4.6	5 374	82.5	5 259	27.1	42	16.7	400	30.3	1 584	48.7	1 327	48.8	158	44.3
Easton town	19 807	3.9	19 034	82.5	18 481	38.4	132	15.9	819	34.4	5 177	49.5	4 371	50.4	666	44.6
Fairhaven town	16 132	5.4	15 259	88.3	15 180	30.2	169	15.4	1 639	30.1	4 478	42.3	3 781	42.9	569	36.9
Fall River city	92 703	20.7	73 496	88.5	85 856	39.7	5 613	22.5	26 446	48.0	24 991	49.5	18 223	46.6	5 278	62.6
Freetown town	8 522	3.0	8 270	88.5	8 035	25.5	41	61.3	459	21.6	2 334	50.9	2 094	50.3	187	59.4
Mansfield town	16 568	2.8	16 098	79.7	15 117	43.5	165	18.2	800	30.1	4 401	53.0	3 774	54.1	517	53.0
Mansfield Center CDP	7 170	2.4	6 997	80.5	6 595	42.8	37	13.5	318	30.2	1 903	48.0	1 490	47.3	352	57.7
New Bedford city	99 922	20.9	79 057	86.2	92 402	39.3	6 792	30.0	29 735	49.6	26 677	48.9	19 209	44.4	6 374	63.2
North Attleborough town	25 038	3.3	24 224	67.4	23 010	41.2	233	37.8	1 185	24.5	6 758	50.6	5 567	50.4	935	55.5
North Attleborough Center CDP	16 178	3.1	15 676	70.2	14 809	47.0	136	33.1	668	22.2	4 308	48.9	3 382	48.7	744	53.6
Norton town	14 265	3.8	13 730	75.4	13 171	44.7	59	18.6	712	16.0	3 576	52.5	2 970	52.3	479	57.4
Norton Center CDP	1 958	5.6	1 849	52.5	1 909	66.0	9	—	202	14.4	232	40.1	206	41.7	10	—
Raynham town	9 867	4.9	9 382	87.7	9 284	32.5	160	10.0	715	35.9	2 665	49.2	2 259	49.9	321	48.0
Raynham Center CDP	3 709	5.5	3 505	85.4	3 514	30.2	74	10.8	225	41.8	984	55.5	807	57.4	143	42.7
Rehoboth town	8 656	3.8	8 325	43.5	8 105	33.6	47	36.2	564	31.2	2 399	49.5	2 093	51.4	256	43.8
Seekonk town	13 046	4.2	12 494	25.0	12 258	29.5	120	—	892	26.6	3 709	44.2	3 259	45.7	366	34.7
North Seekonk CDP	2 612	4.3	2 499	32.5	2 445	25.5	15	—	207	31.4	749	39.8	687	38.1	48	56.3
Somerset town	17 655	8.3	16 198	86.3	16 849	21.9	440	13.9	3 119	36.3	5 144	37.6	4 352	38.2	587	38.5
Somerset CDP	17 655	8.3	16 198	86.3	16 849	21.9	440	13.9	3 119	36.3	5 144	37.6	4 352	38.2	587	38.5
Swansea town	15 411	5.4	14 581	75.8	14 590	25.5	248	16.5	1 451	37.1	4 209	44.5	3 707	45.7	353	45.6
Ocean Grove CDP	3 138	4.4	3 001	84.3	2 962	27.3	19	—	295	33.2	863	41.9	691	42.0	119	51.3
Taunton city	49 832	11.7	44 000	85.7	46 104	41.6	1 876	21.6	7 922	51.6	13 080	48.3	10 382	46.4	2 066	61.0
Westport town	13 852	5.5	13 096	85.9	13 141	25.2	311	41.8	1 496	45.3	3 858	42.9	3 404	45.5	250	27.2
North Westport CDP	4 697	6.0	4 414	90.3	4 447	25.0	115	42.6	634	40.5	1 326	44.9	1 151	48.0	101	32.7
Dukes County	11 639	2.9	11 303	62.1	10 890	48.5	35	25.7	371	18.9	2 977	50.3	2 464	47.1	430	65.6
Chilmark town	651	2.2	637	54.6	605	37.4	2	—	10	—	168	45.2	141	41.1	20	65.0
Edgartown town	3 062	1.9	3 004	66.8	2 933	50.1	—	—	10	—	521	52.1	469	46.9	107	77.6
Gay Head town	200	1.0	198	60.1	191	38.7	7	—	3	—	52	59.6	37	43.2	15	100.0
Gosnold town	98	—	98	40.8	98	42.9	6	100.0	3	—	24	12.5	24	12.5	—	—
Oak Bluffs town	2 805	3.8	2 698	61.3	2 614	53.6	—	—	156	26.9	718	45.1	590	43.6	92	45.7
Tisbury town	3 119	3.3	3 017	62.1	2 907	44.3	17	—	104	5.8	845	48.5	683	46.1	145	61.4
Vineyard Haven CDP	1 778	2.2	1 738	59.6	1 672	48.1	7	—	58	10.3	472	42.4	367	41.1	105	46.7
West Tisbury town	1 704	3.1	1 651	58.8	1 542	50.6	3	100.0	57	14.0	460	61.5	394	58.9	51	78.4
Essex County	670 080	8.5	613 350	80.1	621 572	39.9	19 518	38.4	76 773	43.5	176 392	46.4	139 015	45.3	29 903	55.3
Amesbury town	15 101	3.4	14 587	77.6	13 722	45.7	43	48.8	947	26.3	3 968	51.5	3 233	50.6	534	57.3
Amesbury CDP	12 109	3.6	11 671	77.1	11 021	47.8	32	50.0	824	22.3	3 144	51.6	2 485	50.5	467	57.2
Andover town	29 151	7.1	27 089	69.8	27 205											

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

MASSACHUSETTS 3

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Essex County—Con.																
Beverly city	38 195	5.0	36 299	79.9	35 558	42.4	302	16.9	2 399	27.9	9 962	42.9	8 068	41.6	1 579	53.8
Boxford town	6 266	2.1	6 136	64.6	5 806	36.2	28	—	1 176	10.2	1 779	49.7	1 673	51.2	81	34.6
Boxford CDP	1 963	1.7	1 930	69.0	1 817	36.9	20	—	52	—	550	49.6	527	51.8	16	—
Danvers town	24 174	5.0	22 967	85.1	22 705	33.7	105	18.1	1 356	28.5	6 449	43.3	5 299	44.6	830	41.4
Danvers CDP	24 174	5.0	22 967	85.1	22 705	33.7	105	18.1	1 356	28.5	6 449	43.3	5 299	44.6	830	41.4
Essex town	3 273	2.8	3 181	81.7	3 013	35.0	56	48.2	98	17.3	900	45.9	732	43.9	97	47.4
Essex CDP	1 574	1.1	1 556	79.1	1 487	27.0	35	60.0	48	35.4	440	40.7	350	40.6	57	22.8
Georgetown town	6 384	2.4	6 228	80.5	5 890	28.3	—	—	146	15.8	1 814	49.0	1 560	51.2	179	42.5
Gloucester city	28 716	6.1	26 968	82.7	26 828	34.9	369	7.0	2 680	41.5	7 634	44.3	6 026	44.1	1 307	47.4
Grovesend town	5 223	2.0	5 121	84.9	4 793	27.4	59	—	184	20.7	1 426	49.9	1 243	50.8	145	51.0
Hamilton town	7 280	4.5	6 953	69.2	6 779	35.2	33	54.5	289	8.0	1 961	48.0	1 775	46.8	168	66.1
Haverhill city	51 418	5.7	48 468	81.5	47 114	46.0	769	23.1	4 667	36.3	13 582	48.8	10 375	47.0	2 539	59.1
Ipswich town	11 873	3.5	11 452	84.6	11 091	35.5	39	17.9	680	29.1	3 337	43.1	2 864	42.8	377	46.4
Ipswich CDP	4 132	3.4	3 990	76.9	3 857	41.3	33	21.2	325	30.8	1 101	46.8	834	45.4	214	54.2
Lawrence city	70 207	20.9	55 534	71.6	63 259	54.3	9 679	40.9	22 509	55.0	16 939	58.2	10 280	52.3	5 558	72.8
Lynn city	81 245	13.8	70 008	85.7	74 614	44.3	3 450	48.8	11 946	50.5	20 130	48.7	14 016	45.2	5 035	62.4
Lynnfield town	11 274	3.0	10 936	84.9	10 658	24.8	101	16.8	662	20.2	3 290	41.4	2 897	42.7	310	39.7
Lynnfield CDP	11 274	3.0	10 936	84.9	10 658	24.8	101	16.8	662	20.2	3 290	41.4	2 897	42.7	310	39.7
Manchester town	5 286	3.6	5 095	67.6	4 954	36.9	18	61.1	208	3.4	1 457	41.4	1 230	41.7	157	51.6
Marblehead town	19 971	5.1	18 949	69.2	18 773	33.2	209	24.9	815	23.1	5 621	40.7	4 813	40.6	623	43.8
Marblehead CDP	19 971	5.1	18 949	69.2	18 773	33.2	209	24.9	815	23.1	5 621	40.7	4 813	40.6	623	43.8
Merrimac city	5 166	3.1	5 004	79.6	4 780	34.9	9	—	236	33.1	1 461	49.1	1 315	48.1	102	60.8
Methuen town	39 990	7.3	37 089	86.1	37 249	34.3	877	41.7	5 623	41.4	10 776	44.9	8 618	45.2	1 722	46.4
Middleton town	4 921	3.7	4 741	86.9	4 565	32.0	48	50.0	259	46.7	1 373	39.7	1 229	40.4	112	43.8
Nahant town	3 828	4.1	3 671	77.2	3 602	32.2	26	—	207	13.5	989	37.9	848	36.0	116	60.3
Nahant CDP	3 828	4.1	3 671	77.2	3 602	32.2	26	—	207	13.5	989	37.9	848	36.0	116	60.3
Newbury town	5 623	2.0	5 513	79.1	5 213	32.1	56	57.1	148	26.4	1 486	47.2	1 315	48.3	148	44.6
Newburyport city	16 351	3.7	15 747	73.2	15 340	46.0	183	31.1	714	33.8	4 102	43.6	3 388	42.8	564	47.3
North Andover town	22 792	6.2	21 382	77.0	21 293	42.2	309	27.2	1 742	28.0	5 906	48.2	4 998	48.9	691	46.6
Peabody city	47 039	11.4	41 686	88.2	44 090	34.1	1 275	23.8	6 220	47.3	12 956	42.6	10 547	44.2	1 839	41.8
Rockport town	7 469	3.6	7 200	69.7	7 098	40.9	57	—	223	8.5	1 979	43.7	1 615	42.7	299	41.1
Rockport CDP	5 448	3.8	5 240	70.8	5 137	42.8	8	—	124	8.9	1 400	44.4	1 152	43.5	213	46.5
Rowley town	4 452	2.6	4 335	80.4	4 035	39.8	8	—	177	24.3	1 236	49.9	1 093	52.0	99	33.3
Rowley CDP	1 069	3.0	1 037	76.7	949	32.1	—	—	16	—	304	42.4	267	46.1	24	—
Salem city	38 091	8.9	34 701	82.7	35 609	47.2	560	55.9	5 649	38.0	9 515	40.9	6 998	38.1	1 995	52.9
Salisbury town	6 744	2.2	6 596	82.0	6 340	42.3	36	—	338	39.1	1 815	45.3	1 381	47.0	335	44.5
Salisbury CDP	3 695	2.0	3 620	83.2	3 506	46.0	12	100.0	194	44.8	991	38.4	754	41.0	196	36.7
Saugus town	25 549	4.8	24 331	91.9	24 115	25.5	158	23.4	1 624	32.9	7 148	38.9	6 030	40.9	840	30.8
Saugus CDP	25 549	4.8	24 331	91.9	24 115	25.5	158	23.4	1 624	32.9	7 148	38.9	6 030	40.9	840	30.8
Swampscott town	13 650	8.1	12 539	80.2	12 886	34.5	201	24.9	1 089	26.6	3 879	40.2	3 347	41.6	481	34.9
Swampscott CDP	13 650	8.1	12 539	80.2	12 886	34.5	201	24.9	1 089	26.6	3 879	40.2	3 347	41.6	481	34.9
Topsfield town	5 754	5.8	5 422	66.8	5 387	32.5	68	44.1	384	32.6	1 587	44.2	1 445	44.2	102	52.0
Topsfield CDP	2 711	7.2	2 516	66.5	2 559	32.6	10	—	215	29.3	733	40.1	637	40.8	68	44.1
Wenham town	4 212	3.6	4 061	59.9	4 015	46.8	9	100.0	111	25.2	946	40.6	865	38.8	77	62.3
West Newbury town	3 412	1.5	3 361	78.3	3 193	21.1	21	28.6	39	20.5	969	48.9	866	51.4	86	26.7
Franklin County																
Ashfield town	1 715	1.5	1 690	66.2	1 579	42.2	2	—	51	—	3 480	50.0	414	49.5	49	57.1
Barnardston town	2 048	.5	2 038	75.6	1 920	34.3	2	—	34	26.5	573	47.6	481	45.5	74	60.8
Buckland town	1 928	1.5	1 900	76.5	1 782	38.4	7	—	43	16.3	540	48.5	447	47.0	70	57.1
Shelburne Falls CDP (pt.)	998	1.8	980	78.7	920	47.3	3	—	22	18.2	281	50.2	221	45.2	44	65.9
Charlemont town	1 249	2.6	1 217	72.1	1 153	39.1	13	—	26	23.1	335	54.0	284	53.5	41	61.0
Colrain town	1 757	1.8	1 726	72.8	1 621	39.6	10	50.0	44	20.5	471	53.5	393	51.1	57	68.4
Conway town	1 529	2.1	1 497	62.0	1 405	37.9	2	—	39	23.1	427	52.2	374	51.9	41	53.7
Deerfield town	5 018	1.9	4 925	74.1	4 725	40.2	34	26.5	386	18.9	1 369	41.0	1 177	40.0	138	45.7
South Deerfield CDP	1 940	2.4	1 894	80.1	1 881	26.3	18	—	226	21.2	544	33.8	437	33.0	87	39.1
Erving town	1 375	2.2	1 345	83.3	1 285	30.7	18	16.7	66	37.9	377	48.5	322	46.3	44	59.1
Millers Falls CDP (pt.)	539	2.2	527	83.3	488	26.2	2	—	19	36.8	152	48.0	126	43.7	20	70.0
Gill town	1 580	3.2	1 530	75.4	1 464	34.1	6	—	46	21.7	448	46.0	391	46.3	36	47.2
Greenfield town	18 666	2.2	18 251	72.7	17 336	47.3	114	28.9	817	29.1	4 729	48.7	3 477	42.9	1 035	68.6
Greenfield CDP	14 016	2.2	13 702	72.0	12 999	49.6	88	31.8	598	34.4	3 402	49.3	2 372	41.9	876	60.8
Hawley town	308	2.3	301	67.4	292	28.4	—	—	21	33.3	95	35.8	85	35.3	10	40.0
Heath town	722	1.8	709	59.2	665	39.5	2	—	12	8.3	187	56.7	161	57.8	11	81.8
Leverett town	1 785	3.8	1 717	58.8	1 681	35.1	14	28.6	99	13.1	474	47.7	412	46.4	38	76.3
Leyden town	665	5.3	630	74.1	614	39.7	10	—	31	32.3	182	58.2	161	55.9	9	88.9
Monroe town	132	6.8	123	71.5	119	29.4	—	—	9	77.8	36	50.0	29	48.3	2	100.0
Montague town	8 155	2.0	7 992	78.7	7 552	41.2	—	—</								

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Franklin County—Con.																
Orange town	7 312	1.8	7 182	78.1	6 691	47.5	47	—	187	30.5	1 995	49.9	1 648	47.0	305	64.9
Orange CDP	3 791	1.2	3 746	75.9	3 443	46.6	9	—	87	21.8	1 014	50.4	830	47.5	173	63.0
Rowe town	3 864	1.1	3 680	60.8	3 444	29.1	3	—	7	—	1 100	38.0	90	37.8	10	20.0
Shelburne town	2 012	1.7	1 978	74.2	1 884	37.5	12	—	68	13.2	528	45.3	438	44.1	65	64.6
Shelburne Falls CDP (pt.)	996	1.8	980	70.0	941	47.7	3	—	33	—	237	46.3	192	42.7	31	87.1
Shutesbury town	1 562	3.5	1 507	59.9	1 419	48.7	13	—	62	11.3	404	60.1	346	56.9	51	76.5
Sunderland town	3 551	6.3	3 329	61.1	3 269	67.4	45	4.4	335	14.0	734	53.5	574	52.1	137	65.7
Wanwick town	746	—	744	71.8	694	43.5	—	—	69	31.9	181	47.5	150	45.3	25	56.0
Wendell town	899	1.8	883	69.2	843	45.1	15	—	29	6.9	211	60.2	167	50.9	27	100.0
Whately town	1 375	3.4	1 328	76.9	1 284	30.0	6	—	133	9.8	387	41.9	342	43.0	27	33.3
Hampden County	456 310	6.2	427 794	73.3	422 652	40.9	17 289	38.2	62 118	41.8	119 405	47.5	89 031	44.2	25 362	61.1
Agawam town	27 323	4.7	26 031	77.6	25 627	37.7	145	38.6	1 986	30.7	7 424	43.7	6 167	43.3	888	48.8
Blandford town	1 187	2.9	1 152	76.3	1 104	36.1	—	—	30	33.3	337	49.6	306	50.7	14	64.3
Brimfield town	3 000	2.8	2 916	72.2	2 774	33.7	33	100.0	81	9.9	848	47.9	765	47.2	73	47.9
Chester town	1 280	1.5	1 261	79.5	1 179	38.0	3	—	40	25.0	363	50.7	312	48.7	34	82.4
Chicopee city	56 632	6.5	52 970	81.9	53 092	39.1	1 025	29.9	9 520	33.3	15 270	43.0	11 520	40.5	3 020	56.4
East Longmeadow town	13 367	4.2	12 806	80.4	12 549	31.6	146	16.4	931	23.7	3 746	42.8	3 343	43.6	272	40.8
Granville town	1 403	1.5	1 382	64.0	1 290	29.6	—	—	36	27.8	404	51.2	354	53.7	39	38.5
Hampden town	4 709	3.3	4 553	79.2	4 452	27.6	48	—	204	27.5	1 339	42.8	1 169	42.3	143	54.5
Holland town	2 186	3.2	2 116	70.7	1 977	45.7	19	47.4	108	26.9	621	54.4	540	53.5	58	65.5
Holland CDP	1 331	2.9	1 293	68.7	1 206	48.8	12	50.0	73	27.4	366	57.7	315	55.6	32	78.1
Holyoke city	43 704	5.6	41 241	66.7	39 622	47.5	4 246	43.7	9 723	48.9	10 888	52.2	6 892	43.2	3 457	70.8
Longmeadow town	15 467	7.0	14 390	62.6	14 667	31.2	255	24.7	1 319	31.0	4 408	43.7	3 959	44.3	395	42.5
Longmeadow CDP	15 467	7.0	14 390	62.6	14 667	31.2	255	24.7	1 319	31.0	4 408	43.7	3 959	44.3	395	42.5
Ludlow town	18 820	16.1	15 796	86.6	17 721	30.9	880	14.9	4 298	46.6	5 259	43.6	4 496	44.4	596	41.3
Monson town	7 776	2.1	7 611	80.6	7 288	38.0	32	34.4	310	27.7	2 004	48.4	1 721	47.8	228	54.8
Monson Center CDP	2 032	—	2 021	77.6	1 864	42.4	11	100.0	87	52.9	518	53.1	409	52.1	92	57.6
Montgomery town	771	4.3	738	78.3	725	36.6	2	—	43	9.3	214	42.5	185	41.1	20	75.0
Palmer town	12 054	2.4	11 765	83.0	11 253	36.5	127	33.9	1 166	26.3	3 346	45.0	2 622	44.4	557	52.8
Bondsville CDP (pt.)	1 802	2.6	1 755	84.7	1 690	38.6	19	—	259	17.4	509	47.9	385	55.3	84	25.0
Palmer CDP	4 069	1.5	4 009	78.9	3 822	38.3	31	71.0	330	28.8	1 076	41.0	834	40.5	197	52.3
Three Rivers CDP	3 006	2.4	2 933	89.7	2 811	34.1	24	29.2	359	30.9	852	46.7	636	41.5	170	65.3
Russell town	1 594	1.6	1 569	81.8	1 478	33.5	7	57.1	45	15.6	445	48.5	364	49.2	65	47.7
Southwick town	7 667	2.9	7 447	66.2	7 128	36.1	40	17.5	356	27.8	2 091	49.1	1 721	47.5	261	63.2
Springfield city	156 983	7.4	145 421	67.3	143 600	45.5	9 168	41.3	25 494	46.8	38 863	51.3	25 051	45.7	11 967	64.5
Tolland town	277	—	275	43.3	253	38.3	—	—	4	—	85	43.5	83	42.2	2	100.0
Wales town	1 566	1.9	1 537	67.7	1 442	45.9	7	—	39	12.8	422	54.3	364	52.7	44	61.4
Westfield city	38 372	4.1	36 797	77.6	35 761	40.5	627	30.5	3 246	38.7	9 935	47.8	7 994	45.9	1 592	59.0
West Springfield town	27 537	5.5	26 025	79.7	25 737	42.1	344	22.4	2 215	33.0	7 363	42.3	5 759	40.2	1 288	55.1
West Springfield CDP	27 537	5.5	26 025	79.7	25 737	42.1	344	22.4	2 215	33.0	7 363	42.3	5 759	40.2	1 288	55.1
Wilbraham town	12 635	5.1	11 995	69.5	11 933	30.1	135	11.1	924	24.4	3 730	43.2	3 344	43.1	349	43.6
Wilbraham CDP	3 283	5.7	3 097	66.0	3 112	29.9	13	—	310	20.6	998	42.4	877	41.8	103	54.4
Hampshire County	146 568	6.3	137 370	70.2	138 566	51.1	1 783	38.0	14 069	31.8	32 409	46.5	26 061	45.5	5 086	53.8
Amherst town	35 228	12.4	30 876	53.5	34 037	77.5	667	41.2	5 048	38.4	4 515	53.5	3 370	49.9	981	69.8
Amherst CDP	17 824	10.5	15 961	54.3	17 554	83.8	206	46.6	2 355	33.0	1 359	46.0	950	39.3	354	63.3
North Amherst CDP	6 239	22.1	4 858	57.3	5 921	81.7	181	51.9	1 516	45.4	921	58.1	767	54.5	132	84.8
South Amherst CDP	5 053	9.8	4 560	50.2	4 802	73.3	178	35.4	582	39.9	792	58.7	537	53.4	206	82.0
Belchertown town	10 579	3.2	10 244	77.7	9 728	44.9	56	14.3	452	29.2	2 740	52.1	2 312	49.7	336	64.9
Belchertown CDP	2 290	2.9	2 223	75.9	2 029	47.8	17	47.1	105	28.6	606	57.1	380	47.6	177	76.3
Bondsville CDP (pt.)	172	—	172	94.8	172	14.5	8	—	35	54.3	34	55.9	27	70.4	7	—
Chesterfield town	1 048	1.6	1 031	80.6	977	36.4	—	—	24	29.2	281	52.0	251	49.4	17	76.5
Cummington town	809	2.7	787	69.6	761	40.2	6	66.7	19	36.8	211	48.3	188	47.9	21	57.1
Easthampton town	15 537	3.3	15 021	81.3	14 511	38.8	219	12.3	1 232	30.5	4 164	45.5	3 342	46.4	599	41.9
Goshen town	835	—	830	81.1	777	34.6	7	—	14	—	203	48.3	176	48.9	20	55.0
Granby town	5 565	4.3	5 328	80.9	5 205	37.6	13	—	400	25.3	1 548	45.0	1 333	45.0	175	49.1
Granby CDP	1 306	2.5	1 273	80.4	1 228	37.4	7	—	51	7.8	367	40.9	315	41.6	29	48.3
Hadley town	4 217	4.1	4 044	78.8	4 014	40.0	28	46.4	486	22.2	1 112	37.4	934	41.1	152	16.4
Hatfield town	3 245	2.0	3 181	80.6	3 050	27.5	39	—	227	30.0	925	46.4	785	47.1	107	55.1
Hatfield CDP	1 281	1.3	1 264	80.1	1 211	30.1	—	—	88	46.6	366	50.5	311	51.4	49	51.0
Huntington town	1 987	2.6	1 936	77.7	1 827	38.9	10	40.0	53	35.8	577	51.0	474	47.3	86	72.1
Middlefield town	383	1.0	379	71.8	365	38.1	3	—	4	—	106	59.4	97	59.8	3	100.0
Northampton city	29 242	6.4	27 364	63.7	27 864	51.3	455	59.1	2 808	31.8	6 022	45.0	4 503	43.8	1 310	51.2
Pelham town	1 373	3.3	1 328	59.0	1 281	38.3	9	77.8	52	34.6	368	49.2	314	49.0	36	58.3
Plainfield town	556	5.0	528	58.1	514	37.5	3	—	33	6.1	159	38.4	138	34.1	17	70.6
Southampton town	4 478	1.6	4 405	86.4	4 192	35.1	6	—	162	28.4	1 298	47.9	1 122	47.5	137	51.1
South Hadley town	16 685	5.2	15 811	74.9	15 788	44.3	127	40.9	1 662	19.7	4 126	38.7	3 422	38.0	540	45.0
Ware town	9 808	4.6	9 356	85.3	9 064	36.5	54	24.1	1 227	33.4	2 650	46.5	2 091	44.7	409	57.0
Ware CDP	6 533	4.7	6 225	84.6	6 028	34.7	45	28.9	966	34.4	1 750	45.4	1 305	41.8	333	62.2
Westhampton town	1 327	1.7	1 305	86.3	1 206	29.8	6	33.3	43	16.3	377	50.1	336	50.6	28	39.3
Williamsburg town	2 510	1.3	2 478	71.8	2 331	34.6	58	—								

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Native		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households					
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present		
							Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total
Middlesex County	1 398 468	11.3	1 240 711	74.7	1 308 044	40.8	29 015	33.0	167 798	39.3	349 355	44.1	281 822	45.2	52 289	44.6
Acton town	17 872	9.8	16 117	56.7	16 629	43.2	324	33.3	1 320	29.2	4 827	51.7	4 120	51.5	560	54.3
Arlington town	44 630	12.0	39 286	75.3	42 145	35.3	584	20.0	5 400	31.7	11 419	36.9	9 130	38.9	1 831	31.2
Arlington CDP	44 630	12.0	39 286	75.3	42 145	35.3	584	20.0	5 400	31.7	11 419	36.9	9 130	38.9	1 831	31.2
Ashby town	2 717	5.6	2 565	80.5	2 498	30.8	22	22.7	192	28.1	722	54.6	624	54.3	66	51.5
Ashland town	12 066	6.7	11 257	72.3	11 160	44.9	68	—	833	40.1	3 256	46.1	2 838	47.4	302	47.4
Ayer town	6 837	6.9	6 368	55.2	6 206	53.2	51	13.7	599	28.7	1 888	49.3	1 562	48.3	300	56.7
Ayer CDP	2 842	4.7	2 735	59.6	2 617	50.6	34	—	124	42.7	733	42.8	578	40.0	129	59.7
Bedford town	2 671	8.7	586	10.8	529	98.1	10	—	107	28.0	176	78.4	165	77.0	11	100.0
Bedford town CDP (pt.)	12 996	8.2	11 929	63.8	12 264	36.4	168	19.0	747	32.5	3 354	41.9	2 928	42.3	323	45.2
Belmont town	24 720	12.3	21 677	70.3	23 392	35.4	461	28.0	3 427	32.2	6 331	39.4	5 262	42.3	777	31.0
Belmont CDP	24 720	12.3	21 677	70.3	23 392	35.4	461	28.0	3 427	32.2	6 331	39.4	5 262	42.3	777	31.0
Billerica town	37 609	5.2	35 666	85.9	34 818	30.6	353	39.9	1 890	31.9	9 445	50.9	7 994	54.5	1 061	34.4
Billerica CDP	6 614	4.6	6 312	89.1	6 130	25.1	78	—	252	23.8	1 698	50.4	1 371	56.4	263	23.6
Wilmington CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boxborough town	3 343	8.3	3 067	59.5	3 134	46.9	51	43.1	228	60.1	856	50.9	748	48.7	84	46.4
Burlington town	23 302	8.6	21 295	83.1	21 849	30.2	295	21.7	2 013	31.8	6 242	43.0	5 263	44.1	752	43.1
Burlington CDP	23 302	8.6	21 295	83.1	21 849	30.2	295	21.7	2 013	31.8	6 242	43.0	5 263	44.1	752	43.1
Cambridge city	95 802	22.3	74 452	50.9	91 158	57.1	2 984	32.2	20 867	38.1	17 648	43.2	12 685	40.5	3 845	55.0
Carlisle town	4 333	9.1	3 938	56.6	3 985	35.2	64	21.9	224	38.8	1 250	49.0	1 197	48.9	35	40.0
Chelmsford town	32 375	6.0	30 435	77.1	30 229	34.5	442	33.0	2 099	31.3	9 011	45.8	7 726	46.3	1 020	47.5
Chelmsford CDP (pt.)	32 375	6.0	30 435	77.1	30 229	34.3	442	33.0	2 099	31.3	9 011	45.8	7 726	46.3	1 020	47.5
Concord town	17 076	6.6	15 950	60.2	16 124	41.8	118	23.7	1 181	25.8	4 309	43.7	3 760	44.5	447	36.1
West Concord CDP	5 761	9.9	5 190	63.1	5 468	45.8	87	—	690	23.6	1 323	42.6	1 126	44.4	143	37.8
Dracut town	25 594	4.4	24 459	89.8	23 655	37.9	329	—	3 212	32.9	7 052	48.3	5 833	49.6	860	44.0
Dunstable town	2 236	2.8	2 174	70.2	2 054	33.0	10	—	84	4.8	593	52.1	551	51.7	25	60.0
Everett city	35 701	11.3	31 662	90.0	33 299	36.1	577	36.7	4 692	44.6	9 584	39.7	6 961	39.2	2 029	46.2
Framingham town	64 972	11.7	57 368	70.7	60 889	44.5	1 521	33.5	8 394	44.8	16 155	42.8	12 947	41.6	2 481	54.4
Framingham CDP (pt.)	64 972	11.7	57 368	70.7	60 889	44.5	1 521	33.5	8 394	44.8	16 155	42.8	12 947	41.6	2 481	54.4
Groton town	7 511	3.2	7 270	65.3	6 893	39.6	48	—	309	31.1	2 002	51.8	1 819	50.0	177	68.9
Groton CDP	1 107	3.3	1 071	62.7	1 032	40.8	13	—	46	26.1	274	54.0	245	48.6	23	100.0
Holliston town	12 926	4.0	12 404	71.3	12 002	35.1	140	7.9	505	8.1	3 644	52.9	3 284	52.5	299	57.5
Hopkinton town	9 191	3.5	8 870	68.4	8 381	43.0	53	35.8	322	30.1	2 485	53.6	2 213	55.8	264	37.7
Hopkinton CDP	2 225	2.7	2 166	76.1	2 027	36.4	—	—	83	13.3	603	43.3	551	46.0	92	28.3
Hudson town	17 233	14.3	14 770	79.2	16 020	37.0	551	19.4	2 492	48.8	4 623	45.5	3 942	46.2	492	49.0
Hudson CDP	14 267	14.9	12 135	80.2	13 307	35.7	465	21.1	2 192	49.7	3 827	45.3	3 211	45.5	460	51.1
Lexington town	28 974	12.8	25 275	63.3	27 378	33.9	772	19.0	2 816	31.6	8 152	42.3	7 131	43.7	750	37.3
Lexington CDP	28 974	12.8	25 275	63.3	27 378	33.9	772	19.0	2 816	31.6	8 152	42.3	7 131	43.7	750	37.3
Lincoln town	7 666	7.1	7 121	42.9	6 863	54.8	104	—	651	22.0	2 181	52.2	2 034	51.9	129	64.3
Littleton town	7 107	2.5	6 928	72.2	6 612	33.5	35	28.6	308	11.0	1 915	43.9	1 613	45.5	221	42.1
Littleton Common CDP	2 885	1.8	2 833	75.6	2 707	34.3	—	—	83	19.3	792	44.2	649	43.0	111	58.6
Lowell city	103 439	16.4	86 441	82.7	94 558	51.9	7 291	49.9	23 060	47.5	24 561	52.4	16 635	50.4	6 269	62.5
Malden city	53 884	13.6	46 568	85.8	50 259	42.0	982	36.3	7 235	43.3	13 470	41.2	10 158	43.7	2 580	39.1
Marlborough city	31 813	8.9	28 983	75.2	29 359	45.6	430	48.6	3 029	43.8	8 111	47.5	6 590	45.9	1 180	61.0
Maynard town	10 325	6.4	9 661	76.6	9 530	42.7	77	—	790	41.1	2 829	45.8	2 348	44.1	390	55.9
Maynard CDP (pt.)	10 325	6.4	9 661	76.6	9 530	42.7	77	—	790	41.1	2 829	45.8	2 348	44.1	390	55.9
Medford city	57 407	11.8	50 634	84.7	54 236	36.9	834	32.9	7 818	37.1	14 601	36.7	11 171	40.0	2 706	31.0
Melrose city	28 150	5.6	26 587	84.9	26 444	29.0	106	—	1 460	28.2	7 529	41.3	6 088	44.1	1 191	31.3
Natick town	30 534	6.7	28 490	73.6	28 583	38.5	289	12.8	1 928	29.6	8 197	39.4	7 047	41.9	893	29.2
Cochituate CDP (pt.)	48	14.6	41	14.6	48	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	—	—	—
Framingham CDP (pt.)	22	—	22	100.0	22	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton city	82 585	13.0	71 827	63.6	78 081	39.6	1 830	24.0	10 020	34.0	19 952	42.2	16 662	44.5	2 536	34.4
North Reading town	12 002	3.0	11 639	82.7	11 084	32.6	34	—	375	22.9	3 283	47.5	2 896	48.8	287	40.1
Pepperell town	10 098	4.7	9 620	69.8	9 132	44.4	61	—	473	36.2	2 790	62.0	2 417	61.9	274	67.9
East Pepperell CDP	2 192	2.9	2 129	71.9	1 956	38.2	—	—	120	33.3	579	63.7	499	61.9	45	65.7
Pepperell CDP	2 454	7.4	2 273	73.7	2 218	57.0	—	—	102	43.1	624	59.3	491	63.5	105	55.2
Reading town	22 539	4.3	21 575	84.8	21 033	30.7	174	24.7	989	27.8	6 130	43.7	5 337	45.4	594	39.6
Reading CDP	22 539	4.3	21 575	84.8	21 033	30.7	174	24.7	989	27.8	6 130	43.7	5 337	45.4	594	39.6
Sherborn town	3 989	6.1	3 744	60.5	3 718	25.3	35	—	183	31.7	1 151	48.6	1 049	48.3	89	52.8
Shirley town	6 096	7.0	5 671	62.8	5 645	55.8	80	—	614	29.0	1 581	51.0	1 329	49.0	209	65.6
Shirley town CDP (pt.)	6 096	7.0	5 671	62.8	5 645	55.8	80	—	614	29.0	1 581	51.0	1 329	49.0	209	65.6
Shirley CDP	1 577	8.2	1 447	65.0	1 452	53.0	8	—	107	32.7	189	84.1	181	83.4	—	—
Somerville city	76 210	22.3	59 235	70.3	72 380	50.8	2 592	26.6	16 412	50.2	16 097	39.0	11 357	40.9	3 692	38.5
Stoneham town	22 203	6.8	20 683	87.6	20 877	30.4	228	11.0	1 732	40.0	5 940	39.6	4 823	42.1	891	32.1
Stoneham CDP	22 203	6.8	20 683	87.6	20 877	30.4	228	11.0	1 732	40.0	5 940	39.6	4 823	42.1	891	32.1
Stow town	5 328	5.1	5 055	65.8	4 909	29.3	54	—	161	3.1	1 454	50.9	1 319	52.6	103	44.7
Sudbury town	14 358	7.0	13 349	60.3	13 294	31.7	146	—	776	17.9	4 038	52.2	3 618	52.5	337	52.5
Maynard CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tewksbury town	27 263	4.9	25 928	86.4	25 135	34.6	337	8.9	1 547	25.0	7 153	48.3	6 301	49.9	651	35.0
Wilmington CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townsend town	8 496	1.5	8 365	78.4	7 783	34.2	55	—	135	14.1	2 350	61.0	2 005	60.7	296	65.9
Townsend CDP	1 139	2.5	1 110	76.0	1 109	35.6	8	—	20	—	315	58.1	247	55.5	57	61.4
Tyngsborough town	8 640	3.5	8 336	84.5	7 798	37.6	20	—	581	17.7	2 326	57.3	1 932	59.4	247	53.4

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households								
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years			Total
Middlesex County—Con.																	
Tyngsborough town—Con.																	
Chelmsford CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield town	24 825	4.6	23 694	86.4	23 190	29.4	142	8.5	1 184	28.4	6 640	42.2	5 457	43.4	887	41.3	
Wakefield CDP	24 825	4.6	23 694	86.4	23 190	29.4	142	8.5	1 184	28.4	6 640	42.2	5 457	43.4	887	41.3	
Waltham city	57 878	15.1	49 120	74.7	55 029	48.1	1 170	35.2	9 130	43.1	12 272	38.9	9 562	39.8	2 078	40.7	
Watertown town	33 284	16.7	27 722	70.3	31 703	43.0	620	23.2	6 262	40.0	7 735	32.6	5 901	34.8	1 382	29.9	
Watertown CDP	33 284	16.7	27 722	70.3	31 703	43.0	620	23.2	6 262	40.0	7 735	32.6	5 901	34.8	1 382	29.9	
Wayland town	11 867	8.6	10 890	66.9	11 064	27.7	129	—	703	14.7	3 431	45.8	3 083	46.4	265	45.3	
Cochituate CDP (pt.)	5 998	8.6	5 485	73.5	5 578	25.2	38	—	441	15.0	1 669	44.1	1 475	45.8	152	30.3	
Westford town	16 402	3.2	15 879	74.2	15 063	33.8	116	42.2	648	30.4	4 551	53.2	4 039	54.8	346	46.0	
Chelmsford CDP (pt.)	13	100.0	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Weston town	10 200	8.4	9 342	59.7	9 686	33.1	144	14.6	787	27.6	2 770	41.4	2 430	43.4	253	31.2	
Wilmington town	17 654	4.2	16 915	90.0	16 320	26.2	197	24.9	775	31.6	4 825	48.1	4 145	50.9	489	34.4	
Wilmington CDP (pt.)	17 654	4.2	16 915	90.0	16 320	26.2	197	24.9	775	31.6	4 825	48.1	4 145	50.9	489	34.4	
Winchester town	20 267	7.8	18 695	74.1	18 934	33.2	318	18.6	1 500	26.3	5 489	43.3	4 697	45.3	596	37.1	
Winchester CDP	20 267	7.8	18 695	74.1	18 934	33.2	318	18.6	1 500	26.3	5 489	43.3	4 697	45.3	596	37.1	
Woburn city	35 943	6.1	33 760	87.1	33 600	36.8	399	17.8	2 686	32.2	9 155	40.3	7 263	41.2	1 448	43.5	
Nantucket County	6 012	4.0	5 773	53.0	5 563	54.8	43	37.2	403	22.3	1 453	44.4	1 163	46.4	192	42.2	
Nantucket town	6 012	4.0	5 773	53.0	5 563	54.8	43	37.2	403	22.3	1 453	44.4	1 163	46.4	192	42.2	
Nantucket CDP	3 124	4.4	2 986	45.7	2 956	57.8	34	47.1	260	28.1	778	33.7	654	35.3	67	35.8	
Norfolk County	616 087	8.6	562 880	78.9	576 293	36.8	8 624	26.9	49 885	38.0	159 617	42.7	131 431	44.4	22 134	37.9	
Avon town	4 558	5.1	4 324	92.3	4 273	25.2	33	39.4	232	47.0	1 230	36.6	983	39.7	190	31.6	
Bellingham town	14 877	3.9	14 298	64.7	13 605	36.9	155	43.9	1 340	29.7	4 111	48.8	3 562	49.8	447	47.0	
Bellingham CDP	4 535	3.9	4 356	79.2	4 123	37.5	72	34.7	232	34.1	1 221	50.0	1 071	50.7	134	43.3	
Braintree town	33 836	6.6	31 596	89.5	31 910	26.7	335	16.1	1 972	36.1	9 060	38.0	7 337	39.3	1 364	35.8	
Braintree CDP	33 836	6.6	31 596	89.5	31 910	26.7	335	16.1	1 972	36.1	9 060	38.0	7 337	39.3	1 364	35.8	
Brookline town	54 718	21.4	43 015	52.8	52 106	50.2	1 843	28.5	9 646	42.2	11 889	41.3	9 418	41.4	1 898	45.2	
Brookline CDP	54 718	21.4	43 015	52.8	52 106	50.2	1 843	28.5	9 646	42.2	11 889	41.3	9 418	41.4	1 898	45.2	
Canton town	18 530	5.1	17 580	86.5	17 441	30.2	114	35.1	953	32.4	4 858	40.8	4 165	43.0	553	29.5	
Norwood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cohasset town	7 075	5.5	6 688	69.6	6 636	34.0	66	12.1	322	9.0	1 936	43.0	1 708	43.9	172	44.2	
Dedham town	23 782	7.4	22 023	87.4	22 273	30.2	301	24.9	2 106	37.5	6 571	38.1	5 250	39.6	1 043	38.9	
Dedham CDP	23 782	7.4	22 023	87.4	22 273	30.2	301	24.9	2 106	37.5	6 571	38.1	5 250	39.6	1 043	38.9	
Dover town	4 915	4.8	4 679	60.4	4 582	32.9	42	—	225	8.4	1 389	43.8	1 270	45.0	86	37.2	
Dover CDP	2 003	3.2	1 939	63.7	1 848	33.2	—	—	33	—	574	40.2	513	44.4	45	—	
Foxborough town	14 637	3.3	14 152	82.1	13 600	32.9	55	9.1	414	30.7	3 931	45.4	3 415	43.5	364	65.7	
Foxborough CDP	5 706	4.4	5 457	78.3	5 319	44.9	44	11.4	142	21.8	1 475	42.0	1 180	36.6	200	67.0	
Franklin town	22 095	3.4	21 333	74.7	20 196	45.5	112	31.3	914	40.6	5 813	52.1	5 117	53.6	563	41.2	
Franklin CDP	9 965	2.9	9 675	76.5	9 224	45.2	29	72.4	475	48.4	2 453	51.0	2 081	53.3	282	37.2	
Holbrook town	11 041	5.9	10 385	89.6	10 320	28.6	199	36.2	787	33.2	3 022	43.1	2 551	42.2	404	47.3	
Holbrook CDP	11 041	5.9	10 385	89.6	10 320	28.6	199	36.2	787	33.2	3 022	43.1	2 551	42.2	404	47.3	
Medfield town	10 531	5.0	10 000	67.8	9 669	31.8	91	13.2	550	24.0	2 835	52.2	2 486	53.9	252	41.7	
Medfield CDP	5 985	4.4	5 721	70.9	5 481	33.8	53	11.3	310	26.8	1 630	49.1	1 402	50.6	155	40.0	
Medway town	9 931	4.4	9 497	79.1	9 076	33.9	68	7.4	393	23.9	2 651	52.8	2 302	54.5	294	43.5	
Millis town	7 613	4.4	7 281	80.3	6 938	38.1	38	63.2	351	27.6	2 122	51.8	1 786	52.9	294	46.9	
Millis-Clicquot CDP	4 081	5.3	3 864	79.9	3 728	41.7	16	56.3	167	38.9	1 160	45.3	925	46.4	201	39.8	
Milton town	25 725	7.5	23 796	84.9	24 028	30.6	288	20.1	1 574	28.5	6 649	43.1	5 311	48.1	1 060	25.8	
Milton CDP	25 725	7.5	23 796	84.9	24 028	30.6	288	20.1	1 574	28.5	6 649	43.1	5 311	48.1	1 060	25.8	
Needham town	27 557	7.6	25 465	70.3	25 730	32.2	428	28.3	1 704	35.4	7 675	43.2	6 633	43.9	818	39.7	
Needham CDP	27 557	7.6	25 465	70.3	25 730	32.2	428	28.3	1 704	35.4	7 675	43.2	6 633	43.9	818	39.7	
Norfolk town	9 270	4.0	8 896	72.1	8 490	45.0	30	—	693	24.8	2 046	60.2	1 915	61.5	80	48.8	
Norwood town	28 700	9.2	26 063	85.1	27 062	36.5	329	10.3	2 382	29.3	7 571	39.0	6 162	40.3	1 148	35.9	
Norwood CDP (pt.)	28 700	9.2	26 063	85.1	27 062	36.5	329	10.3	2 382	29.3	7 571	39.0	6 162	40.3	1 148	35.9	
Plainville town	6 871	3.8	6 613	77.5	6 355	45.3	32	—	262	16.4	1 841	43.8	1 523	45.2	238	31.5	
Quincy city	84 985	11.2	75 460	85.5	80 073	41.9	1 206	45.0	8 797	49.9	20 916	36.7	15 714	38.7	4 027	34.4	
Randolph town	30 093	11.6	26 598	87.5	28 040	36.4	799	23.7	3 203	46.0	8 035	42.7	6 542	45.2	1 100	30.9	
Randolph CDP	30 093	11.6	26 598	87.5	28 040	36.4	799	23.7	3 203	46.0	8 035	42.7	6 542	45.2	1 100	30.9	
Sharon town	15 517	8.6	14 175	74.7	14 306	35.0	337	24.6	1 046	27.0	4 504	52.5	3 980	54.6	436	36.9	
Norwood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sharon CDP	5 893	9.2	5 352	73.4	5 425	35.4	169	40.2	430	41.2	1 717	48.9	1 474	50.5	208	39.4	
Stoughton town	26 777	11.2	23 784	85.9	25 055	34.6	819	20.3	3 136	48.9	7 128	43.8	5 851	45.2	1 047	39.1	
Walpole town	20 212	5.1	19 172	82.5	18 781	33.0	81	8.6	1 209	34.0	5 234	44.6	4 572	45.9	520	40.0	
Walpole CDP	5 495	6.0	5 166	83.1	5 138	36.4	27	—	242	31.0	1 511	41.0	1 236	42.8	225	35.1	
Wellesley town	26 615	8.8	24 282	55.8	25 051	41.5	238	22.3	2 331	17.1	6 492	44.7	5 607	45.7	700	42.6	
Wellesley CDP	26 615	8.8	24 282	55.8	25 051	41.5	238	22.3	2 331	17.1	6 492	44.7	5 607	45.7	700	42.6	
Westwood town	12 557	7.6	11 597	82.1	11 778	23.4	136	32.4	946	31.6	3 528	38.4	3 076	41.4	346	21.1	
Weymouth town	54 063	4.5	51 610	87.2	50 608	35.8	387	21.7	2 066	29.3	14 359	40.4	11 297	41.6	2 439	39.2	
Weymouth CDP	54 063	4.5	51 610	87.2	50 608	35.8	387	21.7	2 066	29.3	14 359	40.4	11 297	41.6	2 439	39.2	
Wrentham town	9 006	5.4	8 518	76.5	8 311	37.6	62	—	331	22.7	2 221	52.9	1 898	55.8	251	39.4	
Plymouth County	435 276	4.9	414 134	83.9	402 412	38.0	5 614	28.9	25 766	35.3	113 334	50.3	91 515	50.4	17 058	53.4	

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households									
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Plymouth County—Con.																		
Abington town	13 817	2.8	13 433	91.5	12 836	32.8	93	30.1	399	39.3	3 600	49.6	2 904	50.4	528	46.6		
Abington CDP	13 817	2.8	13 433	91.5	12 836	32.8	93	30.1	399	39.3	3 600	49.6	2 904	50.4	528	46.6		
Bridgewater town	21 249	4.3	20 337	83.9	19 964	48.3	179	21.2	1 407	33.5	4 422	52.7	3 742	54.9	493	44.4		
Bridgewater CDP	7 242	3.9	6 962	82.4	6 863	60.7	74	17.6	359	29.5	1 358	45.1	1 068	45.4	194	45.9		
Brockton city	92 788	11.2	82 397	84.7	85 029	43.7	3 413	30.1	11 684	43.3	23 294	51.9	16 350	49.5	5 697	61.6		
Carver town	10 590	2.6	10 312	84.7	9 738	35.2	78	19.2	419	26.5	2 850	54.1	2 416	52.8	333	64.6		
Duxbury town	13 805	2.7	13 434	69.9	12 912	33.2	77	41.6	330	24.8	3 858	51.7	3 385	51.7	404	57.2		
Duxbury CDP	1 730	.6	1 719	58.4	1 649	29.5	—	—	37	18.9	563	40.7	488	40.6	63	49.2		
Green Harbor-Cedar Crest CDP (pt.)	61	—	61	88.5	61	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	—		
South Duxbury CDP	2 924	3.8	2 812	67.4	2 747	31.2	35	31.4	35	—	828	45.7	698	45.7	115	51.3		
East Bridgewater town	11 104	3.3	10 739	88.5	10 353	37.6	63	12.7	445	31.9	2 904	52.6	2 321	53.8	442	52.7		
Halifax town	6 526	2.0	6 394	87.8	6 020	45.3	8	—	197	20.8	1 776	47.6	1 471	48.3	244	45.1		
Hanover town	11 912	2.8	11 574	85.7	11 056	27.2	24	—	315	24.1	3 093	50.7	2 682	54.1	300	29.0		
Hanson town	9 028	3.5	8 714	90.8	8 377	27.4	85	72.9	420	32.6	2 382	51.5	2 087	52.8	230	48.7		
Hanson CDP	2 142	3.0	2 078	90.4	1 997	27.6	19	100.0	114	29.8	562	54.1	489	55.6	73	43.8		
Hingham town	19 821	4.6	18 915	76.1	18 577	31.6	114	—	854	24.9	5 486	47.2	4 716	49.0	598	39.8		
Hingham CDP	5 454	2.9	5 297	73.4	5 109	34.5	36	—	138	50.7	1 504	48.0	1 286	49.2	163	51.5		
Hull town	10 466	5.4	9 902	83.0	9 718	40.5	154	9.7	624	28.0	2 602	43.1	1 919	44.3	504	43.7		
Hull CDP	10 466	5.4	9 902	83.0	9 718	40.5	154	9.7	624	28.0	2 602	43.1	1 919	44.3	504	43.7		
Kingston town	9 045	2.7	8 797	83.2	8 345	40.4	38	52.6	254	25.6	2 432	47.4	2 083	47.6	258	48.1		
Kingston CDP	4 774	3.0	4 631	83.5	4 410	38.0	18	—	135	18.5	1 280	45.3	1 052	45.3	178	44.9		
Lakeville town	7 785	1.6	7 664	88.4	7 208	34.8	39	20.5	355	37.2	2 120	48.2	1 853	50.4	203	33.5		
Lakeville CDP	2 076	2.4	2 026	92.4	1 940	20.9	—	—	106	36.8	557	41.8	476	44.5	58	27.6		
Marion town	4 477	4.5	4 276	73.2	4 161	40.4	72	—	314	25.8	1 141	41.0	937	41.8	126	34.9		
Marion Center CDP	1 420	7.0	1 320	60.7	1 347	54.0	44	—	56	37.5	303	35.6	271	31.4	17	47.1		
Marshfield town	21 621	2.4	21 099	79.1	19 928	38.0	168	32.1	710	23.2	5 705	51.8	4 898	51.8	609	55.0		
Green Harbor-Cedar Crest CDP (pt.)	2 124	1.1	2 101	84.0	1 943	41.7	26	—	83	10.8	533	53.8	479	51.1	47	89.4		
Marshfield CDP	4 002	4.6	3 817	82.9	3 734	33.6	28	—	142	35.2	1 033	49.1	891	51.5	117	41.0		
Marshfield Hills CDP	2 180	1.4	2 150	72.6	2 016	23.9	20	—	61	29.5	636	46.1	559	48.8	57	22.8		
Ocean Bluff-Brant Rock CDP	4 561	2.6	4 444	83.7	4 154	43.9	55	43.6	215	20.0	1 178	53.1	929	52.5	166	66.9		
Mattapoisett town	5 933	3.4	5 730	76.6	5 596	29.7	15	—	203	23.6	1 638	43.0	1 285	47.2	313	29.4		
Mattapoisett CDP	3 013	3.9	2 896	70.7	2 826	32.4	—	—	105	28.6	783	41.5	597	45.6	164	28.7		
Middleborough town	17 867	2.2	17 468	87.1	16 411	37.4	77	13.0	518	33.0	4 658	53.9	3 848	53.1	666	61.0		
Middleborough Center CDP	6 837	2.9	6 639	87.1	6 294	40.3	40	—	198	56.6	1 722	53.7	1 232	47.0	344	75.9		
Norwell town	9 279	2.8	9 021	83.1	8 706	27.2	38	—	298	17.8	2 517	48.5	2 234	51.3	240	23.0		
Pembroke town	14 544	2.6	14 159	88.3	13 325	32.4	96	—	451	13.5	3 962	53.2	3 405	55.4	428	42.5		
Pembroke CDP	2 488	4.6	2 374	89.2	2 290	27.7	26	—	86	20.9	637	56.0	518	59.1	86	52.3		
Plymouth town	45 608	2.9	44 263	82.7	42 023	41.9	360	27.7	2 094	27.7	12 012	53.3	9 893	52.4	1 642	59.0		
North Plymouth CDP	3 450	7.7	3 185	88.9	3 196	42.8	36	—	351	33.3	933	48.7	856	39.8	206	72.3		
Plymouth CDP	7 258	3.2	7 023	81.4	6 769	51.9	55	—	402	31.1	1 790	46.6	1 239	41.7	464	56.3		
Plympton town	2 384	1.6	2 345	84.4	2 203	29.2	10	—	35	5.7	659	53.1	573	—	55	58.2		
Rochester town	3 921	2.0	3 841	85.3	3 668	29.5	52	—	243	28.4	1 119	52.9	1 006	53.8	88	62.2		
Rockland town	16 123	2.8	15 673	88.7	14 840	37.2	105	—	429	33.3	4 182	38.9	3 377	49.8	650	52.0		
Scituate town	16 786	3.7	16 158	78.0	15 654	32.6	125	—	603	34.0	4 563	43.6	3 864	45.3	582	35.9		
North Scituate CDP	4 891	3.0	4 744	75.6	4 579	28.1	8	—	128	15.6	1 371	39.8	1 176	42.9	179	22.9		
Scituate CDP	5 180	2.7	5 040	79.3	4 887	31.1	65	—	170	42.4	1 353	44.7	1 167	43.7	141	58.2		
Wareham town	19 168	3.9	18 425	83.7	17 571	42.4	71	—	5 122	28.4	5 184	46.3	4 169	43.4	744	65.2		
Onset CDP	1 468	2.8	1 427	89.6	1 362	43.4	10	—	210	24.8	359	50.7	235	46.4	86	61.8		
Wareham Center CDP	2 603	7.7	2 402	78.9	2 388	39.2	22	—	217	32.7	740	44.7	528	35.6	172	73.8		
West Wareham CDP	2 099	5.1	1 992	84.6	1 944	33.8	—	—	167	12.0	573	37.7	490	31.2	62	75.8		
Wewareantic CDP	1 772	2.6	1 726	85.8	1 656	36.4	—	—	89	31.5	509	41.8	442	40.7	33	72.7		
White Island Shores CDP	1 889	1.5	1 861	82.3	1 611	37.5	6	—	57	15.8	468	65.8	391	64.7	65	84.6		
West Bridgewater town	6 389	3.5	6 167	91.3	5 993	26.9	27	—	329	30.4	1 773	41.3	1 454	42.4	224	41.1		
Whitman town	13 240	2.6	12 897	90.2	12 200	31.7	33	—	314	27.1	3 402	51.5	2 843	53.4	457	44.0		
Suffolk County	663 906	19.2	536 699	67.0	622 011	50.8	27 282	44.6	129 619	51.8	140 074	44.7	86 649	41.7	43 065	55.1		
Boston city	574 283	20.0	459 686	64.0	538 511	52.2	23 460	44.4	114 295	51.8	117 088	45.4	71 088	42.3	37 788	55.4		
Chelsea city	28 710	21.8	22 460	74.3	26 090	54.2	2 584	46.8	7 930	61.4	6 504	52.8	3 702	44.7	2 244	68.5		
Revere city	42 786	12.5	37 431	90.3	40 212	37.3	1 062	47.7	5 997	45.7	11 346	37.4	8 251	37.6	2 372	43.8		
Winthrop town	18 127	5.5	17 122	85.5	17 198	34.9	176	8.5	1 397	27.8	4 568	34.5	3 608	35.8	661	34.5		
Winthrop CDP	18 127	5.5	17 122	85.5	17 198	34.9	176	8.5	1 397	27.8	4 568	34.5	3 608	35.8	661	34.5		
Worcester County	709 705	6.0	667 002	77.5	656 696	42.2	13 528	34.2	70 588	37.7	186 020	47.9	150 479	46.9	28 013	56.5		
Ashburnham town	5 433	4.1	5 210	77.7	4 991	44.0	40	—	262	40.1	1 509	58.3	1 349	59.2	96	56.3		
South Ashburnham CDP	1 113	5.1	1 056	83.0	1 044	34.7	10	—	40	37.5	303	50.5	269	55.8	17	17.6		
Athol town	11 451	3.8	11 011	82.3	10 505	43.0	37	—	562	39.9	3 054	51.4	2 462	48.9	473	63.6		
Athol CDP	8 732	3.7	8 411	82.0	7 970	42.8	11	—	418	40.7	2 300	53.4	1 791	50.9				

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Worcester County—Con.																
Boylston town	3 517	3.4	3 396	76.5	3 277	36.4	34	17.6	104	27.9	999	42.9	900	44.4	84	34.5
Brookfield town	2 968	1.5	2 923	82.2	2 730	39.3	13	—	139	34.5	820	44.0	711	45.3	77	50.6
Cheriton town	5 576	1.5	9 432	82.6	8 709	43.5	16	100.0	280	54.6	2 577	56.5	2 270	56.4	223	67.3
Clinton town	13 222	5.2	12 540	79.0	12 200	44.2	213	31.5	1 400	44.8	3 532	44.5	2 682	44.1	593	51.9
Clinton CDP	7 943	4.3	7 605	80.2	7 344	42.1	96	29.2	847	41.4	2 056	45.4	1 496	45.7	372	50.8
Douglas town	5 438	4.5	5 196	80.3	4 969	33.8	85	14.1	362	48.1	1 467	53.2	1 260	53.9	142	49.3
East Douglas CDP	1 930	6.8	1 799	83.1	1 808	27.6	47	10.6	192	44.8	1 515	43.9	1 405	46.9	97	30.9
Dudley town	9 540	4.5	9 115	81.3	8 935	34.0	144	54.9	899	39.0	2 583	44.1	2 072	43.6	392	51.3
East Brookfield town	2 032	2.2	1 987	86.4	1 911	27.4	3	—	54	14.8	592	49.8	523	51.2	58	46.8
East Brookfield CDP	1 396	2.5	1 361	88.2	1 308	24.6	3	—	45	6.7	418	49.3	360	50.6	53	45.3
Fitchburg city	41 194	7.6	38 049	77.8	37 897	48.2	1 357	36.9	5 950	41.4	10 214	48.6	7 517	44.8	2 197	61.9
Gardiner city	20 125	8.6	18 387	82.5	18 607	47.6	142	26.1	3 003	38.6	5 105	47.2	4 061	44.0	826	64.3
Grafton town	13 035	5.0	12 387	82.5	12 126	38.6	116	13.8	677	19.8	3 575	44.6	3 020	44.5	446	49.1
Hardwick town	2 375	1.8	2 332	83.3	2 187	37.7	15	—	165	23.6	640	51.3	528	51.9	69	63.8
Harvard town	12 329	4.5	11 771	24.6	11 167	72.2	181	13.3	976	25.8	2 767	65.7	2 559	65.3	147	71.4
Harvard CDP (pt.)	7 667	4.6	7 313	9.5	6 807	95.4	137	13.9	809	25.5	1 416	82.8	1 315	82.4	59	89.8
Holden town	14 628	4.0	14 044	78.1	13 587	29.2	180	12.2	1 211	21.1	4 301	46.4	3 890	46.6	345	50.7
Hopedale town	5 646	5.0	5 366	77.8	5 132	51.4	54	18.5	175	46.3	1 546	49.7	1 369	50.7	145	36.6
Hopedale CDP	3 961	5.3	3 752	75.3	3 599	57.2	38	26.3	136	59.6	1 098	49.6	947	51.1	119	33.6
Hubbardston town	2 797	2.1	2 737	82.2	2 554	45.1	12	—	100	15.0	1 763	56.6	1 682	57.6	51	59.9
Lancaster town	6 661	8.3	6 109	69.7	6 270	44.7	58	12.1	616	24.0	1 567	46.7	1 373	46.7	172	31.4
South Lancaster CDP	1 796	12.6	1 570	66.1	1 693	38.7	7	—	184	37.0	510	44.7	458	46.1	45	37.8
Leicester town	10 191	3.0	9 887	85.4	9 481	38.0	37	24.3	509	26.5	2 699	48.2	2 238	50.2	365	41.9
Leominster city	38 145	7.6	35 235	75.9	35 243	45.2	1 021	26.2	5 288	44.5	10 470	46.6	8 528	45.5	1 443	57.3
Lunenburg town	9 117	4.7	8 692	76.9	8 508	31.7	61	—	494	34.6	2 580	48.7	2 271	47.2	221	71.1
Lunenburg CDP	1 808	5.2	1 714	79.0	1 712	32.8	29	—	117	31.6	525	45.3	465	41.1	60	78.3
Mendon town	4 010	3.7	3 861	73.3	3 698	39.8	14	50.0	68	26.5	1 111	49.3	982	52.9	81	19.8
Milford town	25 375	9.7	22 908	75.6	23 529	40.3	662	26.1	3 020	45.5	6 928	48.3	5 529	48.8	1 126	50.0
Milford CDP	23 339	10.3	20 943	76.3	21 611	41.4	662	26.1	2 961	46.4	6 321	47.4	4 967	47.8	1 063	49.7
Milbury town	12 228	3.7	11 781	87.5	11 445	31.0	49	100.0	651	24.6	3 374	41.8	2 945	41.6	319	50.2
Milville town	2 236	2.6	2 177	50.1	2 032	44.6	19	—	169	24.3	617	52.4	509	53.6	76	50.0
New Braintree town	2 891	2.0	2 873	86.4	2 820	30.1	2	—	42	21.4	233	54.1	205	58.0	26	26.9
Northborough town	11 929	7.8	10 994	72.7	11 025	39.4	177	44.6	658	24.9	3 360	54.3	3 001	54.2	309	57.0
Northborough CDP	5 761	7.4	5 334	76.1	5 328	40.3	76	—	302	51.1	1 619	51.1	1 400	50.3	178	57.3
Northbridge town	13 371	3.8	12 863	81.9	12 305	42.4	84	19.0	899	27.5	3 587	50.5	2 912	50.0	510	57.5
Whitinsville CDP	5 639	3.5	5 442	81.0	5 151	43.7	69	—	352	23.3	1 538	54.7	1 188	54.1	265	61.5
North Brookfield town	4 724	1.7	4 642	88.1	4 329	39.1	41	—	120	29.2	1 311	51.4	1 104	49.2	158	63.3
North Brookfield CDP	2 635	1.0	2 609	89.7	2 403	39.9	7	—	67	23.9	1 715	54.0	1 580	50.0	119	67.2
Oakham town	1 504	1.9	1 476	80.9	1 375	39.7	3	—	33	33.3	405	55.8	366	56.0	25	52.0
Oxford town	12 588	3.1	12 196	86.8	11 668	33.9	81	48.1	606	37.1	3 446	56.9	2 847	49.2	473	50.5
Oxford CDP	5 969	2.7	5 809	88.9	5 594	22.4	40	—	235	33.6	1 621	47.4	1 301	47.0	270	42.6
Paxton town	4 047	5.3	3 832	77.4	3 774	36.9	51	15.7	354	11.3	1 135	46.3	1 020	49.5	95	13.7
Petersham town	1 131	4.0	1 086	77.0	1 063	40.4	10	—	123	4.1	1 275	45.5	1 245	46.9	16	31.3
Phillipston town	1 485	1.8	1 459	86.9	1 366	38.4	10	20.0	52	23.1	404	56.2	338	55.9	39	53.8
Princeton town	3 189	2.2	3 120	78.0	2 940	32.3	17	—	91	7.7	948	57.9	831	58.7	92	66.3
Royalston town	1 147	3.1	1 112	82.1	1 050	39.7	11	27.3	50	36.0	320	56.6	278	58.6	30	43.3
Rutland town	4 947	1.8	4 857	86.5	4 531	38.3	25	40.0	120	16.7	1 282	53.0	1 126	52.0	112	75.0
Rutland CDP	2 157	2.3	2 107	84.4	1 998	25.5	7	—	45	22.2	575	48.9	501	46.3	53	76.6
Shrewsbury town	24 146	6.1	22 668	77.2	22 619	35.1	215	35.8	1 717	21.3	6 629	43.3	5 691	44.2	694	42.4
Southborough town	6 628	6.6	6 190	72.5	6 134	30.9	45	15.6	340	37.9	1 834	46.5	1 697	47.3	84	52.4
Southborough CDP	1 604	9.5	1 451	76.8	1 478	37.4	25	—	75	21.3	446	48.4	411	51.3	24	20.8
Southbridge town	17 816	6.2	16 720	78.5	16 412	42.6	765	38.6	3 648	39.4	4 702	49.4	3 534	45.4	955	62.0
Southbridge CDP	13 631	6.5	12 748	77.3	12 519	44.6	670	38.4	2 947	44.4	3 471	49.7	2 523	44.3	788	63.5
Spencer town	11 645	2.4	11 363	87.1	10 752	36.5	47	—	744	33.5	3 169	50.0	2 648	46.9	362	73.2
Spencer CDP	6 306	1.8	6 190	87.6	5 793	39.2	49	34.7	560	35.5	1 691	49.9	1 325	44.8	260	69.6
Sterling town	6 469	2.8	6 287	78.1	5 966	36.3	53	50.9	189	20.6	1 748	56.3	1 554	56.3	132	68.9
Sturbridge town	7 776	3.4	7 515	77.9	7 157	44.8	53	—	528	30.5	2 158	50.6	1 904	48.5	201	62.7
Sturbridge CDP	2 183	2.7	2 125	71.9	2 031	43.4	18	—	153	36.6	612	51.1	528	46.8	84	79.6
Sturbridge CDP	2 099	2.4	1 966	67.0	1 894	41.0	35	—	211	27.5	555	44.5	501	46.1	40	11.5
Sutton town	6 824	4.4	6 663	86.6	6 287	28.2	53	—	241	38.2	1 901	51.4	1 706	53.1	133	42.9
Templeton town	6 438	4.1	6 171	85.3	6 013	30.9	43	—	358	25.7	1 707	49.4	1 510	48.3	135	50.4
Baldwinville CDP	1 754	4.4	1 677	87.9	1 686	36.5	—	—	126	31.7	401	38.4	347	36.3	48	45.8
Upton town	4 655	3.5	4 490	72.9	4 366	35.7	42	16.7	162	42.0	1 320	45.5	1 193	46.8	90	47.7
Upton-West Upton CDP	2 327	3.9	2 237	74.1	2 185	25.1	35	—	93	46.2	634	43.7	559	42.0	62	67.7
Uxbridge town	10 415	2.3	10 180	78.0	9 591	41.7	24	41.7	612	16.7	2 888					



SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

**Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households					
			Native				Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over				Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Worcester County—Con.																
West Brookfield town .....	3 516	2.5	3 427	80.3	3 251	33.0	13	—	125	15.2	946	45.5	843	45.2	103	47.6
West Brookfield CDP .....	1 419	2.2	1 388	81.4	1 293	32.6	13	—	67	9.0	357	45.1	312	45.2	45	44.4
Westminster town .....	6 191	3.7	5 965	80.2	5 773	38.8	26	—	393	27.7	1 763	48.3	1 587	49.1	159	40.9
Winchendon town .....	8 805	4.6	8 402	80.9	7 929	48.4	97	46.4	475	33.1	2 396	53.8	2 085	52.5	235	62.6
Winchendon CDP .....	4 316	5.2	4 090	81.9	3 868	41.8	30	30.0	273	30.4	1 138	50.7	922	49.2	153	58.2
Worcester city .....	169 759	8.9	154 687	76.8	157 488	47.3	6 130	38.6	25 286	42.3	40 433	46.1	28 582	42.0	9 794	60.7

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households									
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>6 016 425</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5 442 692</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>5 605 751</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>143 528</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>708 700</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>1 525 198</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>1 196 191</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>261 809</b>	<b>52.5</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Barnstable County .....	186 605	4.6	178 109	68.9	174 749	47.9	1 097	33.1	10 744	28.0	52 450	39.9	43 026	37.2	7 570	55.5
Berkshire County .....	139 352	3.6	134 386	73.9	130 650	40.2	919	27.9	8 326	30.0	36 976	45.1	29 496	43.4	5 847	56.3
Bristol County .....	506 325	12.2	444 700	80.3	470 642	37.4	18 392	25.3	89 101	45.3	136 255	48.1	109 167	46.8	21 957	57.1
Dukes County .....	11 639	2.9	11 303	62.1	10 890	48.5	35	25.7	371	18.9	2 977	50.3	2 464	47.1	430	65.6
Essex County .....	670 080	8.5	613 350	80.1	621 572	39.9	19 518	38.4	76 773	43.5	176 392	46.4	139 015	45.3	29 903	55.3
Franklin County .....	70 092	2.3	68 481	72.4	65 011	43.5	389	15.7	3 139	22.4	18 481	48.5	14 872	45.7	2 903	64.4
Hampden County .....	456 310	6.2	427 794	73.3	422 652	40.9	17 289	38.2	62 118	41.8	119 405	47.5	89 031	44.2	25 362	61.1
Hampshire County .....	146 568	6.3	137 370	70.2	138 566	51.1	1 783	38.0	14 069	31.8	32 409	46.5	26 061	45.5	5 086	53.8
Middlesex County .....	1 398 468	11.3	1 240 711	74.7	1 308 044	40.8	29 015	33.0	167 798	39.3	349 355	44.1	281 822	45.2	52 289	44.6
Nantucket County .....	6 012	4.0	5 773	53.0	5 563	54.8	43	37.2	403	22.3	1 453	44.4	1 163	46.4	192	42.2
Norfolk County .....	616 087	8.6	562 880	78.9	576 293	36.8	8 624	26.9	49 885	38.0	159 617	42.7	131 431	44.4	22 134	37.9
Plymouth County .....	435 276	4.9	414 134	83.9	402 412	38.0	5 614	28.9	25 766	35.3	113 334	50.3	91 515	50.4	17 058	53.4
Suffolk County .....	663 906	19.2	536 699	67.0	622 011	58.0	27 282	44.6	129 619	51.8	140 074	44.7	86 649	41.7	43 065	55.1
Worcester County .....	709 705	6.0	667 002	77.5	656 696	42.2	13 528	34.2	70 588	37.7	186 020	47.9	150 479	46.9	28 013	56.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Abington CDP, Plymouth County .....	13 817	2.8	13 433	91.5	12 836	32.8	93	30.1	399	39.3	3 600	49.6	2 904	50.4	528	46.6
Abington town, Plymouth County .....	13 817	2.8	13 433	91.5	12 836	32.8	93	30.1	399	39.3	3 600	49.6	2 904	50.4	528	46.6
Acton town, Middlesex County .....	17 872	9.8	16 117	56.7	16 629	43.2	324	33.3	1 320	29.2	4 827	51.7	4 120	51.5	560	54.3
Acushnet town, Bristol County .....	9 554	7.3	8 854	90.9	9 036	28.0	225	11.6	1 419	28.6	2 692	44.2	2 227	45.2	347	44.4
Acushnet Center CDP, Bristol County .....	3 170	5.8	2 985	94.1	3 014	23.4	53	11.3	432	27.5	873	36.5	691	39.4	112	29.5
Adams town, Berkshire County .....	9 445	2.5	9 207	90.6	8 897	30.9	40	10.0	1 112	29.0	2 666	43.2	2 112	40.1	406	58.9
Adams CDP, Berkshire County .....	6 356	2.6	6 192	90.0	5 998	30.8	10	—	826	31.8	1 774	43.1	1 363	40.3	288	60.4
Agawam town, Hampden County .....	27 323	4.7	26 031	77.6	25 627	37.7	145	38.6	1 986	30.7	7 424	43.7	6 167	43.3	888	48.8
Alford town, Berkshire County .....	415	4.1	398	52.5	387	20.9	—	—	20	25.0	129	50.4	108	49.1	8	62.5
Amesbury town, Essex County .....	15 101	3.4	14 587	77.6	13 722	45.7	43	48.8	947	26.3	3 968	51.5	3 233	50.6	534	57.3
Amesbury CDP, Essex County .....	12 109	3.6	11 671	77.1	11 021	47.8	32	50.0	824	22.3	3 144	51.6	2 485	50.5	467	57.2
Amherst CDP, Hampshire County .....	17 824	10.5	15 961	54.3	17 554	83.8	206	46.6	2 355	33.0	1 359	46.0	950	39.3	354	63.3
Amherst town, Hampshire County .....	35 228	12.4	30 876	53.5	34 037	77.5	667	41.2	5 048	38.4	4 515	53.5	3 370	49.9	981	69.8
Andover CDP, Essex County .....	8 242	6.3	7 725	69.7	7 732	35.0	54	59.3	562	27.2	2 203	43.8	1 838	43.6	287	53.0
Andover town, Essex County .....	29 151	7.1	27 089	69.8	27 205	31.7	357	28.3	2 228	27.9	8 020	50.5	7 033	50.8	776	53.5
Arlington town, Middlesex County .....	44 630	12.0	39 286	75.3	42 145	35.3	584	20.0	5 400	31.7	11 419	36.9	9 130	38.9	1 831	31.2
Arlington CDP, Middlesex County .....	44 630	12.0	39 286	75.3	42 145	35.3	584	20.0	5 400	31.7	11 419	36.9	9 130	38.9	1 831	31.2
Ashburnham town, Worcester County .....	5 433	4.1	5 210	77.7	4 991	44.0	40	10.0	262	40.1	1 509	58.3	1 349	59.2	96	56.3
Ashby town, Middlesex County .....	2 717	5.6	2 565	80.5	2 498	30.8	22	22.7	192	28.1	722	54.6	624	54.3	66	51.5
Ashfield town, Franklin County .....	1 715	1.5	1 690	66.2	1 579	42.2	2	—	51	—	480	50.0	414	49.5	49	57.1
Ashland town, Middlesex County .....	12 066	6.7	11 257	72.3	11 160	44.9	68	—	833	40.1	3 256	46.1	2 838	47.4	302	47.4
Athol town, Worcester County .....	11 451	3.8	11 011	82.3	10 505	43.0	37	67.6	562	39.9	3 054	51.4	2 462	48.9	473	63.6
Athol CDP, Worcester County .....	8 732	3.7	8 411	82.0	7 970	42.8	11	100.0	418	40.7	2 300	53.4	1 791	50.9	414	62.6
Attleboro city, Bristol County .....	38 383	8.6	35 065	64.0	35 024	44.6	781	30.3	3 912	40.5	10 175	48.8	8 376	48.6	1 339	54.2
Auburn town, Worcester County .....	15 005	3.4	14 498	86.4	14 105	26.7	174	33.9	782	18.7	4 336	38.6	3 720	39.0	492	36.2
Avon town, Norfolk County .....	4 558	5.1	4 324	92.3	4 273	25.2	33	39.4	232	47.0	1 230	36.6	983	39.7	190	31.6
Ayer town, Middlesex County .....	6 837	6.9	6 368	55.2	6 206	53.2	51	13.7	599	28.7	1 888	49.3	1 562	48.3	300	56.7
Ayer CDP, Middlesex County .....	2 871	4.4	2 735	59.6	2 617	50.6	34	—	124	42.7	733	42.8	578	40.0	129	59.7
Baldwinville CDP, Worcester County .....	1 754	4.4	1 677	87.9	1 686	35.5	—	—	126	31.7	401	38.4	347	36.3	48	45.8
Barnstable town, Barnstable County .....	40 958	5.5	38 694	71.3	38 239	48.0	329	31.3	2 908	32.6	11 170	40.6	9 005	37.8	1 750	55.8
Barnstable Village CDP, Barnstable County ..	2 816	2.9	2 733	67.3	2 709	40.3	29	72.4	188	52.7	817	30.0	765	29.0	44	52.3
Barre CDP, Worcester County .....	1 100	1.5	1 083	82.4	998	39.3	—	—	42	—	327	45.3	283	46.3	37	45.9
Barre town, Worcester County .....	4 546	1.8	4 463	84.3	4 165	35.2	35	17.1	202	23.8	1 269	49.4	1 110	49.5	125	57.6
Becket town, Berkshire County .....	1 481	2.4	1 446	69.9	1 359	43.5	—	—	44	—	411	50.4	368	49.5	36	61.1
Bedford town, Middlesex County .....	12 996	8.2	11 929	63.8	12 264	36.4	168	19.0	747	32.5	3 354	41.9	2 826	42.0	323	45.2
Belchertown CDP, Hampshire County .....	2 290	2.9	2 223	75.9	2 029	47.8	17	47.1	105	28.6	606	57.1	380	47.6	177	76.3
Belchertown town, Hampshire County .....	10 579	3.2	10 244	77.7	9 728	44.9	56	14.3	452	29.2	2 740	52.1	2 312	49.7	336	64.9
Bellingham town, Norfolk County .....	14 877	3.9	14 298	64.7	13 605	36.9	155	43.9	1 340	29.7	4 111	48.8	3 562	49.8	447	47.0
Bellingham CDP, Norfolk County .....	4 535	3.9	4 356	79.2	4 123	37.5	72	34.7	232	34.1	1 221	50.0	1 071	50.7	134	43.3
Belmont town, Middlesex County .....	24 720	12.3	21 677	70.3	23 392	35.4	461	28.0	3 427	32.2	6 331	39.4	5 262	42.3	777	31.0
Belmont CDP, Middlesex County .....	24 720	12.3	21 677	70.3	23 392	35.4	461	28.0	3 427	32.2	6 331	39.4	5 262	42.3	777	31.0
Berkley town, Bristol County .....	4 237	3.7	4 079	87.3	3 840	35.2	95	7.4	263	27.8	1 153	55.9	1 021	56.5	94	59.6
Berlin town, Worcester County .....	2 293	3.4	2 215	79.3	2 124	30.6	20	15.0	95	30.5	633	43.3	544	44.5	56	48.2
Bernardston town, Franklin County .....	2 048	5	2 038	75.6	1 920	34.3	2	—	34	26.5	573	47.6	481	45.5	74	60.8
Beverly city, Essex County .....	38 195	5.0	36 299	79.9	35 558	42.4	302	16.9	2 399	27.9	9 962	42.9	8 068	41.6	1 579	53.8
Billerica town, Middlesex County .....	37 609	5.2	35 666	85.9	34 818	30.6	353	39.9	1 890	31.9	9 445	50.9	7 994	54.5	1 061	34.4
Blackstone town, Worcester County .....	8 023	3.3	7 757	42.3	7 323	45.0	100									

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>																
Boston city, Suffolk County .....	574 283	20.0	459 686	64.0	538 511	52.2	23 460	44.4	114 295	51.8	117 656	45.4	71 088	42.3	37 788	55.4
Bourne CDP, Barnstable County .....	1 325	1.5	1 305	70.2	1 224	44.0	—	—	51	—	338	40.8	266	36.8	50	60.0
Bourne town, Barnstable County .....	16 064	3.0	15 589	68.4	14 773	49.9	50	58.0	790	28.7	4 272	47.5	3 600	47.4	483	50.9
Boxborough town, Middlesex County .....	3 343	8.3	3 067	59.5	3 134	46.9	51	43.1	228	60.1	856	47.9	748	48.7	84	46.4
Boxford CDP, Essex County .....	1 963	1.7	1 930	69.0	1 817	36.9	20	—	52	—	550	49.6	527	51.8	16	—
Boxford town, Essex County .....	6 266	2.1	6 136	64.6	5 806	36.2	28	—	176	10.2	1 779	49.7	1 673	51.2	81	34.6
Boylston town, Worcester County .....	3 517	3.4	3 396	76.5	3 277	36.4	34	17.6	104	27.9	999	42.9	900	44.4	84	34.5
Braintree town, Norfolk County .....	33 836	6.6	31 596	89.5	31 910	26.7	335	16.1	1 972	36.1	9 060	38.0	7 337	39.3	1 364	35.8
Braintree CDP, Norfolk County .....	33 836	6.6	31 596	89.5	31 910	26.7	335	16.1	1 972	36.1	9 060	38.0	7 337	39.3	1 364	35.8
Brewster CDP, Barnstable County .....	1 815	2.1	1 777	61.1	1 732	49.3	—	—	24	—	528	28.2	470	28.7	58	24.1
Brewster town, Barnstable County .....	8 415	3.1	8 155	60.7	7 873	51.5	25	24.0	156	29.5	2 386	42.2	2 060	41.3	287	52.3
Bridgewater CDP, Plymouth County .....	7 242	3.9	6 962	82.4	6 863	60.7	74	17.6	359	29.5	1 358	45.1	1 068	45.4	194	45.9
Bridgewater town, Plymouth County .....	21 249	4.3	20 337	83.9	19 964	48.3	179	21.2	1 407	33.5	4 422	52.7	3 742	54.9	493	44.4
Brimfield town, Hampden County .....	3 000	2.8	2 916	72.2	2 774	33.7	33	100.0	81	9.9	848	47.9	765	47.2	73	47.9
Brockton city, Brockton City, Plymouth County .....	92 788	11.2	82 397	84.7	85 029	43.7	3 413	30.1	11 684	43.3	23 294	51.9	16 350	49.5	5 697	61.6
Brookfield town, Worcester County .....	2 968	1.5	2 923	82.2	2 730	39.3	13	—	139	34.5	820	44.0	711	45.3	77	50.6
Brookline town, Norfolk County .....	54 718	21.4	43 015	52.8	52 106	50.2	1 843	28.5	9 646	42.2	11 889	41.3	9 418	41.4	1 898	45.2
Brookline CDP, Norfolk County .....	54 718	21.4	43 015	52.8	52 106	50.2	1 843	28.5	9 646	42.2	11 889	41.3	9 418	41.4	1 898	45.2
Buckland town, Franklin County .....	1 928	1.5	1 900	76.5	1 782	38.4	7	—	43	16.3	540	48.5	447	47.0	70	57.1
Burlington town, Middlesex County .....	23 302	8.6	21 295	83.1	21 849	30.2	295	21.7	2 013	31.8	6 242	43.0	5 263	44.1	752	43.1
Burlington CDP, Middlesex County .....	23 302	8.6	21 295	83.1	21 849	30.2	295	21.7	2 013	31.8	6 242	43.0	5 263	44.1	752	43.1
Buzzards Bay CDP, Barnstable County .....	3 335	5.2	3 163	78.0	3 214	43.8	7	100.0	268	22.0	760	36.7	595	35.6	109	36.7
Cambridge city, Middlesex County .....	95 802	22.3	74 452	50.9	91 158	57.1	2 984	32.2	20 867	38.1	17 648	43.2	12 685	40.5	3 845	55.0
Canton town, Norfolk County .....	18 530	5.1	17 580	86.5	17 441	30.2	114	35.1	953	32.4	4 858	40.6	4 165	43.0	553	29.5
Carlisle town, Middlesex County .....	4 333	9.1	3 938	56.6	3 985	35.2	64	21.9	224	38.8	1 250	49.0	1 197	48.9	35	40.0
Carver town, Plymouth County .....	10 590	2.6	10 312	84.7	9 738	35.2	78	19.2	419	26.5	2 850	54.1	2 416	52.8	333	64.6
Centerville CDP, Barnstable County .....	9 259	5.8	8 719	69.3	8 726	44.6	77	10.4	569	32.3	2 640	38.9	2 224	37.5	384	48.6
Charlemont town, Franklin County .....	1 249	2.6	1 217	72.1	1 153	39.1	13	—	26	23.1	335	54.0	284	53.5	41	61.0
Charlton town, Worcester County .....	9 576	1.5	9 432	82.8	8 709	43.5	16	100.0	280	54.6	2 577	56.5	2 270	56.4	223	67.3
Chatham CDP, Barnstable County .....	1 937	6.5	1 811	57.2	1 816	56.4	—	—	137	27.0	464	33.4	412	28.4	39	64.1
Chatham town, Barnstable County .....	6 579	5.7	6 206	61.7	6 342	42.0	—	—	413	38.7	1 890	27.4	1 570	25.5	220	33.2
Chelmsford CDP, Middlesex County .....	32 388	6.0	30 435	77.1	30 242	34.3	442	33.0	2 099	31.3	9 016	45.8	7 731	46.2	1 020	47.5
Chelmsford town, Middlesex County .....	32 375	6.0	30 435	77.1	30 229	34.3	442	33.0	2 099	31.3	9 011	45.8	7 726	46.3	1 020	47.5
Chelsea city, Suffolk County .....	28 710	21.8	22 460	74.3	26 090	54.2	2 584	46.8	7 930	61.4	6 504	52.8	3 702	44.7	2 244	68.5
Cheshire town, Berkshire County .....	3 479	2.4	3 296	86.6	3 254	31.8	23	17.4	183	41.5	961	46.3	813	48.0	125	38.4
Chester town, Hampden County .....	1 280	1.5	1 261	79.5	1 179	38.0	3	—	40	25.0	363	50.7	312	48.7	34	82.4
Chesterfield town, Hampshire County .....	1 048	1.6	1 031	80.6	977	36.4	—	—	24	29.2	281	52.0	251	49.4	17	76.5
Chicopee city, Hampden County .....	56 632	6.5	52 970	81.9	53 092	39.1	1 025	29.9	9 520	33.3	15 270	43.0	11 520	40.5	3 020	56.4
Chilmark town, Dukes County .....	651	2.2	637	54.6	605	37.4	2	—	10	—	168	45.2	141	41.1	20	65.0
Clarksburg town, Berkshire County .....	1 745	.9	1 729	88.0	1 665	19.8	8	25.0	68	35.3	513	40.7	463	39.7	37	43.2
Clinton town, Worcester County .....	13 222	5.2	12 540	79.0	12 200	44.2	213	31.5	1 400	44.8	3 532	44.5	2 682	44.1	593	51.9
Clinton CDP, Worcester County .....	7 943	4.3	7 605	80.2	7 344	42.1	96	29.2	847	41.4	2 056	45.4	1 496	45.7	372	50.8
Cochituate CDP, Middlesex County .....	6 046	8.6	5 526	73.0	5 626	25.0	38	—	441	15.0	1 685	43.7	1 491	45.3	152	30.3
Cohasset town, Norfolk County .....	7 075	5.5	6 688	69.6	6 636	34.0	66	12.1	322	9.0	1 936	43.0	1 708	43.9	172	44.2
Colrain town, Franklin County .....	1 757	1.8	1 726	72.8	1 621	39.6	10	50.0	44	20.5	471	53.5	393	51.1	57	68.4
Concord town, Middlesex County .....	17 076	6.6	15 950	60.2	16 124	41.8	118	23.7	1 181	25.8	4 309	43.7	3 760	44.5	447	39.1
Conway town, Franklin County .....	1 529	2.1	1 497	62.0	1 405	37.9	2	—	39	23.1	427	52.2	374	51.9	41	53.7
Cordaville CDP, Worcester County .....	1 604	9.5	1 451	76.8	1 478	37.4	25	—	75	21.3	446	48.4	411	51.3	24	20.8
Cotuit CDP, Barnstable County .....	2 446	2.6	2 382	75.2	2 333	40.3	13	—	176	29.5	699	36.8	639	36.8	28	39.3
Cummington town, Hampshire County .....	809	2.7	787	69.6	761	40.2	6	66.7	19	36.8	211	48.3	188	47.9	21	57.1
Dalton town, Berkshire County .....	7 155	1.8	7 025	80.1	6 676	33.5	49	26.5	222	4.1	1 988	48.9	1 627	49.5	310	49.0
Danvers town, Essex County .....	24 174	5.0	22 967	85.1	22 705	33.7	105	18.1	1 356	28.5	6 449	43.3	5 299	44.6	830	41.4
Danvers CDP, Essex County .....	24 174	5.0	22 967	85.1	22 705	33.7	105	18.1	1 356	28.5	6 449	43.3	5 299	44.6	830	41.4
Dartmouth town, Bristol County .....	27 244	11.6	24 084	84.0	25 900	37.2	843	24.2	5 153	40.1	7 195	45.9	6 171	46.1	815	48.6
Dedham town, Norfolk County .....	23 782	7.4	22 023	87.4	22 273	30.2	301	24.9	2 106	37.5	6 571	38.1	5 250	39.6	1 043	38.9
Dedham CDP, Norfolk County .....	23 782	7.4	22 023	87.4	22 273	30.2	301	24.9	2 106	37.5	6 571	38.1	5 250	39.6	1 043	38.9
Deerfield town, Franklin County .....	5 018	1.9	4 925	74.1	4 725	40.2	34	26.5	386	18.9	1 369	41.0	1 177	40.0	138	45.7
Dennis CDP, Barnstable County .....	2 666	4.0	2 560	70.4	2 546	46.9	—	—	78	17.9	803	32.1	632	27.8	152	41.4
Dennis town, Barnstable County .....	13 858	3.9	13 314	70.0	13 113	46.8	33	45.5	663	32.1	4 072	35.3	3 223	30.1	727	54.1
Dennis Port CDP, Barnstable County .....	2 789	3.6	2 688	70.1	2 637	44.5	8	100.0	97	25.8	764	31.0	553	25.3	167	47.3
Dighton town, Bristol County .....	5 631	4.6	5 374	82.5	5 259	27.1	42	16.7	400	30.3	1 584	48.7	1 327	48.8	158	44.3
Douglas town, Worcester County .....	5 438	4.5	5 196	80.3	4 969	33.8	85	14.1	362	48.1	1 467	53.2	1 260	53.9	142	49.3
Dover CDP, Norfolk County .....	2 003	3.2	1 939	63.7	1 848	33.2	—	—	33	—	574	40.2	513	44.4	45	—
Dover town, Norfolk County .....	4 915	4.8	4													

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>																
East Bridgewater town, Plymouth County ----	11 104	3.3	10 739	88.5	10 353	37.6	63	12.7	445	31.9	2 904	52.6	2 321	53.8	442	52.7
East Brookfield town, Worcester County ----	2 032	2.2	1 987	86.4	1 911	27.4	3	—	54	14.8	592	49.8	523	51.2	58	46.6
East Brookfield CDP, Worcester County ----	1 396	2.5	1 361	88.2	1 308	24.6	3	—	45	6.7	418	49.3	360	50.6	53	45.3
East Dennis CDP, Barnstable County ----	2 551	2.6	2 485	66.1	2 410	32.7	25	28.0	159	55.3	778	37.1	685	34.9	79	58.2
East Douglas CDP, Worcester County ----	1 930	6.8	1 799	83.1	1 808	27.6	47	10.6	192	44.8	515	43.9	405	46.9	97	30.9
East Falmouth CDP, Barnstable County ----	5 577	4.8	5 311	76.4	5 183	45.3	70	47.1	481	23.1	1 644	42.6	1 189	33.6	380	73.4
Eastham town, Barnstable County ----	4 462	4.1	4 280	56.0	4 207	47.2	44	11.4	120	30.0	1 357	34.3	1 134	30.5	160	67.5
Easthampton town, Hampshire County ----	15 537	3.3	15 021	81.3	14 511	38.8	219	12.3	1 232	30.5	4 164	45.5	3 342	46.4	599	41.9
East Harwich CDP, Barnstable County ----	3 914	4.2	3 748	64.8	3 673	31.8	31	100.0	141	12.1	1 186	36.3	1 034	34.7	119	48.7
East Longmeadow town, Hampden County --	13 367	4.2	12 806	80.4	12 549	31.6	146	16.4	931	23.7	3 746	42.8	3 343	43.6	272	40.8
Easton town, Bristol County ----	19 807	3.9	19 034	82.5	18 481	38.4	132	15.9	819	34.4	5 177	49.5	4 371	50.4	666	44.6
East Pepperell CDP, Middlesex County ----	2 192	2.9	2 129	71.9	1 956	38.2	—	—	120	33.3	579	63.7	499	61.9	45	66.7
East Sandwich CDP, Barnstable County ----	3 171	3.2	3 068	70.2	2 963	52.8	7	—	132	23.5	902	47.5	801	48.1	101	42.6
Edgartown town, Dukes County ----	3 062	1.9	3 004	66.8	2 933	50.1	—	—	32	34.4	710	52.1	595	46.9	107	77.6
Egremont town, Berkshire County ----	1 234	3.5	1 191	47.6	1 165	30.0	5	60.0	30	13.3	349	38.4	305	38.0	39	43.6
Erving town, Franklin County ----	1 375	2.2	1 345	83.3	1 285	30.7	18	16.7	66	37.9	377	48.5	322	46.3	44	59.1
Essex CDP, Essex County ----	1 574	1.1	1 556	79.1	1 487	27.0	35	60.0	48	35.4	440	40.7	350	40.6	57	22.8
Essex town, Essex County ----	3 273	2.8	3 181	81.7	3 013	35.0	56	48.2	98	17.3	900	45.9	732	43.9	97	47.4
Everett city, Middlesex County ----	35 701	11.3	31 662	90.0	33 299	36.1	577	36.7	4 692	44.6	9 584	39.7	6 961	39.2	2 029	46.2
Fairhaven town, Bristol County ----	16 132	5.4	15 259	88.3	15 180	30.2	169	15.4	1 639	30.1	4 478	42.3	3 781	42.9	569	36.9
Fall River city, Bristol County ----	92 703	20.7	73 496	88.5	85 856	39.7	5 613	22.5	26 446	48.0	24 991	49.5	18 823	46.6	5 278	62.6
Falmouth CDP, Barnstable County ----	4 004	8.3	3 672	68.7	3 857	31.9	—	—	336	26.2	984	30.1	793	25.0	145	54.5
Falmouth town, Barnstable County ----	27 960	5.1	26 545	72.1	26 164	46.7	214	22.0	2 015	22.1	7 822	43.1	6 191	39.8	1 287	62.4
Fiskdale CDP, Worcester County ----	2 183	2.7	2 125	77.5	2 031	43.4	18	—	153	36.6	612	51.1	528	46.8	84	78.6
Fitchburg city, Worcester County ----	41 194	7.6	38 049	77.8	37 897	48.2	1 357	36.9	5 950	41.4	10 214	48.6	7 517	44.8	2 197	61.9
Florida town, Berkshire County ----	758	1.1	750	86.8	687	32.3	11	9.1	12	16.7	221	53.8	187	56.1	24	45.8
Forestdale CDP, Barnstable County ----	2 833	2.8	2 755	69.8	2 540	60.3	26	80.8	113	23.0	779	56.9	670	55.2	80	75.0
Fort Devens CDP ----	9 037	5.1	8 579	11.1	7 980	94.8	173	11.0	1 023	26.5	1 781	82.5	1 661	82.0	70	91.4
Middlesex County ----	1 370	7.6	1 266	20.4	1 173	91.1	36	—	214	30.4	365	81.4	346	80.3	11	100.0
Worcester County ----	7 667	4.6	7 313	9.5	6 807	95.4	137	13.9	809	25.5	1 416	82.8	1 315	82.4	59	89.8
Foxborough town, Norfolk County ----	14 637	3.3	14 152	82.1	13 600	32.9	55	9.1	414	30.7	3 931	45.4	3 415	43.5	364	65.7
Foxborough CDP, Norfolk County ----	5 706	4.4	5 457	78.3	5 319	44.9	44	11.4	142	21.8	1 475	42.0	1 180	36.6	200	67.0
Framingham town, Middlesex County ----	64 972	11.7	57 368	70.7	60 889	44.5	1 521	33.5	8 394	44.8	16 155	42.8	12 947	41.6	2 481	54.4
Framingham CDP, Middlesex County ----	64 994	11.7	57 390	70.7	60 911	44.5	1 521	33.5	8 394	44.8	16 155	42.8	12 947	41.6	2 481	54.4
Franklin town, Norfolk County ----	22 095	3.4	21 333	74.7	20 196	45.5	112	31.3	914	40.6	5 813	52.1	5 117	53.6	563	41.2
Franklin CDP, Norfolk County ----	9 965	2.9	9 675	76.5	9 224	45.2	29	72.4	475	48.4	2 453	51.0	2 081	53.3	282	37.2
Freetown town, Bristol County ----	8 522	3.0	8 270	88.5	8 035	25.5	41	46.3	459	21.6	2 334	50.9	2 094	50.3	187	59.4
Gardner city, Worcester County ----	20 125	8.6	18 387	82.5	18 607	47.6	142	26.1	3 003	38.6	5 105	47.2	4 061	44.0	826	64.3
Gay Head town, Dukes County ----	200	1.0	198	60.1	191	38.7	7	—	—	52	59.6	37	—	—	15	100.0
Georgetown town, Essex County ----	6 384	2.4	6 228	80.5	5 890	28.3	—	—	146	15.8	1 814	49.0	1 560	51.2	179	42.5
Gill town, Franklin County ----	1 580	3.2	1 530	75.4	1 464	34.1	6	—	46	21.7	448	46.0	391	46.3	36	47.2
Gloucester city, Essex County ----	28 716	6.1	26 968	82.7	26 828	34.9	369	7.0	2 680	41.5	7 634	44.3	6 026	44.1	1 307	47.4
Goshen town, Hampshire County ----	835	.6	830	81.1	777	34.6	7	—	14	—	203	48.3	176	48.9	20	55.0
Gosnold town, Dukes County ----	98	—	98	40.8	98	42.9	6	100.0	3	—	24	12.5	24	—	—	—
Grafton town, Worcester County ----	13 035	5.0	12 387	82.1	12 126	38.6	116	13.8	677	19.8	3 575	44.8	3 020	44.5	446	49.1
Granby CDP, Hampshire County ----	1 306	2.5	1 273	80.4	1 228	37.4	7	—	51	7.8	367	40.9	315	41.6	29	48.3
Granby town, Hampshire County ----	5 565	4.3	5 328	80.9	5 205	37.6	13	—	400	25.3	1 548	45.0	1 333	45.0	175	49.1
Granville town, Hampden County ----	1 403	1.5	1 382	64.0	1 290	29.6	—	—	36	—	404	51.2	354	53.7	39	38.5
Great Barrington CDP, Berkshire County ---	2 713	4.7	2 586	61.9	2 531	48.3	26	69.2	186	37.8	709	51.3	499	49.7	178	56.7
Great Barrington town, Berkshire County ---	7 696	4.9	7 320	60.8	7 295	45.3	107	28.0	558	35.1	1 897	46.0	1 497	45.4	337	48.1
Greenfield town, Franklin County ----	18 666	2.2	18 251	72.7	17 336	47.3	114	28.9	817	29.1	4 729	48.7	3 477	42.9	1 035	68.6
Greenfield CDP, Franklin County ----	14 016	2.2	13 702	72.0	12 999	49.6	88	31.8	598	34.4	3 402	49.3	2 372	41.9	876	68.8
Green Harbor-Cedar Crest CDP, Plymouth County ----	2 185	1.1	2 162	84.1	2 004	40.4	26	65.4	83	10.8	552	52.0	498	49.2	47	89.4
Groton CDP, Middlesex County ----	1 107	3.3	1 071	62.7	1 032	40.8	13	—	46	26.1	274	54.0	245	48.6	23	100.0
Groton town, Middlesex County ----	7 511	3.2	7 270	65.3	6 893	39.6	48	—	309	31.1	2 002	51.8	1 819	50.0	177	68.9
Groveland town, Essex County ----	5 223	2.0	5 121	84.9	4 793	27.4	59	—	184	20.7	1 426	49.9	1 243	50.8	145	51.0
Hadley town, Hampshire County ----	4 217	4.1	4 044	78.8	4 014	40.0	28	46.4	486	22.2	1 112	37.4	934	41.1	152	16.4
Halifax town, Plymouth County ----	6 526	2.0	6 394	87.8	6 020	45.3	8	—	197	20.8	1 776	47.6	1 471	48.3	244	45.1
Hamilton town, Essex County ----	7 280	4.5	6 953	69.2	6 779	35.2	33	54.5	289	8.0	1 961	48.0	1 775	46.8	168	66.1
Hampden town, Hampden County ----	4 709	3.3	4 553	79.2	4 452	27.6	48	—	204	27.5	1 339	42.8	1 169	42.3	143	54.5
Hancock town, Berkshire County ----	598	3.3	578	60.9	559	39.4	6	33.3	14	7.1	174	38.5	146	39.0	22	36.4

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b>																
<b>Con.</b>																
Hanover town, Plymouth County	11 912	2.8	11 574	85.7	11 056	27.2	24	—	315	24.1	3 093	50.7	2 682	54.1	300	29.0
Hanson CDP, Plymouth County	2 142	3.0	2 078	90.4	1 997	27.6	19	100.0	114	29.8	562	54.1	489	55.6	73	43.8
Hanson town, Plymouth County	9 028	3.5	8 714	90.8	8 377	27.4	85	72.9	420	32.6	2 382	51.5	2 087	52.8	230	48.7
Hardwick town, Worcester County	2 375	1.8	2 332	83.3	2 187	37.7	15	—	165	23.6	640	51.3	528	51.9	69	63.8
Harvard town, Worcester County	12 329	4.5	11 771	24.6	11 167	72.2	181	13.3	976	25.8	2 767	65.7	2 559	65.3	147	71.4
Harwich town, Barnstable County	10 275	3.7	9 893	66.2	9 715	40.5	46	100.0	521	21.3	3 064	33.7	2 643	32.2	352	46.0
Harwich Center CDP, Barnstable County	1 597	4.5	1 525	64.5	1 577	42.7	9	100.0	172	44.2	482	29.0	392	25.8	69	50.7
Harwich Port CDP, Barnstable County	1 656	4.0	1 590	65.6	1 586	50.6	—	—	99	—	482	21.6	419	17.9	63	46.0
Hatfield CDP, Hampshire County	1 281	1.3	1 264	80.1	1 211	30.1	—	—	88	46.6	366	50.5	311	51.4	49	51.0
Hatfield town, Hampshire County	3 245	2.0	3 181	80.6	3 050	27.5	39	—	227	30.0	925	46.4	785	47.1	107	55.1
Haverhill city, Essex County	51 418	5.7	48 468	81.5	47 114	46.0	769	23.1	4 667	36.3	13 582	48.8	10 375	47.0	2 539	59.1
Hawley town, Franklin County	308	2.3	301	67.4	292	28.4	—	—	21	33.3	95	35.8	85	35.3	10	40.0
Heath town, Franklin County	722	1.8	709	59.2	665	39.5	2	—	12	8.3	187	56.7	161	57.8	11	81.8
Hingham CDP, Plymouth County	5 454	2.9	5 297	73.4	5 109	34.5	36	—	138	50.7	1 504	48.0	1 286	49.2	163	51.5
Hingham town, Plymouth County	19 821	4.6	18 915	76.1	18 577	31.6	114	—	854	24.9	5 486	47.2	4 716	49.0	598	39.8
Hinsdale town, Berkshire County	1 959	2.1	1 918	81.1	1 831	40.9	3	100.0	49	49.0	525	48.0	451	46.6	52	65.4
Holbrook CDP, Norfolk County	11 041	5.9	10 385	89.6	10 320	28.6	199	36.2	787	33.2	3 022	43.1	2 551	42.2	404	47.3
Holbrook town, Norfolk County	11 041	5.9	10 385	89.6	10 320	28.6	199	36.2	787	33.2	3 022	43.1	2 551	42.2	404	47.3
Holden town, Worcester County	14 628	4.0	14 044	78.1	13 587	29.2	180	12.2	757	21.1	4 301	46.4	3 890	46.6	345	50.7
Holland CDP, Hampden County	1 331	2.9	1 293	68.7	1 206	48.8	12	50.0	73	27.4	366	57.7	315	55.6	32	78.1
Holland town, Hampden County	2 186	3.2	2 116	70.7	1 977	45.7	19	47.4	108	26.9	621	54.4	540	53.5	58	65.5
Holliston town, Middlesex County	12 926	4.0	12 404	71.3	12 002	35.1	140	7.9	505	8.1	3 644	52.9	3 284	52.5	299	57.5
Holyoke city, Hampden County	43 704	5.6	41 241	66.7	39 622	47.5	4 246	43.7	9 723	48.9	10 888	52.2	6 892	43.2	3 457	70.8
Hopkdale town, Worcester County	5 646	5.0	5 366	77.8	5 132	51.4	54	18.5	175	46.3	1 546	49.7	1 369	50.7	145	36.6
Hopedale CDP, Worcester County	3 961	5.3	3 752	75.3	3 599	57.2	38	26.3	136	59.6	1 098	49.6	947	51.1	119	33.6
Hopkinton CDP, Middlesex County	2 225	2.7	2 166	76.1	2 027	36.4	—	—	83	13.3	603	43.3	511	46.0	92	28.3
Hopkinton town, Middlesex County	9 191	3.5	8 870	68.4	8 381	43.0	53	35.8	322	30.1	2 485	53.6	2 213	55.8	264	36.7
Housatonic CDP, Berkshire County	1 281	6.5	1 198	76.9	1 205	45.2	52	23.1	173	30.6	354	45.5	282	45.4	84	40.5
Hubbardston town, Worcester County	2 797	2.1	2 737	82.2	2 554	45.1	12	33.3	100	15.0	763	56.6	682	57.6	51	56.9
Hudson town, Middlesex County	17 233	14.3	14 770	79.2	16 020	37.0	551	19.4	2 492	48.8	4 623	45.6	3 942	46.2	492	49.0
Hudson CDP, Middlesex County	14 267	14.9	12 135	80.2	13 307	35.7	465	21.1	2 192	49.7	3 827	45.3	3 211	45.5	460	51.1
Hull town, Plymouth County	10 466	5.4	9 902	83.0	9 718	40.5	154	9.7	624	28.0	2 602	43.1	1 919	44.3	504	43.7
Hull CDP, Plymouth County	10 466	5.4	9 902	83.0	9 718	40.5	154	9.7	624	28.0	2 602	43.1	1 919	44.3	504	43.7
Huntington town, Hampshire County	1 987	2.6	1 936	77.7	1 827	38.9	10	40.0	53	35.8	577	51.0	474	47.3	86	72.1
Hyannis CDP, Barnstable County	14 120	8.8	12 884	72.6	13 130	53.9	134	39.6	1 308	33.3	3 432	41.7	2 289	36.0	916	58.0
Ipswich CDP, Essex County	4 132	3.4	3 990	76.9	3 857	41.3	33	21.2	325	30.8	1 101	46.8	834	45.4	214	54.2
Ipswich town, Essex County	11 873	3.5	11 452	74.6	11 091	35.5	39	17.9	680	29.1	3 337	43.1	2 864	42.8	377	46.4
Kingston CDP, Plymouth County	4 774	3.0	4 631	83.5	4 410	38.0	18	—	135	18.5	1 280	45.3	1 052	45.3	178	44.9
Kingston town, Plymouth County	9 045	2.7	8 797	83.2	8 345	40.4	38	52.6	254	25.6	2 432	47.4	2 083	47.6	258	48.1
Lakeville town, Plymouth County	7 785	1.6	7 664	88.4	7 208	34.8	39	20.5	355	37.2	2 120	48.2	1 853	50.4	203	33.5
Lancaster town, Worcester County	6 661	8.3	6 109	69.7	6 270	44.7	58	12.1	616	24.0	1 567	46.7	1 373	48.7	172	31.4
Lanesborough town, Berkshire County	3 032	1.7	2 981	78.7	2 845	33.8	—	—	88	—	897	47.0	762	45.1	110	48.2
Lawrence city, Essex County	70 207	20.9	55 534	71.6	63 259	54.3	9 679	40.9	22 509	55.0	16 939	58.2	10 280	52.3	5 558	72.8
Lee CDP, Berkshire County	2 025	3.2	1 960	81.5	1 892	45.6	—	—	109	40.4	515	34.6	426	37.1	53	37.7
Lee town, Berkshire County	5 849	2.3	5 717	79.1	5 486	32.0	24	29.2	310	21.9	1 616	43.3	1 334	43.0	187	53.5
Leicester town, Worcester County	10 191	3.0	9 887	85.4	9 481	36.0	37	24.3	509	26.5	2 699	48.2	2 238	50.2	365	41.9
Lenox CDP, Berkshire County	1 702	6.1	1 598	55.7	1 594	40.6	—	—	83	14.5	368	35.9	316	34.8	49	44.9
Lenox town, Berkshire County	5 069	5.3	4 800	65.2	4 793	36.6	48	—	301	26.2	1 273	41.9	1 087	41.4	158	43.7
Leominster city, Worcester County	38 145	7.6	35 235	75.9	35 243	45.2	1 021	27.8	5 288	44.5	10 470	46.8	8 528	45.5	1 443	57.3
Leverett town, Franklin County	1 785	3.8	1 717	58.8	1 681	35.1	14	28.6	99	13.1	474	47.7	412	46.4	38	76.3
Lexington town, Middlesex County	28 974	12.8	25 275	63.3	27 378	33.9	772	19.0	2 816	31.6	8 152	42.3	7 131	43.7	750	37.3
Lexington CDP, Middlesex County	28 974	12.8	25 275	63.3	27 378	33.9	772	19.0	2 816	31.6	8 152	42.3	7 131	43.7	750	37.3
Leyden town, Franklin County	665	5.3	630	74.1	614	39.7	10	—	31	32.3	182	58.2	161	55.9	9	88.9
Lincoln town, Middlesex County	7 666	7.1	7 121	42.9	6 863	54.8	104	—	651	22.0	2 181	52.2	2 034	51.9	129	64.3
Littleton town, Middlesex County	7 107	2.5	6 928	72.2	6 612	33.5	35	28.6	308	11.0	1 915	43.9	1 613	45.5	221	42.1
Littleton Common CDP, Middlesex County	2 885	1.8	2 833	75.6	2 707	34.3	—	—	83	19.3	792	44.2	649	43.0	111	58.6
Longmeadow town, Hampden County	15 467	7.0	14 390	62.6	14 667	31.2	255	24.7	1 319	31.0	4 408	43.7	3 959	44.3	395	42.5
Longmeadow CDP, Hampden County	15 467	7.0	14 390	62.6	14 667	31.2	255	24.7	1 319	31.0	4 408	43.7	3 959	44.3	395	42.5
Lowell city, Middlesex County	103 439	16.4	86 441	82.7	94 558	51.9	7 291	49.9	23 060	47.5	24 561	52.4	16 635	50.4	6 269	62.5
Ludlow town, Hampden County	18 820	16.1	15 796	86.6	17 721	30.9	880	14.9	4 298	46.6	5 259	43.6	4 496	44.4	596	41.3
Lunenburg CDP, Worcester County	1 808	5.2	1 714	79.0	1 712	32.8	29	—	117	31.6	525	45.3	465	41.1	60	78.3
Lunenburg town, Worcester County	9 117	4.7	8 692	76.9	8 508	31.2	61	26.2	494	34.6	2 580	48.7	2 271	47.2	221	70.1
Lynn city, Essex County	81 245	13.8	70 008	85.7	74 614	44.3	3 540	48.8	11 946	50.5	20 130	48.7	14 016	45.2	5 035	62.4
Lynnfield town, Essex County	11 274	3.0	10 936	84.9	10 658	24.8	101	16.8	662	20.2	3 290	41.4	2 897	42.7	310	39.7
Lynnfield																

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>																
Marblehead town, Essex County	19 971	5.1	18 949	69.2	18 773	33.2	209	24.9	815	23.1	5 621	40.7	4 813	40.6	623	43.8
Marblehead CDP, Essex County	19 971	5.1	18 949	69.2	18 773	33.2	209	24.9	815	23.1	5 621	40.7	4 813	40.6	623	43.8
Marion town, Plymouth County	4 477	4.5	4 276	73.2	4 161	40.4	72	—	314	25.8	1 141	41.0	937	41.8	126	34.9
Marion Center CDP, Plymouth County	1 420	7.0	1 320	60.7	1 347	54.0	44	—	56	37.5	303	35.6	271	31.4	17	47.1
Marlborough city, Middlesex County	31 813	8.9	28 983	75.2	29 359	45.6	430	48.6	3 029	43.8	8 111	47.5	6 590	45.9	1 180	61.0
Marshfield CDP, Plymouth County	4 002	4.6	3 817	82.9	3 734	33.6	28	21.4	142	35.2	1 033	49.1	891	51.5	117	41.0
Marshfield town, Plymouth County	21 621	2.4	21 099	79.1	19 928	38.0	168	32.1	710	23.2	5 705	51.3	4 898	51.8	609	55.0
Marshfield Hills CDP, Plymouth County	2 180	1.4	2 150	72.6	2 016	27.3	20	—	61	29.5	636	46.1	559	48.8	57	22.8
Marstons Mills CDP, Barnstable County	7 935	3.0	7 700	74.4	7 194	51.2	64	32.8	440	28.9	2 295	49.2	1 954	46.7	255	68.2
Mashpee town, Barnstable County	7 884	3.7	7 589	74.5	7 190	61.6	54	—	424	10.1	2 285	47.4	1 862	44.6	367	59.4
Mattapoisett town, Plymouth County	5 933	3.4	5 730	76.6	5 596	29.7	15	—	203	23.6	1 638	43.0	1 285	47.2	313	29.4
Mattapoisett Center CDP, Plymouth County	3 013	3.9	2 896	70.7	2 826	32.4	—	—	105	28.6	783	41.5	597	45.6	164	28.7
Maynard town, Middlesex County	10 325	6.4	9 661	76.6	9 530	42.7	77	36.4	790	41.1	2 829	45.8	2 348	44.1	390	55.9
Maynard CDP, Middlesex County	10 325	6.4	9 661	76.6	9 530	42.7	77	36.4	790	41.1	2 829	45.8	2 348	44.1	390	55.9
Medfield CDP, Norfolk County	5 985	4.4	5 721	70.9	5 481	33.8	53	11.3	310	26.8	1 630	49.1	1 402	50.6	155	40.0
Medfield town, Norfolk County	10 531	5.0	10 000	67.8	9 669	31.8	91	13.2	550	24.0	2 835	52.2	2 486	53.9	252	41.7
Medford city, Middlesex County	57 407	11.8	50 634	84.7	54 236	36.9	834	22.9	7 818	37.1	14 601	36.7	11 171	40.0	2 706	31.0
Medway town, Norfolk County	9 931	4.4	9 497	79.1	9 076	33.9	68	7.4	393	23.9	2 651	52.8	2 302	54.5	294	43.5
Melrose city, Middlesex County	28 150	5.6	26 587	84.9	26 444	29.0	106	31.1	1 460	28.2	7 529	41.3	6 088	44.1	1 191	31.3
Mendon town, Worcester County	4 010	3.7	3 861	73.3	3 698	39.8	14	50.0	68	26.5	1 111	49.3	982	52.9	81	19.8
Merrimac town, Essex County	5 166	3.1	5 004	79.6	4 780	34.9	9	—	236	33.1	1 461	49.1	1 315	48.1	102	60.8
Methuen town, Essex County	39 990	7.3	37 089	86.1	37 249	34.3	877	41.7	5 623	41.4	10 776	44.9	8 818	45.2	1 722	46.4
Middleborough town, Plymouth County	17 867	2.2	17 468	87.7	16 411	38.6	77	13.0	518	33.0	4 658	53.9	3 648	53.1	666	61.0
Middleborough Center CDP, Plymouth County	6 837	2.9	6 639	87.1	6 294	40.3	40	25.0	198	56.6	1 722	53.7	1 232	47.0	344	75.9
Middlefield town, Hampshire County	383	1.0	379	71.8	365	38.1	3	—	4	—	106	59.4	97	59.8	3	100.0
Middleton town, Essex County	4 921	3.7	4 741	86.9	4 565	32.0	48	50.0	259	46.7	1 373	39.7	1 229	40.4	112	43.8
Milford town, Worcester County	25 375	9.7	22 908	75.6	23 529	40.3	662	26.1	3 020	45.5	6 928	48.3	5 529	48.8	1 126	50.0
Milford CDP, Worcester County	23 339	10.3	20 943	76.3	21 611	41.4	662	26.1	2 961	46.4	6 321	47.4	4 987	47.8	1 083	49.7
Milbury town, Worcester County	12 228	3.7	11 781	87.5	11 445	31.0	49	100.0	651	24.6	3 374	41.8	2 945	41.6	319	50.2
Millers Falls CDP, Franklin County	1 083	2.5	1 056	81.8	997	32.2	2	—	19	36.8	310	46.1	242	43.0	48	72.9
Millis town, Norfolk County	7 613	4.4	7 281	80.3	6 938	38.1	38	63.2	351	27.6	2 122	51.8	1 786	52.9	294	46.9
Millis-Clicquot CDP, Norfolk County	4 081	5.3	3 864	79.9	3 728	41.7	16	56.3	167	38.9	1 160	45.3	925	46.4	201	39.8
Milville town, Worcester County	2 236	2.6	2 177	50.1	2 032	44.6	19	—	169	24.3	617	52.4	509	53.6	76	50.0
Milton town, Norfolk County	25 725	7.5	23 796	84.9	24 028	30.6	288	20.1	1 574	28.5	6 649	43.1	5 311	48.1	1 060	25.8
Milton CDP, Norfolk County	25 725	7.5	23 796	84.9	24 028	30.6	288	20.1	1 574	28.5	6 649	43.1	5 311	48.1	1 060	25.8
Monroe town, Franklin County	132	6.8	123	71.5	119	29.4	—	—	9	77.8	36	50.0	29	48.3	2	100.0
Monson town, Hampden County	7 776	2.1	7 611	80.6	7 288	38.0	32	34.4	310	27.7	2 004	48.4	1 721	47.8	228	54.8
Monson Center CDP, Hampden County	2 032	.5	2 021	77.6	1 864	42.4	11	100.0	87	52.9	518	53.1	409	52.1	92	57.6
Montague town, Franklin County	8 155	2.0	7 992	78.7	7 552	41.2	—	—	429	22.6	2 216	46.9	1 678	43.2	464	66.2
Monterey town, Berkshire County	800	5.1	759	45.1	745	41.5	3	—	25	12.0	206	42.7	175	41.1	26	53.8
Montgomery town, Hampden County	771	4.3	738	78.3	725	36.6	2	—	43	9.3	214	42.5	185	41.1	20	75.0
Monument Beach CDP, Barnstable County	1 906	2.3	1 863	79.3	1 759	42.1	—	—	42	21.4	556	46.9	476	45.6	59	50.8
Mount Washington town, Berkshire County	133	6.0	125	30.4	123	56.1	—	—	7	—	36	33.3	22	50.0	8	12.5
Nahant town, Essex County	3 828	4.1	3 671	77.2	3 602	32.2	26	—	207	13.5	989	37.9	848	36.0	116	60.3
Nahant CDP, Essex County	3 828	4.1	3 671	77.2	3 602	32.2	26	—	207	13.5	989	37.9	848	36.0	116	60.3
Nantucket CDP, Nantucket County	3 124	4.4	2 986	45.7	2 956	57.8	34	47.1	260	28.1	778	33.7	654	35.3	67	35.8
Nantucket town, Nantucket County	6 012	4.0	5 773	53.0	5 563	54.8	43	37.2	403	22.3	1 453	44.4	1 163	46.4	192	42.2
Natick town, Middlesex County	30 534	6.7	28 490	73.6	28 563	38.5	289	12.8	1 928	29.6	8 197	39.4	7 047	41.9	893	29.2
Needham town, Norfolk County	27 557	7.6	25 465	70.3	25 730	32.2	428	28.3	1 704	35.4	7 675	43.2	6 633	43.9	818	39.7
Needham CDP, Norfolk County	27 557	7.6	25 465	70.3	25 730	32.2	428	28.3	1 704	35.4	7 675	43.2	6 633	43.9	818	39.7
New Ashford town, Berkshire County	201	1.5	198	81.8	188	25.0	—	—	8	—	59	39.0	51	41.2	8	25.0
New Bedford city, Bristol County	99 922	20.9	79 057	86.2	92 402	39.3	6 792	30.0	29 735	49.6	26 677	48.9	19 209	44.4	6 374	63.2
New Braintree town, Worcester County	891	2.0	873	76.4	820	30.1	2	—	42	21.4	233	54.1	205	58.0	26	26.9
Newbury town, Essex County	5 623	2.0	5 513	79.1	5 213	38.1	56	57.1	148	26.4	1 486	47.2	1 315	48.3	148	44.6
Newburyport city, Essex County	16 351	3.7	15 747	73.2	15 340	46.0	183	31.1	714	33.8	4 102	43.6	3 388	42.8	564	47.3
New Marlborough town, Berkshire County	1 240	4.7	1 182	49.8	1 164	37.6	13	53.8	83	10.8	351	40.7	300	41.7	32	43.8
New Salem town, Franklin County	801	1.1	792	71.6	744	41.1	2	—	16	12.5	222	44.1	181	45.9	34	29.4
Newton city, Middlesex County	82 585	13.0	71 827	63.6	78 081	39.6	1 830	24.0	10 020	34.0	19 952	42.2	16 662	44.5	2 536	34.4
Norfolk town, Norfolk County	9 270	4.0	8 896	72.1	8 490	45.0	30	—	693	24.8	2 046	60.2	1 915	61.5	80	48.8
North Adams city, Berkshire County	16 797	3.4	16 223	83.2	15 730	46.3	63	46.0	1 074	33.8	4 096	46.1	2 983	42.7	828	60.1
North Amherst CDP, Hampshire County	6 239	22.1	4 858	57.3	5 921	81.7	181	51.9	1 516	45.4	921	58.1	767	54.5	132	84.8
Northampton city, Hampshire County	29 242	6.4	27 364	63.7	27 864	51.3	455	59.1	2 808	31.8	6 022	45.0	4 503	43.8	1 310	51.2
North Andover town, Essex County	22 792	6.2	21 382	77.0	21 293	42.2	309	27.2	1 742	28.0	5 906	48.2	4 998	48.9	691	46.6
North Attleborough town, Bristol County	25 038	3.3	24 224	67.4	23 010	41.2	233	37.8	1 185	24.5	6 758	50.6	5 567	50.4	935	55.5
North Attleborough Center CDP, Bristol County	16 178	3.1	15 676	70.2	14 809	47.0</										

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b>																
<b>Con.</b>																
Northbridge town, Worcester County -----	13 371	3.8	12 863	81.9	12 305	42.4	84	19.0	899	27.5	3 587	50.5	2 912	50.0	510	57.5
North Brookfield town, Worcester County ----	4 724	1.7	4 642	88.1	4 329	39.1	41	48.8	120	29.2	1 311	51.4	1 104	49.2	158	63.3
North Brookfield CDP, Worcester County -----	2 635	1.0	2 609	89.7	2 403	39.9	7	—	67	23.9	715	54.0	580	50.0	119	67.2
North Eastham CDP, Barnstable County -----	1 554	4.6	1 483	57.4	1 440	48.5	8	—	44	15.9	468	36.1	401	34.2	52	50.0
North Falmouth CDP, Barnstable County -----	2 574	4.7	2 454	73.3	2 396	54.3	19	—	173	20.2	759	46.6	662	48.0	72	30.6
Northfield CDP, Franklin County -----	1 322	3.0	1 283	66.0	1 255	37.8	8	62.5	44	29.5	353	48.7	300	46.0	47	68.1
Northfield town, Franklin County -----	2 838	1.8	2 787	64.3	2 646	39.9	12	—	80	28.8	780	48.2	650	45.5	103	62.1
North Lakeville CDP, Plymouth County -----	2 076	2.4	2 026	92.4	1 940	20.9	—	—	106	36.8	557	41.8	476	44.5	58	27.6
North Pembroke CDP, Plymouth County -----	2 488	4.6	2 374	89.2	2 290	27.7	26	26.9	86	20.9	637	56.0	518	59.1	86	52.3
North Plymouth CDP, Plymouth County -----	3 450	7.7	3 185	88.9	3 196	42.8	36	33.3	351	33.3	933	48.7	656	39.8	206	72.3
North Reading town, Middlesex County -----	12 002	3.0	11 639	82.7	11 084	32.6	34	76.5	375	22.9	3 283	47.3	2 896	48.8	287	40.1
North Scituate CDP, Plymouth County -----	4 891	3.0	4 744	75.6	4 579	28.1	8	100.0	128	15.6	1 371	39.8	1 176	42.9	179	22.9
North Seekonk CDP, Bristol County -----	2 612	4.3	2 499	32.5	2 445	25.5	15	—	207	31.4	749	39.8	687	38.1	48	56.3
Northwest Harwich CDP, Barnstable County --	3 108	2.5	3 030	69.3	2 879	44.9	6	100.0	109	16.5	914	39.2	798	39.5	101	39.6
North Westport CDP, Bristol County -----	4 697	6.0	4 414	90.3	4 447	25.0	115	42.6	634	40.5	1 326	44.9	1 151	48.0	101	32.7
Norton town, Bristol County -----	14 265	3.8	13 730	75.4	13 171	44.7	59	18.6	712	16.0	3 576	52.5	2 970	52.3	479	57.4
Norton Center CDP, Bristol County -----	1 958	5.6	1 849	52.5	1 909	66.0	9	—	202	14.4	232	40.1	206	41.7	10	—
Norwell town, Plymouth County -----	9 279	2.8	9 021	83.1	8 706	27.2	38	15.8	298	17.8	2 517	48.5	2 234	51.3	240	23.3
Norwood town, Norfolk County -----	28 700	9.2	26 063	85.1	27 062	36.5	329	10.3	2 382	29.3	7 571	39.0	6 162	40.3	1 148	35.9
Norwood CDP, Norfolk County -----	28 700	9.2	26 063	85.1	27 062	36.5	329	10.3	2 382	29.3	7 571	39.0	6 162	40.3	1 148	35.9
Oak Bluffs town, Dukes County -----	2 805	3.8	2 698	61.3	2 614	53.6	—	—	156	26.9	718	45.1	590	43.6	92	45.7
Oakham town, Worcester County -----	1 504	1.9	1 476	80.9	1 375	39.7	3	—	33	33.3	405	55.8	366	56.0	25	52.0
Ocean Bluff-Brant Rock CDP, Plymouth County -----	4 561	2.6	4 444	83.7	4 154	43.9	55	43.6	215	20.0	1 178	53.1	929	52.5	166	66.9
Ocean Grove CDP, Bristol County -----	3 138	4.4	3 001	84.3	2 962	27.3	19	—	295	33.2	863	41.9	691	42.0	119	51.3
Onset CDP, Plymouth County -----	1 468	2.8	1 427	89.6	1 362	43.4	10	—	210	24.8	359	50.7	235	46.4	86	61.6
Orange CDP, Franklin County -----	3 791	1.2	3 746	75.9	3 443	48.6	9	—	87	21.8	1 014	50.4	830	47.5	173	63.0
Orange town, Franklin County -----	7 312	1.8	7 182	78.1	6 691	47.5	47	—	187	30.5	1 995	49.9	1 648	47.0	305	64.9
Orleans CDP, Barnstable County -----	1 711	5.1	1 624	48.0	1 615	51.5	—	—	37	24.3	390	30.0	315	29.2	59	27.1
Orleans town, Barnstable County -----	5 838	4.5	5 575	50.8	5 607	43.3	—	—	163	24.5	1 666	33.3	1 406	31.2	180	50.6
Osterville CDP, Barnstable County -----	2 842	3.4	2 744	67.3	2 715	45.9	12	—	164	23.8	865	28.7	753	24.4	100	52.0
Otis town, Berkshire County -----	1 094	2.7	1 065	70.8	1 013	39.4	2	—	37	27.0	298	55.4	252	55.2	22	86.4
Oxford CDP, Worcester County -----	5 969	2.7	5 809	88.9	5 594	22.4	40	67.5	235	33.6	1 621	47.4	1 301	47.0	270	42.6
Oxford town, Worcester County -----	12 588	3.1	12 196	86.8	11 668	33.9	81	48.1	606	37.1	3 446	50.3	2 847	49.2	473	50.5
Palmer CDP, Hampden County -----	4 069	1.5	4 009	78.9	3 822	38.3	31	71.0	330	28.8	1 076	41.0	834	40.5	197	52.3
Palmer town, Hampden County -----	12 054	2.4	11 765	83.0	11 253	36.5	127	33.9	1 166	26.3	3 346	45.0	2 622	44.4	557	52.8
Paxton town, Worcester County -----	4 047	5.3	3 832	76.4	3 774	36.9	51	15.7	354	11.3	1 135	46.3	1 020	49.5	95	13.7
Peabody city, Essex County -----	47 039	11.4	41 686	88.2	44 090	34.1	1 275	23.8	6 220	47.3	12 956	42.8	10 547	44.2	1 839	41.8
Pelham town, Hampshire County -----	1 373	3.3	1 328	59.0	1 281	38.3	9	77.8	52	34.6	368	49.2	314	49.0	36	58.3
Pembroke town, Plymouth County -----	14 544	2.6	14 159	88.3	13 325	32.4	96	46.9	451	13.5	3 962	53.2	3 405	55.4	428	42.5
Pepperell CDP, Middlesex County -----	2 454	7.4	2 273	73.7	2 218	57.0	26	—	102	43.1	624	59.3	491	63.5	105	55.2
Pepperell town, Middlesex County -----	10 098	4.7	9 620	69.8	9 132	44.4	61	29.5	473	36.2	2 790	62.0	2 417	61.5	274	67.9
Peru town, Berkshire County -----	784	.9	777	80.6	703	47.7	2	100.0	5	—	206	58.3	172	56.4	22	72.7
Petersham town, Worcester County -----	1 131	4.0	1 086	77.0	1 063	40.4	10	—	123	4.1	275	45.5	245	46.9	16	31.3
Phillipston town, Worcester County -----	1 485	1.8	1 459	86.9	1 366	38.4	10	20.0	52	23.1	404	56.2	338	55.9	39	53.8
Pinehurst CDP, Middlesex County -----	6 614	4.6	6 312	89.1	6 130	25.1	78	42.3	252	23.8	1 698	50.4	1 371	56.4	263	23.6
Pittsfield city, Berkshire County -----	48 622	4.2	46 585	76.5	45 311	42.1	399	27.8	3 088	34.8	13 281	44.7	10 162	42.5	2 530	57.9
Plainfield town, Hampshire County -----	556	5.0	528	58.1	514	37.5	3	—	33	6.1	159	38.4	138	34.1	17	70.6
Plainville town, Norfolk County -----	6 871	3.8	6 613	77.5	6 355	45.3	32	—	262	16.4	1 841	43.8	1 523	45.2	238	31.5
Plymouth CDP, Plymouth County -----	7 258	3.2	7 023	81.4	6 769	51.3	55	58.2	402	31.1	1 790	46.6	1 239	41.7	464	56.3
Plymouth town, Plymouth County -----	45 608	2.9	44 263	82.7	42 023	41.9	360	27.8	2 094	27.7	12 012	53.3	9 893	52.4	1 642	59.0
Plympton town, Plymouth County -----	2 384	1.6	2 345	84.4	2 203	29.2	10	—	35	5.7	659	53.1	573	53.8	55	58.2
Pocasset CDP, Barnstable County -----	2 651	3.4	2 561	71.7	2 507	43.8	—	—	117	25.6	729	32.1	632	32.8	53	13.2
Princeton town, Worcester County -----	3 189	2.2	3 120	78.0	2 940	32.3	17	—	91	7.7	948	57.9	831	58.7	92	66.3
Provincetown town, Barnstable County -----	3 617	7.2	3 357	59.4	3 474	47.2	44	—	286	45.8	692	39.7	531	36.7	138	47.8
Provincetown CDP, Barnstable County -----	3 374	6.9	3 142	58.6	3 262	45.6	31	—	264	41.3	628	34.6	478	31.0	127	43.3
Quincy city, Norfolk County -----	84 985	11.2	75 460	85.5	80 073	41.9	1 206	45.0	8 797	49.9	20 916	36.7	15 714	38.7	4 027	34.4
Randolph town, Norfolk County -----	30 093	11.6	26 598	87.5	28 040	36.4	799	23.7	3 203	46.0	8 035	42.7	6 542	45.2	1 100	30.9
Randolph CDP, Norfolk County -----	30 093	11.6	26 598	87.5	28 040	36.4	799	23.7	3 203	46.0	8 035	42.7	6 542	45.2	1 100	30.9
Raynham town, Bristol County -----	9 867	4.9	9 382	87.7	9 284	32.5	160	10.0	715	35.9	2 665	49.2	2 259	49.9	321	48.0
Raynham Center CDP, Bristol County -----	3 709	5.5	3 505	85.4	3 514	30.2	74	10.8	225	41.8	984	55.5	807	57.4	143	42.7
Reading town, Middlesex County -----	22 539	4.3	21 575	84.8	21 033	30.7	174	24.7	989	27.8	6 130	43.7	5 337	45.4	594	39.6
Reading CDP, Middlesex County -----	22 539	4.3	21 575	84.8	21 033	30.7	174	24.7	989	27.8	6 130	43.7	5 337	45.4	594	39.6
Rehoboth town, Bristol County -----	8 656	3.8	8 325	43.5	8 105	33.6	47	36.2	564	31.2	2 399	49.5	2 093	51.4	256	43.8
Revere city, Suffolk County -----	42 786	12.5	37 431	90.3	40 212	37.3	1 062	47.7	5 997	45.7	11 346	37.4	8 251	37.6	2 372	43.8
Richmond town, Berkshire County -----	1 69															

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>																
Rockport town, Essex County .....	7 469	3.6	7 200	69.7	7 098	40.9	57	—	223	8.5	1 979	43.7	1 615	42.7	299	41.1
Rowe town, Franklin County .....	364	1.1	360	60.8	344	29.1	3	—	7	—	100	36.0	90	37.8	10	20.0
Rowley CDP, Essex County .....	1 069	3.0	1 037	76.7	949	32.1	—	—	16	—	304	42.4	267	46.1	24	—
Rowley town, Essex County .....	4 452	2.6	4 335	80.4	4 035	39.8	8	—	177	24.3	1 236	49.9	1 093	52.0	99	33.3
Royalston town, Worcester County .....	1 147	3.1	1 112	82.1	1 050	39.7	11	27.3	50	36.0	320	56.6	278	58.6	30	43.3
Russell town, Hampden County .....	1 594	1.6	1 569	81.8	1 478	33.5	7	57.1	45	15.6	445	48.5	364	49.2	65	47.7
Rutland CDP, Worcester County .....	2 157	2.3	2 107	84.4	1 998	25.5	7	—	45	22.2	575	48.9	501	46.3	53	73.6
Rutland town, Worcester County .....	4 947	1.8	4 857	86.5	4 531	38.3	25	40.0	120	16.7	1 282	53.0	1 126	52.0	112	75.0
Sagamore CDP, Barnstable County .....	2 504	2.5	2 441	79.3	2 287	41.5	22	100.0	120	48.3	689	51.4	572	54.4	101	42.6
Salem city, Essex County .....	38 091	8.9	34 701	82.7	35 609	47.2	560	55.9	5 649	38.0	9 515	40.9	6 998	38.1	1 995	52.9
Salisbury CDP, Essex County .....	3 695	2.0	3 620	83.2	3 506	46.0	12	100.0	194	44.8	991	38.4	754	41.0	196	36.7
Salisbury town, Essex County .....	6 744	2.2	6 596	82.0	6 340	42.3	36	50.0	338	39.1	1 815	45.3	1 381	47.0	335	44.5
Sandisfield town, Berkshire County .....	658	3.2	637	33.0	617	40.7	8	—	23	21.7	169	42.6	148	43.9	10	20.0
Sandwich CDP, Barnstable County .....	2 998	5.0	2 848	70.1	2 860	38.5	12	66.7	141	34.0	802	35.3	700	32.9	79	55.7
Sandwich town, Barnstable County .....	15 489	3.6	14 937	72.2	14 246	52.8	74	78.4	614	25.6	4 322	48.7	3 832	48.4	397	54.4
Saugus town, Essex County .....	25 549	4.8	24 331	91.9	24 115	25.5	158	23.4	1 624	32.9	7 148	38.9	6 030	40.9	840	30.8
Saugus CDP, Essex County .....	25 549	4.8	24 331	91.9	24 115	25.5	158	23.4	1 624	32.9	7 148	38.9	6 030	40.9	840	30.8
Savoy town, Berkshire County .....	618	.3	616	86.7	594	39.6	2	—	29	31.0	185	44.3	156	44.9	14	64.3
Scituate CDP, Plymouth County .....	5 180	2.7	5 040	79.3	4 887	31.1	65	40.0	170	42.4	1 353	44.7	1 167	43.7	141	58.2
Scituate town, Plymouth County .....	16 786	3.7	16 158	78.0	15 654	32.6	125	57.6	603	34.0	4 563	43.6	3 864	45.3	582	35.9
Seekonk town, Bristol County .....	13 046	4.2	12 494	25.0	12 258	29.5	120	—	892	26.6	3 709	44.2	3 259	45.7	366	34.7
Sharon town, Norfolk County .....	15 517	8.6	14 175	74.7	14 306	38.0	337	24.6	1 046	27.0	4 504	52.5	3 980	54.6	436	36.9
Sharon CDP, Norfolk County .....	5 893	9.2	5 352	73.4	5 425	35.4	169	40.2	430	41.2	1 717	48.9	1 474	50.5	208	39.4
Sheffield town, Berkshire County .....	2 939	2.3	2 871	54.2	2 738	37.0	16	—	123	17.9	799	49.6	696	46.8	79	79.7
Shelburne town, Franklin County .....	2 012	1.7	1 978	74.2	1 884	37.5	12	—	68	13.2	528	45.3	438	44.1	65	64.6
Shelburne Falls CDP, Franklin County .....	1 996	1.8	1 960	74.3	1 861	47.5	6	—	55	7.3	518	48.6	413	44.1	75	74.7
Sherborn town, Middlesex County .....	3 989	6.1	3 744	60.5	3 718	25.3	35	51.4	183	31.7	1 151	48.6	1 049	48.3	89	52.8
Shirley CDP, Middlesex County .....	1 577	8.2	1 447	65.0	1 452	53.0	8	—	177	21.5	445	47.2	353	42.2	82	74.4
Shirley town, Middlesex County .....	6 096	7.0	5 671	62.8	5 645	55.8	80	23.8	614	29.0	1 581	51.0	1 329	49.0	209	65.6
Shrewsbury town, Worcester County .....	24 146	6.1	22 668	77.2	22 619	38.1	215	35.8	1 717	21.3	6 629	43.3	5 691	44.2	694	42.4
Shutesbury town, Franklin County .....	1 562	3.5	1 507	59.9	1 419	48.7	13	—	62	11.3	404	60.1	346	56.9	51	76.5
Smith Mills CDP, Bristol County .....	4 593	6.2	4 307	86.6	4 340	23.0	108	7.4	584	38.2	1 345	43.4	1 099	39.9	223	61.4
Somerset town, Bristol County .....	17 655	8.3	16 198	86.3	16 849	21.9	440	13.9	3 119	36.3	5 144	37.6	4 352	38.2	587	38.5
Somerset CDP, Bristol County .....	17 655	8.3	16 198	86.3	16 849	21.9	440	13.9	3 119	36.3	5 144	37.6	4 352	38.2	587	38.5
Somerville city, Middlesex County .....	76 210	22.3	59 235	70.3	72 380	50.8	2 592	26.6	16 412	50.2	16 097	39.0	11 357	40.9	3 692	38.5
South Amherst CDP, Hampshire County .....	5 053	9.8	4 560	50.2	4 802	73.3	178	35.4	582	39.9	792	58.7	537	53.4	206	82.0
Southampton town, Hampshire County .....	4 478	1.6	4 405	86.4	4 192	35.1	6	—	162	28.4	1 298	47.9	1 122	47.5	137	51.1
South Ashburnham CDP, Worcester County .....	1 113	5.1	1 056	83.0	1 044	34.7	10	—	40	37.5	303	50.5	269	55.8	17	17.6
Southborough town, Worcester County .....	6 628	6.6	6 190	72.5	6 134	40.9	45	15.6	340	37.9	1 834	46.5	1 697	47.3	84	52.4
Southbridge town, Worcester County .....	17 816	6.2	16 720	78.5	16 412	32.6	765	38.6	3 648	39.4	4 702	49.4	3 534	45.4	955	62.0
Southbridge CDP, Worcester County .....	13 631	6.5	12 748	77.3	12 519	44.6	670	38.4	2 947	44.4	3 471	49.7	2 523	44.3	788	63.5
South Deerfield CDP, Franklin County .....	1 940	2.4	1 894	80.1	1 881	26.3	18	—	226	21.2	544	33.8	437	33.0	87	39.1
South Dennis CDP, Barnstable County .....	3 559	5.0	3 380	69.3	3 333	58.5	—	—	147	19.7	1 030	42.8	831	35.6	177	72.9
South Duxbury CDP, Plymouth County .....	2 924	3.8	2 812	67.4	2 747	31.2	35	31.4	35	—	828	45.7	698	45.7	115	51.3
South Hadley town, Hampshire County .....	16 685	5.2	15 811	74.9	15 788	44.3	127	40.9	1 662	19.7	4 126	38.7	3 422	38.0	540	45.0
South Lancaster CDP, Worcester County .....	1 796	12.6	1 570	66.1	1 693	38.7	7	—	184	37.0	510	44.7	458	46.1	45	37.8
Southwick town, Hampden County .....	7 667	2.9	7 447	66.2	7 128	36.1	40	17.5	356	27.8	2 091	49.1	1 721	47.5	261	63.2
South Yarmouth CDP, Barnstable County .....	10 358	5.0	9 835	71.6	9 840	42.4	54	25.9	527	25.6	3 088	30.7	2 462	23.8	492	60.6
Spencer CDP, Worcester County .....	6 306	1.8	6 190	87.6	5 793	39.2	49	—	560	35.5	1 691	49.9	1 325	44.8	260	69.6
Spencer town, Worcester County .....	11 645	2.4	11 363	87.1	10 752	36.5	67	—	744	33.5	3 169	50.0	2 648	46.9	362	73.2
Springfield city, Hampden County .....	156 983	7.4	145 421	67.3	143 600	45.5	9 168	41.3	25 494	46.8	38 863	51.3	25 051	45.7	11 967	64.5
Sterling town, Worcester County .....	6 469	2.8	6 287	78.1	5 966	36.3	53	50.9	189	20.6	1 748	56.3	1 554	56.3	132	68.9
Stockbridge town, Berkshire County .....	2 408	5.6	2 272	45.4	2 311	33.1	24	50.0	158	31.6	534	41.2	438	37.0	81	65.4
Stoneham town, Middlesex County .....	22 203	6.8	20 683	87.6	20 877	30.4	228	11.0	1 732	40.0	5 940	39.6	4 823	42.1	891	32.1
Stoneham CDP, Middlesex County .....	22 203	6.8	20 683	87.6	20 877	30.4	228	11.0	1 732	40.0	5 940	39.6	4 823	42.1	891	32.1
Stoughton town, Norfolk County .....	26 777	11.2	23 784	85.9	25 055	34.6	819	20.3	3 136	48.9	7 128	43.8	5 851	45.2	1 047	39.1
Stow town, Middlesex County .....	5 328	5.1	5 055	65.8	4 909	29.3	54	51.9	161	3.1	1 454	50.9	1 319	52.6	103	44.7
Sturbridge CDP, Worcester County .....	2 099	6.3	1 966	67.0	1 894	41.0	35	—	211	27.5	555	44.5	501	46.1	40	17.5
Sturbridge town, Worcester County .....	7 776	3.4	7 515	71.9	7 157	44.8	63	—	528	30.5	2 158	50.6	1 904	48.5	201	62.7
Sudbury town, Middlesex County .....	14 358	7.0	13 349	60.3	13 294	31.7	146	21.2	776	17.9	4 038	52.2	3 618	52.5	337	52.5
Sunderland town, Franklin County .....	3 551	6.3	3 329	61.3	3 269	67.4	45	4.4	335	14.0	734	53.5	574	52.1	137	65.7
Sutton town, Worcester County .....	6 824	2.4	6 663	86.6	6 287	28.2	53	—	241	38.2	1 901	51.4	1 706	53.1	133	42.9
Swampscott town, Essex County .....	13 650	8.1	12 539	80.2	12 886	34.5	201	24.9	1 089	26.6	3 879	40.2	3 347	41.6	481	34.9
Swampscott CDP, Essex County .....	13 650	8.1	12 539	80.2	12 886	34.5	201	24.9	1							





Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Native		Persons 5 years and over	Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence		Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present			
					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total			Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>																	
Whitinsville CDP, Worcester County -----	5 639	3.5	5 442	81.0	5 151	43.7	69	23.2	352	23.3	1 538	54.7	1 188	54.1	265	61.5	
Whitman town, Plymouth County -----	13 240	2.6	12 897	90.2	12 200	31.7	33	—	314	27.1	3 402	51.5	2 843	53.4	457	44.0	
Wilbraham CDP, Hampden County -----	3 283	5.7	3 097	66.0	3 112	29.9	13	—	310	20.6	998	42.4	877	41.8	103	54.4	
Wilbraham town, Hampden County -----	12 635	5.1	11 995	69.5	11 933	30.1	135	11.1	924	24.4	3 730	43.2	3 344	43.1	349	43.6	
Williamsburg town, Hampshire County -----	2 510	1.3	2 478	71.8	2 331	34.6	58	—	103	4.9	695	47.5	568	48.6	99	45.5	
Williamstown CDP, Berkshire County -----	4 791	5.9	4 509	36.0	4 644	68.0	31	25.8	346	15.6	818	40.1	638	35.7	128	53.1	
Williamstown town, Berkshire County -----	8 220	4.8	7 829	47.6	7 924	54.4	37	37.8	456	16.2	1 720	42.6	1 415	39.6	223	57.8	
Wilmington CDP, Middlesex County -----	17 654	4.2	16 915	90.0	16 320	26.2	197	24.9	775	31.6	4 825	48.1	4 145	50.9	489	34.4	
Wilmington town, Middlesex County -----	17 654	4.2	16 915	90.0	16 320	26.2	197	24.9	775	31.6	4 825	48.1	4 145	50.9	489	34.4	
Winchendon CDP, Worcester County -----	4 316	5.2	4 090	81.9	3 868	41.8	30	30.0	273	30.4	1 138	50.7	922	49.2	153	58.2	
Winchendon town, Worcester County -----	8 805	4.6	8 402	80.9	7 929	48.4	97	46.4	475	33.1	2 396	53.8	2 085	52.5	235	62.6	
Winchester town, Middlesex County -----	20 267	7.8	18 695	74.1	18 934	33.2	318	18.6	1 500	26.3	5 489	43.3	4 697	45.3	596	37.1	
Winchester CDP, Middlesex County -----	20 267	7.8	18 695	74.1	18 934	33.2	318	18.6	1 500	26.3	5 489	43.3	4 697	45.3	596	37.1	
Windsor town, Berkshire County -----	765	1.3	755	78.3	694	31.1	8	75.0	30	46.7	229	51.5	214	50.5	10	80.0	
Winthrop town, Suffolk County -----	18 127	5.5	17 122	85.5	17 198	34.9	176	8.5	1 397	27.8	4 568	34.5	3 608	35.8	661	34.5	
Winthrop CDP, Suffolk County -----	18 127	5.5	17 122	85.5	17 198	34.9	176	8.5	1 397	27.8	4 568	34.5	3 608	35.8	661	34.5	
Woburn city, Middlesex County -----	35 943	6.1	33 760	87.1	33 600	36.8	399	17.8	2 686	32.2	9 155	40.3	7 263	41.2	1 448	43.5	
Worcester city, Worcester County -----	169 759	8.9	154 687	76.8	157 488	47.3	6 130	38.6	25 286	42.3	40 433	46.1	28 582	42.0	9 794	60.7	
Worthington town, Hampshire County -----	1 156	1.6	1 138	68.9	1 074	31.3	17	17.6	20	25.0	332	48.5	305	48.5	13	53.8	
Wrentham town, Norfolk County -----	9 006	5.4	8 518	76.5	8 311	37.6	62	—	331	22.7	2 221	52.9	1 898	55.8	251	39.4	
Yarmouth town, Barnstable County -----	21 196	5.2	20 096	72.2	20 027	46.3	149	34.9	1 438	27.4	6 299	33.1	5 046	27.3	1 015	59.0	
Yarmouth Port CDP, Barnstable County -----	4 271	4.1	4 094	70.4	4 070	50.3	8	100.0	306	30.1	1 357	30.5	1 187	29.5	152	34.2	

**Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990**

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bach- elor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed						Not in labor force
<b>The State</b>	<b>117 903</b>	<b>875 668</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>536 563</b>	<b>339 510</b>	<b>28 846</b>	<b>11 611</b>	<b>5 863</b>	<b>11 338</b>	<b>3 962 223</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>656 850</b>	<b>190 646</b>
Barnstable County	3 427	25 243	4.3	8 839	7 482	736	371	154	211	133 951	88.4	28.1	28 890	11 596
Barnstable town	833	5 634	6.1	2 093	1 708	168	52	45	71	28 965	88.7	28.3	5 943	2 311
Barnstable Village CDP	47	326	16.9	130	128	17	9	—	8	2 137	94.4	39.4	527	222
Centerville CDP	187	1 218	1.1	473	437	24	8	9	7	6 732	92.6	32.5	1 322	552
Cotuit CDP	64	396	5.8	160	103	—	—	—	—	1 770	93.3	32.0	421	177
Hyanis CDP (pt.)	179	1 733	5.4	714	672	94	35	30	29	9 776	81.7	17.9	1 876	656
Marstons Mills CDP	258	1 323	5.2	435	206	18	—	6	12	5 290	90.3	29.0	1 083	384
Osterville CDP	41	382	23.0	111	98	5	—	—	5	2 189	92.4	43.4	521	257
West Barnstable CDP	57	256	—	70	64	10	—	—	10	1 013	95.1	34.9	167	44
Bourne town	350	2 304	3.9	1 300	839	133	73	28	32	10 275	86.5	22.4	2 330	656
Bourne CDP	23	198	—	73	64	7	7	—	—	924	87.0	31.4	194	65
Buzzards Bay CDP	25	358	3.6	680	331	20	7	—	—	2 013	79.5	12.4	439	142
Monument Beach CDP	39	357	5.6	78	82	12	12	—	—	1 266	94.7	23.9	280	82
Pocasset CDP	18	222	6.8	127	113	27	21	6	—	1 983	88.9	31.4	503	161
Sagamore CDP	80	469	5.3	173	106	30	20	10	—	1 569	83.4	21.4	306	78
Brewster town	197	1 154	6.2	285	354	35	—	28	7	6 010	91.4	35.3	1 287	509
Brewster CDP	37	215	15.3	78	87	8	—	8	—	1 403	95.8	33.1	351	175
Chatham town	97	569	5.4	277	208	36	28	—	8	5 208	93.1	35.7	1 317	654
Chatham CDP	10	123	5.7	78	83	18	10	—	8	1 464	91.7	32.2	356	164
West Chatham CDP	11	159	3.8	116	42	10	10	—	—	1 130	95.6	31.2	302	120
Dennis town	216	1 660	1.6	582	482	42	38	—	4	10 402	88.4	25.3	2 510	1 151
Dennis CDP	25	382	1.8	147	94	7	7	—	—	1 972	83.7	35.8	470	229
Dennis Port CDP	53	205	—	111	101	13	9	—	4	2 176	84.2	13.6	528	239
East Dennis CDP	53	341	2.1	97	87	12	12	—	—	1 898	96.5	31.6	484	199
South Dennis CDP	71	485	—	163	126	10	10	—	—	2 573	88.3	24.5	571	246
West Dennis CDP	14	247	5.3	64	74	—	—	—	—	1 783	90.0	22.7	457	238
Yarmouth Port CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastham town	121	645	7.9	165	148	4	4	—	—	3 250	92.6	31.7	769	348
North Eastham CDP	59	204	8.8	61	43	—	—	—	—	1 124	90.5	30.1	231	87
Falmouth town	338	4 200	2.3	1 515	1 216	103	31	26	46	19 860	85.6	29.6	4 179	1 509
East Falmouth CDP	19	831	1.4	239	269	39	6	6	27	3 882	84.6	18.7	882	306
Falmouth CDP	42	349	—	207	95	14	14	—	—	3 246	80.1	29.3	710	303
North Falmouth CDP	24	378	1.1	105	122	5	—	—	5	1 883	94.7	39.2	345	141
Teaticket CDP	17	300	1.7	49	105	8	—	—	8	1 296	84.5	22.9	289	94
West Falmouth CDP	19	246	2.0	88	70	—	—	—	—	1 360	89.3	43.1	257	133
Harwich town	184	1 320	4.3	353	375	17	17	—	—	7 741	87.8	26.0	1 671	814
East Harwich CDP	66	537	—	165	201	—	—	—	—	2 813	90.4	25.2	651	317
Harwich Center CDP	21	194	3.1	50	56	—	—	—	—	1 308	84.9	26.1	285	128
Harwich Port CDP	19	96	26.0	59	15	—	—	—	—	1 414	92.1	31.4	282	127
Northwest Harwich CDP	78	493	4.3	79	103	17	17	—	—	2 206	83.5	23.6	479	242
Mashpee town	144	1 145	2.4	405	167	35	31	—	4	5 414	90.8	22.0	1 124	359
Orleans town	97	677	8.0	179	168	—	—	—	—	4 622	92.2	32.0	1 067	459
Orleans CDP	73	146	37.0	38	39	—	—	—	—	1 331	88.9	25.2	315	135
Provincetown town	45	333	—	90	59	9	9	—	—	2 955	82.0	26.9	436	132
Provincetown CDP	60	277	—	84	53	9	9	—	—	2 819	82.2	28.0	419	132
Sandwich town	318	2 800	3.4	752	773	50	36	6	8	10 209	92.1	33.6	2 008	684
East Sandwich CDP	69	602	5.1	167	212	—	—	—	—	2 127	96.8	42.6	419	168
Forestdale CDP	75	517	2.5	170	153	8	8	—	—	1 722	92.1	23.0	338	62
Sandwich CDP	35	379	3.2	120	128	36	28	—	8	2 227	87.4	33.0	473	213
Truro town	63	169	2.4	74	69	3	2	—	1	1 152	89.0	33.0	254	84
Wellfleet town	63	270	—	67	39	—	—	—	—	1 894	86.9	21.2	319	131
Yarmouth town	331	2 363	6.4	702	877	101	50	21	30	15 994	86.0	22.5	3 670	1 795
Hyanis CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Yarmouth CDP	175	1 073	6.3	352	387	68	45	13	10	7 956	83.4	19.1	1 736	888
West Yarmouth CDP	64	615	5.4	123	276	33	5	8	20	3 895	87.2	20.0	880	360
Yarmouth Port CDP (pt.)	31	552	9.1	190	175	—	—	—	—	3 323	90.0	33.7	864	464
Berkshire County	2 897	21 134	12.3	10 193	8 363	662	206	159	297	92 609	77.9	20.9	17 659	5 581
Adams town	168	1 335	6.1	439	404	33	12	3	18	6 642	63.7	10.9	1 274	480
Adams CDP	129	867	7.0	266	257	26	12	3	11	4 524	60.7	10.5	870	332
Alford town	11	69	15.9	8	19	—	—	—	—	297	88.2	24.6	48	6
Becket town	41	277	2.9	63	77	7	2	2	3	957	79.5	16.5	208	58
Cheshire town	72	651	6.5	176	189	11	3	—	8	2 303	78.1	16.1	494	115
Clarksburg town	36	217	1.3	71	104	2	—	—	—	1 193	72.5	10.0	210	59
Dalton town	154	1 247	16.5	450	386	13	6	—	7	4 704	85.8	22.0	999	280
Egremont town	22	178	25.3	53	53	7	3	—	2	898	88.0	26.9	183	64
Florida town	32	130	4.6	14	34	7	—	—	4	490	68.0	6.9	85	8
Great Barrington town	206	1 216	24.3	527	681	33	7	17	9	5 119	76.5	21.4	1 018	340
Great Barrington CDP	62	370	—	74	130	24	7	17	—	1 871	80.3	23.0	384	148
Housatonic CDP	41	257	33.9	56	71	—	—	—	—	849	72.7	18.7	124	43
Hancock town	6	46	10.9	33	39	14	7	—	7	428	83.6	24.1	88	24
Hinsdale town	42	314	12.4	81	96	11	6	4	1	1 296	80.2	16.0	224	60
Lanesborough town	70	535	7.9	168	170	5	—	—	—	2 025	84.6	20.9	405	125
Lee town	99	916	22.8	234	246	34	13	5	16	4 023	80.0	19.6	870	237
Lee CDP	40	242	15.3	105	42	—	—	—	—	1 485	75.6	17.3	282	87
Lenox town	94	715	12.4	345	266	38	—	—	38	3 581	85.8	32.8	646	238
Lenox CDP	36	175	13.1	123	40	—	—	—	—	1 280	83.0	40.2	211	118
Monterey town	8	111	32.4	54	37	12	9	—	3	566	89.6	45.2	119	46
Mount Washington town	3	19	47.4	8	8	—	—	—	—	87	95.4	48.3	25	9
New Ashford town	3	32	18.8	13	11	1	1	—	—	133	78.2	27.1	26	9
New Marlborough town	37	240	37.1	33	76	4	2	—	2	832	80.0	28.8	129	39
North Adams city	363	2 276	3.2	1 955	1 324	126	36	45	45	10 269	68.2	12.1	2 041	620
Otis town	30	193	8.3	50	57	2	—	—	2	711	81.2	15.8	175	36
Peru town	18	170	7.6	23	31	5	—	—	3	467	81.8	15.6	75	18
Pittsfield city	1 013	7 196	11.4	2 657	2 376	255	74	67	114	33 0				



Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force						
Franklin County—Con.															
Colrain town -----	43	351	5.7	81	92	7	7	—	—	1 089	77.1	15.7	235	50	
Conway town -----	54	234	19.2	99	59	2	—	—	2	1 036	87.1	47.1	175	36	
Deerfield town -----	109	737	15.1	402	243	—	—	—	—	3 505	87.8	34.4	633	177	
South Deerfield CDP -----	18	263	17.1	183	107	—	—	—	—	1 389	86.2	30.4	254	90	
Erving town -----	28	256	.8	52	103	4	—	2	2	901	77.4	9.7	240	71	
Millers Falls CDP (pt.) -----	13	87	—	14	36	4	—	2	2	349	80.2	7.7	89	25	
Gill town -----	46	248	18.1	87	79	3	—	—	3	1 060	86.3	29.1	219	57	
Greenfield town -----	339	2 629	10.4	1 058	995	162	51	45	66	12 575	80.3	17.9	2 618	822	
Greenfield CDP -----	225	1 898	9.5	796	742	144	33	45	66	9 417	79.4	16.2	1 956	613	
Hawley town -----	4	44	25.0	12	15	—	—	—	—	229	82.1	32.3	54	17	
Heath town -----	21	162	11.1	52	35	—	—	—	—	441	83.9	28.3	82	19	
Leverett town -----	51	263	12.9	214	73	3	—	—	3	1 220	90.7	55.7	146	33	
Leyden town -----	29	130	2.3	45	27	—	—	—	—	444	89.4	29.7	87	15	
Monroe town -----	4	18	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	80	75.0	13.8	29	10	
Montague town -----	246	1 148	5.1	461	317	74	35	20	19	5 539	77.3	16.4	1 030	370	
Millers Falls CDP (pt.) -----	18	92	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	373	88.5	10.5	32	13	
Turners Falls CDP -----	162	730	1.0	211	225	63	35	9	19	3 109	72.9	10.4	693	238	
New Salem town -----	14	137	10.2	41	52	2	2	—	—	555	86.3	32.8	113	25	
Northfield town -----	58	522	25.1	208	125	7	2	—	5	1 903	86.4	29.2	346	85	
Northfield CDP -----	35	243	27.6	109	48	3	—	—	3	928	91.7	41.5	184	50	
Orange town -----	185	1 296	1.8	307	395	68	24	25	19	4 617	75.0	10.1	1 026	260	
Orange CDP -----	131	688	—	124	226	31	9	14	8	2 304	74.1	10.9	474	126	
Rowe town -----	19	51	13.7	17	19	3	—	3	—	267	81.3	21.0	52	14	
Shelburne town -----	33	305	6.6	127	86	2	—	—	2	1 391	82.0	23.9	229	66	
Shelburne Falls CDP (pt.) -----	11	162	8.6	69	42	—	—	—	—	683	76.4	23.4	104	33	
Shutesbury town -----	71	256	4.3	143	52	—	—	—	—	1 012	93.6	58.2	135	28	
Sunderland town -----	76	337	—	930	186	22	—	22	—	2 039	91.8	43.7	250	28	
Warwick town -----	26	108	—	24	23	—	—	—	—	513	75.6	18.7	98	14	
Wendell town -----	26	188	17.0	59	54	4	—	—	4	585	86.7	32.3	95	13	
Whately town -----	24	198	6.6	102	56	2	—	2	—	963	84.5	28.6	168	34	
Hampden County -----	9 198	74 801	13.9	32 350	26 837	3 843	1 320	918	1 605	292 806	73.6	17.6	53 284	15 527	
Agawam town -----	550	4 078	6.2	1 854	1 490	101	67	10	24	18 701	80.3	19.1	3 473	907	
Blandford town -----	26	220	.5	63	56	2	—	—	—	798	88.5	22.9	158	30	
Brimfield town -----	76	556	5.8	120	124	14	6	—	2	2 007	76.8	19.6	384	79	
Chester town -----	40	229	3.5	67	52	3	—	—	—	863	80.0	14.4	186	44	
Chicopee city -----	802	8 271	21.8	3 459	3 275	676	267	118	291	38 136	66.3	10.4	7 866	2 376	
East Longmeadow town -----	384	1 991	8.7	870	702	—	—	—	—	9 196	84.7	24.5	1 881	579	
Granville town -----	17	273	7.0	51	91	8	—	—	—	918	84.7	26.8	159	38	
Hampden town -----	118	774	9.2	300	272	31	31	—	—	3 172	81.7	25.1	606	126	
Holland town -----	82	405	5.4	85	95	15	8	4	3	1 386	79.1	19.3	278	66	
Holland CDP -----	42	234	2.6	64	57	14	8	3	3	854	81.1	20.4	169	37	
Holyoke city -----	873	7 752	16.1	2 092	2 455	573	99	206	268	26 593	68.0	15.2	4 643	1 604	
Longmeadow town -----	507	2 712	10.8	1 465	1 120	19	8	—	11	10 373	94.0	52.0	1 936	649	
Longmeadow CDP -----	507	2 712	10.8	1 465	1 120	19	8	—	11	10 373	94.0	52.0	1 936	649	
Ludlow town -----	296	3 032	9.1	1 134	969	70	26	17	27	12 778	66.7	11.9	2 259	618	
Monson town -----	126	1 325	4.5	442	373	10	—	10	—	5 250	73.6	18.0	826	194	
Monson Center CDP -----	42	321	6.5	122	51	—	—	—	—	1 338	84.2	20.0	202	56	
Montgomery town -----	13	142	7.7	54	53	—	—	—	—	510	89.4	27.1	101	19	
Palmer town -----	173	1 863	5.6	472	540	77	36	26	15	8 150	72.8	12.6	1 674	503	
Bondsfield CDP (pt.) -----	19	258	—	43	119	8	—	—	—	1 169	70.9	8.2	223	94	
Palmer CDP -----	47	559	9.3	163	182	53	12	26	15	2 812	70.4	12.5	584	182	
Three Rivers CDP -----	24	477	2.9	161	118	—	—	—	—	2 083	73.6	9.2	396	104	
Russell town -----	36	275	2.5	63	102	9	—	—	—	1 000	81.2	14.4	170	34	
Southwick town -----	175	1 405	4.4	343	450	48	22	26	—	4 884	80.1	15.8	982	214	
Springfield city -----	3 136	27 135	16.6	12 732	9 844	1 736	512	398	826	95 361	69.6	15.0	15 199	4 443	
Tolland town -----	2	45	11.1	7	19	—	—	—	—	186	86.0	18.3	56	12	
Wales town -----	45	331	5.7	101	78	4	—	4	—	966	80.2	16.4	184	32	
Westfield city -----	894	5 957	9.8	4 109	2 752	189	98	63	28	23 933	78.7	19.3	4 516	1 341	
West Springfield town -----	513	3 887	17.8	1 612	1 317	223	103	36	84	18 987	78.6	19.2	3 975	1 089	
West Springfield CDP -----	513	3 887	17.8	1 612	1 317	223	103	36	84	18 987	78.6	19.2	3 975	1 089	
Wilbraham town -----	314	2 143	7.2	855	608	35	17	—	18	8 658	87.9	34.4	1 772	530	
Wilbraham CDP -----	62	528	4.0	202	153	—	—	—	—	2 350	86.9	30.0	432	167	
Hampshire County -----	2 559	18 832	9.8	32 484	14 513	415	216	71	128	85 463	83.0	31.9	15 146	4 166	
Amherst town -----	438	2 894	5.9	20 603	7 573	34	22	—	12	12 286	93.7	66.1	1 339	331	
Amherst CDP -----	98	790	5.4	13 179	6 016	7	7	—	—	4 413	93.5	64.5	486	137	
North Amherst CDP -----	131	452	8.0	3 746	636	—	—	—	—	2 400	97.5	74.3	203	72	
South Amherst CDP -----	75	666	3.2	2 358	644	22	10	—	12	1 871	91.0	57.3	214	33	
Belchertown town -----	194	1 752	5.4	808	422	42	32	—	10	6 962	80.5	28.9	1 286	268	
Belchertown CDP -----	20	275	—	165	65	—	—	—	—	1 571	69.3	24.4	250	40	
Bondsfield CDP (pt.) -----	—	32	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	131	61.1	6.1	25	—	
Chesterfield town -----	44	202	4.5	51	60	2	—	—	2	676	82.5	18.9	127	23	
Cumington town -----	16	155	—	46	32	—	—	—	—	534	86.7	27.5	109	26	
Easthampton town -----	271	2 321	20.4	887	885	105	67	32	6	10 371	78.5	18.8	2 136	572	
Goshen town -----	8	126	—	64	38	—	—	—	—	555	86.7	25.9	76	17	
Granby town -----	84	913	9.1	314	284	22	5	10	7	3 721	80.5	19.9	737	187	
Granby CDP -----	18	174	7.5	56	51	—	—	—	—	957	79.1	19.9	172	65	
Hadley town -----	87	521	4.8	457	200	—	—	—	—	2 993	84.8	34.5	404	129	
Hatfield town -----	68	576	14.1	226	147	—	—	—	—	2 288	84.7	30.2	422	143	
Hatfield CDP -----	33	231	11.3	56	58	—	—	—	—	918	80.5	30.7	141	51	
Huntington town -----	55	365	3.6	108	120	15	5	5	5	1 251	78.1	15.2	253	53	
Middlefield town -----	8	85	—	24	12	—	—	—	—	246	87.4	25.2	43	7	
Northampton city -----	404	3 414	10.0	5 022	2 098	81	31	22	28	19 053	81.9	32.9	3 434	1 051	
Pelham town -----	43	205	13.2	125	67	2	—	—	2	931	89.7	53.4	159	42	
Plainfield town -----	8	76	—	39	34	2	—	—	—	395	83.8	28.1	80	22	
Southampton town -----	119	793	17.7	319	286	8	8	—	—	2 888	83.3	24.0	564	133	
South Hadley town -----	283	2 014	7.7	2 691	1 521	58	30	—	28	10 549	83.4	25.6	2 194	669	
Ware town -----	299	1 588	10.1	396	476	36	10	—	26	6 433	71.4	10.1	1 241	345	
Ware CDP -----	221	991	9.7	306	301	26	—	—	26	4 274	67.3	10.1	774	257	
Westhampton town -----	34	244	12.3	79	78	7	6	1	—	839	88.1	26.2	168	34	
Williamsburg town -----	76	360	11.9	174	141	—	—	—	—	1 729	87.4	37.5	240	84	
Worthington town -----	20	228	1.3	51	39	1	—	—	—	763	88.2	34.3	134	30	
Middlesex County -----	28 255	185 847	12.0	141 726	76 023	4 645	2 125	820	1 684	941 201	84.3	35.4	143 582	41 041	
Acton town -----	580	3 009	6.5	1 420	969	30	16	—	14	1					



**Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.**

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State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unemployed						
Norfolk County—Con.														
Cohasset town	238	1 012	2.8	506	317	24	17	—	7	4 918	94.4	54.6	927	252
Dedham town	392	3 191	18.6	1 737	1 233	94	39	27	28	16 508	84.0	27.0	3 172	1 090
Dedham CDP	392	3 191	18.6	1 737	1 233	94	39	27	28	16 508	84.0	27.0	3 172	1 090
Dover town	166	794	23.7	260	270	5	5	—	—	3 330	97.2	64.3	703	210
Dover CDP	77	245	20.0	82	77	—	—	—	—	1 387	97.1	60.0	278	88
Foxborough town	332	2 249	2.5	1 097	824	42	20	8	14	9 707	90.0	27.1	1 732	404
Foxborough CDP	74	667	3.6	368	258	28	14	—	14	4 036	89.0	24.2	686	234
Franklin town	789	3 197	3.6	2 394	1 733	43	14	17	12	13 665	87.8	30.7	2 454	444
Franklin CDP	276	1 282	3.5	1 512	1 100	12	—	7	5	5 990	83.1	24.6	1 001	272
Holbrook town	174	1 712	16.4	778	604	38	16	—	22	7 378	82.8	16.3	1 504	336
Holbrook CDP	174	1 712	16.4	778	604	38	16	—	22	7 378	82.8	16.3	1 504	336
Medfield town	374	1 739	6.1	839	557	13	10	—	3	6 869	93.2	49.1	1 058	265
Medfield CDP	226	860	5.8	436	278	6	6	—	—	4 054	93.0	46.9	620	192
Medway town	324	1 741	5.6	593	578	16	6	—	10	6 313	88.3	34.9	912	208
Millis town	136	1 199	14.1	481	310	17	10	—	7	5 056	91.8	34.3	821	195
Millis-Clicquot CDP	89	523	6.3	279	150	7	—	—	7	2 826	90.8	30.8	463	128
Milton town	751	3 724	23.5	2 499	1 502	21	2	7	12	17 276	92.0	43.1	2 808	1 100
Milton CDP	751	3 724	23.5	2 499	1 502	21	2	7	12	17 276	92.0	43.1	2 808	1 100
Needham town	758	4 134	18.3	2 038	1 229	12	7	—	5	19 258	94.4	53.7	3 125	1 111
Needham CDP	758	4 134	18.3	2 038	1 229	12	7	—	5	19 258	94.4	53.7	3 125	1 111
Norfolk town	402	1 457	11.4	860	394	17	—	17	—	6 082	88.5	31.4	1 129	141
Norwood town	567	3 439	12.6	2 258	1 261	88	9	11	68	20 214	86.1	27.0	3 560	1 191
Norwood CDP (pt.)	567	3 439	12.6	2 258	1 261	88	9	11	68	20 214	86.1	27.0	3 560	1 191
Plainville town	110	925	4.9	498	297	—	—	—	—	4 637	85.8	19.7	795	160
Quincy city	1 380	8 871	20.4	7 590	3 889	180	102	23	55	60 419	82.7	23.2	10 292	3 045
Randolph town	572	4 177	9.7	2 207	1 280	41	17	10	14	20 826	84.7	21.8	3 526	1 087
Randolph CDP	572	4 177	9.7	2 207	1 280	41	17	10	14	20 826	84.7	21.8	3 526	1 087
Sharon town	659	2 509	13.6	1 022	808	63	42	5	16	10 188	93.7	51.2	1 556	398
Norwood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharon CDP	273	910	14.3	348	289	12	7	5	—	3 894	95.9	51.8	706	240
Stoughton town	513	4 159	5.7	1 826	1 453	28	10	—	18	18 046	82.5	22.6	2 998	788
Walpole town	518	2 900	14.1	1 400	857	32	16	—	16	13 551	88.7	31.7	2 578	646
Walpole CDP	122	721	6.2	347	223	7	7	—	—	3 890	88.1	29.3	768	237
Wellesley town	796	3 483	27.2	4 878	2 295	9	—	9	—	16 284	95.4	68.5	2 834	928
Wellesley CDP	796	3 483	27.2	4 878	2 295	9	—	9	—	16 284	95.4	68.5	2 834	928
Westwood town	388	1 755	12.0	968	633	8	—	—	8	8 677	92.5	46.1	1 610	576
Weymouth town	1 021	6 874	13.2	4 120	2 595	132	77	15	40	37 410	87.6	21.7	7 167	2 048
Weymouth CDP	1 021	6 874	13.2	4 120	2 595	132	77	15	40	37 410	87.6	21.7	7 167	2 048
Wrentham town	284	1 413	5.4	586	454	27	14	13	—	6 082	81.4	27.8	849	142
Plymouth County	9 799	74 527	8.6	28 606	25 588	2 475	1 047	470	951	276 957	83.8	22.2	51 895	12 314
Abington town	253	2 354	14.4	870	759	25	5	—	20	8 874	89.4	18.8	1 626	380
Abington CDP	253	2 354	14.4	870	759	25	5	—	20	8 874	89.4	18.8	1 626	380
Bridgewater town	351	3 267	5.6	3 468	1 719	118	42	17	59	12 663	82.9	21.7	2 500	504
Bridgewater CDP	71	675	11.4	2 221	968	43	26	17	—	3 686	84.5	23.7	666	223
Brockton city	1 649	15 593	7.3	5 479	5 370	980	333	203	437	58 142	74.4	12.9	9 887	2 299
Carver town	384	2 058	4.2	457	586	86	41	26	19	6 640	84.9	12.3	1 281	377
Duxbury town	459	2 789	7.1	869	800	6	—	6	—	8 822	95.7	50.4	1 602	355
Duxbury CDP	61	300	25.3	115	49	—	—	—	—	1 228	99.3	54.8	280	105
Green Harbor-Cedar Crest CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	61	100.0	62.3	16	7
South Duxbury CDP	67	544	7.4	215	175	—	—	—	—	1 919	93.1	45.3	316	53
East Bridgewater town	207	2 131	4.7	718	719	44	24	—	20	6 902	83.2	16.2	1 290	282
Halifax town	124	1 096	1.5	337	346	8	—	—	8	4 250	82.6	14.4	764	187
Hanover town	373	2 219	9.6	892	815	88	17	—	71	7 387	91.0	28.7	1 292	235
Hanson town	234	1 606	8.1	535	562	52	25	6	21	5 628	85.0	18.0	1 185	174
Hanson CDP	50	414	6.5	145	177	25	8	6	11	1 270	85.2	18.3	245	50
Hingham town	414	3 292	17.9	1 267	1 175	30	15	5	10	13 252	94.2	48.2	2 380	734
Hingham CDP	96	949	18.0	379	330	13	7	—	6	3 675	94.0	50.8	713	266
Hull town	200	1 558	13.3	584	482	38	19	19	—	6 988	85.4	19.7	1 300	335
Hull CDP	200	1 558	13.3	584	482	38	19	19	—	6 988	85.4	19.7	1 300	335
Kingston town	212	1 419	12.4	569	513	55	30	11	14	5 921	86.2	19.1	1 167	322
Kingston CDP	89	716	12.7	326	256	19	19	—	—	3 149	84.2	17.6	564	130
Lakeville town	176	1 379	5.8	412	393	12	12	—	—	5 064	83.5	21.9	1 044	215
North Lakeville CDP	52	296	8.4	171	51	—	—	—	—	1 462	81.2	23.2	363	109
Marion town	112	908	42.2	195	464	8	—	8	—	2 832	86.6	33.7	647	245
Marion Center CDP	17	460	66.3	62	308	—	—	—	—	792	90.3	40.8	167	85
Marshfield town	662	3 597	8.4	1 410	1 162	88	58	23	7	13 731	93.0	32.8	2 477	470
Green Harbor-Cedar Crest CDP (pt.)	71	309	—	152	97	—	—	—	—	1 383	95.9	30.9	227	41
Marshfield CDP	68	661	13.2	293	229	9	—	9	—	2 602	91.7	27.4	513	114
Marshfield Hills CDP	64	360	12.5	128	97	15	8	—	7	1 462	94.5	45.8	295	52
Ocean Bluff-Brant Rock CDP	143	777	4.4	221	201	39	39	—	—	2 859	90.3	21.9	444	101
Mattapoisett town	143	967	2.9	366	346	34	29	5	—	3 975	86.5	31.6	796	140
Mattapoisett Center CDP	89	390	4.6	194	173	19	14	5	—	2 070	86.8	28.3	384	88
Middleborough town	382	3 282	4.9	1 006	1 064	75	34	10	31	11 084	78.7	13.3	2 174	454
Middleborough Center CDP	133	1 202	5.6	360	390	28	19	—	9	4 329	75.1	13.1	894	254
Norwell town	229	1 619	2.8	574	624	18	5	—	13	6 029	92.5	39.2	1 137	272
Pembroke town	417	2 584	6.3	884	878	44	—	13	31	9 017	87.2	21.9	1 615	265
North Pembroke CDP	49	477	11.3	159	207	17	—	4	13	1 551	84.4	19.2	324	64
Plymouth town	1 128	8 030	10.5	2 895	2 578	337	194	52	91	28 943	84.2	22.3	5 730	1 454
North Plymouth CDP	57	538	9.7	117	150	15	15	—	—	2 307	66.5	12.1	377	116
Plymouth CDP	133	831	3.2	350	356	102	53	—	49	5 095	77.8	19.3	866	235
Plympton town	61	495	8.7	142	140	8	—	—	—	1 490	87.8	25.4	295	51
Rochester town	61	830	11.8	206	274	17	9							











**Table 4. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.**

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bach- elor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>														
Marblehead CDP, Essex County	457	2 541	22.7	1 338	724	15	10	—	5	14 602	95.6	53.7	2 655	911
Marion town, Plymouth County	112	908	42.2	195	464	8	—	8	—	2 832	86.6	33.7	647	245
Marion Center CDP, Plymouth County	17	460	66.3	62	308	—	—	—	—	792	90.3	40.8	167	85
Marlborough city, Middlesex County	613	4 159	7.8	2 042	1 442	149	95	18	36	21 470	83.0	26.6	3 350	947
Marshfield CDP, Plymouth County	68	661	13.2	293	229	9	—	9	—	2 602	91.7	27.4	513	114
Marshfield town, Plymouth County	662	3 597	8.4	1 410	1 162	88	58	23	7	13 731	93.0	32.8	2 477	470
Marshfield Hills CDP, Plymouth County	64	360	12.5	128	97	15	8	—	—	1 462	94.5	45.8	295	52
Marstons Mills CDP, Barnstable County	258	1 323	5.2	435	206	18	—	6	12	5 290	90.3	29.0	1 083	384
Mashpee town, Barnstable County	144	1 445	2.4	405	167	35	31	—	4	5 414	90.8	22.0	1 124	359
Mattapoisett town, Plymouth County	143	967	2.9	366	346	34	29	5	—	3 975	86.5	31.6	796	140
Mattapoisett Center CDP, Plymouth County	89	390	4.6	194	173	19	14	5	—	2 070	86.8	28.3	384	88
Maynard town, Middlesex County	262	1 270	7.3	916	463	62	28	14	20	7 124	86.3	28.5	1 350	329
Maynard CDP, Middlesex County	262	1 270	7.3	916	463	62	28	14	20	7 124	86.3	28.5	1 350	329
Medfield CDP, Norfolk County	226	860	5.8	436	278	6	6	—	—	4 054	93.0	46.9	620	192
Medfield town, Norfolk County	374	1 739	6.1	839	557	13	10	—	3	6 869	93.2	49.1	1 058	265
Medford city, Middlesex County	926	6 397	25.3	5 774	3 392	117	50	32	35	39 595	79.0	23.7	5 938	2 062
Medway town, Norfolk County	324	1 741	5.6	593	578	16	6	—	10	6 313	88.3	34.9	912	208
Melrose city, Middlesex County	558	3 720	8.2	1 938	1 265	47	28	—	19	19 753	87.7	31.4	3 121	968
Mendon town, Worcester County	152	599	1.3	196	227	37	20	10	7	2 587	85.2	26.4	418	77
Merrimac town, Essex County	109	778	10.3	240	265	51	22	—	29	3 395	83.5	21.6	620	135
Methuen town, Essex County	548	6 195	18.7	2 522	2 018	231	124	66	41	27 055	74.0	19.0	4 469	1 502
Middleborough town, Plymouth County	382	3 282	4.9	1 006	1 064	75	34	10	31	11 084	78.7	13.3	2 174	454
Middleborough Center CDP, Plymouth County	133	1 202	5.6	360	390	28	19	—	9	4 329	75.1	13.1	894	254
Middlefield town, Hampshire County	8	85	—	24	12	—	—	—	—	246	87.4	25.2	43	7
Middleton town, Essex County	81	715	13.1	323	226	15	9	—	6	3 387	85.0	23.3	636	209
Milford town, Worcester County	424	4 039	5.7	1 535	1 420	80	9	26	45	16 708	76.7	23.4	2 893	718
Milford CDP, Worcester County	379	3 570	4.6	1 447	1 290	80	9	26	45	15 425	75.9	22.2	2 647	677
Millbury town, Worcester County	294	1 713	12.0	759	700	40	19	9	12	8 328	77.0	14.8	1 541	424
Millers Falls CDP, Franklin County	31	179	—	59	36	4	—	2	—	722	84.5	9.1	121	38
Millis town, Norfolk County	136	1 199	14.1	481	310	17	10	—	7	5 056	91.8	34.3	821	195
Millis-Clicquot CDP, Norfolk County	89	523	6.3	279	150	7	—	—	7	2 826	90.8	30.8	463	128
Millville town, Worcester County	67	360	1.7	107	104	5	5	—	—	1 425	74.7	16.3	287	46
Milton town, Norfolk County	751	3 724	23.5	2 499	1 502	21	2	7	12	17 276	92.0	43.1	2 808	1 100
Milton CDP, Norfolk County	751	3 724	23.5	2 499	1 502	21	2	7	12	17 276	92.0	43.1	2 808	1 100
Monroe town, Franklin County	4	18	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	80	75.0	13.8	29	10
Monson town, Hampden County	126	1 325	4.5	442	373	10	—	10	—	5 250	73.6	18.0	826	194
Monson Center CDP, Hampden County	42	321	6.5	122	51	—	—	—	—	1 338	84.2	20.0	202	56
Montague town, Franklin County	246	1 148	5.1	461	317	74	35	20	19	5 539	77.3	16.4	1 030	370
Monterey town, Berkshire County	8	111	32.4	54	37	12	9	—	3	566	89.6	45.2	119	46
Montgomery town, Hampden County	13	142	7.7	54	53	—	—	—	—	510	89.4	27.1	101	19
Monument Beach CDP, Barnstable County	39	357	5.6	78	82	12	12	—	—	1 266	94.7	23.9	280	82
Mount Washington town, Berkshire County	3	19	47.4	8	8	—	—	—	—	87	95.4	48.3	25	9
Nahant town, Essex County	56	423	13.9	256	124	—	—	—	—	2 910	92.4	39.0	483	197
Nahant CDP, Essex County	56	423	13.9	256	124	—	—	—	—	2 910	92.4	39.0	483	197
Nantucket CDP, Nantucket County	107	240	—	137	106	8	8	—	—	2 398	90.4	28.8	540	159
Nantucket town, Nantucket County	212	670	9.6	212	205	8	8	—	—	4 316	89.4	32.9	928	261
Natick town, Middlesex County	785	3 713	6.0	2 306	1 159	16	4	7	5	21 730	90.5	42.4	3 608	1 052
Needham town, Norfolk County	758	4 134	18.3	2 038	1 229	12	7	—	5	19 255	94.4	53.7	3 125	1 111
Needham CDP, Norfolk County	758	4 134	18.3	2 038	1 229	12	7	—	5	19 255	94.4	53.7	3 125	1 111
New Ashford town, Berkshire County	3	32	18.8	13	11	1	—	—	—	133	78.2	27.1	26	9
New Bedford city, Bristol County	1 710	16 660	8.5	4 223	5 270	1 132	396	281	455	64 554	49.7	9.7	9 337	3 092
New Braintree town, Worcester County	23	181	7.7	35	65	6	3	—	—	541	78.9	14.6	97	25
Newbury town, Essex County	110	967	11.5	313	247	—	—	—	—	3 800	91.4	29.7	771	204
Newburyport city, Essex County	412	2 103	9.9	969	816	57	39	—	18	11 558	85.3	35.3	1 937	549
New Marlborough town, Berkshire County	37	240	37.1	33	76	4	2	—	2	832	80.0	28.8	129	39
New Salem town, Franklin County	14	137	10.2	41	52	2	2	—	—	555	86.3	32.8	113	25
Newton town, Middlesex County	2 023	9 997	19.7	10 894	6 047	93	20	27	46	56 106	91.7	57.2	7 199	2 739
Norfolk town, Norfolk County	402	1 457	11.4	860	394	17	—	17	—	6 082	88.5	31.4	1 129	141
North Adams city, Berkshire County	363	2 276	3.2	1 955	1 324	126	36	45	45	10 269	68.2	12.1	2 041	620
North Amherst CDP, Hampshire County	131	452	8.0	3 746	636	—	—	—	—	2 400	97.5	74.3	203	72
Northampton city, Hampshire County	404	3 414	10.0	5 022	2 098	81	31	22	28	19 053	81.9	32.9	3 434	1 051
North Andover town, Essex County	569	3 467	12.7	2 856	1 805	76	42	16	18	14 379	89.8	40.5	2 312	681
North Attleborough town, Bristol County	637	3 874	11.4	1 669	1 315	101	44	43	14	16 035	84.3	23.3	3 004	630
North Attleborough Center CDP, Bristol County	415	2 255	9.1	1 005	750	88	37	37	14	10 482	83.3	21.9	1 920	443
Northborough CDP, Worcester County	194	865	5.2	333	293	5	—	—	5	3 828	88.8	38.9	687	154
Northborough town, Worcester County	416	2 008	8.1	703	634	14	9	—	5	7 789	89.9	42.2	1 365	262
Northbridge town, Worcester County	346	2 158	16.2	564	704	111	74	19	18	8 501	73.0	16.4	1 589	418
North Brookfield town, Worcester County	138	739	9.7	222	228	13	6	—	7	2 994	80.7	13.6	631	142
North Brookfield CDP, Worcester County	85	402	3.5	121	122	6	6	—	—	1 645	79.0	9.3	380	93
North Eastham CDP, Barnstable County	59	204	8.8	61	43	—	—	—	—	1 124	90.5	30.1	231	87
North Falmouth CDP, Barnstable County	24	378	1.1	105	122	5	—	—	5	1 883	94.7	39.2	345	141
Northfield CDP, Franklin County	35	243	27.6	109	48	3	—	—	3	928	91.7	41.5	184	50
Northfield town, Franklin County	58	522	25.1	208	125	7	2	—	5	1 903	86.4	29.2	346	85
North Lakeville CDP, Plymouth County	52	296	8.4	171	51	—	—	—	—	1 462	81.2	23.2	363	109
North Pembroke CDP, Plymouth County	49	477	11.3	159	207	17	—	4	13	1 551	84.4	19.2	324	64
North Plymouth CDP, Plymouth County	57	538	9.7	117	150	15	15	—	—	2 307	66.5	12.1	377	116
North Reading town, Middlesex County	296	1 871	6.7	680	651	60	21	—	39	8 000	86.8	27.6	1 410	315
North Scituate CDP, Plymouth County	114	735	13.2	412	281	42	13	—	29	3 257	94.9	47.2	721	206
North Seekonk CDP, Bristol County	54	435	6.7	114	123	—	—	—	—	1 810	80.1	17.3	375	119
Northwest Harwich CDP, Barnstable County	78	493	4.3	79	103	17	17	—	—	2 206	83.5	23.6	479	242
North Westport CDP, Bristol County	48	818	7.9	239	307	21	21	—	—	3 224	57.6			





Table 4. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bach- elor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in pri- vate school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>														
Whately town, Franklin County-----	24	198	6.6	102	56	2	—	2	—	963	84.5	28.6	168	34
White Island Shores CDP, Plymouth County--	42	327	5.8	68	87	8	8	—	—	1 102	79.1	11.2	274	59
Whitinsville CDP, Worcester County-----	149	991	15.1	206	257	54	34	11	9	3 499	75.5	19.2	624	167
Whitman town, Plymouth County-----	367	2 398	5.6	831	815	48	31	17	—	8 154	83.1	15.1	1 525	320
Wilbraham CDP, Hampden County-----	62	528	4.0	202	153	—	—	—	—	2 350	86.9	30.0	432	167
Wilbraham town, Hampden County-----	314	2 143	7.2	855	608	35	17	—	18	8 658	87.9	34.4	1 772	530
Williamsburg town, Hampshire County-----	76	360	11.9	174	141	—	—	—	—	1 729	87.4	37.5	240	84
Williamstown CDP, Berkshire County-----	81	409	16.4	2 051	919	—	—	—	—	2 143	85.0	45.1	327	177
Williamstown town, Berkshire County-----	132	981	9.1	2 255	1 069	—	—	—	—	4 613	83.4	43.5	723	333
Wilmington CDP, Middlesex County-----	420	2 765	7.0	1 160	1 015	90	36	16	38	11 278	83.6	20.6	2 146	519
Wilmington town, Middlesex County-----	420	2 765	7.0	1 160	1 015	90	36	16	38	11 278	83.6	20.6	2 146	519
Winchendon CDP, Worcester County-----	126	744	11.6	169	185	—	—	—	—	2 627	71.3	13.4	475	162
Winchendon town, Worcester County-----	275	1 455	8.4	495	425	14	7	—	7	5 416	76.8	13.4	1 025	283
Winchester town, Middlesex County-----	688	2 869	9.1	1 562	957	20	11	—	9	14 187	94.0	54.8	2 274	756
Winchester CDP, Middlesex County-----	688	2 869	9.1	1 562	957	20	11	—	9	14 187	94.0	54.8	2 274	756
Windsor town, Berkshire County-----	16	128	18.8	23	33	—	—	—	—	515	87.2	32.4	102	25
Winthrop town, Suffolk County-----	248	1 935	8.5	1 335	739	16	16	—	—	13 344	86.9	21.7	2 479	766
Winthrop CDP, Suffolk County-----	248	1 935	8.5	1 335	739	16	16	—	—	13 344	86.9	21.7	2 479	766
Woburn city, Middlesex County-----	554	4 712	10.3	2 811	1 597	89	36	11	42	24 533	86.4	23.7	4 200	1 233
Worcester city, Worcester County-----	2 944	23 611	11.6	19 548	11 355	1 199	435	276	488	106 800	72.9	21.1	17 030	5 667
Worthington town, Hampshire County-----	20	228	1.3	51	39	1	—	1	—	763	88.2	34.3	134	30
Wrentham town, Norfolk County-----	284	1 413	5.4	586	454	27	14	13	—	6 082	81.4	27.8	849	142
Yarmouth town, Barnstable County-----	331	2 363	6.4	702	877	101	50	21	30	15 994	86.0	22.5	3 670	1 795
Yarmouth Port CDP, Barnstable County-----	31	552	9.1	190	175	—	—	—	—	3 323	90.0	33.7	864	464

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

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

Table with columns for State/County/County Subdivision Place, Total, Female, Labor force (Percent in labor force, Civilian labor force, Workers), Means of transportation to work (Percent using car, truck, or van; Percent in carpools; Percent using public transportation), Worked in 1989 (Total, Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989, Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks), Females with own children under 6 years (Total, Percent in labor force), and Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force. Rows include The State and various Massachusetts counties and towns.

















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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over													Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Labor force								Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years				
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers				Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force			
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Means of transportation to work			Total				Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation						
Worcester County—Con.	9 104	4 670	77.1	67.5	7 023	4.6	6 633	94.7	9.3	.6	7 534	6 134	4 708	831	59.0	632
Northborough town	4 476	2 357	76.8	66.2	3 437	6.0	3 200	93.5	10.9	.7	3 669	2 951	2 207	367	73.0	399
Northbridge town	10 139	5 406	68.7	59.4	6 967	7.7	6 278	93.9	13.3	.2	7 378	5 793	4 222	881	67.8	825
Whitinsville CDP	4 138	2 218	69.0	60.0	2 857	7.5	2 576	92.4	15.3	.6	3 017	2 355	1 771	362	66.0	386
North Brookfield town	3 554	1 832	70.3	59.3	2 499	5.6	2 322	92.7	9.3	.6	2 624	2 007	1 421	342	57.6	267
North Brookfield CDP	1 957	1 039	67.9	57.0	1 328	6.9	1 205	89.2	8.1	.6	1 422	1 056	732	203	58.1	143
Oakham town	1 063	542	73.8	65.3	783	6.5	715	95.2	11.9	—	848	652	467	122	50.8	75
Oxford town	9 463	4 632	71.0	63.5	6 716	6.7	6 176	94.3	11.1	.5	7 187	5 811	4 238	771	61.6	612
Oxford CDP	4 609	2 481	66.9	60.7	3 082	6.7	2 844	93.9	13.5	—	3 254	2 635	1 869	299	55.9	252
Paxton town	3 245	1 729	69.6	59.5	2 246	4.3	2 145	92.7	10.0	—	2 507	1 912	1 278	261	56.3	180
Petersham town	912	494	64.9	51.2	589	3.9	568	78.7	12.5	1.2	638	510	301	73	75.3	53
Phillipston town	1 090	522	62.1	62.1	779	8.0	696	91.7	14.2	—	837	624	440	92	52.2	62
Princeton town	2 334	1 175	80.0	71.8	1 867	3.3	1 805	97.2	8.3	.3	1 920	1 569	1 113	199	64.3	178
Royalston town	820	411	68.7	57.2	562	8.7	501	93.6	17.8	.4	590	456	338	96	51.0	73
Rutland town	3 675	1 805	76.5	69.0	2 812	5.1	2 622	93.9	5.8	—	3 098	2 512	1 724	321	65.7	282
Rutland CDP	1 688	817	81.5	79.3	1 375	6.1	1 274	96.0	4.7	—	1 475	1 216	819	92	75.0	124
Shrewsbury town	19 382	9 981	69.7	61.4	13 480	5.0	12 520	94.9	7.2	.6	14 493	11 625	8 753	1 335	57.1	976
Southborough town	5 091	2 593	74.6	64.3	3 800	4.5	3 563	90.3	6.2	1.0	4 146	3 187	2 344	421	56.1	322
Cordaville CDP	1 221	590	78.6	70.2	960	4.7	915	97.0	11.0	1.0	1 036	720	555	117	62.4	75
Southbridge town	13 781	7 429	64.6	54.1	8 869	7.6	8 004	88.1	13.8	.2	9 565	7 580	5 800	981	61.5	924
Southbridge CDP	10 519	5 705	63.6	52.5	6 670	8.3	6 017	85.4	15.3	.1	7 170	5 659	4 352	716	60.2	706
Spencer town	8 873	4 569	70.1	63.1	6 214	7.4	5 679	94.1	12.7	1.1	6 581	5 121	3 728	644	55.6	534
Spencer CDP	4 865	2 610	67.4	59.3	3 278	9.1	2 924	93.1	15.2	1.5	3 449	2 650	1 919	320	52.5	288
Sterling town	4 809	2 495	72.3	62.4	3 468	5.0	3 272	91.0	7.9	.3	3 711	3 059	2 198	414	68.1	351
Sturbridge town	5 924	3 036	71.9	63.8	4 232	4.7	3 941	94.2	13.7	.1	4 538	3 536	2 399	571	62.9	481
Fiskdale CDP	1 702	931	69.0	60.6	1 158	3.1	1 130	94.1	21.2	—	1 275	1 023	698	143	62.9	127
Sturbridge CDP	1 561	761	74.6	67.1	1 164	5.3	1 081	92.0	12.0	.4	1 206	905	556	170	62.4	169
Sutton town	5 106	2 553	73.8	65.9	3 753	5.6	3 496	94.6	7.7	—	3 987	3 187	2 289	498	58.4	401
Templeton town	4 935	2 493	68.2	61.9	3 363	8.8	3 025	92.9	11.2	.2	3 712	2 957	2 118	351	74.9	392
Baldwinville CDP	1 415	754	55.9	47.5	786	10.6	691	91.8	9.8	.7	864	668	489	67	86.6	60
Upton town	3 602	1 870	73.6	65.1	2 651	6.0	2 470	93.1	7.3	1.1	2 781	2 283	1 679	276	69.9	188
Upton-West Upton CDP	1 849	1 004	71.8	67.4	1 327	7.7	1 218	92.9	5.7	1.7	1 371	1 095	760	94	76.6	89
Uxbridge town	7 975	4 106	70.6	62.3	5 606	6.7	5 108	93.3	12.2	.3	6 026	4 761	3 417	679	59.5	514
Warren town	3 335	1 744	67.9	58.3	2 265	6.6	2 093	90.0	14.4	.4	2 390	1 929	1 398	282	44.0	196
Warren CDP	1 056	568	68.8	59.3	726	6.7	674	87.4	22.6	—	751	550	410	111	45.0	77
Webster town	12 794	6 877	65.3	56.9	8 350	6.5	7 643	92.9	14.3	.2	8 780	7 071	5 342	946	66.8	941
Webster CDP	9 372	5 150	62.5	53.8	5 856	7.2	5 280	91.2	16.2	.4	6 145	4 868	3 613	713	69.6	751
Westborough town	11 478	5 977	71.5	63.2	8 190	4.4	7 732	94.7	7.3	.7	8 825	7 029	5 269	807	58.9	584
Westborough CDP	3 305	1 751	70.7	61.1	2 337	4.1	2 228	93.7	12.0	.7	2 461	1 976	1 433	190	70.5	195
West Boylston town	5 531	2 504	57.5	57.7	3 170	4.8	2 950	92.3	9.1	.8	3 917	2 882	1 956	357	69.7	277
West Brookfield town	2 664	1 452	65.3	55.6	1 740	5.6	1 612	91.6	9.0	.3	1 872	1 466	1 006	209	63.2	192
West Brookfield CDP	1 123	665	58.0	45.1	651	5.2	604	89.1	11.6	—	714	573	383	81	44.4	55
Westminster town	4 691	2 379	72.2	63.3	3 386	6.7	3 110	94.6	7.3	.3	3 601	2 916	1 975	339	60.2	284
Winchendon town	6 421	3 311	67.8	57.6	4 320	7.1	3 982	91.8	12.4	.4	4 695	3 616	2 697	720	58.9	552
Winchendon CDP	3 146	1 680	65.1	53.9	2 040	6.7	1 857	92.1	14.0	.4	2 287	1 735	1 270	340	58.5	284
Worcester city	135 608	72 139	61.0	53.2	82 684	8.3	73 981	84.1	13.2	4.5	91 838	67 151	47 729	9 967	51.7	6 825







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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over													Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Labor force								Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years				
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years				
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Means of transportation to work			Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks		Total	Percent in labor force
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation						
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>																
Douglas town, Worcester County -----	3 998	2 018	73.5	64.6	2 934	7.8	2 692	93.9	10.3	.2	3 106	2 384	1 802	403	56.3	287
Dover CDP, Norfolk County -----	1 597	809	69.4	52.0	1 108	2.7	1 062	83.4	4.9	10.9	1 236	1 015	737	159	34.0	73
Dover town, Norfolk County -----	3 864	1 985	65.1	49.9	2 517	2.5	2 411	83.9	5.2	8.3	2 882	2 269	1 625	352	37.2	150
Dracut town, Middlesex County -----	19 925	10 211	74.6	68.9	14 815	8.3	13 391	95.5	13.3	1.3	15 651	12 404	9 147	1 602	63.5	1 293
Dudley town, Worcester County -----	7 573	3 853	68.8	63.5	5 207	5.5	4 841	91.5	11.0	.3	5 787	4 311	2 960	488	60.9	427
Dunstable town, Middlesex County -----	1 685	853	77.2	68.8	1 292	6.2	1 212	93.6	6.8	.8	1 390	1 108	850	157	63.1	117
Duxbury CDP, Plymouth County -----	1 355	700	60.3	48.9	817	1.6	795	88.4	6.5	.5	979	656	503	74	59.5	47
Duxbury town, Plymouth County -----	10 349	5 407	69.5	58.2	7 188	4.6	6 750	87.6	8.0	3.4	7 895	5 877	4 096	772	49.5	477
East Bridgewater town, Plymouth County -----	8 410	4 349	75.1	67.4	6 281	7.3	5 743	93.8	9.8	1.4	6 638	5 306	3 797	710	64.4	513
East Brookfield town, Worcester County -----	1 522	766	70.8	61.9	1 077	7.9	980	94.2	12.0	.2	1 149	951	664	113	54.9	81
East Brookfield CDP, Worcester County -----	1 059	544	70.6	62.3	748	8.4	676	94.1	12.7	.3	802	656	465	69	65.2	67
East Dennis CDP, Barnstable County -----	2 076	1 066	45.6	35.1	947	3.0	913	94.1	2.5	—	1 111	815	544	145	72.4	117
East Douglas CDP, Worcester County -----	1 565	874	68.4	58.5	1 066	7.2	993	91.1	9.4	.6	1 103	839	638	104	74.0	90
East Falmouth CDP, Barnstable County -----	4 510	2 439	58.5	51.1	2 640	8.1	2 371	92.9	6.8	.6	3 032	2 208	1 471	298	48.7	203
Eastham town, Barnstable County -----	3 622	1 928	60.4	53.6	2 186	7.1	1 969	90.7	7.9	.3	2 406	1 591	987	234	70.1	194
Easthampton town, Hampshire County -----	12 430	6 355	71.0	62.9	8 798	6.4	8 078	93.3	12.5	.5	9 290	7 691	5 734	875	53.7	641
East Harwich CDP, Barnstable County -----	3 187	1 780	56.3	49.6	1 787	9.3	1 585	97.4	5.8	—	1 945	1 381	797	217	48.4	111
East Longmeadow town, Hampden County -----	10 621	5 708	65.7	55.6	6 969	4.4	6 446	94.2	7.5	.5	7 544	5 873	3 988	775	59.9	543
Easton town, Bristol County -----	15 524	8 152	73.5	66.1	11 401	4.7	10 726	89.7	7.3	3.2	12 578	9 404	6 719	1 270	61.2	980
East Pepperell CDP, Middlesex County -----	1 588	767	79.5	72.2	1 246	3.4	1 202	95.8	8.3	—	1 343	1 153	823	170	70.0	207
East Sandwich CDP, Barnstable County -----	2 480	1 294	66.3	54.9	1 635	3.0	1 574	87.1	4.3	.8	1 793	1 399	926	162	42.6	86
Edgartown town, Dukes County -----	2 403	1 309	72.6	64.8	1 735	5.1	1 631	81.5	5.1	.9	1 740	1 390	886	135	84.4	150
Egremont town, Berkshire County -----	1 002	522	67.4	60.9	675	4.0	623	85.1	9.8	.2	723	557	342	61	55.7	46
Erving town, Franklin County -----	1 083	564	67.8	60.1	734	4.2	681	93.4	9.7	.7	788	597	433	62	54.8	44
Essex CDP, Essex County -----	1 315	667	69.5	62.4	914	5.9	860	88.0	10.3	1.2	1 046	888	575	57	80.7	91
Essex town, Essex County -----	2 597	1 303	72.4	65.0	1 880	6.1	1 740	88.8	9.4	1.7	2 057	1 673	1 130	185	65.9	187
Everett city, Middlesex County -----	29 548	16 225	65.3	58.0	19 258	7.6	17 279	75.7	14.5	17.7	20 332	16 015	11 985	1 869	45.9	1 245
Fairhaven town, Bristol County -----	12 998	6 937	63.0	54.5	8 160	7.6	7 341	93.6	9.5	.9	8 733	6 584	4 560	917	62.5	673
Fall River city, Bristol County -----	72 868	40 194	61.5	53.8	44 679	10.0	39 197	90.4	18.6	2.3	46 849	36 103	25 174	6 061	64.0	4 688
Falmouth CDP, Barnstable County -----	3 535	2 007	52.5	44.7	1 848	4.8	1 723	78.1	8.0	3.1	2 037	1 484	980	168	60.1	87
Falmouth town, Barnstable County -----	22 425	12 010	62.3	55.6	13 799	6.6	12 793	88.7	7.0	1.3	15 636	11 741	8 049	1 601	61.7	1 225
Fiskdale CDP, Worcester County -----	1 702	931	69.0	60.6	1 158	3.1	1 130	94.1	21.2	—	1 275	1 023	698	143	62.9	127
Fitchburg city, Worcester County -----	32 328	17 249	61.9	53.1	19 787	9.3	17 663	90.5	15.1	1.9	21 836	15 991	11 263	2 773	52.8	1 904
Florida town, Berkshire County -----	555	277	71.2	62.5	391	10.2	349	95.7	11.5	—	417	350	262	41	53.7	47
Forestdale CDP, Barnstable County -----	2 032	1 022	73.3	62.3	1 347	2.0	1 433	95.3	14.4	.7	1 575	1 269	888	284	39.8	143
Fort Devens CDP -----	6 450	2 247	89.1	72.3	1 493	5.8	5 566	63.9	18.8	16.1	5 773	4 439	3 344	925	57.9	749
Middlesex County -----	870	447	81.1	69.6	364	11.3	665	92.3	25.6	—	755	597	483	207	61.8	151
Worcester County -----	5 580	1 800	90.3	72.9	1 129	4.0	4 901	60.0	17.9	18.3	5 018	3 842	2 861	718	56.8	598
Foxborough town, Norfolk County -----	11 608	5 980	72.5	64.8	8 407	5.0	7 897	90.1	8.7	4.6	9 013	6 970	4 977	894	64.4	749
Foxborough CDP, Norfolk County -----	4 732	2 520	68.7	60.7	3 242	6.0	3 014	90.4	12.4	3.9	3 487	2 641	2 025	275	63.6	246
Framingham town, Middlesex County -----	53 737	28 867	73.0	64.9	39 184	6.4	36 071	90.8	10.3	2.9	42 199	32 753	23 615	3 355	66.9	2 952
Framingham CDP, Middlesex County -----	53 759	28 867	73.0	64.9	39 206	6.4	36 093	90.8	10.3	2.9	42 221	32 775	23 637	3 355	66.9	2 952
Franklin town, Norfolk County -----	17 047	8 810	72.6	63.8	12 368	5.2	11 534	88.3	7.6	5.0	13 572	10 578	8 026	1 738	58.0	1 274
Franklin CDP, Norfolk County -----	7 954	4 271	66.4	59.4	5 265	6.0	4 880	86.6	7.7	4.3	6 068	4 419	3 143	725	64.1	573
Freetown town, Bristol County -----	6 429	3 223	73.5	66.0	4 706	7.9	4 224	95.9	13.6	.6	5 012	3 911	2 704	378	63.5	381
Gardner city, Worcester County -----	15 986	8 098	61.0	54.1	9 677	9.4	8 633	90.2	15.1	1.1	10 752	8 219	5 939	1 313	59.0	987
Gay Head town, Dukes County -----	147	92	57.8	48.9	85	18.8	69	89.9	15.9	2.9	109	59	38	13	53.8	6
Georgetown town, Essex County -----	4 918	2 527	74.1	63.2	3 645	4.8	3 418	91.3	12.1	.5	3 878	2 998	2 162	403	43.7	286
Gill town, Franklin County -----	1 221	628	77.9	75.0	951	4.4	899	86.3	10.1	.7	1 004	797	491	101	89.1	118
Gloucester city, Essex County -----	23 178	12 246	67.1	58.6	15 520	6.8	14 172	86.2	11.2	3.3	16 768	13 038	8 798	1 622	61.3	1 310
Goshen town, Hampshire County -----	663	334	80.2	71.3	532	7.0	494	89.3	12.3	.8	560	442	330	33	63.6	39
Gosnold town, Dukes County -----	92	32	77.2	71.9	71	—	71	15.5	—	8.5	71	47	33	—	—	—
Grafton town, Worcester County -----	10 317	5 320	70.6	62.1	7 262	6.6	6 680	94.7	8.6	.3	7 886	6 300	4 820	793	59.6	614
Granby CDP, Hampshire County -----	1 065	538	70.6	56.1	752	9.7	679	95.6	10.8	.6	782	664	454	59	69.5	64
Granby town, Hampshire County -----	4 338	2 207	73.7	66.5	3 199	7.3	2 914	95.7	11.6	.4	3 443	2 697	1 940	299	72.2	272
Granville town, Hampden County -----	1 056	533	72.8	63.0	769	4.3	713	88.8	9.5	1.5	827	620	474	98	60.2	70
Great Barrington CDP, Berkshire County -----	2 199	1 187	68.5	62.0	1 506	6.2	1 352	80.7	11.8	.6	1 676	1 194	791	171	50.3	130
Great Barrington town, Berkshire County -----	6 243	3 461	61.7	54.7	3 849	5.8	3 500	81.8	10.7	1.5	4 409	3 095	2 077	380	62.1	286
Greenfield town, Franklin County -----	14 775	8 057	63.2	56.2	9 293	5.9	8 650	87.6	11.4	1.2	10 043	7 792	5 599	1 071	60.4	915





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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force										Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years					
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Means of transportation to work			Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force	
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation						
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>																
Monument Beach CDP, Barnstable County	1 434	753	66.7	61.5	943	4.7	913	95.3	3.9	1.8	1 059	842	613	106	61.3	76
Mount Washington town, Berkshire County	106	51	68.9	47.1	73	11.0	61	86.9	14.8	4.9	71	62	40	6	—	4
Nahant town, Essex County	3 214	1 693	65.3	57.8	2 087	3.4	2 028	84.2	7.4	9.7	2 309	1 832	1 317	163	71.2	191
Nahant CDP, Essex County	3 214	1 693	65.3	57.8	2 087	3.4	2 028	84.2	7.4	9.7	2 309	1 832	1 317	163	71.2	191
Nantucket CDP, Nantucket County	2 678	1 440	71.4	64.4	1 889	1.7	1 872	74.0	10.0	—	2 140	1 559	1 053	165	71.5	141
Nantucket town, Nantucket County	4 807	2 502	76.3	67.7	3 644	2.1	3 551	79.0	9.9	—	3 952	2 978	1 875	395	72.2	370
Natick town, Middlesex County	25 025	13 235	74.9	67.0	18 637	4.8	17 476	87.3	9.5	7.1	19 969	16 079	11 813	1 759	64.5	1 469
Needham town, Norfolk County	22 013	11 946	67.1	57.2	14 759	4.3	13 917	82.8	6.4	10.1	15 983	12 638	9 252	1 456	52.5	1 059
Needham CDP, Norfolk County	22 013	11 946	67.1	57.2	14 759	4.3	13 917	82.8	6.4	10.1	15 983	12 638	9 252	1 456	52.5	1 059
New Ashford town, Berkshire County	160	79	80.0	79.7	128	8.6	116	83.6	7.8	1.7	134	101	56	8	75.0	11
New Bedford city, Bristol County	77 502	42 240	59.4	51.6	45 777	12.2	39 207	87.8	17.6	3.7	48 718	36 835	25 850	6 421	58.7	4 740
New Braintree town, Worcester County	655	319	74.4	66.5	487	10.1	436	88.5	7.3	—	538	386	264	61	68.9	57
Newbury town, Essex County	4 308	2 227	73.5	66.5	3 165	6.4	2 909	89.3	11.4	1.2	3 379	2 613	1 822	321	57.0	264
Newburyport city, Essex County	13 363	7 156	71.1	64.0	9 468	6.0	8 671	89.4	11.8	2.9	9 883	7 932	5 857	742	64.6	736
New Marlborough town, Berkshire County	955	490	64.5	57.1	615	6.2	565	81.1	10.1	2.1	669	507	337	80	50.0	32
New Salem town, Franklin County	639	323	72.0	65.6	460	6.3	418	89.7	7.7	—	510	365	251	40	70.0	45
Newton city, Middlesex County	69 025	38 117	70.1	62.7	48 345	3.9	45 687	77.0	8.4	11.7	54 178	40 544	28 655	3 998	66.7	3 323
Norfolk town, Norfolk County	7 098	2 794	59.4	67.2	4 219	6.1	3 921	87.4	8.0	6.4	5 031	3 833	2 712	627	47.7	444
North Adams city, Berkshire County	13 513	7 336	60.4	53.2	8 161	9.9	7 186	85.3	16.3	2.8	9 344	6 652	4 401	920	65.5	793
North Amherst CDP, Hampshire County	5 473	2 795	59.4	58.5	3 249	5.2	3 043	54.8	7.0	21.8	4 656	2 239	805	332	47.0	189
Northampton city, Hampshire County	24 721	14 195	67.8	64.3	16 737	5.5	15 435	77.4	10.7	2.8	18 516	13 424	8 575	1 237	69.0	1 071
North Andover town, Essex County	18 062	9 577	67.7	60.1	12 215	4.5	11 502	91.5	8.7	2.0	13 684	10 401	7 590	1 211	53.8	916
North Attleborough town, Bristol County	19 259	9 919	77.5	69.3	14 901	7.1	13 665	92.4	9.3	2.9	15 744	12 814	9 697	1 799	63.8	1 458
North Attleborough Center CDP, Bristol County	12 584	6 522	77.7	69.9	9 763	7.0	8 904	91.9	9.2	3.2	10 237	8 439	6 513	1 251	64.1	974
Northborough CDP, Worcester County	4 476	2 357	76.8	66.2	3 437	6.0	3 200	93.5	10.9	—	3 669	2 951	2 207	367	73.0	399
Northborough town, Worcester County	9 104	4 670	77.1	67.5	7 023	4.6	6 633	94.7	9.3	—	7 534	6 134	4 708	831	59.0	632
Northbridge town, Worcester County	10 139	5 406	68.7	59.4	6 967	7.7	6 278	93.9	13.3	—	7 378	5 793	4 222	881	67.8	825
North Brookfield town, Worcester County	3 554	1 832	70.3	59.3	2 499	5.6	2 322	92.7	9.3	—	2 624	2 007	1 421	342	57.6	267
North Brookfield CDP, Worcester County	1 957	1 039	67.9	57.0	1 328	6.9	1 205	89.2	8.1	—	1 422	1 056	732	203	58.1	143
North Eastham CDP, Barnstable County	1 231	662	62.6	55.9	771	7.9	687	90.0	4.1	—	844	570	390	103	67.0	74
North Falmouth CDP, Barnstable County	2 050	1 101	59.4	50.0	1 208	6.4	1 140	93.9	4.6	1.6	1 324	1 080	817	170	47.6	86
Northfield CDP, Franklin County	1 026	557	70.0	60.1	718	2.9	680	81.5	6.8	1.9	769	604	396	66	75.8	65
Northfield town, Franklin County	2 153	1 134	72.1	62.8	1 552	3.7	1 467	87.1	8.7	1.1	1 673	1 307	914	147	68.0	157
North Lakeville CDP, Plymouth County	1 658	820	60.9	48.8	1 009	6.8	902	96.5	6.0	—	1 046	856	561	87	48.3	51
North Pembroke CDP, Plymouth County	1 885	988	70.7	62.1	1 332	5.1	1 237	90.1	9.4	4.2	1 464	1 109	773	157	56.7	123
North Plymouth CDP, Plymouth County	2 689	1 501	62.5	54.8	1 681	8.3	1 508	85.3	18.8	1.8	1 748	1 405	985	227	63.9	182
North Reading town, Middlesex County	9 433	4 799	74.4	67.0	7 001	5.5	6 517	93.4	9.4	2.5	7 621	6 178	4 524	843	68.9	664
North Scituate CDP, Plymouth County	3 881	2 037	69.7	63.1	2 701	2.7	2 489	90.3	14.3	4.5	2 998	2 298	1 580	245	68.6	236
North Seekonk CDP, Bristol County	2 065	1 048	68.2	58.9	1 401	3.5	1 332	97.1	7.3	—	1 532	1 178	846	137	23.4	41
Northwest Harwich CDP, Barnstable County	2 403	1 337	55.2	47.1	1 322	9.7	1 182	88.6	10.7	—	1 470	1 027	645	219	63.0	152
North Westport CDP, Bristol County	3 800	1 964	67.7	61.1	2 562	9.1	2 276	93.5	11.3	—	2 702	2 119	1 486	300	83.7	252
Norton town, Bristol County	11 113	6 094	73.7	67.0	8 150	5.0	7 660	85.8	7.9	2.9	8 958	6 883	4 857	945	56.0	683
Norton Center CDP, Bristol County	1 763	1 172	68.1	70.3	1 201	4.9	1 135	46.4	4.1	3.1	1 549	799	389	31	—	—
Norwell town, Plymouth County	7 249	3 749	72.5	61.5	5 229	5.7	4 868	91.1	9.1	3.0	5 658	4 372	3 010	604	59.1	385
Norwood town, Norfolk County	23 840	12 893	68.8	61.7	16 366	4.9	15 307	84.3	7.8	9.7	17 484	14 096	10 425	1 478	65.2	1 250
Norwood CDP, Norfolk County	23 840	12 893	68.8	61.7	16 366	4.9	15 307	84.3	7.8	9.7	17 484	14 096	10 425	1 478	65.2	1 250
Oak Bluffs town, Dukes County	2 275	1 181	65.5	54.1	1 488	7.7	1 358	85.1	9.0	1.1	1 674	1 285	839	163	57.1	138
Oakham town, Worcester County	1 063	542	73.8	65.3	783	6.5	715	95.2	11.9	—	848	652	467	122	50.8	75
Ocean Bluff-Brant Rock CDP, Plymouth County	3 402	1 741	76.0	67.8	2 586	5.1	2 423	95.8	17.4	1.4	2 762	2 164	1 503	297	61.3	307
Ocean Grove CDP, Bristol County	2 559	1 383	69.2	64.7	1 772	9.4	1 546	98.9	15.1	—	1 784	1 417	978	162	70.4	142
Onset CDP, Plymouth County	1 100	575	56.5	47.7	621	8.9	547	87.9	24.9	2.0	680	512	350	94	66.0	57
Orange CDP, Franklin County	2 793	1 462	68.3	62.2	1 899	12.2	1 638	89.3	17.0	—	1 964	1 478	1 070	273	53.5	178
Orange town, Franklin County	5 460	2 888	67.4	60.3	3 674	11.6	3 183	89.7	16.3	—	3 815	2 911	2 088	452	56.0	335
Orleans CDP, Barnstable County	1 491	881	48.3	40.0	708	7.8	647	79.9	5.3	1.7	898	658	376	66	53.0	54
Orleans town, Barnstable County	5 047	2 788	52.1	45.4	2 612	3.5	2 489	86.7	7.3	—	3 059	2 115	1 374	206	62.1	150
Osterville CDP, Barnstable County	2 400	1 337	54.0	44.1	1 288	6.6	1 192	85.8	6.0	2.9	1 453	1 035	674	87	42.5	66
Otis town, Berkshire County	825	412	68.8	62.1	568	6.5	522	88.9	12.8	1.0	620	432	293	72	56.9	55
Oxford CDP, Worcester County	4 609	2 481	66.9	60.7	3 082	6.7	2 844	93.9	13.5	—	3 254	2 635	1 869	299	55.9	252
Oxford town, Worcester County	9 463	4 962	71.0	63.5	6 716	6.7	6 176	94.3	11.1	—	7 187	5 811	4 238	771	61.6	612
Palmer CDP, Hampden County	3 324	1 788	64.2	55.8	2 123	9.1	1 855	89.1	6.6	1.6	2 264	1 794	1 268	217	71.9	219









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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force									Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force			Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks		Females with own children under 6 years			
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Means of transportation to work								
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation						
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Total	Percent in labor force	Total	Percent in labor force		
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION — Con.</b>																
Wilmington town, Middlesex County -----	13 688	6 901	75.0	67.4	10 261	6.1	9 443	93.1	10.4	3.1	10 760	8 557	6 260	1 059	56.8	765
Winchendon CDP, Worcester County -----	3 146	1 680	65.1	53.9	2 040	6.7	1 857	92.1	14.0	.4	2 287	1 735	1 270	340	58.5	284
Winchendon town, Worcester County -----	6 421	3 311	67.8	57.6	4 320	7.1	3 982	91.8	12.4	.4	4 695	3 616	2 697	720	58.9	552
Winchester town, Middlesex County -----	16 267	8 751	67.9	57.7	11 029	3.6	10 433	83.8	7.8	8.9	12 131	9 585	6 904	1 073	50.5	755
Winchester CDP, Middlesex County -----	16 267	8 751	67.9	57.7	11 029	3.6	10 433	83.8	7.8	8.9	12 131	9 585	6 904	1 073	50.5	755
Windsor town, Berkshire County -----	568	284	75.0	69.4	422	5.2	396	93.2	12.4	—	462	374	268	57	73.7	59
Winthrop town, Suffolk County -----	15 499	8 531	68.1	60.6	10 527	4.5	9 835	68.1	12.2	24.7	11 149	9 042	6 686	693	69.0	688
Winthrop CDP, Suffolk County -----	15 499	8 531	68.1	60.6	10 527	4.5	9 835	68.1	12.2	24.7	11 149	9 042	6 686	693	69.0	688
Woburn city, Middlesex County -----	29 213	15 178	74.6	67.0	21 728	5.7	20 291	91.1	8.6	4.0	22 949	18 669	13 775	1 752	60.8	1 539
Worcester city, Worcester County -----	135 608	72 139	61.0	53.2	82 684	8.3	73 981	84.1	13.2	4.5	91 838	67 151	47 729	9 967	51.7	6 825
Worthington town, Hampshire County -----	847	422	70.2	59.7	595	5.2	555	87.4	10.8	.9	657	530	358	66	56.1	52
Wrentham town, Norfolk County -----	6 979	3 604	66.7	58.3	4 652	5.0	4 376	91.5	11.7	3.0	4 935	3 956	2 796	589	65.5	512
Yarmouth town, Barnstable County -----	17 925	9 943	52.8	45.7	9 451	7.9	8 606	94.3	7.9	.8	10 252	7 657	5 182	994	57.3	684
Yarmouth Port CDP, Barnstable County ----	3 622	1 963	51.0	41.9	1 846	5.6	1 731	93.3	3.5	1.6	2 018	1 519	1 060	130	60.0	117



























Table 8. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>														
Whately town, Franklin County-----	912	6.8	1.5	2.2	.9	1.8	180	7.8	7.8	3.3	67.7	89.2	75.0	87.8
White Island Shores CDP, Plymouth County--	1 060	9.2	6.3	5.0	2.9	4.2	211	9.0	3.8	9.0	23.5	84.0	—	80.8
Whitinsville CDP, Worcester County -----	3 284	7.7	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.1	768	16.4	12.8	11.1	51.8	87.5	28.2	86.0
Whitman town, Plymouth County -----	8 634	6.2	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.4	1 266	16.8	15.2	7.2	51.2	84.4	20.8	83.1
Wilbraham CDP, Hampden County -----	2 004	5.1	1.3	1.4	.7	.7	524	8.4	6.9	6.7	52.9	83.4	53.3	82.1
Wilbraham town, Hampden County -----	8 023	4.2	1.5	2.1	.9	1.7	1 798	15.1	9.1	8.5	50.3	81.2	26.0	80.4
Williamsburg town, Hampshire County -----	1 672	6.8	2.3	.9	.9	—	271	10.0	10.0	5.5	66.7	87.7	—	87.1
Williamstown CDP, Berkshire County-----	3 544	2.7	.8	1.4	1.2	.5	734	20.8	16.8	14.7	55.8	61.7	68.3	61.5
Williamstown town, Berkshire County -----	5 582	4.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.1	1 261	18.4	14.2	12.0	45.6	68.3	40.2	67.8
Wilmington CDP, Middlesex County -----	12 070	7.0	3.3	4.6	2.0	3.3	1 618	19.8	15.2	14.2	43.9	85.9	30.9	84.0
Wilmington town, Middlesex County-----	12 070	7.0	3.3	4.6	2.0	3.3	1 618	19.8	15.2	14.2	43.9	85.9	30.9	84.0
Winchendon CDP, Worcester County -----	2 462	8.0	3.4	5.0	2.1	3.5	645	22.2	14.1	15.5	48.5	80.2	—	79.3
Winchendon town, Worcester County -----	5 325	7.4	3.3	4.9	2.1	3.8	986	19.4	13.2	12.9	40.3	81.6	26.1	79.7
Winchester town, Middlesex County-----	13 214	4.3	1.3	3.0	1.0	2.6	2 798	12.0	9.3	7.1	59.7	80.1	50.0	79.5
Winchester CDP, Middlesex County-----	13 214	4.3	1.3	3.0	1.0	2.6	2 798	12.0	9.3	7.1	59.7	80.1	50.0	79.5
Windsor town, Berkshire County-----	484	8.5	3.5	5.6	2.9	4.5	80	17.5	10.0	17.5	53.7	88.3	57.1	86.2
Winthrop town, Suffolk County -----	12 141	7.1	3.5	2.8	1.8	1.7	3 092	17.2	12.6	10.5	41.8	85.9	32.3	83.7
Winthrop CDP, Suffolk County -----	12 141	7.1	3.5	2.8	1.8	1.7	3 092	17.2	12.6	10.5	41.8	85.9	32.3	83.7
Woburn city, Middlesex County -----	24 567	6.1	2.6	2.8	1.6	1.7	4 401	15.7	12.5	8.6	51.3	86.8	26.4	85.7
Worcester city, Worcester County-----	107 431	9.0	4.9	5.2	2.5	3.8	24 737	19.9	14.2	12.2	36.2	77.7	21.0	75.3
Worthington town, Hampshire County-----	725	9.0	5.5	3.7	1.9	2.1	122	17.2	13.1	9.8	36.9	82.3	—	79.7
Wrentham town, Norfolk County -----	5 569	7.1	3.2	3.8	1.8	2.9	643	13.8	10.7	8.6	51.4	84.7	28.3	83.3
Yarmouth town, Barnstable County -----	11 390	7.1	3.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	6 345	9.2	8.2	4.2	40.7	79.0	43.6	76.7
Yarmouth Port CDP, Barnstable County ----	2 266	6.9	2.7	1.5	.5	1.5	1 356	7.4	6.6	4.0	47.1	77.4	—	75.7















Table 9. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dol- lars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level					
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent			
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over						
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent					
Worcester County—Con.																		
Westborough town -----	20 922	44 044	54 566	29 145	13 494	466	3.5	75	2.6	58	3.0	116	7.3	65	1.8			
Westborough CDP -----	19 314	37 891	46 250	23 822	3 801	252	6.6	43	6.0	43	9.2	67	11.2	31	3.1			
West Boylston town -----	17 416	42 830	48 586	25 030	5 744	195	3.4	50	4.0	45	5.1	57	6.1	54	3.2			
West Brookfield town -----	14 238	39 055	41 348	16 780	3 317	112	3.4	19	2.2	19	3.0	52	11.6	19	2.0			
West Brookfield CDP -----	13 513	34 327	37 946	16 437	1 251	50	4.0	12	3.8	12	5.8	24	12.5	6	1.7			
Westminster town -----	16 798	46 292	51 986	23 125	6 182	274	4.4	77	4.5	41	3.2	48	7.2	67	3.8			
Winchendon town -----	13 143	32 362	35 828	10 613	8 694	790	9.1	266	10.2	151	8.7	168	17.0	151	6.3			
Winchendon CDP -----	12 988	28 064	33 611	8 921	4 260	529	12.4	226	18.0	123	15.2	119	18.4	93	8.2			
Worcester city -----	13 393	28 955	36 261	16 510	158 306	24 228	15.3	9 193	24.8	6 058	24.1	3 094	12.5	4 939	12.2			















Table 10. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Median income in 1989 (dol- lars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level			
	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent of all families	
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent			
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>																
West Springfield town, Hampden County ---	15 905	32 194	39 908	21 368	27 121	2 261	8.3	845	15.0	471	12.2	276	6.8	489	6.6	
West Springfield CDP, Hampden County ----	15 905	32 194	39 908	21 368	27 121	2 261	8.3	845	15.0	471	12.2	276	6.8	489	6.6	
West Stockbridge town, Berkshire County ---	16 248	32 132	37 437	12 434	1 481	90	6.1	20	5.6	16	6.3	14	6.0	19	4.5	
West Tisbury town, Dukes County ----	16 428	32 422	39 423	21 477	1 697	131	7.7	29	6.2	12	3.9	14	7.9	16	3.5	
West Wareham CDP, Plymouth County ----	13 048	26 142	30 656	16 250	2 088	205	9.8	67	14.4	56	18.0	67	12.5	51	8.9	
Westwood town, Norfolk County ----	26 241	58 559	67 317	23 409	12 461	284	2.3	89	3.4	80	4.2	101	5.0	54	1.5	
West Yarmouth CDP, Barnstable County ----	15 540	26 977	32 344	18 949	5 325	553	10.4	212	21.2	121	18.1	74	6.6	120	8.1	
Wewaeantic CDP, Plymouth County ----	13 360	36 330	37 101	28 802	1 753	92	5.2	35	8.4	35	11.7	14	6.4	25	4.9	
Weymouth town, Norfolk County ----	18 392	41 586	48 331	24 270	53 318	2 201	4.1	582	5.4	405	5.5	380	5.4	450	3.1	
Weymouth CDP, Norfolk County ----	18 392	41 586	48 331	24 270	53 318	2 201	4.1	582	5.4	405	5.5	380	5.4	450	3.1	
Whately town, Franklin County ----	17 078	42 235	45 670	26 538	1 366	66	4.8	21	7.1	11	5.2	4	2.2	11	2.8	
White Island Shores CDP, Plymouth County --	11 351	32 543	34 224	18 359	1 876	170	9.1	75	11.8	21	5.9	29	13.7	43	9.2	
Whitinsville CDP, Worcester County ----	13 767	32 221	39 067	11 885	5 534	431	7.8	186	11.6	100	8.9	57	7.4	91	5.9	
Whitman town, Plymouth County ----	14 206	40 779	45 871	18 786	13 136	753	5.7	286	7.8	185	7.1	63	5.0	150	4.4	
Wilbraham CDP, Hampden County ----	22 599	50 269	55 396	20 278	3 157	69	2.2	—	—	—	—	54	10.3	18	1.8	
Wilbraham town, Hampden County ----	21 748	50 275	55 731	17 981	12 499	437	3.5	109	3.6	61	2.6	157	8.7	91	2.4	
Williamsburg town, Hampshire County ----	18 108	40 170	42 468	30 938	2 466	72	2.9	28	4.6	—	—	10	3.7	20	2.9	
Williamstown CDP, Berkshire County ----	12 455	29 388	40 000	15 948	2 973	260	8.7	32	5.7	14	3.4	50	6.8	26	3.2	
Williamstown town, Berkshire County ----	14 728	33 949	43 763	16 210	6 177	369	6.0	52	4.2	25	2.6	64	5.1	50	2.9	
Wilmington CDP, Middlesex County ----	17 275	52 189	55 185	21 908	17 625	425	2.4	113	2.6	69	2.3	58	3.6	73	1.5	
Wilmington town, Middlesex County ----	17 275	52 189	55 185	21 908	17 625	425	2.4	113	2.6	69	2.3	58	3.6	73	1.5	
Winchendon CDP, Worcester County ----	12 988	28 064	33 611	8 921	4 260	529	12.4	226	18.0	123	15.2	119	18.4	93	8.2	
Winchendon town, Worcester County ----	13 143	32 362	35 828	10 613	8 694	790	9.1	266	10.2	151	8.7	168	17.0	151	6.3	
Winchester town, Middlesex County ----	30 615	65 994	74 891	35 362	19 989	526	2.6	192	4.3	117	3.7	99	3.5	90	1.6	
Winchester CDP, Middlesex County ----	30 615	65 994	74 891	35 362	19 989	526	2.6	192	4.3	117	3.7	99	3.5	90	1.6	
Windsor town, Berkshire County ----	16 909	44 474	48 828	22 188	765	14	1.8	6	2.7	3	2.0	2	2.5	3	1.3	
Winthrop town, Suffolk County ----	17 850	37 240	45 677	24 403	17 867	1 012	5.7	238	8.1	144	7.1	356	11.5	162	3.5	
Winthrop CDP, Suffolk County ----	17 850	37 240	45 677	24 403	17 867	1 012	5.7	238	8.1	144	7.1	356	11.5	162	3.5	
Woburn city, Middlesex County ----	18 155	42 679	50 428	27 777	35 702	1 822	5.1	680	9.1	459	8.9	316	7.2	409	4.5	
Worcester city, Worcester County ----	13 393	28 955	36 261	16 510	158 306	24 228	15.3	9 193	24.8	6 058	24.1	3 094	12.5	4 939	12.2	
Worthington town, Hampshire County ----	17 745	37 950	41 667	21 750	1 150	68	5.9	33	9.9	27	10.8	2	1.6	15	4.5	
Wrentham town, Norfolk County ----	15 856	46 331	51 194	18 929	8 233	399	4.8	111	4.9	75	4.7	93	14.5	68	3.1	
Yarmouth town, Barnstable County ----	15 042	27 222	33 282	17 312	20 998	1 994	9.5	731	19.8	439	17.4	320	5.0	474	7.5	
Yarmouth Port CDP, Barnstable County ----	16 678	34 107	39 753	18 292	4 264	174	4.1	36	4.9	23	4.3	37	2.7	39	2.9	



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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Bristol County—Con.										
Dartmouth town	9 989	17.5	23.1	9.2	19.0	2.1	.4	83.5	51.4	.6
Bliss Corner CDP	2 164	13.4	27.4	19.5	11.1	3.0	.2	98.4	78.9	.4
Smith Mills CDP	1 853	16.1	16.6	10.6	13.7	—	.2	98.5	54.6	.6
Dighton town	1 994	11.6	32.4	7.9	24.4	—	.3	77.4	22.8	.7
Easton town	6 708	27.1	20.6	8.5	27.1	16.6	.4	95.9	16.0	.1
Fairhaven town	7 093	8.4	43.4	16.4	13.1	1.7	.7	91.3	71.4	.6
Fall River city	40 375	11.3	58.5	18.5	6.0	3.0	.6	99.1	97.0	1.0
Freetown town	2 906	17.1	22.3	3.9	22.1	.4	1.2	8.6	.8	1.0
Mansfield town	6 357	29.8	26.5	15.9	23.1	9.5	—	98.6	56.4	.1
Mansfield Center CDP	3 078	26.1	42.4	24.8	13.5	7.7	—	99.7	87.3	.3
New Bedford city	41 760	8.0	57.3	14.6	9.3	2.4	.5	99.7	96.6	1.1
North Attleborough town	9 868	22.1	27.6	14.6	19.2	8.7	.4	94.3	64.5	.4
North Attleborough Center CDP	6 873	22.2	35.4	18.2	14.3	11.6	.6	99.4	84.0	.5
Norton town	4 852	23.6	15.5	10.4	17.6	10.7	.6	93.0	16.6	.2
Norton Center CDP	341	20.2	40.2	2.3	23.2	12.6	—	97.7	6.7	—
Raynham town	3 515	22.9	13.8	7.1	24.4	4.5	—	86.7	24.5	.2
Raynham Center CDP	1 194	5.3	13.7	.8	34.7	5.9	—	96.5	19.9	—
Rehoboth town	2 963	20.8	23.8	4.7	22.6	—	.9	1.1	1.7	.2
Seekonk town	4 626	15.7	20.3	5.8	19.4	—	2	87.1	3.6	.5
North Seekonk CDP	961	13.1	23.8	3.9	14.7	—	—	94.6	4.8	—
Somerset town	6 614	3.9	23.6	5.9	16.9	—	.2	99.3	86.3	.1
Somerset CDP	6 614	3.9	23.6	5.9	16.9	—	.2	99.3	86.3	.1
Swansea town	5 471	8.0	28.4	6.6	20.4	—	.1	92.2	4.3	—
Ocean Grove CDP	1 300	1.8	44.2	15.4	11.7	—	—	98.3	3.8	—
Taunton city	20 281	19.5	44.1	16.9	13.2	5.5	.7	95.0	70.9	.9
Westport town	5 881	11.5	24.5	6.1	16.1	—	.6	4.2	2.7	.4
North Westport CDP	1 769	8.3	18.7	7.8	13.1	—	—	5.9	4.9	.5
Dukes County	11 604	36.1	28.5	10.1	27.2	.4	.6	64.7	8.3	.5
Chilmark town	1 187	35.9	27.2	13.5	26.5	—	1.6	7.7	.2	1.7
Edgartown town	3 041	44.1	19.9	6.0	29.5	—	—	63.0	13.4	—
Gay Head town	332	19.6	21.1	9.3	29.2	.8	—	7.9	.3	—
Gosnold town	165	7.9	75.8	13.9	33.9	—	1.8	67.6	16.4	1.8
Oak Bluffs town	3 171	36.4	37.1	8.6	25.8	.8	.2	97.1	3.9	.2
Tisbury town	2 388	23.4	33.5	14.6	27.1	—	—	93.6	16.6	.2
Vineyard Haven CDP	1 338	17.5	45.8	15.8	27.1	—	—	96.5	11.7	.3
West Tisbury town	1 320	47.7	15.4	11.6	24.5	—	2.7	4.2	.5	2.0
Essex County	271 977	13.3	42.8	16.8	17.6	6.2	.5	96.5	81.7	.7
Amesbury town	6 030	10.5	46.0	16.7	17.6	11.2	.2	98.3	90.0	.1
Amesbury CDP	4 865	8.7	50.4	18.8	16.9	12.2	.2	99.8	96.1	.2
Andover town	10 892	18.3	25.4	12.3	42.2	7.0	.3	97.4	62.7	.2
Andover CDP	3 672	7.5	42.1	24.2	28.4	9.3	.6	99.9	94.0	.3
Beverly city	15 652	12.3	44.0	19.6	15.1	3.8	.2	99.7	94.7	.3
Boxford town	2 087	28.8	10.2	3.4	65.2	2.6	—	4.9	3.0	.6
Boxford CDP	680	25.1	8.1	1.3	68.7	—	—	2.5	—	—
Danvers town	9 119	12.4	31.3	11.3	21.6	8.9	.1	99.2	93.3	.3
Danvers CDP	9 119	12.4	31.3	11.3	21.6	8.9	.1	99.2	93.3	.3
Essex town	1 497	10.5	40.9	17.5	18.0	—	2.1	76.7	18.0	1.8
Essex CDP	648	4.6	67.6	20.2	18.4	—	—	95.5	15.9	—
Georgetown town	2 219	15.6	19.1	9.7	26.2	—	—	97.5	8.1	—
Gloucester city	13 125	7.7	57.5	18.2	16.8	3.7	.6	95.9	59.9	.7
Groveland town	1 827	15.2	31.8	5.5	17.3	—	.6	90.7	36.4	.2
Hamilton town	2 635	13.8	31.2	8.5	34.6	—	.2	93.5	11.2	.2
Haverhill city	21 321	19.1	50.2	16.2	12.9	12.0	.4	97.7	88.7	.2
Ipswich town	5 162	14.2	34.9	16.0	20.2	7.3	.2	95.1	54.9	.3
Ipswich CDP	1 883	8.2	60.6	24.7	17.3	5.9	.2	98.8	93.3	1.0
Lawrence city	26 915	12.1	46.1	21.4	7.1	4.4	1.9	99.3	97.5	2.6
Lynn city	34 670	9.6	58.3	26.5	8.8	4.1	.7	99.6	99.0	1.0
Lynnfield town	4 033	11.9	14.4	3.7	38.9	5.3	.2	96.2	9.2	.6
Lynnfield CDP	4 033	11.9	14.4	3.7	38.9	5.3	.2	96.2	9.2	.6
Manchester town	2 315	7.0	46.4	14.2	35.2	3.4	.2	98.3	67.9	.3
Marblehead town	8 736	5.7	48.7	12.0	27.6	5.4	.2	99.9	97.2	.1
Marblehead CDP	8 736	5.7	48.7	12.0	27.6	5.4	.2	99.9	97.2	.1
Merrimac town	2 014	17.4	41.3	11.4	18.4	2.9	.2	92.7	66.8	.6
Methuen town	15 441	17.5	30.3	13.4	15.3	6.5	.1	97.7	88.5	.4
Middleton town	1 907	28.1	20.5	10.3	15.0	16.7	.4	65.4	16.8	.7
Nahant town	1 687	4.2	53.2	21.0	23.1	—	.2	100.0	97.5	.2
Nahant CDP	1 687	4.2	53.2	21.0	23.1	—	.2	100.0	97.5	.2
Newbury town	2 365	27.4	23.5	9.3	24.5	—	.3	52.6	9.1	1.4
Newburyport city	7 384	11.2	59.5	22.1	18.1	6.4	.1	94.6	92.6	.1
North Andover town	8 271	20.1	19.6	9.4	30.6	13.2	.1	95.1	73.0	.2
Peabody city	18 240	13.3	28.5	13.0	15.6	7.3	.2	99.8	94.6	.3
Rockport town	4 190	11.5	48.4	19.9	16.5	2.7	.8	97.0	74.6	.8
Rockport CDP	3 193	9.6	50.5	20.4	14.7	3.6	.3	97.5	73.9	.4
Rowley town	1 573	20.4	28.4	6.8	22.0	5.5	—	91.4	20.5	—
Rowley CDP	434	10.8	57.8	16.6	19.6	—	—	100.0	16.6	—
Salem city	17 161	10.2	59.2	23.2	10.5	8.9	.7	99.8	98.8	1.2
Salisbury town	4 022	20.7	34.8	11.5	9.4	4.3	.8	97.0	50.5	.1
Salisbury CDP	2 951	19.4	38.0	13.9	8.6	5.9	1.1	99.2	65.6	1.5
Saugus town	9 528	15.9	35.0	12.1	15.8	6.1	.3	98.5	92.7	.3
Saugus CDP	9 528	15.9	35.0	12.1	15.8	6.1	.3	98.5	92.7	.3
Swampscott town	5 652	9.1	52.0	8.0	24.9	9.0	.3	99.9	99.9	.5
Swampscott CDP	5 652	9.1	52.0	8.0	24.9	9.0	.3	99.9	99.9	.5
Topsfield town	1 967	9.4	17.6	7.2	48.4	—	.6	79.3	5.4	—
Topsfield CDP	951	11.0	23.6	13.6	39.9	—	1.3	93.8	8.4	—
Wenham town	1 207	10.8	27.7	11.2	41.8	—	—	96.7	8.1	—
West Newbury town	1 133	20.4	38.3	4.1	38.7	—	1.1	62.3	3.4	—
Franklin County	30 394	15.4	43.4	15.6	19.5	1.2	1.8	66.5	53.7	1.8
Ashfield town	768	15.9	52.6	11.5	24.3	—	1.7	27.2	7.3	2.0
Bernardston town	819	22.1	33.3	10.0	20.4	—	.5	73.9	7.2	.2
Buckland town	786	8.9	58.3	11.1	26.6	.6	1.5	58.4	54.7	1.5
Shelburne Falls CDP (pt.)	411	4.1	72.5	12.9	23.4	1.2	.2	94.2	88.3	1.0
Charlemont town	601	17.5	45.4	11.3	22.3	—	3.3	8.3	6.7	2.8
Colrain town	730	16.8	49.6	8.5	30.7	—	3.0	18.1	4.9	2.6
Conway town	615	23.4	45.2	5.4	27.0	—	1.1	—	—	.8
Deerfield town	2 083	22.0	33.4	8.5	23.8	5.6	1.0	84.2	49.6	1.3
South Deerfield CDP	877	5.7	42.9	12.2	21.2	—	2.3	98.5	87.1	2.3
Erving town	584	20.4	46.7	13.2	16.4	3.3	.9	50.5	78.4	.7
Millers Falls CDP (pt.)	220	5.9	64.1	11.4	21.8	—	—	98.2	94.5	—
Gill town	670	17.0	39.4	12.8	20.4	1.5	.9	36.6	27.2	2.1

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Franklin County—Con.										
Greenfield town	8 067	9.1	47.4	21.0	14.4	1.9	.4	98.6	87.1	.7
Greenfield CDP	6 233	6.9	55.5	25.0	13.4	1.4	.5	99.6	98.8	.8
Hawley town	185	11.4	36.8	4.9	21.6	—	2.2	—	—	—
Heath town	506	31.0	23.3	37.5	20.8	—	33.2	—	.4	32.2
Leverett town	699	27.0	27.9	10.0	30.3	—	1.6	3.0	3.3	1.0
Leyden town	236	24.2	25.0	5.9	20.8	—	3.0	1.3	.4	1.7
Monroe town	79	5.1	60.8	21.5	40.5	—	7.6	41.8	41.8	5.1
Montague town	3 695	9.8	52.1	15.5	17.6	1.3	.9	87.7	83.4	.7
Millers Falls CDP (pt.)	234	—	86.3	15.4	21.8	—	3.4	97.0	100.0	3.4
Turners Falls CDP	2 167	3.9	55.1	18.4	13.4	—	1.2	99.0	97.7	.6
New Salem town	328	17.1	40.2	7.9	23.8	—	1.2	—	.6	2.1
Northfield town	1 289	16.4	55.1	9.2	27.5	—	1.1	55.2	29.1	1.1
Northfield CDP	696	6.2	72.7	14.5	28.3	—	.6	93.5	53.4	.6
Orange town	3 106	17.4	45.5	19.7	17.6	—	1.1	74.8	58.9	1.0
Orange CDP	1 516	9.1	68.7	18.6	21.7	—	1.3	99.5	94.9	2.0
Rowe town	208	11.5	41.8	12.0	30.8	—	2.4	—	—	3.8
Shelburne town	855	8.9	61.9	17.5	23.2	—	.5	56.6	53.6	.5
Shelburne Falls CDP (pt.)	473	—	83.9	27.7	19.9	—	.4	98.9	93.7	.8
Shutesbury town	716	29.5	14.2	13.0	22.2	.6	2.5	.8	1.5	1.7
Sunderland town	1 534	19.4	17.4	15.4	11.9	1.0	—	90.9	74.3	.6
Warwick town	305	20.0	39.3	17.7	22.0	—	5.6	2.3	3.6	2.3
Wendell town	400	35.5	19.8	21.3	9.8	—	15.3	1.3	6.8	15.3
Whately town	530	17.5	42.6	2.6	33.2	—	1.1	50.4	3.2	.9
Hampden County	180 025	11.7	32.7	14.8	14.4	3.2	.5	92.3	84.3	.5
Agawam town	10 869	15.8	15.2	12.1	13.5	11.5	.2	99.4	90.0	.3
Blandford town	544	12.7	37.3	5.1	30.3	—	.4	43.8	2.9	.4
Brimfield town	1 239	24.3	19.5	10.0	19.0	—	—	6.5	5.3	.7
Chester town	551	10.2	63.5	8.5	25.2	—	1.5	57.5	3.8	2.2
Chicopee city	23 690	10.0	31.9	16.8	9.3	4.6	.2	99.9	96.4	.5
East Longmeadow town	4 796	11.8	13.9	8.4	27.6	—	—	97.7	85.5	—
Granville town	515	16.7	34.8	5.8	28.7	—	.6	5.2	—	—
Hampden town	1 653	10.9	14.7	6.5	20.9	1.2	—	3.1	2.5	—
Holland town	1 248	17.2	6.1	9.4	10.5	.4	.3	.2	.9	.2
Holland CDP	924	14.6	2.9	10.7	9.2	.5	.2	.2	.9	—
Holyoke city	16 917	8.7	44.3	20.7	9.7	2.3	1.2	98.2	96.0	1.0
Longmeadow town	5 527	7.1	26.0	3.0	43.6	.7	.1	99.7	98.1	.1
Longmeadow CDP	5 527	7.1	26.0	3.0	43.6	.7	.1	99.7	98.1	.1
Ludlow town	7 191	19.2	21.4	9.2	11.8	2.6	.3	81.4	67.3	.4
Monson town	2 755	21.4	28.7	7.9	21.8	—	1.0	55.9	49.8	.4
Monson Center CDP	923	11.7	53.1	21.3	15.9	—	1.2	94.0	86.5	1.2
Montgomery town	274	27.7	12.0	5.8	25.2	—	2.2	.4	—	2.2
Palmer town	5 061	14.5	40.1	12.8	15.3	1.3	—	80.8	77.4	.4
Bondsville CDP (pt.)	720	17.6	54.9	7.8	17.4	2.8	—	76.0	79.4	—
Palmer CDP	1 881	11.6	43.4	23.8	12.4	.9	—	98.1	95.2	1.1
Three Rivers CDP	1 267	7.7	41.8	6.3	17.7	—	.8	94.6	81.2	—
Russell town	594	12.0	35.2	8.6	19.9	—	—	67.0	51.5	1.5
Southwick town	2 934	13.3	13.7	11.5	21.4	1.2	1.3	76.0	11.5	.5
Springfield city	61 320	9.1	40.4	16.6	11.6	2.5	.6	99.6	98.0	.6
Tolland town	411	29.0	16.8	2.4	25.8	—	1.0	—	—	1.9
Wales town	732	31.0	21.0	6.6	11.5	—	1.0	5.5	1.1	1.5
Westfield city	14 470	14.7	30.5	11.7	15.4	2.9	.3	94.2	64.3	.5
West Springfield town	12 103	12.7	31.4	22.5	13.3	5.1	.2	99.8	96.5	.4
West Springfield CDP	12 103	12.7	31.4	22.5	13.3	5.1	.2	99.8	96.5	.4
Wilbraham town	4 631	16.4	13.5	4.1	34.1	3.2	—	67.8	28.9	.5
Wilbraham CDP	1 176	8.5	20.1	1.6	32.1	—	—	76.7	31.3	—
Hampshire County	53 068	15.0	34.4	16.4	18.2	5.0	1.0	79.9	67.8	1.0
Amherst town	8 816	15.1	22.1	22.1	22.3	9.4	.1	97.6	88.5	.6
Amherst CDP	3 120	12.9	43.7	33.2	20.3	5.8	.2	99.5	98.4	.9
North Amherst CDP	1 871	7.9	14.1	25.9	16.8	4.8	—	99.7	98.3	.6
South Amherst CDP	1 473	20.8	5.0	6.0	17.4	14.9	—	100.0	92.4	—
Belchertown town	3 988	32.5	16.8	10.4	15.3	1.0	.7	32.7	24.2	.3
Belchertown CDP	951	21.7	26.8	20.1	13.9	2.0	1.8	84.8	80.7	—
Bondsville CDP (pt.)	85	—	50.6	—	9.4	—	—	90.6	63.5	—
Chesterfield town	444	11.0	42.1	14.9	22.1	—	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.7
Cummington town	431	21.3	52.9	20.4	28.3	.7	.6	25.5	5.1	6.0
Easthampton town	6 421	8.7	41.0	16.6	12.4	1.2	1.2	99.3	94.5	1.5
Goshen town	491	21.4	19.1	16.1	14.7	3.3	8.1	15.1	1.4	2.4
Granby town	2 004	14.6	12.2	9.2	17.3	4.7	.3	19.8	8.4	—
Granby CDP	536	11.6	11.6	21.5	17.2	5.0	—	15.1	17.2	—
Hadley town	1 742	19.2	29.7	9.1	32.5	1.1	1.2	96.7	44.7	1.2
Hatfield town	1 294	11.5	43.0	10.5	22.7	1.2	.7	95.6	46.7	.4
Hatfield CDP	577	2.4	57.4	15.8	30.2	2.6	—	100.0	85.6	.9
Huntington town	853	17.2	9.8	9.8	17.6	—	2.1	43.8	33.5	1.2
Middlefield town	183	30.6	37.7	3.8	23.5	—	4.9	2.2	1.1	3.8
Northampton city	11 730	10.2	49.7	24.7	15.0	6.8	1.5	98.5	89.2	1.6
Pelham town	502	22.7	27.3	2.4	35.5	—	.4	25.7	3.2	—
Plainfield town	285	23.9	37.2	11.6	18.6	—	4.6	—	.7	5.3
Southampton town	1 595	20.1	16.2	3.9	23.3	.6	2.2	33.2	7.6	.6
South Hadley town	6 233	14.6	27.2	12.3	17.5	9.7	.2	98.1	92.6	.5
Ware town	4 095	14.9	39.5	11.6	15.7	1.6	.2	77.5	61.5	.2
Ware CDP	2 849	8.1	51.0	15.5	15.1	2.4	.3	96.9	86.8	.2
Westhampton town	510	16.1	25.3	8.0	23.1	—	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.0
Williamsburg town	969	17.9	56.6	12.0	26.2	6.2	.5	58.7	39.1	—
Worthington town	482	18.3	41.9	6.8	29.0	—	1.9	33.2	.4	2.9
Middlesex County	543 796	11.6	40.9	17.3	20.7	7.9	.4	96.0	80.7	.5
Acton town	6 891	9.7	12.3	14.9	36.5	20.3	.1	93.2	30.1	.4
Arlington town	19 421	3.7	49.8	19.9	16.0	7.3	.4	99.7	99.5	.3
Arlington CDP	19 421	3.7	49.8	19.9	16.0	7.3	.4	99.7	99.5	.3
Ashby town	959	17.3	33.1	8.6	23.5	—	3.0	—	—	2.4
Ashland town	4 821	37.0	9.1	20.3	10.4	19.6	.2	96.7	62.0	.5
Ayer town	2 873	10.6	38.4	25.3	10.4	5.3	.7	97.6	85.4	.9
Ayer CDP	1 315	8.1	56.8	35.7	12.5	—	1.2	99.5	95.6	1.2
Fort Devens CDP (pt.)	207	14.5	36.7	9.2	—	—	—	100.0	96.1	—
Bedford town	4 602	16.7	12.1	9.8	32.6	3.2	.8	98.6	77.5	2.3
Belmont town	9 968	1.9	62.3	6.3	25.8	1.7	.1	99.8	98.3	.1
Belmont CDP	9 968	1.9	62.3	6.3	25.8	1.7	.1	99.8	98.3	.1
Billerica town	12 005	12.7	18.2	8.7	25.2	4.1	.5	97.9	43.4	.3
Pinehurst CDP	2 047	8.2	23.0	2.5	27.9	—	1.1	97.5	26.5	.4
Wilmington CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boxborough town	1 485	11.2	6.3	25.3	27.2	50.8	—	49.2	47.5	—



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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Middlesex County—Con.										
Burlington town	8 054	12.6	5.0	9.1	23.5	9.8	.3	99.6	94.6	—
Burlington CDP	8 054	12.6	5.0	9.1	23.5	9.8	.3	99.6	94.6	—
Cambridge city	41 979	7.3	64.4	35.0	9.3	13.2	.4	100.0	99.6	.5
Carlisle town	1 495	25.6	13.5	3.7	56.4	—	.3	2.4	1.7	.3
Chelmsford town	11 812	19.1	14.8	5.4	27.9	14.9	.1	96.9	22.3	.1
Chelmsford CDP (pt.)	11 812	19.1	14.8	5.4	27.9	14.9	.1	96.9	22.3	.1
Concord town	5 917	9.7	34.2	8.8	43.4	7.0	.1	94.0	37.6	.2
West Concord CDP	1 920	10.3	36.8	6.3	29.6	16.0	—	97.8	52.3	—
Dracut town	9 279	27.0	14.5	7.2	16.6	18.1	.2	87.4	55.0	.1
Dunstable town	737	28.4	17.0	4.1	36.4	—	—	11.8	.3	.3
Everett city	15 416	6.0	67.2	22.2	10.0	4.2	.5	99.8	99.7	.6
Frammingham town	26 391	6.7	20.5	25.6	18.1	9.3	.5	99.1	96.5	.6
Frammingham CDP (pt.)	26 391	6.7	20.5	25.6	18.1	9.3	.5	99.1	96.5	.6
Groton town	2 774	26.4	26.5	5.3	37.6	—	1.0	40.3	5.5	.3
Groton CDP	411	8.8	66.7	6.1	43.8	—	—	85.9	18.2	—
Holliston town	4 413	11.2	19.8	8.2	38.1	5.2	.2	93.8	9.2	—
Hopkinton town	3 305	30.0	21.9	8.0	38.5	7.3	.2	72.9	17.8	.4
Hopkinton CDP	955	5.4	42.9	18.2	23.1	9.7	—	97.9	50.6	—
Hudson town	6 685	21.8	29.8	15.3	19.4	6.5	.7	93.5	81.8	1.3
Hudson CDP	5 570	18.9	33.2	16.8	18.0	5.3	.9	99.2	92.4	1.4
Lexington town	10 841	9.8	25.1	6.2	35.5	8.0	.1	99.6	93.7	—
Lexington CDP	10 841	9.8	25.1	6.2	35.5	8.0	.1	99.6	93.7	—
Lincoln town	2 714	18.0	13.4	4.2	36.5	11.5	—	90.6	40.6	.2
Littleton town	2 727	21.0	18.7	10.6	26.4	—	.2	81.8	9.9	.3
Littleton Common CDP	1 181	10.3	28.6	18.5	18.2	—	.5	98.1	14.8	.5
Lowell city	40 302	15.1	47.8	22.7	11.8	7.7	1.0	99.7	98.1	.9
Malden city	23 217	9.0	52.5	27.6	11.8	4.4	.3	99.9	99.4	1.0
Marlborough city	13 027	17.3	29.7	17.7	18.4	11.4	.4	98.7	91.3	.5
Maynard town	4 211	18.7	39.6	11.0	18.2	9.8	—	98.5	93.3	.6
Maynard CDP (pt.)	4 211	18.7	39.6	11.0	18.2	9.8	—	98.5	93.3	.6
Medford city	22 650	9.4	62.5	13.2	14.8	7.7	.3	99.9	99.8	.3
Melrose city	11 297	3.6	59.0	20.2	24.2	3.7	.2	99.9	99.2	.1
Natick town	12 660	19.3	29.2	19.1	21.2	13.6	.2	99.3	86.4	.2
Cochituate CDP (pt.)	20	30.0	—	—	30.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Frammingham CDP (pt.)	13	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—
Newton city	30 497	6.2	56.4	11.1	30.9	7.5	.3	99.9	98.0	.5
North Reading town	4 176	14.9	14.1	8.2	26.1	12.8	—	97.3	14.4	.1
Pepperell town	3 505	29.5	21.3	9.8	24.7	5.5	.2	80.1	29.7	.3
East Pepperell CDP	781	17.9	28.6	8.3	9.9	9.9	—	91.4	52.0	—
Pepperell CDP	927	33.3	33.3	21.6	16.8	12.5	—	98.6	60.8	.6
Reading town	8 104	10.2	32.6	9.6	27.4	5.2	.4	99.2	90.8	.2
Reading CDP	8 104	10.2	32.6	9.6	27.4	5.2	.4	99.2	90.8	.2
Sherborn town	1 374	11.6	22.0	2.8	66.2	—	—	3.1	2.0	.4
Shirley town	2 165	23.9	24.4	12.3	15.8	5.3	1.6	68.9	21.9	.2
Fort Devens CDP (pt.)	201	14.4	—	6.0	—	11.9	2.5	100.0	100.0	2.5
Shirley CDP	707	10.7	53.3	24.5	12.9	—	2.4	98.2	24.9	—
Somerville city	31 786	5.4	73.9	26.2	12.1	1.4	.2	100.0	99.7	.6
Stoneham town	8 915	15.5	27.5	18.6	15.9	12.0	.2	99.9	97.5	.3
Stoneham CDP	8 915	15.5	27.5	18.6	15.9	12.0	.2	99.9	97.5	.3
Stow town	1 853	13.2	23.5	5.5	47.8	—	.6	17.7	3.6	1.0
Sudbury town	4 875	15.9	10.6	3.5	59.5	—	.2	93.1	4.5	.1
Maynard CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tewksbury town	8 949	28.5	8.8	4.9	25.6	12.2	.1	97.2	24.6	.1
Wilmington CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townsend town	2 894	18.5	23.9	8.1	21.6	6.5	—	66.4	13.4	—
Townsend CDP	468	9.4	56.0	22.0	19.7	13.5	—	93.4	29.7	—
Tyngsborough town	3 032	36.3	12.6	8.6	22.1	17.3	.4	46.0	33.5	.1
Chelmsford CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield town	9 520	6.1	44.3	13.9	21.7	4.0	.3	99.5	97.0	.2
Wakefield CDP	9 520	6.1	44.3	13.9	21.7	4.0	.3	99.5	97.0	.2
Waltham city	21 723	7.5	38.4	26.0	12.6	6.5	.6	99.7	98.4	1.1
Watertown town	14 748	8.3	50.3	14.4	12.1	10.4	.2	99.9	99.5	.3
Watertown CDP	14 748	8.3	50.3	14.4	12.1	10.4	.2	99.9	99.5	.3
Wayland town	4 379	7.5	22.3	5.6	42.6	5.6	—	98.7	6.0	.3
Cochituate CDP (pt.)	2 229	4.4	27.3	9.3	34.1	—	—	98.1	7.1	.5
Westford town	5 534	27.5	19.0	4.0	38.3	4.2	.5	66.2	4.7	.1
Chelmsford CDP (pt.)	5	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Weston town	3 508	7.3	28.1	2.2	59.3	—	—	91.9	6.5	—
Wilmington town	5 667	14.8	20.0	3.6	24.5	—	.2	95.0	12.2	.3
Wilmington CDP (pt.)	5 667	14.8	20.0	3.6	24.5	—	.2	95.0	12.2	.3
Winchester town	7 559	8.6	45.4	8.8	37.1	9.4	.1	99.7	99.2	.3
Winchester CDP	7 559	8.6	45.4	8.8	37.1	9.4	.1	99.7	99.2	.3
Woburn city	14 105	13.3	31.2	17.5	17.4	6.4	.3	99.7	96.0	.1
Nantucket County	7 021	34.2	30.4	15.5	21.7	—	1.1	60.7	57.3	1.6
Nantucket town	7 021	34.2	30.4	15.5	21.7	—	1.1	60.7	57.3	1.6
Nantucket CDP	3 265	21.8	45.0	15.7	23.4	—	—	83.7	87.0	.9
Norfolk County	236 816	12.0	33.1	15.6	22.4	8.8	.2	97.0	79.5	.2
Avon town	1 666	4.4	24.0	9.4	18.6	—	—	96.0	7.9	—
Bellingham town	5 173	18.2	13.0	6.3	24.1	5.5	.6	94.2	12.2	.7
Bellingham CDP	1 550	19.0	4.2	8.7	21.2	8.5	2.0	95.9	13.1	.9
Braintree town	12 171	5.7	33.2	9.4	23.0	4.9	.1	99.5	98.2	.2
Braintree CDP	12 171	5.7	33.2	9.4	23.0	4.9	.1	99.5	98.2	.2
Brookline town	25 353	4.3	56.1	30.9	17.1	24.8	.1	100.0	99.7	.4
Brookline CDP	25 353	4.3	56.1	30.9	17.1	24.8	.1	100.0	99.7	.4
Canton town	6 789	17.0	20.0	12.2	25.8	8.2	—	99.3	80.6	—
Norwood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cohasset town	2 724	10.9	43.2	9.2	42.5	4.1	.3	97.4	15.9	.3
Dedham town	8 750	6.1	38.9	8.0	24.6	3.1	.2	98.5	94.7	.3
Dedham CDP	8 750	6.1	38.9	8.0	24.6	3.1	.2	98.5	94.7	.3
Dover town	1 696	12.5	22.9	1.7	60.4	—	—	27.2	1.5	—
Dover CDP	726	5.4	31.4	2.5	55.1	—	1.7	23.7	1.1	—
Foxborough town	5 477	15.4	22.9	12.3	22.9	3.0	.1	99.5	31.2	.4
Foxborough CDP	2 570	14.7	32.1	22.6	11.9	5.6	.3	100.0	62.1	.8
Franklin town	7 692	26.4	24.3	7.4	25.2	15.0	.2	93.5	70.3	.3
Franklin CDP	3 604	11.9	42.3	14.8	19.6	7.2	.2	98.6	79.4	.7
Holbrook town	4 040	12.7	22.1	15.3	15.2	1.4	.4	99.2	57.6	.5
Holbrook CDP	4 040	12.7	22.1	15.3	15.2	1.4	.4	99.2	57.6	.5
Medfield town	3 501	13.7	13.5	7.2	48.6	3.1	—	96.9	38.5	—
Medfield CDP	2 213	7.6	17.8	11.4	32.7	4.9	—	98.8	48.1	—
Medway town	3 390	23.3	30.2	9.6	35.3	1.6	.2	84.6	54.0	—
Millis town	2 832	19.9	15.3	7.3	22.5	11.5	—	92.5	40.7	—

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Norfolk County—Con.										
Millis town—Con.										
Millis-Clicquot CDP	1 669	21.2	14.3	10.3	15.5	18.5	—	99.7	63.5	—
Milton town	9 003	5.7	53.4	5.2	35.0	1.7	.2	99.4	93.3	.1
Milton CDP	9 003	5.7	53.4	5.2	35.0	1.7	.2	99.4	93.3	.1
Needham town	10 405	10.9	29.5	8.1	30.1	4.3	.3	99.7	91.9	.3
Needham CDP	10 405	10.9	29.5	8.1	30.1	4.3	.3	99.7	91.9	.3
Norfolk town	2 500	38.0	12.6	5.0	49.4	—	.4	52.0	4.4	.2
Norwood town	11 584	9.5	29.3	16.7	15.1	3.7	.3	99.9	98.7	.5
Norwood CDP (pt.)	11 584	9.5	29.3	16.7	15.1	3.7	.3	99.9	98.7	.5
Plainville town	2 727	22.4	23.9	17.5	20.9	4.0	—	84.7	48.7	—
Quincy city	37 732	11.3	45.5	27.9	10.8	9.5	.3	99.9	99.5	.1
Randolph town	11 257	15.8	13.6	13.1	13.6	9.5	.4	99.5	97.2	.1
Randolph CDP	11 257	15.8	13.6	13.1	13.6	9.5	.4	99.5	97.2	.1
Sharon town	5 351	20.4	18.5	7.0	39.1	3.3	—	95.1	6.4	.2
Norwood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharon CDP	2 052	6.4	34.0	2.1	31.7	—	—	98.4	4.9	—
Stoughton town	9 754	12.3	16.2	11.4	18.2	13.4	.2	92.4	66.9	.4
Walpole town	7 022	17.7	23.6	7.7	29.5	7.6	.1	97.5	60.0	.1
Walpole CDP	2 264	16.3	26.9	12.1	17.1	18.0	—	100.0	80.3	.4
Wellesley town	8 764	4.3	44.6	6.8	43.5	2.7	.2	99.9	92.7	.1
Wellesley CDP	8 764	4.3	44.6	6.8	43.5	2.7	.2	99.9	92.7	.1
Westwood town	4 551	10.5	18.0	6.9	35.7	—	—	96.3	77.6	.1
Weymouth town	21 937	11.7	28.0	18.4	15.0	12.6	.1	99.7	91.8	.2
Weymouth CDP	21 937	11.7	28.0	18.4	15.0	12.6	.1	99.7	91.8	.2
Wrentham town	2 975	28.2	25.2	9.7	26.3	4.8	.3	85.3	7.4	.5
Plymouth County	168 555	16.0	28.5	11.7	21.7	3.7	.5	88.0	43.9	.5
Abington town	4 955	13.0	36.8	15.6	21.6	4.0	.7	99.4	33.1	.5
Abington CDP	4 955	13.0	36.8	15.6	21.6	4.0	.7	99.4	33.1	.5
Bridgewater town	6 230	20.9	26.3	12.5	21.7	10.8	.2	96.9	36.8	.2
Bridgewater CDP	2 552	8.3	36.3	27.3	8.7	21.7	.2	100.0	81.3	.2
Brockton city	35 376	6.9	39.3	19.6	11.4	3.3	.9	98.1	97.2	.9
Carver town	3 799	41.7	8.3	6.7	16.6	—	.7	18.2	4.8	.4
Duxbury town	5 137	21.4	24.6	7.7	47.8	4.0	.4	93.1	9.5	—
Duxbury CDP	723	10.1	72.1	7.9	57.3	—	1.4	98.9	1.2	—
Green Harbor-Cedar Crest CDP (pt.)	181	5.0	42.0	24.9	28.7	—	—	100.0	53.6	—
South Duxbury CDP	1 239	9.4	29.0	8.2	40.9	—	—	96.0	6.3	—
East Bridgewater town	3 700	19.5	28.7	9.0	22.7	3.9	.6	97.8	8.4	.6
Halifax town	2 453	25.8	12.6	5.8	15.9	14.3	.9	83.9	8.5	1.0
Hanover town	3 837	22.6	18.1	8.2	38.8	—	.2	98.3	8.1	—
Hanson town	2 985	13.2	21.6	5.6	27.5	1.3	.2	92.9	3.1	.2
Hanson CDP	688	7.3	15.3	2.6	33.0	—	—	88.8	.7	—
Hingham town	7 161	12.7	33.1	6.1	39.3	7.3	.2	95.4	31.8	—
Hingham CDP	2 098	6.8	55.2	12.0	37.0	—	.3	99.8	42.6	—
Hull town	5 256	16.7	42.3	10.6	28.7	9.0	1.2	98.4	80.6	1.4
Hull CDP	5 256	16.7	42.3	10.6	28.7	9.0	1.2	98.4	80.6	1.4
Kingston town	3 496	25.8	32.5	11.2	15.6	1.8	.2	94.9	11.8	.6
Kingston CDP	2 048	10.8	46.0	12.4	15.1	3.1	.4	98.3	11.7	.6
Lakeville town	3 138	28.0	17.2	6.8	21.1	—	2.7	7.7	2.3	.9
North Lakeville CDP	777	22.0	19.8	8.2	20.8	—	—	13.3	9.1	—
Marion town	2 045	16.8	33.3	4.3	33.1	—	1.5	98.4	39.8	—
Marion Center CDP	560	6.1	47.1	6.6	29.1	—	—	98.6	93.2	—
Marshfield town	8 881	13.2	17.0	11.5	25.5	4.7	.2	97.1	46.2	.3
Green Harbor-Cedar Crest CDP (pt.)	879	10.2	26.3	7.6	20.0	—	—	100.0	68.9	—
Marshfield CDP	1 541	16.7	13.6	26.3	24.0	3.0	—	94.9	29.5	.5
Marshfield Hills CDP	724	9.1	29.0	.7	44.2	—	1.0	96.7	—	1.0
Ocean Bluff-Brant Rock CDP	2 540	13.3	18.7	7.9	16.3	—	.3	99.4	91.7	.3
Mattapoisett town	2 981	16.6	25.9	8.4	21.6	—	—	83.2	20.3	—
Mattapoisett Center CDP	1 538	13.2	35.2	14.0	23.1	—	—	99.5	35.2	—
Middleborough town	6 395	16.2	35.6	10.5	18.5	1.2	.6	74.4	43.7	.2
Middleborough Center CDP	2 686	4.7	55.8	19.3	15.8	—	.7	98.3	89.7	—
Norwell town	3 079	11.1	17.1	6.0	41.6	—	.8	90.4	4.6	.3
Pembroke town	4 881	21.9	13.6	6.9	26.2	4.0	—	94.0	6.0	—
North Pembroke CDP	797	26.3	13.7	14.8	26.7	2.4	—	96.9	6.6	—
Plymouth town	19 658	23.3	19.5	9.3	18.3	5.9	.2	76.4	30.7	.2
North Plymouth CDP	1 544	12.8	61.1	18.3	7.4	1.9	1.2	100.0	91.1	—
Plymouth CDP	3 301	8.8	54.5	19.6	10.7	10.2	.2	99.1	91.2	.5
Plympton town	794	21.9	26.6	3.5	32.1	—	—	4.2	1.5	—
Rochester town	1 341	29.6	18.6	6.3	26.9	—	.4	8.8	2.6	.4
Rockland town	5 745	15.4	33.6	13.8	14.7	4.7	—	98.9	69.6	.6
Scituate town	6 983	11.5	30.0	7.2	39.1	2.0	.2	99.6	35.2	.2
North Scituate CDP	1 803	8.2	26.0	10.0	43.8	2.2	—	100.0	17.9	—
Scituate CDP	2 088	12.0	29.9	10.4	32.6	1.8	.6	99.4	42.5	.6
Wareham town	11 351	15.4	22.3	11.1	13.9	1.0	.3	83.9	37.3	.3
Onset CDP	1 194	14.6	43.7	13.4	19.6	—	2.0	100.0	81.7	2.0
Wareham Center CDP	2 009	9.3	29.9	18.8	10.7	2.5	—	98.4	91.6	—
West Wareham CDP	992	24.8	8.2	7.6	9.2	—	.8	97.0	14.2	—
Weweantic CDP	810	11.6	9.6	2.0	22.0	—	—	97.3	12.3	—
White Island Shores CDP	787	10.0	1.8	7.8	15.5	—	—	2.0	—	—
West Bridgewater town	2 302	14.9	33.5	9.3	20.1	—	—	96.3	12.7	—
Whitman town	4 596	5.6	45.6	14.8	18.0	2.6	.1	98.9	28.8	.5
Suffolk County	289 276	8.4	56.1	32.9	9.8	11.2	.8	99.8	99.0	.8
Boston city	250 863	7.6	57.6	34.3	9.8	11.7	.9	99.8	99.0	.9
Chelsea city	11 574	15.4	57.5	27.1	7.2	5.9	.3	99.6	98.7	1.0
Revere city	18 726	16.5	35.9	23.7	9.3	7.4	.5	99.7	99.1	.3
Winthrop town	8 113	7.1	54.1	19.5	15.6	9.7	.4	99.8	99.4	.6
Winthrop CDP	8 113	7.1	54.1	19.5	15.6	9.7	.4	99.8	99.4	.6
Worcester County	279 428	16.8	37.4	14.8	16.6	4.4	.5	83.4	68.0	.6
Ashburnham town	2 279	24.5	35.8	9.3	20.5	—	1.8	56.9	4.7	—
South Ashburnham CDP	400	20.3	45.0	6.0	19.5	—	—	93.0	3.0	—
Athol town	4 840	14.3	51.9	17.6	16.7	1.1	.8	87.6	78.4	.7
Athol CDP	3 759	9.3	59.7	19.5	15.7	—	.8	98.0	92.9	.9
Auburn town	5 892	15.5	25.1	8.4	15.8	5.4	—	83.0	74.7	.9
Barre town	1 747	13.9	44.4	8.0	24.3	1.0	—	61.4	36.6	—
Barre CDP	457	6.3	50.1	16.8	27.8	—	—	83.6	46.4	—
Berlin town	829	16.0	34.7	8.0	36.1	—	.7	2.5	2.5	.4
Blackstone town	2 979	28.8	36.9	13.3	18.3	3.3	.5	88.8	31.1	—
Bolton town	1 097	24.6	23.0	2.1	44.1	—	.9	.5	.5	.4
Boylston town	1 362	15.9	20.0	5.9	22.0	10.0	—	67.3	9.2	.3
Brookfield town	1 240	22.3	35.5	16.0	18.5	—	1.5	44.9	6.8	.7
Charlton town	3 438	36.9	13.2	8.6	20.0	1.6	.4	8.5	8.6	.4

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Worcester County—Con.										
Clinton town	5 635	16.9	50.7	18.9	12.2	8.5	.5	99.2	97.8	1.2
Clinton CDP	3 486	11.8	62.3	22.7	13.7	.4	.6	99.4	99.4	1.5
Douglas town	2 191	30.5	23.8	10.5	15.4	2.0	4.2	45.7	31.6	2.9
East Douglas CDP	814	15.2	41.5	16.2	18.4	1.6	—	94.1	75.2	—
Dudley town	3 583	15.8	25.4	10.1	15.5	1.6	.3	72.0	53.8	.2
East Brookfield town	819	13.1	36.0	5.3	19.2	—	.9	72.0	2.8	.7
East Brookfield CDP	570	6.7	38.8	5.3	18.9	—	.4	96.7	4.0	.7
Fitchburg city	16 665	9.9	52.5	20.3	13.1	2.5	.7	97.5	95.0	.8
Gardner city	8 654	13.0	48.8	22.4	10.1	5.2	1.0	95.0	93.0	.9
Grafton town	5 035	24.1	27.4	10.1	19.6	8.8	.1	77.6	52.1	.3
Hardwick town	977	17.5	61.8	12.6	22.3	—	2.5	52.6	48.8	1.7
Harvard town	3 141	13.5	18.8	3.1	31.3	.4	.5	48.4	46.8	—
Fort Devens CDP (pt.)	1 460	4.1	18.6	1.6	4.4	1.0	—	98.8	99.6	—
Holden town	5 428	13.6	20.1	7.0	24.5	4.7	.6	91.4	34.1	.4
Hopedale town	2 042	29.9	40.2	8.1	24.8	13.3	—	92.5	84.3	—
Hopedale CDP	1 492	35.3	44.0	10.3	26.9	18.2	—	97.8	97.3	—
Hubbardston town	1 025	39.9	26.0	6.3	20.4	1.7	1.4	4.7	4.7	.6
Lancaster town	2 095	11.1	34.0	9.6	27.5	—	.3	79.7	24.9	—
South Lancaster CDP	677	5.5	36.3	17.1	18.0	—	.9	97.3	60.7	—
Leicester town	3 629	14.8	29.0	11.5	17.0	3.4	—	70.4	32.0	—
Leominster city	15 533	19.0	30.6	15.4	12.9	8.4	.7	98.2	94.1	.9
Lunenburg town	3 486	13.9	20.8	10.8	24.6	—	1.3	50.5	6.4	.3
Lunenburg CDP	691	5.9	28.9	6.4	29.8	—	—	85.4	1.9	—
Mendon town	1 454	27.3	25.3	7.8	32.3	—	.8	8.9	3.9	.4
Milford town	9 837	15.8	34.3	12.8	20.6	7.2	.1	97.5	91.0	.3
Milford CDP	9 168	15.2	35.8	13.4	19.1	7.8	.2	98.9	97.1	.1
Millbury town	4 758	16.3	30.4	11.5	16.1	3.3	.2	77.9	51.0	.3
Millville town	832	32.5	46.6	11.5	23.3	7.2	1.9	5.0	6.4	1.9
New Braintree town	309	30.4	34.6	1.9	31.7	—	—	12.3	4.9	—
Northborough town	4 180	24.3	12.9	8.1	34.4	4.8	.2	83.5	26.1	.4
Northborough CDP	2 121	17.2	13.3	10.9	26.6	7.2	.5	97.2	41.3	.5
Northbridge town	5 013	13.0	46.7	10.9	18.4	4.1	.2	89.3	69.8	.4
Whitinsville CDP	2 162	5.8	60.2	11.0	21.8	—	—	98.8	86.9	.5
North Brookfield town	1 838	18.1	45.8	13.5	17.7	1.7	.4	81.6	68.0	1.0
North Brookfield CDP	1 088	12.4	61.9	19.5	15.9	2.8	—	98.8	94.7	1.4
Oakham town	535	35.9	18.3	5.4	19.4	—	.4	—	.4	—
Oxford town	4 655	18.5	20.8	15.2	13.8	7.1	.6	68.0	18.6	.4
Oxford CDP	2 180	5.9	28.3	15.6	15.2	—	.5	91.7	7.2	.5
Paxton town	1 351	20.1	15.2	.9	36.9	—	.4	85.9	2.6	—
Petersham town	448	8.9	60.7	4.0	37.5	—	4.9	.4	—	3.8
Phillipston town	631	32.3	27.3	11.9	18.7	—	1.0	1.6	.3	.8
Princeton town	1 103	29.3	25.6	3.4	34.5	—	.5	3.0	2.9	.5
Royalston town	469	22.8	46.5	10.9	27.1	—	3.0	15.4	14.9	2.1
Rutland town	1 889	22.0	19.3	14.6	16.4	9.7	—	64.2	52.1	—
Rutland CDP	753	10.2	15.4	6.8	16.7	—	—	92.6	77.4	—
Shrewsbury town	10 055	17.6	15.8	16.4	19.1	11.6	.4	96.9	76.6	.3
Southborough town	2 361	18.0	22.9	6.9	42.3	—	.2	86.4	7.0	.2
Cordaville CDP	566	19.8	20.8	3.0	30.6	—	—	89.6	2.5	—
Southbridge town	7 481	13.6	46.1	17.7	10.7	2.9	.9	92.9	91.7	1.4
Southbridge CDP	5 809	11.7	53.3	19.4	9.7	1.3	1.2	98.2	98.1	1.7
Spencer town	4 770	10.2	38.6	16.5	14.2	—	—	60.5	55.8	.2
Spencer CDP	2 671	5.5	56.5	23.8	13.8	—	—	97.6	93.9	.2
Sterling town	2 296	26.3	21.6	8.4	25.0	2.0	—	67.3	6.4	.2
Sturbridge town	3 178	32.5	18.9	10.8	23.9	1.3	.3	50.8	26.6	.5
Fiskdale CDP	903	28.6	29.7	17.4	23.5	—	—	79.6	59.7	—
Sturbridge CDP	823	26.1	20.5	5.1	28.8	3.0	—	74.1	19.8	—
Sutton town	2 517	25.3	23.5	10.4	20.0	1.0	4.3	27.1	15.6	3.7
Templeton town	2 276	15.7	35.1	9.3	19.9	—	1.8	75.7	38.6	2.3
Baldwinville CDP	622	15.6	49.0	21.1	13.3	—	4.3	98.7	77.3	5.5
Upton town	1 936	21.3	34.9	14.4	29.5	1.4	.6	59.1	34.8	—
Upton-West Upton CDP	1 018	14.1	51.4	24.7	23.8	2.8	—	94.3	61.5	—
Uxbridge town	3 963	18.5	38.7	10.5	19.6	5.3	.4	76.2	57.8	.5
Warren town	1 816	20.4	52.5	12.0	18.3	.7	.3	65.5	63.8	.8
Warren CDP	661	12.0	69.4	22.4	14.5	—	—	94.4	93.2	1.2
Webster town	7 348	18.2	40.8	13.7	9.9	2.9	.7	85.2	73.1	1.1
Webster CDP	5 323	12.4	50.5	16.3	10.1	1.3	.5	99.9	93.8	1.1
Westborough town	5 726	16.2	19.8	20.9	27.2	10.7	.2	96.8	73.7	.1
Westborough CDP	1 738	3.9	54.8	20.5	19.6	5.3	.6	99.7	91.1	.5
West Boylston town	2 276	13.2	25.1	9.1	21.8	3.3	.2	96.0	10.9	.2
West Brookfield town	1 396	14.6	37.0	13.1	18.1	—	—	71.1	8.0	1.4
West Brookfield CDP	618	3.6	53.4	19.1	22.3	—	—	98.1	17.3	—
Westminster town	2 405	19.1	23.1	8.6	22.3	—	—	48.6	18.1	—
Winchendon town	3 349	25.6	45.4	12.8	18.7	.4	.5	73.0	52.8	.2
Winchendon CDP	1 695	8.2	61.1	19.7	18.6	.8	.5	99.5	92.7	.4
Worcester city	69 336	13.2	49.5	19.3	9.9	4.8	.4	99.7	97.3	.6

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>2 472 711</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>.6</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Barnstable County -----	135 192	28.1	15.0	9.0	18.0	6.0	.3	81.7	11.1	.8
Berkshire County -----	64 324	11.5	45.8	14.8	18.7	2.4	.6	76.8	69.3	.9
Bristol County -----	201 235	14.5	41.1	13.7	13.7	3.6	.5	89.8	66.9	.7
Dukes County -----	11 604	36.1	28.5	10.1	27.2	.4	.6	64.7	8.3	.5
Essex County -----	271 977	13.3	42.8	16.8	17.6	6.2	.5	96.5	81.7	.7
Franklin County -----	30 394	15.4	43.4	15.6	19.5	1.2	1.8	66.5	53.7	1.8
Hampden County -----	180 025	11.7	32.7	14.8	14.4	3.2	.5	92.3	84.3	.5
Hampshire County -----	53 068	15.0	34.4	16.4	18.2	5.0	1.0	79.9	67.8	1.0
Middlesex County -----	543 796	11.6	40.9	17.3	20.7	7.9	.4	96.0	80.7	.5
Nantucket County -----	7 021	34.2	30.4	15.5	21.7	—	1.1	60.7	57.3	1.6
Norfolk County -----	236 816	12.0	33.1	15.6	22.4	8.8	.2	97.0	79.5	.2
Plymouth County -----	168 555	16.0	28.5	11.7	21.7	3.7	.5	88.0	43.9	.5
Suffolk County -----	289 276	8.4	56.1	32.9	9.8	11.2	.8	99.8	99.0	.8
Worcester County -----	279 428	16.8	37.4	14.8	16.6	4.4	.5	83.4	68.0	.6
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Abington CDP, Plymouth County -----	4 955	13.0	36.8	15.6	21.6	4.0	.7	99.4	33.1	.5
Abington town, Plymouth County -----	4 955	13.0	36.8	15.6	21.6	4.0	.7	99.4	33.1	.5
Acton town, Middlesex County -----	6 891	9.7	12.3	14.9	36.5	20.3	.1	93.2	30.1	.4
Acushnet town, Bristol County -----	3 526	10.0	24.9	11.7	14.7	—	.5	78.2	20.3	.2
Acushnet Center CDP, Bristol County -----	1 238	2.9	32.1	13.2	17.9	—	1.2	97.5	38.8	.6
Adams town, Berkshire County -----	4 356	3.1	62.2	15.8	13.7	.9	.4	97.3	97.9	.3
Adams CDP, Berkshire County -----	3 023	2.0	64.8	19.7	11.7	1.3	.6	99.5	99.8	.5
Agawam town, Hampden County -----	10 869	15.8	15.2	12.1	13.5	11.5	.2	99.4	90.0	.3
Alford town, Berkshire County -----	273	19.0	33.3	4.8	34.4	—	2.6	.7	.7	1.8
Amesbury town, Essex County -----	6 030	10.5	46.0	16.7	17.6	11.2	.2	98.3	90.0	.1
Amesbury CDP, Essex County -----	4 865	8.7	50.4	18.8	16.9	12.2	.2	99.8	96.1	.2
Amherst CDP, Hampshire County -----	3 120	12.9	43.7	33.2	20.3	5.8	.2	99.5	98.4	.9
Amherst town, Hampshire County -----	8 816	15.1	24.1	22.1	22.3	9.4	.1	97.6	88.5	.6
Andover CDP, Essex County -----	3 672	7.5	42.1	24.2	28.4	9.3	.6	99.9	94.0	.3
Andover town, Essex County -----	10 892	18.3	25.4	12.3	42.2	7.0	.3	97.4	62.7	.2
Arlington town, Middlesex County -----	19 421	3.7	49.8	19.9	16.0	7.3	.4	99.7	99.5	.3
Arlington CDP, Middlesex County -----	19 421	3.7	49.8	19.9	16.0	7.3	.4	99.7	99.5	.3
Ashburnham town, Worcester County -----	2 279	24.5	35.8	9.3	20.5	—	1.8	56.9	4.7	—
Ashby town, Middlesex County -----	959	17.3	33.1	8.6	23.5	—	3.0	—	—	2.4
Ashfield town, Franklin County -----	768	15.9	52.6	11.5	24.3	—	1.7	27.2	7.3	2.0
Ashland town, Middlesex County -----	4 821	37.0	13.4	9.1	20.3	19.6	.2	96.7	62.0	.5
Athol town, Worcester County -----	4 840	14.3	51.9	17.6	16.7	1.1	.8	87.6	78.4	.7
Athol CDP, Worcester County -----	3 759	9.3	59.7	19.5	15.7	—	.8	98.0	92.9	.9
Attleboro city, Bristol County -----	15 045	18.4	34.4	15.8	15.5	2.3	.2	99.6	68.1	.8
Auburn town, Worcester County -----	5 892	15.5	25.1	8.4	15.8	5.4	—	83.0	74.7	.9
Avon town, Norfolk County -----	1 666	4.4	24.0	9.4	18.6	—	—	96.0	7.9	—
Ayer town, Middlesex County -----	2 873	10.6	38.4	25.3	10.4	5.3	.7	97.6	85.4	.9
Ayer CDP, Middlesex County -----	1 315	8.1	56.8	35.7	12.5	—	1.2	99.5	95.6	1.2
Baldwinville CDP, Worcester County -----	622	15.6	49.0	21.1	13.3	—	4.3	98.7	77.3	5.5
Barnstable town, Barnstable County -----	23 377	31.8	14.3	9.7	19.6	5.5	.3	91.2	21.4	1.1
Barnstable Village CDP, Barnstable County --	1 483	23.9	26.6	4.2	26.1	3.6	—	96.0	24.3	—
Barre CDP, Worcester County -----	457	6.3	50.1	16.8	27.8	—	—	83.6	46.4	—
Barre town, Worcester County -----	1 747	13.9	44.4	8.0	24.3	1.0	—	61.4	36.6	—
Becket town, Berkshire County -----	1 499	22.9	19.3	7.0	16.5	—	.1	1.3	.8	.1
Bedford town, Middlesex County -----	4 602	16.7	12.1	9.8	32.6	3.2	.8	98.6	77.5	2.3
Belchertown CDP, Hampshire County -----	951	21.7	26.8	20.1	13.9	2.0	1.8	84.8	80.7	—
Belchertown town, Hampshire County -----	3 988	32.5	16.8	10.4	15.3	1.0	.7	32.7	24.2	.3
Bellingham town, Norfolk County -----	5 173	18.2	13.0	6.3	24.1	5.5	.6	94.2	12.2	.7
Bellingham CDP, Norfolk County -----	1 550	19.0	4.2	8.7	21.2	8.5	2.0	95.9	13.1	.9
Belmont town, Middlesex County -----	9 968	1.9	62.3	6.3	25.8	1.7	.1	99.8	98.3	.1
Belmont CDP, Middlesex County -----	9 968	1.9	62.3	6.3	25.8	1.7	.1	99.8	98.3	.1
Berkley town, Bristol County -----	1 411	35.9	22.9	5.5	16.0	—	1.8	2.8	—	—
Berlin town, Worcester County -----	829	16.0	34.7	8.0	36.1	—	.7	2.5	2.5	.4
Bernardston town, Franklin County -----	819	22.1	33.3	10.0	20.4	—	.5	73.9	7.2	.2
Beverly city, Essex County -----	15 652	12.3	44.0	19.6	15.1	3.8	.2	99.7	94.7	.3
Billerica town, Middlesex County -----	12 005	12.7	18.2	8.7	25.2	4.1	.5	97.9	43.4	.3
Blackstone town, Worcester County -----	2 979	28.8	36.9	13.3	18.3	3.3	.5	88.8	31.1	—
Blandford town, Hampden County -----	544	12.7	37.3	5.1	30.3	—	.4	43.8	2.9	.4
Bliss Corner CDP, Bristol County -----	2 164	13.4	27.4	19.5	11.1	3.0	.2	98.4	78.9	.4
Bolton town, Worcester County -----	1 097	24.6	23.0	2.1	44.1	—	.9	.5	.5	.4
Bondsville CDP -----	805	15.8	54.4	7.0	16.5	2.5	—	77.5	77.8	—
Hampden County -----	720	17.6	54.9	7.8	17.4	2.8	—	76.0	79.4	—
Hampshire County -----	85	—	50.6	—	9.4	—	—	90.6	63.5	—
Boston city, Suffolk County -----	250 863	7.6	57.6	34.3	9.8	11.7	.9	99.8	99.0	.9
Bourne CDP, Barnstable County -----	949	21.8	25.9	7.2	12.3	8.6	.4	98.0	15.3	—
Bourne town, Barnstable County -----	8 999	23.7	19.1	7.9	15.0	3.9	.3	91.3	11.1	.3
Boxborough town, Middlesex County -----	1 485	11.2	6.3	25.3	27.2	50.8	—	49.2	47.5	—
Boxford CDP, Essex County -----	680	25.1	8.1	1.3	68.7	—	—	2.5	—	—
Boxford town, Essex County -----	2 087	28.8	10.2	3.4	65.2	2.6	—	4.9	3.0	.6
Boylston town, Worcester County -----	1 362	15.9	20.0	5.9	22.0	10.0	—	67.3	9.2	.3
Braintree town, Norfolk County -----	12 171	5.7	33.2	9.4	23.0	4.9	.1	99.5	98.2	.2
Braintree CDP, Norfolk County -----	12 171	5.7	33.2	9.4	23.0	4.9	.1	99.5	98.2	.2
Brewster CDP, Barnstable County -----	1 908	25.7	21.3	5.6	17.3	14.1	.6	98.1	1.2	.6
Brewster town, Barnstable County -----	6 404	44.4	9.7	5.0	14.6	17.9	.3	90.2	5.9	.3
Bridgewater CDP, Plymouth County -----	2 552	8.3	36.3	27.3	8.7	21.7	.2	100.0	81.3	.2
Bridgewater town, Plymouth County -----	6 230	20.9	26.3	12.5	21.7	10.8	—	96.9	36.8	.2
Brimfield town, Hampden County -----	1 239	24.3	19.5	10.0	19.0	—	—	6.5	5.3	.7
Brockton city, Plymouth County -----	35 376	6.9	39.3	19.6	11.4	3.3	.9	98.1	97.2	.9
Brookfield town, Worcester County -----	1 240	22.3	35.5	16.0	18.5	—	1.5	44.9	6.8	.7
Brookline town, Norfolk County -----	25 353	4.3	56.1	30.9	17.1	24.8	.1	100.0	99.7	.4
Brookline CDP, Norfolk County -----	25 353	4.3	56.1	30.9	17.1	24.8	.1	100.0	99.7	.4
Buckland town, Franklin County -----	786	8.9	58.3	11.1	26.6	.6	1.5	58.4	54.7	1.5
Burlington town, Middlesex County -----	8 054	12.6	5.0	9.1	23.5	9.8	.3	99.6	94.6	—
Burlington CDP, Middlesex County -----	8 054	12.6	5.0	9.1	23.5	9.8	.3	99.6	94.6	—

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>										
Buzzards Bay CDP, Barnstable County -----	1 555	13.1	24.2	8.8	12.0	4.1	—	98.1	5.5	.2
Cambridge city, Middlesex County -----	41 979	7.3	64.4	35.0	9.3	13.2	.4	100.0	99.6	.5
Canton town, Norfolk County -----	6 789	17.0	20.0	12.2	25.8	8.2	—	99.3	80.6	—
Carlisle town, Middlesex County -----	1 495	25.6	13.5	3.7	56.4	—	.3	2.4	1.7	.3
Carver town, Plymouth County -----	3 799	41.7	8.3	6.7	16.6	—	.7	18.2	4.8	.4
Centerville CDP, Barnstable County -----	5 258	31.3	9.7	3.9	18.8	2.1	.1	97.1	8.6	.3
Charlemont town, Franklin County -----	601	17.5	45.4	11.3	22.3	—	3.3	8.3	6.7	2.8
Charlton town, Worcester County -----	3 438	36.9	13.2	8.6	20.0	1.6	.4	8.5	8.6	.4
Chatham CDP, Barnstable County -----	1 801	18.3	32.8	16.3	25.2	6.7	1.3	95.9	22.0	1.8
Chatham town, Barnstable County -----	6 301	21.9	17.1	8.8	20.4	4.4	.6	68.1	9.7	.7
Chelmsford CDP, Middlesex County -----	11 817	19.1	14.8	5.4	27.9	14.9	.1	96.9	22.3	.1
Chelmsford town, Middlesex County -----	11 812	19.1	14.8	5.4	27.9	14.9	.1	96.9	22.3	.1
Chelsea city, Suffolk County -----	11 574	15.4	57.5	27.1	7.2	5.9	.3	99.6	98.7	1.0
Cheshire town, Berkshire County -----	1 358	16.4	34.8	7.4	22.5	—	—	56.6	1.9	.4
Chester town, Hampden County -----	551	10.2	63.5	8.5	25.2	—	1.5	57.5	3.8	2.2
Chesterfield town, Hampshire County -----	444	11.0	42.1	14.9	22.1	—	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.7
Chicopee city, Hampden County -----	23 690	10.0	31.9	16.8	9.3	4.6	.2	99.9	96.4	.5
Chilmark town, Dukes County -----	1 187	35.9	27.2	13.5	26.5	—	1.6	7.7	.2	1.7
Clarksburg town, Berkshire County -----	680	6.8	46.2	6.8	17.6	—	.4	28.1	20.1	1.3
Clinton town, Worcester County -----	5 635	16.9	50.7	18.9	12.2	8.5	.5	99.2	97.8	1.2
Clinton CDP, Worcester County -----	3 486	11.8	62.3	22.7	13.7	.4	.6	99.4	99.4	1.5
Cochituate CDP, Middlesex County -----	2 249	4.6	27.1	9.2	34.0	—	—	98.1	7.0	.5
Cohasset town, Norfolk County -----	2 724	10.9	43.2	9.2	42.5	4.1	.3	97.4	15.9	.3
Colrain town, Franklin County -----	730	16.8	49.6	8.5	30.7	—	3.0	18.1	4.9	2.6
Concord town, Middlesex County -----	5 917	9.7	34.2	8.8	43.4	7.0	.1	94.0	37.6	.2
Conway town, Franklin County -----	615	23.4	45.2	5.4	27.0	—	1.1	—	—	.8
Cordaville CDP, Worcester County -----	566	19.8	20.8	3.0	30.6	—	—	89.6	2.5	—
Cotuit CDP, Barnstable County -----	1 652	41.5	19.1	5.9	31.1	—	.3	91.6	1.4	.6
Cummington town, Hampshire County -----	431	21.3	52.9	20.4	28.3	.7	6.3	25.5	5.1	6.0
Dalton town, Berkshire County -----	2 733	12.8	37.9	12.4	24.8	1.3	.2	94.5	92.4	.8
Danvers town, Essex County -----	9 119	12.4	31.3	11.3	21.6	8.9	.1	99.2	93.3	.3
Danvers CDP, Essex County -----	9 119	12.4	31.3	11.3	21.6	8.9	.1	99.2	93.3	.3
Dartmouth town, Bristol County -----	9 989	17.5	23.1	9.2	19.0	2.1	.4	83.5	51.4	.6
Dedham town, Norfolk County -----	8 750	6.1	38.9	8.0	24.6	3.1	.2	98.5	94.7	.3
Dedham CDP, Norfolk County -----	8 750	6.1	38.9	8.0	24.6	3.1	.2	98.5	94.7	.3
Deerfield town, Franklin County -----	2 083	22.0	33.4	8.5	23.8	5.6	1.0	84.2	49.6	1.3
Dennis CDP, Barnstable County -----	2 237	21.5	13.3	4.8	19.1	6.8	—	99.3	6.0	—
Dennis town, Barnstable County -----	14 494	15.6	14.3	9.9	13.6	4.7	—	98.7	9.7	.1
Dennis Port CDP, Barnstable County -----	5 084	5.5	21.1	18.3	10.0	8.7	—	98.2	15.8	.1
Dighton town, Bristol County -----	1 994	11.6	32.4	7.9	24.4	—	.3	77.4	22.8	.7
Douglas town, Worcester County -----	2 191	30.5	23.8	10.5	15.4	2.0	4.2	45.7	31.6	2.9
Dover CDP, Norfolk County -----	726	5.4	31.4	2.5	55.1	—	1.7	23.7	1.1	—
Dover town, Norfolk County -----	1 696	12.5	22.9	1.7	60.4	—	.7	27.2	1.5	—
Dracut town, Middlesex County -----	9 279	27.0	14.5	7.2	16.6	18.1	.2	87.4	55.0	.1
Dunley town, Worcester County -----	3 583	15.8	25.4	10.1	15.5	1.6	.3	72.0	53.8	.2
Dunstable town, Middlesex County -----	737	28.4	17.0	4.1	36.4	—	—	11.8	.3	.3
Duxbury CDP, Plymouth County -----	723	10.1	72.1	7.9	57.3	—	1.4	98.9	1.2	—
Duxbury town, Plymouth County -----	5 137	21.4	24.6	7.7	47.8	4.0	.4	93.1	9.5	—
East Bridgewater town, Plymouth County -----	3 700	19.5	28.7	9.0	22.7	3.9	.6	97.8	8.4	.6
East Brookfield town, Worcester County -----	819	13.1	36.0	5.3	19.2	—	.9	72.0	2.8	.7
East Brookfield CDP, Worcester County -----	570	6.7	38.8	5.3	18.9	—	.4	96.7	4.0	.7
East Dennis CDP, Barnstable County -----	1 934	30.0	9.8	5.0	18.8	—	—	97.5	4.4	—
East Douglas CDP, Worcester County -----	814	15.2	41.5	16.2	18.4	1.6	—	94.1	75.2	—
East Falmouth CDP, Barnstable County -----	4 060	21.0	8.1	3.3	24.6	.3	.1	92.4	2.8	.3
Eastham town, Barnstable County -----	4 863	28.4	11.7	5.7	19.3	.3	.8	—	.3	1.2
Easthampton town, Hampshire County -----	6 421	8.7	41.0	16.6	12.4	1.2	1.2	99.3	94.5	1.5
East Harwich CDP, Barnstable County -----	2 363	25.4	5.0	1.9	15.5	.6	—	93.0	.5	—
East Longmeadow town, Hampden County -----	4 796	11.8	13.9	8.4	27.6	—	—	97.7	85.5	—
Easton town, Bristol County -----	6 708	27.1	20.6	8.5	27.1	16.6	.4	95.9	16.0	.1
East Pepperell CDP, Middlesex County -----	781	17.9	28.6	8.3	19.8	9.9	—	91.4	52.0	—
East Sandwich CDP, Barnstable County -----	1 732	37.1	11.1	8.4	26.2	3.5	—	52.0	4.2	1.3
Edgartown town, Dukes County -----	3 041	44.1	19.9	6.0	29.5	.8	—	63.0	13.4	—
Egremont town, Berkshire County -----	807	18.5	33.8	8.1	24.4	.5	1.0	25.4	1.7	1.1
Erving town, Franklin County -----	584	20.4	46.7	13.2	16.4	3.3	.9	50.5	78.4	.7
Essex CDP, Essex County -----	648	4.6	67.6	20.2	18.4	—	.6	95.5	15.9	—
Essex town, Essex County -----	1 497	10.5	40.9	17.5	18.0	—	2.1	76.7	18.0	1.8
Everett city, Middlesex County -----	15 416	6.0	67.2	22.2	10.0	4.2	.5	99.8	99.7	.6
Fairhaven town, Bristol County -----	7 093	8.4	43.4	16.4	13.1	1.7	.7	91.3	71.4	.6
Fall River city, Bristol County -----	40 375	11.3	58.5	18.5	6.0	3.0	.6	99.1	97.0	1.0
Falmouth CDP, Barnstable County -----	2 987	10.5	31.9	21.2	20.1	1.7	1.0	100.0	27.3	2.1
Falmouth town, Barnstable County -----	18 168	25.7	14.9	7.4	24.9	2.5	.2	91.1	8.3	.5
Fiskdale CDP, Worcester County -----	903	28.6	29.7	17.4	23.5	—	—	79.6	59.7	—
Fitchburg city, Worcester County -----	16 665	9.9	52.5	20.3	13.1	2.5	.7	97.5	95.0	.8
Florida town, Berkshire County -----	323	17.6	22.3	5.9	25.7	—	1.9	.6	1.2	1.9
Forestdale CDP, Barnstable County -----	1 052	56.9	1.0	2.7	23.0	—	.5	87.1	3.6	—
Fort Devens CDP -----	1 868	6.4	18.6	2.9	3.4	2.0	.3	99.1	99.3	.3
Middlesex County -----	408	14.5	18.6	7.6	—	5.9	1.2	100.0	98.0	1.2
Worcester County -----	1 460	4.1	18.6	1.6	4.4	1.0	—	98.8	99.6	—
Foxborough town, Norfolk County -----	5 477	15.4	22.9	12.3	22.9	3.0	.1	99.5	31.2	.4
Foxborough CDP, Norfolk County -----	2 570	14.7	32.1	22.6	11.9	5.6	.3	100.0	62.1	.8
Framingham town, Middlesex County -----	26 391	6.7	20.5	25.6	18.1	9.3	.5	99.1	96.5	.6
Framingham CDP, Middlesex County -----	26 404	6.8	20.4	25.6	18.1	9.3	.5	99.1	96.5	.6
Franklin town, Norfolk County -----	7 692	26.4	7.4	7.4	25.2	15.0	.2	93.5	70.3	.3
Franklin CDP, Norfolk County -----	3 604	11.9	42.3	14.8	19.6	7.2	.2	98.6	79.4	.7
Freetown town, Bristol County -----	2 906	17.1	22.3	3.9	22.1	.4	1.2	8.6	.8	1.0
Gardner city, Worcester County -----	8 654	13.0	48.8	22.4	10.1	5.2	1.0	95.0	93.0	.9
Gay Head town, Dukes County -----	332	19.6	21.1	9.3	29.2	—	1.8	.9	.3	—
Georgetown town, Essex County -----	2 219	15.6	19.1	9.7	26.2	—	—	97.5	8.1	—
Gill town, Franklin County -----	670	17.0	39.4	12.8	20.4	1.5	.9	36.6	27.2	2.1

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b>										
<b>Con.</b>										
Gloucester city, Essex County	13 125	7.7	57.5	18.2	16.8	3.7	.6	95.9	59.9	.7
Goshen town, Hampshire County	491	21.4	31.4	19.1	14.7	3.3	8.1	15.1	1.4	2.4
Gosnold town, Dukes County	165	7.9	75.8	13.9	33.9	—	1.8	77.6	16.4	1.8
Grafton town, Worcester County	5 035	24.1	27.4	10.1	19.6	8.8	.1	77.6	52.1	.3
Granby CDP, Hampshire County	536	11.6	11.6	21.5	17.2	5.0	—	15.1	17.2	—
Granby town, Hampshire County	2 004	14.6	12.2	9.2	17.3	4.7	.3	19.8	8.4	—
Granville town, Hampden County	515	16.7	34.8	5.8	28.7	—	.6	5.2	—	—
Great Barrington CDP, Berkshire County	1 351	8.4	66.2	30.5	13.0	1.0	—	99.6	98.1	1.1
Great Barrington town, Berkshire County	3 126	11.8	53.7	16.8	19.8	.8	.1	82.1	71.2	.9
Greenfield town, Franklin County	8 067	9.1	47.4	21.0	14.4	1.9	.4	98.6	87.1	.7
Greenfield CDP, Franklin County	6 233	6.9	55.5	25.0	13.4	1.4	.5	99.6	98.8	.8
Green Harbor-Cedar Crest CDP, Plymouth County	1 060	9.3	29.0	10.6	21.5	—	—	100.0	66.3	—
Groton CDP, Middlesex County	411	8.8	66.7	6.1	43.8	—	—	85.9	18.2	—
Groton town, Middlesex County	2 774	26.4	26.5	5.3	37.6	—	1.0	40.3	5.5	.3
Groveland town, Essex County	1 827	15.2	31.8	5.5	17.3	—	.6	90.7	36.4	.2
Hadley town, Hampshire County	1 742	19.2	29.7	9.1	32.5	1.1	1.2	96.7	44.7	1.2
Halifax town, Plymouth County	2 453	25.8	12.6	5.8	15.9	14.3	.9	83.9	8.5	1.0
Hamilton town, Essex County	2 635	13.8	31.2	8.5	34.6	—	.2	93.5	11.2	.2
Hampden town, Hampden County	1 653	10.9	14.7	6.5	20.9	1.2	—	3.1	2.5	—
Hancock town, Berkshire County	394	29.4	21.3	8.1	21.6	13.5	1.3	15.7	1.8	.8
Hanover town, Plymouth County	3 837	22.6	18.1	8.2	38.8	—	.2	98.3	8.1	—
Hanson CDP, Plymouth County	688	7.3	15.3	2.6	33.0	—	—	88.8	.7	—
Hanson town, Plymouth County	2 985	13.2	21.6	5.6	27.5	1.3	.2	92.9	3.1	.2
Hardwick town, Worcester County	977	17.5	61.8	12.6	22.3	—	2.5	52.6	48.8	1.7
Harvard town, Worcester County	3 141	13.5	18.8	3.1	31.3	.4	.5	48.4	46.8	—
Harwich town, Barnstable County	8 325	23.5	17.0	5.5	22.0	3.7	.1	95.3	7.8	.1
Harwich Center CDP, Barnstable County	962	21.0	11.7	4.7	24.3	3.4	—	99.5	4.5	—
Harwich Port CDP, Barnstable County	2 146	24.2	30.3	10.1	23.3	9.7	—	98.7	17.1	—
Hatfield CDP, Hampshire County	577	2.4	57.4	15.8	30.2	2.6	—	100.0	85.6	.9
Hatfield town, Hampshire County	1 294	11.5	43.0	10.5	22.7	1.2	.7	95.6	46.7	.4
Haverhill city, Essex County	21 321	19.1	50.2	16.2	12.9	12.0	.4	97.7	88.7	.2
Hawley town, Franklin County	185	11.4	36.8	4.9	21.6	—	2.2	—	—	—
Heath town, Franklin County	506	31.0	23.3	37.5	20.8	—	33.2	—	.4	32.2
Hingham CDP, Plymouth County	2 098	6.8	55.2	12.0	37.0	—	.3	99.8	42.6	—
Hingham town, Plymouth County	7 161	12.7	33.1	6.1	39.3	7.3	.2	95.4	31.8	—
Hinsdale town, Berkshire County	977	18.6	31.4	9.3	18.4	—	1.4	43.5	36.1	1.2
Holbrook CDP, Norfolk County	4 040	12.7	22.1	15.3	15.2	1.4	.4	99.2	57.6	.5
Holbrook town, Norfolk County	4 040	12.7	22.1	15.3	15.2	1.4	.4	99.2	57.6	.5
Holden town, Worcester County	5 428	13.6	20.1	7.0	24.5	4.7	.6	91.4	34.1	.4
Holland CDP, Hampden County	924	14.6	2.9	10.7	9.2	.5	.2	.2	.9	—
Holland town, Hampden County	1 248	17.2	6.1	9.4	10.5	.4	.3	.2	.9	.2
Holliston town, Middlesex County	4 413	11.2	19.8	8.2	38.1	5.2	.2	93.8	9.2	—
Holyoke city, Hampden County	16 917	8.7	44.3	20.7	9.7	2.3	1.2	98.2	96.0	1.0
Hopedale town, Worcester County	2 042	29.9	40.2	8.1	24.8	13.3	—	92.5	84.3	—
Hopedale CDP, Worcester County	1 492	35.3	44.0	10.3	26.9	18.2	—	97.8	97.3	—
Hopkinton CDP, Middlesex County	955	5.4	42.9	18.2	23.1	9.7	—	97.9	50.6	—
Hopkinton town, Middlesex County	3 305	30.0	21.9	8.0	38.5	7.3	.2	72.9	17.8	.4
Housatonic CDP, Berkshire County	500	2.0	74.2	8.4	21.6	—	.8	95.4	88.6	.8
Hubbardston town, Worcester County	1 025	39.9	26.0	6.3	20.4	1.7	1.4	4.7	4.7	.6
Hudson town, Middlesex County	6 685	21.8	29.8	15.3	19.4	6.5	.7	93.5	81.8	1.3
Hudson CDP, Middlesex County	5 570	18.9	33.2	16.8	18.0	5.3	.9	99.2	92.4	1.4
Hull town, Plymouth County	5 256	16.7	42.3	10.6	28.7	9.0	1.2	98.4	80.6	1.4
Hull CDP, Plymouth County	5 256	16.7	42.3	10.6	28.7	9.0	1.2	98.4	80.6	1.4
Huntington town, Hampshire County	853	17.2	41.4	9.8	17.6	—	2.1	43.8	33.5	1.2
Hyannis CDP, Barnstable County	8 340	23.1	15.4	19.5	12.4	11.7	—	99.0	47.0	2.3
Ipswich CDP, Essex County	1 883	8.2	60.6	24.7	17.3	5.9	—	98.8	93.3	1.0
Ipswich town, Essex County	5 162	14.2	34.9	16.0	20.2	7.3	.2	95.1	54.9	.3
Kingston CDP, Plymouth County	2 048	10.8	46.0	12.4	15.1	3.1	.4	98.3	11.7	.6
Kingston town, Plymouth County	3 496	25.8	32.5	11.2	15.6	1.8	.2	94.9	11.8	.6
Lakeville town, Plymouth County	3 138	28.0	17.2	6.8	21.1	—	2.7	7.7	2.3	.9
Lancaster town, Worcester County	2 095	11.1	34.0	9.6	27.5	—	.3	79.7	24.9	—
Lanesborough town, Berkshire County	1 292	16.6	24.6	10.8	22.0	2.0	.6	65.2	12.2	.9
Lawrence city, Essex County	26 915	12.1	46.1	21.4	7.1	4.4	1.9	99.3	97.5	2.6
Lee CDP, Berkshire County	883	15.5	51.8	28.1	22.5	—	—	99.3	97.8	—
Lee town, Berkshire County	2 675	14.4	43.4	15.0	22.9	8.0	.5	91.2	85.1	.5
Leicester town, Worcester County	3 629	14.8	29.0	11.5	17.0	3.4	—	70.4	32.0	—
Lenox CDP, Berkshire County	735	9.0	40.8	22.9	15.8	8.6	—	100.0	88.8	—
Lenox town, Berkshire County	2 410	15.0	28.4	13.2	18.3	20.2	—	97.0	73.9	.4
Leominster city, Worcester County	15 533	19.0	30.6	15.4	12.9	8.4	.7	98.2	94.1	.9
Leverett town, Franklin County	699	27.0	27.9	10.0	30.3	—	1.6	3.0	3.3	1.0
Lexington town, Middlesex County	10 841	9.8	25.1	6.2	35.5	8.0	.1	99.6	93.7	—
Lexington CDP, Middlesex County	10 841	9.8	25.1	6.2	35.5	8.0	.1	99.6	93.7	—
Leyden town, Franklin County	236	24.2	25.0	5.9	20.8	—	3.0	1.3	.4	1.7
Lincoln town, Middlesex County	2 714	18.0	13.4	4.2	36.5	11.5	—	90.6	40.6	.2
Littleton town, Middlesex County	2 727	21.0	18.7	10.6	26.4	—	.2	81.8	9.9	.3
Littleton Common CDP, Middlesex County	1 181	10.3	28.6	18.5	18.2	—	.5	98.1	14.8	.5
Longmeadow town, Hampden County	5 527	7.1	26.0	3.0	43.6	.7	—	99.7	98.1	.1
Longmeadow CDP, Hampden County	5 527	7.1	26.0	3.0	43.6	.7	—	99.7	98.1	.1
Lowell city, Middlesex County	40 302	15.1	47.8	22.7	11.8	7.7	1.0	99.7	98.1	.9
Ludlow town, Hampden County	7 191	19.2	21.4	9.2	11.8	2.6	.3	81.4	67.3	.4
Lunenburg CDP, Worcester County	691	5.9	28.9	6.4	29.8	—	—	85.4	1.9	—
Lunenburg town, Worcester County	3 486	13.9	20.8	10.8	24.6	—	1.3	50.5	6.4	.3
Lynn city, Essex County	34 670	9.6	58.3	26.5	8.8	4.1	.7	99.6	99.0	1.0
Lynnfield town, Essex County	4 033	11.9	14.4	3.7	38.9	5.3	.2	96.2	9.2	.6
Lynnfield CDP, Essex County	4 033	11.9	14.4	3.7	38.9	5.3	.2	96.2	9.2	.6
Malden city, Middlesex County	23 217	9.0	52.5	27.6	11.8	4.4	.3	99.9	99.4	1.0
Manchester town, Essex County	2 315	7.0	46.4	14.2	35.2	3.4	—	98.3	67.9	.3
Mansfield town, Bristol County	6 357	29.8	26.5	15.9	23.1	9.5	—	98.6	56.4	.1
Mansfield Center CDP, Bristol County	3 078	26.1	42.4	24.8	13.5	7.7	—	99.7	87.3	.3
Marblehead town, Essex County	8 736	5.7	48.7	12.0	27.6	5.4	.2	99.9	97.2	.1

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b>										
Con.										
Marblehead CDP, Essex County	8 736	5.7	48.7	12.0	27.6	5.4	.2	99.9	97.2	.1
Marion town, Plymouth County	2 045	16.8	33.3	4.3	33.1	—	1.5	98.4	39.8	—
Marion Center CDP, Plymouth County	560	6.1	47.1	6.6	29.1	—	—	98.6	93.2	—
Marlborough city, Middlesex County	13 027	17.3	29.7	17.7	18.4	11.4	.4	98.7	91.3	.5
Marshfield CDP, Plymouth County	1 541	16.7	13.6	26.3	24.0	3.0	—	94.9	29.5	.5
Marshfield town, Plymouth County	8 881	13.2	17.0	11.5	25.5	4.7	.2	97.1	46.2	.3
Marshfield Hills CDP, Plymouth County	724	9.1	29.0	.7	44.2	—	1.0	96.7	—	1.0
Marstons Mills CDP, Barnstable County	3 558	53.2	6.7	4.2	19.1	1.2	1.3	76.2	4.2	.8
Mashpee town, Barnstable County	7 002	57.2	3.0	5.3	11.5	15.3	.4	38.0	12.2	.4
Mattapoisett town, Plymouth County	2 981	16.6	25.9	8.4	21.6	—	—	83.2	20.3	—
Mattapoisett Center CDP, Plymouth County	1 538	13.2	35.2	14.0	23.1	—	—	99.5	35.2	—
Maynard town, Middlesex County	4 211	18.7	39.6	11.0	18.2	9.8	—	98.5	93.3	.6
Maynard CDP, Middlesex County	4 211	18.7	39.6	11.0	18.2	9.8	—	98.5	93.3	.6
Medfield CDP, Norfolk County	2 213	7.6	17.8	11.4	32.7	4.9	—	98.8	48.1	—
Medfield town, Norfolk County	3 501	13.7	13.5	7.2	48.6	3.1	—	96.9	38.5	—
Medford city, Middlesex County	22 650	9.4	62.5	13.2	14.8	7.7	.3	99.9	99.8	.3
Medway town, Norfolk County	3 390	23.3	30.2	9.6	35.3	1.6	.2	84.6	54.0	—
Melrose city, Middlesex County	11 297	3.6	59.0	20.2	24.2	3.7	.2	99.9	99.2	.1
Mendon town, Worcester County	1 454	27.3	25.3	7.8	32.3	—	.8	8.9	3.9	.4
Merrimac town, Essex County	2 014	17.4	41.3	11.4	18.4	2.9	—	92.7	66.8	.6
Methuen town, Essex County	15 441	17.5	30.3	13.4	15.3	6.5	.1	97.7	88.5	.4
Middleborough town, Plymouth County	6 395	16.2	35.6	10.5	18.5	1.2	.6	74.4	43.7	.2
Middleborough Center CDP, Plymouth County	2 686	4.7	55.8	19.3	15.8	—	.7	98.3	89.7	—
Middlefield town, Hampshire County	183	30.6	37.7	3.8	23.5	—	4.9	2.2	1.1	3.8
Middleton town, Essex County	1 907	28.1	20.5	10.3	15.0	16.7	.4	65.4	16.8	.7
Milford town, Worcester County	9 837	15.8	34.3	12.8	20.6	7.2	.1	97.5	91.0	.3
Milford CDP, Worcester County	9 168	15.2	35.8	13.4	19.1	7.8	.2	98.9	97.1	.1
Millbury town, Worcester County	4 758	16.3	30.4	11.5	16.1	3.3	.2	77.9	51.0	.3
Millers Falls CDP, Franklin County	454	2.9	75.6	13.4	21.8	—	1.8	97.6	97.4	1.8
Millis town, Norfolk County	2 832	19.9	15.3	7.3	22.5	11.5	—	92.5	40.7	—
Millis-Clicquot CDP, Norfolk County	1 669	21.2	14.3	10.3	15.5	18.5	—	99.7	63.5	—
Millville town, Worcester County	832	32.5	46.6	11.5	23.3	7.2	1.9	5.0	6.4	1.9
Milton town, Norfolk County	9 003	5.7	53.4	5.2	35.0	1.7	.2	99.4	93.3	.1
Milton CDP, Norfolk County	9 003	5.7	53.4	5.2	35.0	1.7	.2	99.4	93.3	.1
Monroe town, Franklin County	79	5.1	60.8	21.5	40.5	—	7.6	41.8	41.8	5.1
Monson town, Hampden County	2 755	21.4	28.7	7.9	21.8	—	1.0	55.9	49.8	.4
Monson Center CDP, Hampden County	923	11.7	53.1	21.3	15.9	—	1.2	94.0	86.5	1.2
Montague town, Franklin County	3 695	9.8	52.1	15.5	17.6	1.3	.9	87.7	83.4	.7
Monterey town, Berkshire County	746	17.6	38.1	9.2	25.7	1.6	2.8	18.6	7.6	.3
Montgomery town, Hampden County	274	27.7	12.0	5.8	25.2	—	2.2	.4	—	2.2
Monument Beach CDP, Barnstable County	946	36.7	23.2	5.5	16.8	8.0	—	96.4	3.2	—
Mount Washington town, Berkshire County	137	22.6	42.3	14.6	24.8	—	5.8	2.9	1.5	5.8
Nahant town, Essex County	1 687	4.2	53.2	21.0	23.1	—	.2	100.0	97.5	.2
Nahant CDP, Essex County	1 687	4.2	53.2	21.0	23.1	—	.2	100.0	97.5	.2
Nantucket CDP, Nantucket County	3 265	21.8	45.0	15.7	23.4	—	—	83.7	87.0	.9
Nantucket town, Nantucket County	7 021	34.2	30.4	15.5	21.7	—	1.1	60.7	57.3	1.6
Natick town, Middlesex County	12 660	19.3	29.2	19.1	21.2	13.6	.2	99.3	86.4	.2
Needham town, Norfolk County	10 405	10.9	29.5	8.1	30.1	4.3	.3	99.7	91.9	.3
Needham CDP, Norfolk County	10 405	10.9	29.5	8.1	30.1	4.3	.3	99.7	91.9	.3
New Ashford town, Berkshire County	78	5.1	29.5	7.7	19.2	—	2.6	2.6	—	—
New Bedford city, Bristol County	41 760	8.0	57.3	14.6	9.3	2.4	.5	99.7	96.6	1.1
New Braintree town, Worcester County	309	30.4	34.6	1.9	31.7	—	—	12.3	4.9	—
Newbury town, Essex County	2 365	27.4	23.5	9.3	24.5	—	.3	52.6	9.1	1.4
Newburyport city, Essex County	7 384	11.2	59.5	22.1	18.1	6.4	.1	94.6	92.6	.1
New Marlborough town, Berkshire County	819	24.1	5.9	23.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	9.5	.7	1.3
New Salem town, Franklin County	328	17.1	40.2	7.9	23.8	—	—	—	.6	2.1
Newton city, Middlesex County	30 497	6.2	56.4	11.1	30.9	7.5	.3	99.9	98.0	.5
Norfolk town, Norfolk County	2 500	38.0	12.6	5.0	49.4	—	.4	52.0	4.4	.2
North Adams city, Berkshire County	7 230	4.0	62.8	19.9	13.6	.5	1.3	98.6	95.2	2.0
North Amherst CDP, Hampshire County	1 871	7.9	14.1	25.9	16.8	4.8	—	99.7	98.3	.6
Northampton city, Hampshire County	11 730	10.2	49.7	24.7	15.0	6.8	1.5	98.5	89.2	1.6
North Andover town, Essex County	8 271	20.1	19.6	9.4	30.6	13.2	.1	95.1	73.0	.2
North Attleborough town, Bristol County	9 868	22.1	27.6	14.6	19.2	8.7	.4	94.3	64.5	.4
North Attleborough Center CDP, Bristol County	6 873	22.2	35.4	18.2	14.3	11.6	.6	99.4	84.0	.5
Northborough CDP, Worcester County	2 121	17.2	13.3	10.9	26.6	7.2	.5	97.2	41.3	.5
Northborough town, Worcester County	4 180	24.3	12.9	8.1	34.4	4.8	.2	83.5	26.1	.4
Northbridge town, Worcester County	5 013	13.0	46.7	10.9	18.4	4.1	.2	89.3	69.8	.4
North Brookfield town, Worcester County	1 838	18.1	45.8	13.5	17.7	1.7	.4	81.6	68.0	1.0
North Brookfield CDP, Worcester County	1 088	12.4	61.9	19.5	15.9	2.8	—	98.8	94.7	1.4
North Eastham CDP, Barnstable County	2 401	21.8	9.9	6.6	13.5	—	.8	—	—	1.5
North Falmouth CDP, Barnstable County	2 087	37.2	14.1	4.6	31.4	—	—	92.7	1.7	—
Northfield CDP, Franklin County	696	6.2	72.7	14.5	28.3	—	.6	93.5	53.4	.6
Northfield town, Franklin County	1 289	16.4	55.1	9.2	27.5	—	1.1	55.2	29.1	1.1
North Lakeville CDP, Plymouth County	777	22.0	19.8	8.2	20.8	—	—	13.3	9.1	—
North Pembroke CDP, Plymouth County	797	26.3	13.7	14.8	26.7	2.4	—	96.9	6.6	—
North Plymouth CDP, Plymouth County	1 544	12.8	61.1	18.3	7.4	1.9	1.2	100.0	91.1	—
North Reading town, Middlesex County	4 176	14.9	14.1	8.2	26.1	12.8	—	97.3	14.4	.1
North Scituate CDP, Plymouth County	1 803	8.2	26.0	10.0	43.8	2.2	—	100.0	17.9	—
North Seekonk CDP, Bristol County	961	13.1	23.8	3.9	14.7	—	—	94.6	4.8	—
Northwest Harwich CDP, Barnstable County	2 854	22.2	18.7	5.2	25.5	1.9	.4	93.2	8.0	.4
North Westport CDP, Bristol County	1 769	8.3	18.7	7.8	13.1	—	—	5.9	4.9	.5
Norton town, Bristol County	4 852	23.6	15.5	10.4	17.6	10.7	.6	93.0	16.6	.2
Norton Center CDP, Bristol County	341	20.2	40.2	2.3	23.2	12.6	—	97.7	6.7	—
Norwell town, Plymouth County	3 079	11.1	17.1	6.0	41.6	—	.8	90.4	4.6	.3
Norwood town, Norfolk County	11 584	9.5	29.3	16.7	15.1	3.7	.3	99.9	98.7	.5
Norwood CDP, Norfolk County	11 584	9.5	29.3	16.7	15.1	3.7	.3	99.9	98.7	.5
Oak Bluffs town, Dukes County	3 171	36.4	8.6	8.6	25.8	.8	.2	97.1	3.9	.2
Oakham town, Worcester County	535	35.9	18.3	5.4	19.4	—	.4	—	.4	—
Ocean Bluff-Brant Rock CDP, Plymouth County	2 540	13.3	18.7	7.9	16.3	—	.3	99.4	91.7	.3
Ocean Grove CDP, Bristol County	1 300	1.8	44.2	15.4	11.7	—	—	98.3	3.8	—

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b>										
<b>Con.</b>										
Onset CDP, Plymouth County .....	1 194	14.6	43.7	13.4	19.6	—	2.0	100.0	81.7	2.0
Orange CDP, Franklin County .....	1 516	9.1	68.7	18.6	21.7	—	1.3	99.5	94.9	2.0
Orange town, Franklin County .....	3 106	17.4	45.5	19.7	17.6	—	1.1	74.8	58.9	1.0
Orleans CDP, Barnstable County .....	1 168	25.2	15.8	13.5	15.9	14.7	—	97.6	20.9	—
Orleans town, Barnstable County .....	4 593	27.9	15.4	10.9	17.7	4.1	.6	95.8	9.9	.2
Osterville CDP, Barnstable County .....	2 328	30.1	17.4	4.6	32.6	4.4	.5	98.4	4.3	.5
Otis town, Berkshire County .....	1 419	19.7	30.8	6.7	14.6	—	—	.6	.5	—
Oxford CDP, Worcester County .....	2 180	5.9	28.3	15.6	15.2	—	.5	91.7	7.2	.5
Oxford town, Worcester County .....	4 655	18.5	20.8	15.2	13.8	7.1	.6	68.0	18.6	.4
Palmer CDP, Hampden County .....	1 881	11.6	43.4	23.8	12.4	.9	—	98.1	95.2	1.1
Palmer town, Hampden County .....	5 061	14.5	40.1	12.8	15.3	1.3	.2	80.8	77.4	.4
Paxton town, Worcester County .....	1 351	20.1	15.2	.9	36.9	—	.4	85.9	2.6	—
Peabody city, Essex County .....	18 240	13.3	28.5	13.0	15.6	7.3	.2	99.8	94.6	.3
Pelham town, Hampshire County .....	502	22.7	27.3	2.4	35.5	—	.4	25.7	3.2	—
Pembroke town, Plymouth County .....	4 881	21.9	13.6	6.9	26.2	4.0	—	94.0	6.0	—
Pepperell CDP, Middlesex County .....	927	33.3	33.3	21.6	16.8	12.5	—	98.6	60.8	.6
Pepperell town, Middlesex County .....	3 505	29.5	21.3	9.8	24.7	5.5	.2	80.1	29.7	.3
Peru town, Berkshire County .....	361	21.3	15.8	10.5	16.9	—	—	.8	1.4	—
Petersham town, Worcester County .....	448	8.9	60.7	4.0	37.5	—	4.9	.4	—	3.8
Phillipston town, Worcester County .....	631	32.3	27.3	11.9	18.7	—	1.0	1.6	.3	.8
Pinehurst CDP, Middlesex County .....	2 047	8.2	23.0	2.5	27.9	—	1.1	97.5	26.5	.4
Pittsfield city, Berkshire County .....	21 272	8.4	49.8	18.2	16.6	1.4	.3	98.7	96.4	.6
Plainfield town, Hampshire County .....	285	23.9	37.2	11.6	18.6	—	4.6	—	.7	5.3
Plainville town, Norfolk County .....	2 727	22.4	23.9	17.5	20.9	4.0	—	84.7	48.7	—
Plymouth CDP, Plymouth County .....	3 301	8.8	54.5	19.6	10.7	10.2	.2	99.1	91.2	.5
Plymouth town, Plymouth County .....	19 658	23.3	19.5	9.3	18.3	5.9	.2	76.4	30.7	.2
Plympton town, Plymouth County .....	794	21.9	26.6	3.5	32.1	—	—	4.2	1.5	—
Pocasset CDP, Barnstable County .....	2 127	24.4	15.5	9.6	16.7	1.5	.5	94.1	3.3	.9
Princeton town, Worcester County .....	1 103	29.3	25.6	3.4	34.5	—	.5	3.0	2.9	.5
Provincetown town, Barnstable County .....	3 793	15.8	61.8	39.8	11.5	19.4	.6	98.2	20.5	2.1
Provincetown CDP, Barnstable County .....	3 660	13.9	64.1	40.4	11.9	18.4	.4	98.5	20.7	1.8
Quincy city, Norfolk County .....	37 732	11.3	45.5	27.9	10.8	9.5	.3	99.9	99.5	.1
Randolph town, Norfolk County .....	11 257	15.8	13.6	13.1	13.6	9.5	.4	99.5	97.2	.1
Randolph CDP, Norfolk County .....	11 257	15.8	13.6	13.1	13.6	9.5	.4	99.5	97.2	.1
Raynham town, Bristol County .....	3 515	22.9	13.8	7.1	24.4	4.5	—	86.7	24.5	.2
Raynham Center CDP, Bristol County .....	1 194	5.3	13.7	.8	34.7	5.9	—	96.5	19.9	—
Reading town, Middlesex County .....	8 104	10.2	32.6	9.6	27.4	5.2	.4	99.2	90.8	.2
Reading CDP, Middlesex County .....	8 104	10.2	32.6	9.6	27.4	5.2	.4	99.2	90.8	.2
Rehoboth town, Bristol County .....	2 963	20.8	23.8	4.7	22.6	—	.9	1.1	1.7	.2
Revere city, Suffolk County .....	18 726	16.5	35.9	23.7	9.3	7.4	.5	99.7	99.1	.3
Richmond town, Berkshire County .....	778	18.0	22.8	4.9	36.9	—	.4	2.2	.8	.5
Rochester town, Plymouth County .....	1 341	29.6	18.6	6.3	26.9	—	.4	8.6	2.6	.4
Rockland town, Plymouth County .....	5 745	15.4	33.6	13.8	14.7	4.7	—	98.9	69.6	.6
Rockport CDP, Essex County .....	3 193	9.6	50.5	20.4	14.7	3.6	.3	97.5	73.9	.4
Rockport town, Essex County .....	4 190	11.5	48.4	19.9	16.5	2.7	.8	97.0	74.6	.8
Rowe town, Franklin County .....	208	11.5	41.8	12.0	30.8	—	2.4	—	—	3.8
Rowley CDP, Essex County .....	434	10.8	57.8	16.6	19.6	—	—	100.0	16.6	—
Rowley town, Essex County .....	1 573	20.4	28.4	6.8	22.0	5.5	—	91.4	20.5	—
Royalston town, Worcester County .....	469	22.8	46.5	10.9	27.1	—	3.0	15.4	14.9	2.1
Russell town, Hampden County .....	594	12.0	35.2	8.6	19.9	—	.2	67.0	51.5	1.5
Rutland CDP, Worcester County .....	753	10.2	15.4	6.8	16.7	—	—	92.6	77.4	—
Rutland town, Worcester County .....	1 889	22.0	19.3	14.6	16.4	9.7	—	64.2	52.1	—
Sagamore CDP, Barnstable County .....	1 279	29.3	31.4	4.2	23.4	—	—	99.4	7.8	—
Salem city, Essex County .....	17 161	10.2	59.2	23.2	10.5	8.9	.7	99.8	98.8	1.2
Salisbury CDP, Essex County .....	2 951	19.4	38.0	13.9	8.6	5.9	1.1	99.2	65.6	1.5
Salisbury town, Essex County .....	4 022	20.7	34.8	11.5	9.4	4.3	.8	97.0	50.5	1.1
Sandisfield town, Berkshire County .....	609	16.9	39.1	7.6	19.7	.7	2.6	2.5	.3	2.6
Sandwich CDP, Barnstable County .....	1 688	27.4	21.7	14.5	21.9	8.6	—	99.7	12.9	.3
Sandwich town, Barnstable County .....	7 236	44.3	9.3	7.5	22.4	3.5	.2	69.7	6.1	.4
Saugus town, Essex County .....	9 528	15.9	35.0	12.1	15.8	6.1	.3	98.5	92.7	.3
Saugus CDP, Essex County .....	9 528	15.9	35.0	12.1	15.8	6.1	.3	98.5	92.7	.3
Savoy town, Berkshire County .....	315	27.6	26.0	8.9	8.6	—	4.4	—	—	2.5
Scituate CDP, Plymouth County .....	2 088	12.0	29.9	10.4	32.6	1.8	.6	99.4	42.5	.6
Scituate town, Plymouth County .....	6 983	11.5	30.0	7.2	39.1	2.0	.2	99.6	35.2	.2
Seekonk town, Bristol County .....	4 626	15.7	20.3	5.8	19.4	—	.2	87.1	3.6	.5
Sharon town, Norfolk County .....	5 351	20.4	18.5	7.0	39.1	3.3	—	95.1	6.4	.2
Sharon CDP, Norfolk County .....	2 052	6.4	34.0	2.1	31.0	—	—	98.4	4.9	—
Sheffield town, Berkshire County .....	1 502	20.5	42.7	11.9	23.7	—	.1	34.7	5.3	1.7
Shelburne town, Franklin County .....	855	8.9	61.9	17.5	23.2	—	.5	56.6	53.6	.5
Shelburne Falls CDP, Franklin County .....	884	1.9	78.6	20.8	21.5	.6	.3	96.7	91.2	.9
Sherborn town, Middlesex County .....	1 374	11.6	22.0	2.8	66.2	—	—	3.1	2.0	.4
Shirley CDP, Middlesex County .....	707	10.7	53.3	24.5	12.9	—	2.4	98.2	24.9	—
Shirley town, Middlesex County .....	2 165	23.9	24.4	12.3	15.8	5.3	1.6	68.9	21.9	.2
Shrewsbury town, Worcester County .....	10 055	17.6	15.8	16.4	19.1	11.6	.4	96.9	76.6	.3
Shutesbury town, Franklin County .....	716	29.5	14.2	13.0	22.2	.6	2.5	.8	1.5	1.7
Smith Mills CDP, Bristol County .....	1 853	16.1	16.6	10.6	13.7	—	.2	98.5	54.6	.6
Somerset town, Bristol County .....	6 614	3.9	23.6	5.9	16.9	—	.2	99.3	86.3	.1
Somerset CDP, Bristol County .....	6 614	3.9	23.6	5.9	16.9	—	.2	99.3	86.3	.1
Somerville city, Middlesex County .....	31 786	5.4	73.9	26.2	12.1	1.4	.2	100.0	99.7	.6
South Amherst CDP, Hampshire County .....	1 473	20.8	5.0	6.0	17.4	14.9	—	100.0	92.4	—
Southampton town, Hampshire County .....	1 595	20.1	16.2	3.9	23.3	.6	2.2	33.2	7.6	.6
South Ashburnham CDP, Worcester County .....	400	20.3	45.0	6.0	19.5	—	—	93.0	3.0	—
Southborough town, Worcester County .....	2 361	18.0	22.9	6.9	42.3	—	.2	86.4	7.0	.2
Southbridge town, Worcester County .....	7 481	13.6	46.1	17.7	10.7	2.9	.9	92.9	91.7	1.4
Southbridge CDP, Worcester County .....	5 809	11.7	53.3	19.4	9.7	1.3	1.2	98.2	98.1	1.7
South Deerfield CDP, Franklin County .....	877	5.7	42.9	12.2	21.2	—	2.3	98.5	87.1	2.3
South Dennis CDP, Barnstable County .....	2 404	25.1	5.7	4.5	10.9	2.2	—	99.5	5.4	—
South Duxbury CDP, Plymouth County .....	1 239	9.4	29.0	8.2	40.9	—	—	96.0	6.3	—
South Hadley town, Hampshire County .....	6 233	14.6	27.2	12.3	17.5	9.7	.2	98.1	92.6	.5
South Lancaster CDP, Worcester County .....	677	5.5	36.3	17.1	18.0	—	.9	97.3	60.7	—



Table 12. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>										
Southwick town, Hampden County	2 934	13.3	13.7	11.5	21.4	1.2	1.3	76.0	11.5	.5
South Yarmouth CDP, Barnstable County	7 783	12.7	10.2	6.9	12.6	1.2	.1	99.5	10.4	.5
Spencer CDP, Worcester County	2 671	5.5	56.5	23.8	13.8	—	—	97.6	93.9	.2
Spencer town, Worcester County	4 770	10.2	38.6	16.5	14.2	—	—	60.5	55.8	.2
Springfield city, Hampden County	61 320	9.1	40.4	16.6	11.6	2.5	.6	99.6	98.0	.6
Sterling town, Worcester County	2 296	26.3	21.6	8.4	25.0	2.0	—	67.3	6.4	.2
Stockbridge town, Berkshire County	1 551	15.2	52.0	16.2	24.0	6.9	1.4	66.0	44.4	1.3
Stoneham town, Middlesex County	8 915	15.5	27.5	18.6	15.9	12.0	.2	99.9	97.5	.3
Stoneham CDP, Middlesex County	8 915	15.5	27.5	18.6	15.9	12.0	.2	99.9	97.5	.3
Stoughton town, Norfolk County	9 754	12.3	16.2	11.4	18.2	13.4	.2	92.4	66.9	.4
Stow town, Middlesex County	1 853	13.2	23.5	5.5	47.8	—	.6	17.7	3.6	1.0
Sturbridge CDP, Worcester County	823	26.1	20.5	5.1	28.8	3.0	—	74.1	19.8	—
Sturbridge town, Worcester County	3 178	32.5	18.9	10.8	23.9	1.3	.3	50.8	26.6	.5
Sudbury town, Middlesex County	4 875	15.9	10.6	3.5	59.5	—	.2	93.1	4.5	.1
Sunderland town, Franklin County	1 534	19.4	17.4	15.4	11.9	1.0	—	90.9	74.3	.6
Sutton town, Worcester County	2 517	25.3	23.5	10.4	20.0	1.0	4.3	27.1	15.6	3.7
Swampscott town, Essex County	5 652	9.1	52.0	8.0	24.9	9.0	.3	99.9	99.9	.5
Swampscott CDP, Essex County	5 652	9.1	52.0	8.0	24.9	9.0	.3	99.9	99.9	.5
Swansea town, Bristol County	5 471	8.0	28.4	6.6	20.4	—	.1	92.2	4.3	—
Taunton city, Bristol County	20 281	19.5	44.1	16.9	13.2	5.5	.7	95.0	70.9	.9
Teaticket CDP, Barnstable County	1 457	13.0	3.7	4.3	19.0	14.7	—	98.6	.8	—
Templeton town, Worcester County	2 276	15.7	35.1	9.3	19.9	—	1.8	75.7	38.6	2.3
Tewksbury town, Middlesex County	8 949	28.5	8.8	4.9	25.6	12.2	.1	97.2	24.6	.1
Three Rivers CDP, Hampden County	1 267	7.7	41.8	6.3	17.7	—	.8	94.6	81.2	.2
Tisbury town, Dukes County	2 388	23.4	33.5	14.6	27.1	—	—	93.6	16.6	.2
Tolland town, Hampden County	411	29.0	16.8	2.4	25.8	—	1.0	—	—	1.9
Topsfield CDP, Essex County	951	11.0	23.6	13.6	39.9	—	1.3	93.8	8.4	—
Topsfield town, Essex County	1 967	9.4	17.6	7.2	48.4	—	.6	79.3	5.4	—
Townsend CDP, Middlesex County	468	9.4	56.0	22.0	19.7	13.5	—	93.4	29.7	—
Townsend town, Middlesex County	2 894	18.5	23.9	8.1	21.6	6.5	—	66.4	13.4	—
Truro town, Barnstable County	2 185	21.3	27.2	8.6	25.1	2.3	.8	14.6	2.2	1.2
Turners Falls CDP, Franklin County	2 167	3.9	55.1	18.4	13.4	—	1.2	99.0	97.7	.6
Tyngsborough town, Middlesex County	3 032	36.3	12.6	8.6	22.1	17.3	4.4	46.0	33.5	.1
Tyringham town, Berkshire County	259	27.0	45.2	10.0	40.2	—	—	.8	3.9	—
Upton town, Worcester County	1 936	21.3	34.9	14.4	29.5	1.4	.6	59.1	34.8	—
Upton-West Upton CDP, Worcester County	1 018	14.1	51.4	24.7	23.8	2.8	—	94.3	61.5	—
Uxbridge town, Worcester County	3 963	18.5	38.7	10.5	19.6	5.3	.4	76.2	57.8	.5
Vineyard Haven CDP, Dukes County	1 338	17.5	45.8	17.5	27.1	—	—	96.5	11.7	.3
Wakefield town, Middlesex County	9 520	6.1	44.3	13.9	21.7	4.0	.3	99.5	97.0	.2
Wakefield CDP, Middlesex County	9 520	6.1	44.3	13.9	21.7	4.0	.3	99.5	97.0	.2
Wales town, Hampden County	732	31.0	21.0	6.6	11.5	—	1.0	5.5	1.1	1.5
Walpole CDP, Norfolk County	2 264	16.3	26.9	12.1	17.1	18.0	—	100.0	80.3	.4
Walpole town, Norfolk County	7 022	17.7	23.6	7.7	29.5	7.6	.1	97.5	60.0	.1
Waltham city, Middlesex County	21 723	7.5	38.4	26.0	12.6	6.5	.6	99.7	98.4	1.1
Ware CDP, Hampshire County	2 849	8.1	51.0	15.5	15.1	2.4	.3	96.9	86.8	.2
Ware town, Hampshire County	4 095	14.9	39.5	11.6	15.7	1.6	.2	77.5	61.5	.2
Wareham town, Plymouth County	11 351	15.4	22.3	11.1	13.9	1.0	.3	83.9	37.3	.3
Wareham Center CDP, Plymouth County	2 009	9.3	29.9	18.8	10.7	2.5	—	98.4	91.6	—
Warren CDP, Worcester County	661	12.0	69.4	22.4	14.5	—	—	94.4	93.2	1.2
Warren town, Worcester County	1 816	20.4	52.5	12.0	18.3	.7	.3	65.5	63.8	.8
Warwick town, Franklin County	305	20.0	39.3	17.7	22.0	—	5.6	2.3	3.6	2.3
Washington town, Berkshire County	232	28.4	21.6	7.8	27.2	—	1.7	.9	.9	—
Watertown town, Middlesex County	14 748	8.3	50.3	14.4	12.1	10.4	.2	99.9	99.5	.3
Watertown CDP, Middlesex County	14 748	8.3	50.3	14.4	12.1	10.4	.2	99.9	99.5	.3
Wayland town, Middlesex County	4 379	7.5	22.3	5.6	42.6	5.6	—	98.7	6.0	.3
Webster town, Worcester County	7 348	18.2	40.8	13.7	9.9	2.9	.7	85.2	73.1	1.1
Webster CDP, Worcester County	5 323	12.4	50.5	16.3	10.1	1.3	.5	99.9	93.8	1.1
Wellesley town, Norfolk County	8 764	4.3	44.6	6.8	43.5	2.7	.2	99.9	92.7	.1
Wellesley CDP, Norfolk County	8 764	4.3	44.6	6.8	43.5	2.7	.2	99.9	92.7	.1
Wellfleet town, Barnstable County	3 575	25.4	22.7	11.8	16.5	1.2	—	2.3	2.0	1.0
Wendell town, Franklin County	400	35.5	19.8	21.3	9.8	—	15.3	1.3	6.8	15.3
Wenham town, Essex County	1 207	10.8	27.7	11.2	41.8	—	—	96.7	8.1	—
West Barnstable CDP, Barnstable County	654	29.7	29.7	1.5	30.3	—	—	.6	—	—
Westborough town, Worcester County	5 726	16.2	19.8	20.9	27.2	10.7	.2	96.8	73.7	.1
Westborough CDP, Worcester County	1 738	3.9	54.8	20.5	19.6	5.3	.6	99.7	91.1	.5
West Boylston town, Worcester County	2 276	13.2	25.1	9.1	21.8	3.3	.2	96.0	10.9	.2
West Bridgewater town, Plymouth County	2 302	14.9	33.5	9.3	20.1	—	—	96.3	12.7	—
West Brookfield town, Worcester County	1 396	14.6	37.0	13.1	18.1	—	—	71.1	8.0	1.4
West Brookfield CDP, Worcester County	618	3.6	53.4	19.1	22.3	—	—	98.1	17.3	—
West Chatham CDP, Barnstable County	1 604	15.5	14.2	9.2	19.3	2.6	—	72.2	7.1	.4
West Concord CDP, Middlesex County	1 920	10.3	36.8	6.3	29.6	16.0	—	97.8	52.3	—
West Dennis CDP, Barnstable County	2 835	10.9	13.3	6.6	14.6	1.2	—	99.3	9.1	.2
West Falmouth CDP, Barnstable County	1 253	27.5	16.2	1.7	33.5	—	—	94.7	3.5	—
Westfield city, Hampden County	14 470	14.7	30.5	11.7	15.4	2.9	.3	94.2	64.3	.5
Westford town, Middlesex County	5 534	27.5	19.0	4.0	38.3	4.2	.5	66.2	4.7	.1
Westhampton town, Hampshire County	510	16.1	25.3	8.0	23.1	—	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.0
Westminster town, Worcester County	2 405	19.1	23.1	8.6	22.3	—	—	48.6	18.1	—
West Newbury town, Essex County	1 133	20.4	38.3	4.1	38.7	—	1.1	62.3	3.4	—
Weston town, Middlesex County	3 508	7.3	28.1	2.2	59.3	—	—	91.9	6.5	—
Westport town, Bristol County	5 881	11.5	24.5	6.1	16.1	—	.6	4.2	2.7	.4
West Springfield town, Hampden County	12 103	12.7	31.4	22.5	13.3	5.1	.2	99.8	96.5	.4
West Springfield CDP, Hampden County	12 103	12.7	31.4	22.5	13.3	5.1	.2	99.8	96.5	.4
West Stockbridge town, Berkshire County	722	21.7	39.3	7.5	26.2	—	.3	37.5	6.5	.3
West Tisbury town, Dukes County	1 320	47.7	15.4	11.6	24.5	—	2.7	4.2	.5	2.0
West Wareham CDP, Plymouth County	992	24.8	8.2	7.6	9.2	—	.8	97.0	14.2	—
Westwood town, Norfolk County	4 551	10.5	18.0	6.9	35.7	—	—	96.3	77.6	.1
West Yarmouth CDP, Barnstable County	4 939	24.8	7.4	13.0	12.7	15.3	—	98.9	13.9	6.9
Wewehantic CDP, Plymouth County	810	11.6	9.6	2.0	22.0	—	—	97.3	12.3	—
Weymouth town, Norfolk County	21 937	11.7	28.0	18.4	15.0	12.6	.1	99.7	91.8	.2
Weymouth CDP, Norfolk County	21 937	11.7	28.0	18.4	15.0	12.6	.1	99.7	91.8	.2

Table 12. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b>										
Con.										
Whately town, Franklin County-----	530	17.5	42.6	2.6	33.2	—	1.1	50.4	3.2	.9
White Island Shores CDP, Plymouth County--	787	10.0	1.8	7.8	15.5	—	—	2.0	—	—
Whitinsville CDP, Worcester County-----	2 162	5.8	60.2	11.0	21.8	—	—	98.8	86.9	.5
Whitman town, Plymouth County-----	4 596	5.6	45.6	14.8	18.0	2.6	.1	98.9	28.8	.5
Wilbraham CDP, Hampden County-----	1 176	8.5	20.1	1.6	32.1	—	—	76.7	31.3	—
Wilbraham town, Hampden County-----	4 631	16.4	13.5	4.1	34.1	3.2	—	67.8	28.9	.5
Williamsburg town, Hampshire County-----	969	17.9	56.6	12.0	26.2	6.2	.5	58.7	39.1	—
Williamstown CDP, Berkshire County-----	1 589	6.7	42.2	15.2	18.8	11.4	1.3	99.7	98.0	1.3
Williamstown town, Berkshire County-----	2 979	9.6	38.1	12.9	23.4	6.5	1.0	83.8	82.5	2.0
Wilmington CDP, Middlesex County-----	5 667	14.8	20.0	3.6	24.5	—	.2	95.0	12.2	.3
Wilmington town, Middlesex County-----										
Winchendon CDP, Worcester County-----	1 695	8.2	61.1	19.7	18.6	.8	.5	99.5	92.7	.4
Winchendon town, Worcester County-----	3 349	25.6	45.4	12.8	18.7	.4	.5	73.0	52.8	.2
Winchester town, Middlesex County-----	7 559	8.6	45.4	8.8	37.1	9.4	.1	99.7	99.2	.3
Winchester CDP, Middlesex County-----	7 559	8.6	45.4	8.8	37.1	9.4	.1	99.7	99.2	.3
Windsor town, Berkshire County-----	412	30.3	20.4	7.0	18.7	—	1.5	1.2	—	2.4
Winthrop town, Suffolk County-----	8 113	7.1	54.1	19.5	15.6	9.7	.4	99.8	99.4	.6
Winthrop CDP, Suffolk County-----	8 113	7.1	54.1	19.5	15.6	9.7	.4	99.8	99.4	.6
Woburn city, Middlesex County-----	14 105	13.3	31.2	17.5	17.4	6.4	.3	99.7	96.0	.1
Worcester city, Worcester County-----	69 336	13.2	49.5	19.3	9.9	4.8	.4	99.7	97.3	.6
Worthington town, Hampshire County-----	482	18.3	41.9	6.8	29.0	—	1.9	33.2	.4	2.9
Wrentham town, Norfolk County-----	2 975	28.2	25.2	9.7	26.3	4.8	.3	85.3	7.4	.5
Yarmouth town, Barnstable County-----	15 877	21.5	9.3	8.1	13.0	7.7	.1	99.3	11.0	2.4
Yarmouth Port CDP, Barnstable County-----	2 546	35.1	12.3	4.2	15.9	10.6	.2	99.3	9.8	—











Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—									
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit	
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more		
Worcester County—Con.											
Clinton town	5 320	27.3	7.1	12.7	50.7	2.3	10.5	41.3	48.2	3.1	
Clinton CDP	3 263	32.5	4.5	10.3	51.3	1.3	13.7	38.9	47.4	3.5	
Douglas town	1 889	.3	4.2	17.5	70.2	7.8	6.9	26.4	66.7	.7	
East Douglas CDP	761	.7	3.2	17.6	75.4	3.2	12.5	36.0	51.5	.5	
Dudley town	3 387	22.2	1.3	20.5	50.5	5.6	6.5	37.4	56.2	4.3	
East Brookfield town	723	12.9	4.7	10.8	60.3	11.3	5.8	32.0	62.2	1.7	
East Brookfield CDP	504	18.5	2.8	7.3	65.5	6.0	6.2	34.7	59.1	1.4	
Fitchburg city	15 363	52.0	1.9	9.6	34.5	1.9	17.6	41.1	41.3	4.8	
Gardner city	7 979	18.9	2.4	13.6	63.3	1.7	19.3	39.7	41.0	4.6	
Grafton town	4 799	44.4	1.4	15.9	35.7	2.6	4.0	31.1	64.9	.7	
Hardwick town	914	.2	15.1	15.1	55.5	14.1	10.1	33.9	56.0	4.3	
Harvard town	2 977	34.9	.9	13.7	45.5	4.9	1.7	23.3	75.0	.6	
Fort Devens CDP (pt.)	1 404	68.8	1.1	20.9	7.1	2.1	.5	37.3	62.3	1.3	
Holden town	5 281	4.6	1.0	9.8	81.4	3.2	3.4	28.1	68.5	.1	
Hopedale town	1 961	7.2	.3	16.6	74.1	1.9	5.6	26.6	67.8	—	
Hopedale CDP	1 423	9.3	—	21.5	68.4	.7	6.7	28.1	65.1	—	
Hubbardston town	954	.2	5.8	12.7	65.7	15.6	4.3	21.7	74.0	1.5	
Lancaster town	1 910	5.1	2.1	13.0	74.4	5.3	4.6	31.4	64.0	1.3	
South Lancaster CDP	659	12.6	.8	15.6	67.4	3.6	10.0	30.2	59.8	3.0	
Leicester town	3 458	2.0	5.4	21.4	66.3	4.9	7.1	28.8	64.1	—	
Leominster city	14 834	28.4	1.6	16.9	50.9	2.2	9.6	36.9	53.5	1.5	
Lunenburg town	3 252	10.0	1.8	5.2	75.6	7.5	3.6	26.4	69.9	1.0	
Lunenburg CDP	679	7.8	—	2.1	79.8	10.3	1.5	22.5	76.0	—	
Mendon town	1 362	1.5	3.6	10.3	78.1	6.5	3.7	20.7	75.6	—	
Milford town	9 379	38.3	.8	11.5	48.2	1.3	10.5	32.6	56.8	1.5	
Milford CDP	8 722	40.0	.8	11.7	46.6	.9	11.2	33.6	55.2	1.6	
Millbury town	4 584	23.2	2.2	20.4	50.4	3.8	7.7	33.6	58.7	.8	
Millville town	787	—	5.3	7.4	83.7	3.6	5.2	27.2	67.6	.8	
New Braintree town	283	1.4	2.8	8.8	53.0	33.9	2.1	20.5	77.4	2.1	
Northborough town	4 058	25.4	2.6	14.0	54.4	3.6	3.8	22.1	74.1	.2	
Northborough CDP	2 062	22.9	.8	18.4	54.3	3.6	5.9	26.8	67.4	.4	
Northbridge town	4 754	27.1	1.2	12.2	55.8	3.6	8.9	36.1	55.0	1.6	
Whitinsville CDP	2 046	35.0	.3	9.7	53.2	1.8	10.9	39.7	49.5	1.6	
North Brookfield town	1 726	26.7	2.1	15.8	45.1	10.4	7.9	34.1	58.1	2.3	
North Brookfield CDP	1 035	42.4	.8	13.5	38.8	4.4	10.8	39.6	49.6	3.8	
Oakham town	512	—	4.7	19.7	50.2	25.4	2.5	28.1	69.3	1.0	
Oxford town	4 492	.6	4.1	27.7	59.3	8.3	5.2	33.0	61.8	1.4	
Oxford CDP	2 134	—	2.9	22.7	67.7	6.7	6.6	29.7	63.7	1.2	
Paxton town	1 310	.9	1.6	1.5	92.5	3.5	2.7	23.7	73.5	.5	
Petersham town	391	—	2.3	2.0	77.2	18.4	3.3	28.1	68.5	1.3	
Phillipston town	508	.4	8.3	15.7	55.3	20.3	4.3	26.4	69.3	3.9	
Princeton town	1 061	—	1.9	5.1	85.8	7.3	1.5	13.2	85.3	—	
Royalston town	404	—	5.0	5.9	64.4	24.8	3.0	29.7	67.3	1.2	
Rutland town	1 697	—	4.4	18.4	68.7	8.5	2.6	25.5	72.0	.8	
Rutland CDP	721	—	2.4	14.7	78.4	4.6	1.7	23.3	75.0	—	
Shrewsbury town	9 302	33.6	1.0	21.0	43.2	1.2	5.6	31.5	62.9	.4	
Southborough town	2 281	24.5	1.4	9.4	62.5	2.2	4.1	19.2	76.6	.7	
Cordaville CDP	547	2.4	2.2	.9	91.8	2.7	1.5	20.7	77.9	1.5	
Southbridge town	6 897	34.7	1.7	16.5	44.3	2.8	17.0	41.0	42.0	4.5	
Southbridge CDP	5 306	38.5	1.7	14.3	43.6	1.8	19.1	43.3	37.6	5.6	
Spencer town	4 321	25.2	2.2	23.9	42.2	6.5	8.7	35.8	55.5	2.9	
Spencer CDP	2 519	39.9	.9	20.8	34.6	3.9	12.7	39.4	47.9	4.1	
Sterling town	2 188	—	1.3	8.2	81.1	9.4	3.9	24.9	71.2	.4	
Sturbridge town	2 793	—	3.4	36.1	53.0	7.4	2.3	35.3	62.3	—	
Fiskdale CDP	836	—	7.8	41.1	49.5	1.6	4.4	40.9	54.7	—	
Sturbridge CDP	761	—	.9	33.0	62.5	3.5	3.7	31.8	64.5	—	
Sutton town	2 261	2.0	2.7	14.0	75.6	5.7	3.6	16.4	80.0	—	
Templeton town	2 195	—	3.1	11.7	78.8	6.4	6.7	32.5	60.7	.6	
Baldwinville CDP	605	—	8.1	14.9	73.7	3.3	13.9	37.0	49.1	2.1	
Upton town	1 850	19.3	2.1	12.4	63.2	3.0	7.3	27.8	64.9	—	
Upton-West Upton CDP	988	35.4	1.5	14.1	48.4	.6	11.4	33.2	55.4	—	
Uxbridge town	3 773	20.7	2.7	9.3	63.4	3.9	8.0	29.6	62.5	1.4	
Warren town	1 694	17.9	6.2	23.4	45.3	7.3	11.7	35.4	53.0	4.4	
Warren CDP	606	21.5	1.3	27.6	45.9	3.8	14.5	44.1	41.4	6.4	
Webster town	6 529	26.0	2.7	20.0	48.5	2.9	12.8	39.4	47.8	3.1	
Webster CDP	4 893	34.0	1.8	17.6	45.6	1.1	16.0	43.1	40.9	3.6	
Westborough town	5 352	39.2	1.7	20.0	35.8	3.3	6.1	33.1	60.8	.3	
Westborough CDP	1 657	41.1	1.3	16.9	39.0	1.7	7.4	38.5	54.1	.4	
West Boylston town	2 214	21.5	2.0	9.2	63.3	3.9	1.7	29.2	69.1	—	
West Brookfield town	1 235	17.6	4.5	11.6	54.3	12.0	5.3	23.7	70.9	.6	
West Brookfield CDP	514	31.1	4.3	2.7	54.1	7.8	9.3	23.3	67.3	—	
Westminster town	2 175	4.1	3.4	13.9	73.8	4.7	1.0	31.2	67.8	.9	
Winchendon town	3 052	.6	6.3	16.9	69.3	7.0	11.7	31.8	56.6	3.7	
Winchendon CDP	1 596	.8	3.6	17.8	76.7	1.1	19.0	34.2	46.7	6.4	
Worcester city	63 884	53.9	2.2	16.4	26.6	1.0	20.5	41.9	37.6	4.1	







Table 14. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.										
Gloucester city, Essex County .....	11 579	31.5	1.3	13.1	52.2	1.9	14.4	39.7	45.9	1.9
Goshen town, Hampshire County .....	306	.7	14.7	10.8	47.4	26.5	4.9	22.5	72.5	2.0
Gosnold town, Dukes County .....	47	—	10.6	36.2	46.8	6.4	42.6	57.4	—	48.9
Grafton town, Worcester County .....	4 799	44.4	1.4	15.9	35.7	2.6	4.0	31.1	64.9	.7
Granby CDP, Hampshire County .....	502	3.0	5.0	17.5	70.1	4.4	10.4	29.9	59.8	—
Granby town, Hampshire County .....	1 939	6.2	3.6	13.8	68.1	8.2	4.3	25.1	70.7	.7
Granville town, Hampden County .....	483	—	3.1	7.0	60.5	29.4	4.3	26.1	69.6	1.9
Great Barrington CDP, Berkshire County .....	1 244	19.6	2.1	13.5	63.8	1.0	13.3	49.8	36.9	3.6
Great Barrington town, Berkshire County .....	2 798	10.8	3.9	11.0	68.3	6.0	10.6	43.4	46.0	2.1
Greenfield town, Franklin County .....	7 681	23.7	1.5	20.4	49.8	4.4	14.3	44.9	40.7	4.3
Greenfield CDP, Franklin County .....	5 912	29.7	1.7	17.8	47.3	3.5	16.7	48.1	35.2	5.3
Green Harbor-Cedar Crest CDP, Plymouth County .....	753	66.4	—	9.3	20.6	3.7	7.0	29.9	63.1	—
Groton CDP, Middlesex County .....	392	34.2	—	—	59.2	6.6	2.3	17.3	80.4	—
Groton town, Middlesex County .....	2 577	12.0	1.4	5.6	72.8	8.3	1.6	26.2	72.3	—
Groveland town, Essex County .....	1 763	52.6	.7	3.6	37.4	5.7	3.3	22.1	74.6	2.0
Hadley town, Hampshire County .....	1 664	12.2	1.4	20.6	58.8	7.0	5.3	30.3	64.4	.9
Halifax town, Plymouth County .....	2 362	22.6	6.7	2.4	65.5	2.8	3.5	32.5	64.0	1.4
Hamilton town, Essex County .....	2 437	14.3	.7	7.1	75.1	2.8	4.1	25.6	70.3	—
Hampden town, Hampden County .....	1 620	26.8	3.4	15.4	47.0	7.3	4.1	23.9	72.0	1.3
Hancock town, Berkshire County .....	254	—	7.9	18.1	51.2	22.8	1.6	31.9	66.5	5.9
Hanover town, Plymouth County .....	3 742	34.7	1.5	10.4	51.4	1.9	3.8	18.2	78.1	.2
Hanson CDP, Plymouth County .....	642	53.7	2.3	6.4	35.0	2.5	3.9	18.8	77.3	3.1
Hanson town, Plymouth County .....	2 838	37.7	3.7	4.8	50.0	3.8	4.7	19.7	75.7	1.4
Hardwick town, Worcester County .....	914	.2	15.1	15.1	55.5	14.1	10.1	33.9	56.0	4.3
Harvard town, Worcester County .....	2 977	34.9	.9	13.7	45.5	4.9	1.7	23.3	75.0	.6
Harwich town, Barnstable County .....	4 505	37.2	3.0	13.7	41.8	4.2	3.7	45.6	50.7	1.4
Harwich Center CDP, Barnstable County .....	704	28.3	1.4	6.8	62.5	1.0	2.8	43.6	53.6	1.1
Harwich Port CDP, Barnstable County .....	926	57.1	3.0	18.3	19.9	1.7	5.8	56.9	37.3	1.9
Hatfield CDP, Hampshire County .....	558	30.1	.7	12.7	49.3	7.2	1.4	32.6	65.9	1.1
Hatfield town, Hampshire County .....	1 254	27.0	1.8	13.2	45.5	12.4	3.3	30.7	66.0	.9
Haverhill city, Essex County .....	19 575	59.3	1.8	7.8	29.8	1.3	13.3	37.7	49.0	3.7
Hawley town, Franklin County .....	123	—	1.6	4.1	45.5	48.8	3.3	30.9	65.9	2.4
Heath town, Franklin County .....	240	—	7.5	7.5	42.9	42.1	8.3	27.9	63.8	4.6
Hingham CDP, Plymouth County .....	2 023	29.6	.5	4.2	64.4	1.3	6.4	31.9	61.7	.4
Hingham town, Plymouth County .....	6 915	26.8	.7	4.4	66.7	1.4	4.5	25.6	69.9	1.1
Hinsdale town, Berkshire County .....	717	—	11.0	11.0	64.3	13.7	5.9	33.5	60.7	1.1
Holbrook CDP, Norfolk County .....	3 940	28.6	1.8	10.9	58.0	.7	8.5	33.6	57.9	.9
Holbrook town, Norfolk County .....	3 940	28.6	1.8	10.9	58.0	.7	8.5	33.6	57.9	.9
Holden town, Worcester County .....	5 281	4.6	1.0	9.8	81.4	3.2	3.4	28.1	68.5	.1
Holland CDP, Hampden County .....	495	—	10.9	29.1	43.8	16.2	2.2	31.9	65.9	.2
Holland town, Hampden County .....	793	—	7.7	26.9	47.3	18.2	2.5	28.4	69.1	1.6
Holliston town, Middlesex County .....	4 284	49.5	.3	9.4	39.0	1.8	2.2	19.6	78.2	.2
Holyoke city, Hampden County .....	15 850	37.6	3.0	19.0	38.2	2.2	29.1	38.2	32.7	9.9
Hopedale town, Worcester County .....	1 961	7.2	.3	16.6	74.1	1.9	5.6	26.6	67.8	—
Hopedale CDP, Worcester County .....	1 423	9.3	—	21.5	68.4	.7	6.7	28.1	65.1	—
Hopkinton CDP, Middlesex County .....	924	64.3	1.1	7.0	26.7	.9	11.8	32.3	56.0	—
Hopkinton town, Middlesex County .....	3 159	46.4	.9	6.4	42.8	3.5	4.9	20.0	75.1	—
Housatonic CDP, Berkshire County .....	466	—	3.6	—	96.4	—	14.4	47.0	38.6	—
Hubbardston town, Worcester County .....	954	.2	5.8	12.7	65.7	15.6	4.3	21.7	74.0	1.5
Hudson town, Middlesex County .....	6 362	57.8	.3	15.5	24.1	2.3	8.3	28.5	63.2	2.2
Hudson CDP, Middlesex County .....	5 309	60.1	.2	15.9	21.6	2.2	9.4	31.3	59.3	2.6
Hull town, Plymouth County .....	3 788	57.2	.8	6.2	34.2	1.6	8.2	36.9	54.8	1.1
Hull CDP, Plymouth County .....	3 788	57.2	.8	6.2	34.2	1.6	8.2	36.9	54.8	1.1
Huntington town, Hampshire County .....	703	1.6	12.5	9.8	53.6	22.5	3.8	28.6	67.6	2.3
Hyannis CDP, Barnstable County .....	6 022	46.7	1.8	22.1	27.7	1.7	16.9	43.1	40.0	3.5
Ipswich CDP, Essex County .....	1 755	34.5	1.0	14.9	49.6	—	13.7	40.7	45.6	2.3
Ipswich town, Essex County .....	4 683	22.2	2.2	14.8	58.3	2.5	7.5	31.3	61.2	1.1
Kingston CDP, Plymouth County .....	1 820	28.4	9.6	9.6	49.7	2.8	7.4	28.0	64.6	1.5
Kingston town, Plymouth County .....	3 224	28.9	8.2	8.5	51.7	2.8	5.3	25.2	69.5	.8
Lakeville town, Plymouth County .....	2 604	4.7	9.9	6.5	69.7	9.2	2.4	26.0	71.5	.6
Lancaster town, Worcester County .....	1 910	5.1	2.1	13.0	74.4	5.3	4.6	31.4	64.0	1.3
Lanesborough town, Berkshire County .....	1 150	12.2	12.3	12.3	51.6	11.7	5.5	39.6	55.0	.4
Lawrence city, Essex County .....	24 270	68.9	3.7	7.7	18.5	1.2	30.3	39.5	30.2	10.1
Lee CDP, Berkshire County .....	842	23.0	3.3	22.8	46.7	4.2	14.6	38.8	46.6	6.1
Lee town, Berkshire County .....	2 242	23.4	2.5	18.7	49.5	5.8	7.6	35.8	56.6	3.3
Leicester town, Worcester County .....	3 458	2.0	5.4	21.4	66.3	4.9	7.1	28.8	64.1	—
Lenox CDP, Berkshire County .....	631	42.0	3.6	12.0	37.9	4.4	9.8	49.3	40.9	—
Lenox town, Berkshire County .....	1 875	35.3	3.8	11.3	43.3	6.3	7.0	41.1	51.8	—
Leominster city, Worcester County .....	14 834	28.4	1.6	16.9	50.9	2.2	9.6	36.9	53.5	1.5
Leverett town, Franklin County .....	646	.6	3.1	9.1	57.1	30.0	4.0	22.9	73.1	1.2
Lexington town, Middlesex County .....	10 515	22.4	.9	11.2	64.5	1.0	5.3	26.3	68.3	.1
Lexington CDP, Middlesex County .....	10 515	22.4	.9	11.2	64.5	1.0	5.3	26.3	68.3	.1
Leyden town, Franklin County .....	204	—	10.3	16.2	32.8	40.7	2.5	19.1	78.4	—
Lincoln town, Middlesex County .....	2 632	43.6	.7	13.9	37.7	4.1	.2	28.0	71.7	.2
Littleton town, Middlesex County .....	2 595	26.3	1.3	9.1	59.7	3.6	5.4	23.4	71.2	.3
Littleton Common CDP, Middlesex County .....	1 120	36.4	2.1	8.5	49.5	3.5	6.5	26.8	66.7	.8
Longmeadow town, Hampden County .....	5 360	62.3	.3	9.5	26.3	1.5	2.8	22.1	75.1	—
Longmeadow CDP, Hampden County .....	5 360	62.3	.3	9.5	26.3	1.5	2.8	22.1	75.1	—
Lowell city, Middlesex County .....	37 019	69.8	1.8	11.9	15.6	1.0	21.9	39.3	38.9	5.0
Ludlow town, Hampden County .....	6 957	27.9	2.4	18.7	47.2	3.8	8.7	28.9	62.4	1.6
Lunenburg CDP, Worcester County .....	679	7.8	—	2.1	79.8	10.3	1.5	22.5	76.0	—
Lunenburg town, Worcester County .....	3 252	10.0	1.8	5.2	75.6	7.5	3.6	26.4	69.9	1.0
Lynn city, Essex County .....	31 554	38.8	1.6	10.4	48.0	1.2	23.8	42.4	33.8	5.2
Lynnfield town, Essex County .....	3 916	32.2	.5	5.7	61.2	.4	4.2	23.8	71.9	.3
Lynnfield CDP, Essex County .....	3 916	32.2	.5	5.7	61.2	.4	4.2	23.8	71.9	.3
Malden city, Middlesex County .....	21 921	35.5	1.5	15.5	46.1	1.4	20.2	44.0	35.8	1.6
Manchester town, Essex County .....	2 110	37.8	2.0	4.3	54.4	1.5	5.2	30.9	63.8	—
Mansfield town, Bristol County .....	5 940	31.0	.5	24.7	41.2	2.6	7.1	28.1	64.8	.8
Mansfield Center CDP, Bristol County .....	2 897	31.8	—	26.9	40.5	.9	12.0	36.6	51.4	1.1
Marblehead town, Essex County .....	8 225	41.5	1.9	6.8	49.2	.6	5.5	33.4	61.0	.5







Table 14. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b>										
Con.										
Whately town, Franklin County-----	508	.8	5.7	9.8	63.4	20.3	1.4	22.4	76.2	—
White Island Shores CDP, Plymouth County--	546	50.5	10.4	8.1	25.6	5.3	5.1	31.5	63.4	1.6
Whitinsville CDP, Worcester County-----	2 046	35.0	.3	9.7	53.2	1.8	10.9	39.7	49.5	1.6
Whitman town, Plymouth County-----	4 435	31.9	1.7	8.4	56.0	1.9	5.0	30.3	64.6	.7
Wilbraham CDP, Hampden County-----	1 137	23.1	1.4	2.6	66.1	6.9	2.1	21.0	76.9	.5
Wilbraham town, Hampden County-----	4 474	38.5	1.5	5.5	52.1	2.4	3.3	24.1	72.6	.4
Williamsburg town, Hampshire County-----	928	—	4.3	12.6	60.5	22.6	3.6	29.6	66.8	—
Williamstown CDP, Berkshire County-----	1 400	45.5	1.7	10.6	41.6	.6	12.6	52.9	34.4	.6
Williamstown town, Berkshire County-----	2 689	30.3	3.6	8.6	52.0	5.5	9.6	44.8	45.7	.4
Wilmington CDP, Middlesex County-----	5 552	12.0	1.3	1.7	83.6	1.4	2.9	20.6	76.5	.4
Wilmington town, Middlesex County-----	5 552	12.0	1.3	1.7	83.6	1.4	2.9	20.6	76.5	.4
Winchendon CDP, Worcester County-----	1 596	.8	3.6	17.8	76.7	1.1	19.0	34.2	46.7	6.4
Winchendon town, Worcester County-----	3 052	.6	6.3	16.9	69.3	7.0	11.7	31.8	56.6	3.7
Winchester town, Middlesex County-----	7 281	30.5	.6	12.1	55.2	1.6	5.2	27.8	67.0	.3
Winchester CDP, Middlesex County-----	7 281	30.5	.6	12.1	55.2	1.6	5.2	27.8	67.0	.3
Windsor town, Berkshire County-----	276	—	12.0	15.9	43.5	28.6	3.3	19.6	77.2	1.1
Winthrop town, Suffolk County-----	7 606	42.3	2.2	13.7	41.3	.5	15.8	47.2	37.0	.6
Winthrop CDP, Suffolk County-----	7 606	42.3	2.2	13.7	41.3	.5	15.8	47.2	37.0	.6
Woburn city, Middlesex County-----	13 485	29.2	.3	15.9	53.3	1.3	6.9	35.7	57.4	.8
Worcester city, Worcester County-----	63 884	53.9	2.2	16.4	26.6	1.0	20.5	41.9	37.6	4.1
Worthington town, Hampshire County-----	412	—	9.5	9.2	39.8	41.5	1.5	23.5	75.0	.5
Wrentham town, Norfolk County-----	2 807	19.8	2.4	13.1	60.6	4.1	2.9	24.9	72.1	1.2
Yarmouth town, Barnstable County-----	9 605	62.5	.6	11.9	23.7	1.3	5.4	48.4	46.2	1.1
Yarmouth Port CDP, Barnstable County-----	1 882	51.5	1.3	14.0	31.0	2.2	4.1	39.2	56.7	.4















Table 15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
Worcester County—Con.														
Royalston town	359	5.8	23.1	158	650	23.8	43	184	14.8	45	26.7	4.4	436	20.3
Rutland town	1 361	8.5	21.1	900	861	22.0	181	268	16.8	336	31.5	6.3	526	26.3
Rutland CDP	617	5.8	23.2	470	812	19.8	67	271	14.9	104	25.0	20.2	476	32.1
Shrewsbury town	6 548	7.4	35.4	3 925	1 102	23.2	1 739	300	14.2	2 754	33.2	4.8	658	25.9
Southborough town	1 924	3.2	27.5	1 409	1 305	18.8	328	310	13.1	357	34.2	2.2	705	23.0
Cordaville CDP	486	6.8	23.3	398	1 165	20.6	64	329	10.0	61	62.3	—	767	28.9
Southbridge town	3 082	4.6	39.0	1 345	770	21.0	701	260	13.1	3 815	31.0	7.0	472	25.9
Southbridge CDP	2 034	3.8	44.1	732	702	21.4	466	252	12.9	3 272	33.2	7.6	475	25.3
Spencer town	2 635	5.7	32.6	1 480	745	20.1	531	220	16.3	1 686	40.2	5.2	499	25.8
Spencer CDP	1 114	4.6	41.9	569	678	19.4	200	223	18.7	1 405	40.4	5.4	476	25.9
Sterling town	1 735	5.7	26.9	980	1 142	21.8	413	307	14.0	453	39.1	4.0	654	23.5
Sturbridge town	2 129	5.5	26.0	1 173	1 005	23.1	495	269	12.5	664	29.2	1.4	519	26.0
Fiskdale CDP	455	1.8	34.9	240	918	21.5	143	254	13.9	381	27.8	2.4	505	25.4
Sturbridge CDP	579	2.9	36.8	317	899	22.2	150	264	12.4	182	25.8	—	645	27.3
Sutton town	1 944	8.0	28.6	1 167	1 010	23.2	443	280	12.5	317	31.2	23.3	531	14.8
Templeton town	1 808	3.0	35.1	899	729	22.0	496	204	12.8	387	34.6	1.8	421	23.5
Baldwinville CDP	401	5.2	50.9	121	612	12.0	202	209	15.2	204	44.1	—	371	25.8
Upton town	1 406	9.5	24.6	844	1 245	22.5	305	249	13.0	444	23.6	9.5	541	24.0
Upton-West Upton CDP	594	8.6	30.6	320	978	21.7	164	239	13.4	394	19.0	10.7	497	24.5
Uxbridge town	2 690	7.7	29.8	1 286	953	22.4	680	258	13.8	1 083	26.8	9.0	545	24.2
Warren town	1 142	8.0	37.7	426	724	24.4	319	224	12.2	552	25.5	4.7	421	22.1
Warren CDP	320	7.2	42.8	158	755	25.6	112	238	13.0	286	26.9	7.0	351	20.9
Webster town	3 459	8.4	39.4	1 531	873	21.4	919	226	14.3	3 070	29.3	11.6	444	23.8
Webster CDP	2 048	6.8	47.9	713	783	21.1	550	227	14.9	2 845	27.9	12.3	435	23.7
Westborough town	3 272	7.0	26.6	2 046	1 254	22.7	632	333	14.1	2 080	38.9	1.9	734	26.0
Westborough CDP	842	11.6	35.0	429	1 252	24.2	235	320	14.7	815	39.3	3.2	604	24.2
West Boylston town	1 782	5.9	32.7	1 056	939	22.3	512	309	13.1	432	36.3	7.2	552	23.6
West Brookfield town	971	3.8	25.4	482	748	19.8	267	240	13.0	264	20.5	4.9	519	24.7
West Brookfield CDP	339	3.5	33.6	141	586	21.5	116	244	12.8	175	22.3	3.4	502	24.3
Westminster town	1 817	7.4	34.2	1 040	911	24.6	481	242	12.4	358	36.9	1.7	547	23.0
Winchendon town	2 100	9.3	32.6	1 143	874	24.0	404	257	18.7	952	39.4	2.2	420	24.3
Winchendon CDP	832	6.6	49.3	329	711	18.7	218	279	21.1	764	37.2	2.1	407	24.6
Worcester city	27 656	5.7	44.2	11 947	860	21.2	7 731	280	13.7	36 228	31.5	7.0	527	26.9

















Table 17. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

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

American Indian Area County	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut										Persons for whom poverty status is determined					
		Persons 3 years and over—Enrolled in elementary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons 5 to 17 years				
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force			Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Percent unemployed						
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																	
Hassanamisco Reservation, MA (state) ----- Worcester County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>																	
Wampanoag-Gay Head TDSA, MA ----- Dukes County -----	11 639 11 639	47 47	22 22	-- --	-- --	157 157	84.1 84.1	14.0 14.0	208 208	148 148	12.2 12.2	9 397 9 397	283 283	18.7 18.7	59 59	10.2 10.2	

Table 18. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

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

American Indian Area County	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occu- -pied	Renter occu- -pied	Lacking com- -plete plumbing -facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median se- -lected monthly owner costs - (dollars)		Specified renter - paying cash - rent, median - gross rent (dol- -lars)
							None	1 or more	With a mort- -gage	Not mort- -gaged	
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
Hassanamisco Reservation, MA (state) -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Worcester County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
Wampanoag-Gay Head TDSA, MA -----	11 604	5 003	97	63	34	3	13	84	835	286	523
Dukes County -----	11 604	5 003	97	63	34	3	13	84	835	286	523

Table 19. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

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

Table with columns: State/County/County Subdivision/Place, Persons (100-percent count, Percent in sample), Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) - Standard error, Median income in 1989 (dollars) (Household, Family, Nonfamily household) - 90-percent confidence bounds (Lower, Upper).











Table 19. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Worcester County—Con.									
Barre town	4 546	15.8	545	34 557	39 214	37 913	42 506	14 121	26 721
Barre CDP	1 094	16.3	985	33 234	42 241	36 471	46 228	7 612	22 558
Berlin town	2 293	48.7	522	47 642	51 587	50 406	54 968	18 913	33 074
Blackstone town	8 023	12.1	524	36 485	41 063	40 841	45 828	13 071	21 321
Bolton town	3 134	15.0	1 286	56 655	70 621	60 925	75 107	9 606	46 559
Boylston town	3 517	16.3	1 137	47 374	56 749	51 877	60 997	27 109	37 948
Brookfield town	2 968	16.7	643	28 346	33 277	31 030	36 003	10 878	16 263
Charlton town	9 576	12.1	486	39 459	46 221	45 033	49 331	17 482	25 738
Clinton town	13 222	13.7	398	32 299	35 727	38 015	41 691	17 242	21 377
Clinton CDP	7 943	15.1	438	29 403	33 625	36 333	40 490	14 318	18 861
Douglas town	5 438	15.5	571	35 657	41 081	40 434	48 638	9 675	18 129
East Douglas CDP	1 945	15.1	1 051	28 667	36 948	35 694	51 119	6 899	11 752
Dudley town	9 540	12.9	416	31 883	36 244	36 665	40 976	11 131	18 762
East Brookfield town	2 033	40.1	447	36 208	40 605	39 157	45 049	9 651	18 798
East Brookfield CDP	1 396	38.2	543	34 634	39 959	38 250	45 750	7 809	15 637
Fitchburg city	41 194	13.0	204	26 213	28 209	32 140	34 635	11 858	14 881
Gardner city	20 125	13.8	309	26 533	29 576	33 743	37 071	13 235	16 591
Grafton town	13 035	14.4	449	40 843	44 358	45 830	49 991	21 964	29 879
Hardwick town	2 385	44.9	371	28 520	32 046	35 486	39 192	10 645	14 292
Harvard town	12 329	14.7	562	43 609	51 211	42 949	51 459	29 748	58 748
Fort Devens CDP (pt.)	7 667	14.1	253	28 689	32 159	28 790	32 299	—	30 000
Holden town	14 628	15.5	510	46 822	51 348	53 380	57 532	17 157	22 693
Hopedale town	5 666	16.3	564	42 819	48 742	48 569	53 871	12 707	22 120
Hopedale CDP	3 961	16.3	716	40 434	48 306	47 702	54 169	9 517	21 210
Hubbardston town	2 797	44.8	359	40 947	45 436	45 463	49 225	18 442	25 463
Lancaster town	6 661	14.8	487	38 966	45 461	43 558	49 494	20 160	31 154
South Lancaster CDP	1 772	16.5	807	30 622	37 007	34 856	42 109	8 925	27 639
Leicester town	10 191	13.0	542	37 278	43 439	43 306	49 107	11 354	21 947
Leominster city	38 145	12.5	275	34 907	37 022	40 878	43 100	19 130	21 454
Lunenburg town	9 117	12.3	687	40 466	46 393	46 606	52 957	16 207	26 442
Lunenburg CDP	1 694	13.8	1 330	41 278	52 716	45 162	55 578	12 547	40 289
Mendon town	4 010	15.6	835	52 556	60 324	58 330	65 186	11 282	26 263
Milford town	25 355	12.7	307	36 677	40 227	42 991	47 632	18 720	22 858
Milford CDP	23 339	12.7	311	35 880	39 050	41 849	46 416	18 854	23 104
Millbury town	12 228	13.8	407	35 294	40 232	42 460	47 079	13 988	19 271
Millville town	2 236	47.1	354	38 592	41 221	41 540	45 661	14 423	22 693
New Braintree town	881	44.7	864	40 107	46 084	42 214	47 333	15 379	24 811
Northborough town	11 929	12.9	592	55 399	60 590	59 929	64 702	20 314	27 398
Northborough CDP	5 761	13.7	729	49 741	55 809	54 428	61 148	18 484	27 649
Northbridge town	13 371	15.5	344	35 200	38 306	40 421	43 881	12 126	16 221
Whitinsville CDP	5 639	15.4	582	30 409	35 630	36 245	41 861	10 122	16 494
North Brookfield town	4 708	15.8	595	29 328	34 523	34 680	40 994	11 643	21 846
North Brookfield CDP	2 635	16.6	705	25 841	31 771	31 136	36 799	10 259	23 270
Oakham town	1 503	46.2	545	38 844	43 130	41 982	45 644	16 836	25 765
Oxford town	12 588	12.1	432	34 376	38 701	39 030	42 852	17 178	25 770
Oxford CDP	5 969	12.5	647	29 493	36 152	34 679	41 495	10 760	20 439
Paxton town	4 047	14.2	1 017	46 057	54 112	49 516	58 884	19 777	30 976
Petersham town	1 131	44.1	829	35 302	43 093	41 297	48 148	15 623	23 283
Phillipston town	1 485	46.4	439	32 397	37 717	37 404	41 303	15 116	23 673
Princeton town	3 189	15.2	1 090	49 362	56 371	50 638	58 281	20 491	47 854
Royalston town	1 147	44.6	386	31 584	35 345	34 332	39 596	15 499	23 063
Rutland town	4 936	10.9	707	41 322	46 774	44 703	53 494	14 618	33 219
Rutland CDP	2 145	11.0	843	44 218	51 140	44 339	55 800	9 137	46 875
Shrewsbury town	24 146	13.8	428	42 671	46 074	51 195	55 346	21 800	27 669
Southborough town	6 628	12.1	1 034	56 881	67 261	65 144	76 662	19 583	30 726
Cordaville CDP	1 530	13.4	1 555	46 020	65 877	51 140	71 419	17 840	37 142
Southbridge town	17 816	15.4	284	26 461	29 295	32 538	35 895	14 309	17 442
Southbridge CDP	13 631	15.7	287	24 444	27 302	30 091	33 254	14 613	17 674
Spencer town	11 645	13.5	437	31 010	36 002	39 170	43 791	12 231	16 178
Spencer CDP	6 306	11.7	531	25 076	29 247	32 028	39 628	10 196	14 601
Stirling town	6 481	11.0	842	44 359	52 491	50 423	60 163	21 654	34 546
Sturbridge town	7 775	11.7	613	37 250	43 159	43 570	52 456	12 122	23 630
Fiskdale CDP	2 189	11.1	991	25 463	40 044	30 829	46 808	8 480	17 053
Sturbridge CDP	2 093	12.2	1 286	37 032	55 689	41 720	62 951	7 082	20 366
Sutton town	6 824	12.3	654	44 471	49 417	46 459	52 133	8 413	22 170
Templeton town	6 438	11.8	547	31 611	36 717	35 892	40 785	8 998	18 748
Baldwinville CDP	1 795	12.1	884	20 170	35 806	32 745	43 406	6 213	10 273
Upton town	4 677	14.2	799	42 433	50 444	48 838	54 511	20 504	30 575
Upton-West Upton CDP	2 347	13.8	922	33 957	41 830	41 611	50 826	12 187	26 133
Uxbridge town	10 415	12.8	565	37 178	42 007	42 939	47 979	9 630	16 357
Warren town	4 437	15.5	511	28 212	31 987	31 961	38 165	12 076	19 910
Warren CDP	1 516	16.1	685	20 887	29 879	26 946	34 526	9 293	20 515
Webster town	16 196	14.4	374	28 166	31 426	35 399	38 963	11 596	15 460
Webster CDP	11 849	15.5	342	23 526	26 667	30 561	34 212	10 356	14 038
Westborough town	14 133	13.4	545	42 231	46 332	51 480	57 685	26 158	31 598
Westborough CDP	3 917	15.0	881	34 361	40 915	42 316	51 276	21 640	26 391
West Boylston town	6 611	15.9	610	40 409	45 630	46 224	50 924	21 339	27 693
West Brookfield town	3 532	15.7	640	35 534	41 546	39 368	43 674	12 698	21 019
West Brookfield CDP	1 419	16.2	832	30 687	39 372	33 146	42 383	9 047	22 179
Westminster town	6 191	11.5	659	43 104	49 876	48 120	55 508	19 243	27 224
Winchendon town	8 805	12.4	547	30 912	34 648	34 036	37 467	7 396	14 185
Winchendon CDP	4 316	12.8	903	24 695	30 749	30 845	36 714	8 103	12 343
Worcester city	169 759	12.9	118	28 353	29 557	35 630	36 892	15 891	17 129















Table 20. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>									
Whately town, Franklin County-----	1 375	46.5	586	40 734	45 390	42 389	47 218	24 016	34 646
White Island Shores CDP, Plymouth County--	1 827	13.2	826	26 543	40 165	29 050	41 889	8 301	26 860
Whitinsville CDP, Worcester County-----	5 639	15.4	582	30 409	35 630	36 245	41 861	10 122	16 494
Whitman town, Plymouth County-----	13 240	15.6	310	38 878	42 167	44 166	47 435	14 374	22 351
Wilbraham CDP, Hampden County-----	3 352	11.1	1 433	46 342	56 384	49 428	59 004	12 026	28 900
Wilbraham town, Hampden County-----	12 635	11.7	692	48 026	53 164	52 568	58 864	14 819	22 171
Williamsburg town, Hampshire County-----	2 515	12.0	1 217	38 016	44 847	39 128	49 417	22 199	39 166
Williamstown CDP, Berkshire County-----	4 791	14.4	742	24 930	32 133	35 670	45 317	13 173	18 444
Williamstown town, Berkshire County-----	8 220	13.4	630	31 506	36 588	41 125	46 336	14 166	19 440
Wilmington CDP, Middlesex County-----	17 654	15.5	323	50 603	53 912	53 321	56 752	17 842	28 072
Wilmington town, Middlesex County-----	17 651	15.5	323	50 603	53 912	53 321	56 752	17 842	28 072
Winchendon CDP, Worcester County-----	4 316	12.8	903	24 695	30 749	30 845	36 714	7 103	12 343
Winchendon town, Worcester County-----	8 805	12.4	547	30 912	34 648	34 036	37 467	8 396	14 185
Winchester town, Middlesex County-----	20 267	15.7	604	63 521	68 683	71 632	77 737	31 218	38 019
Winchester CDP, Middlesex County-----	20 267	15.7	604	63 521	68 683	71 632	77 737	31 218	38 019
Windsor town, Berkshire County-----	770	49.0	643	42 650	48 572	44 852	50 777	16 112	33 517
Winthrop town, Suffolk County-----	18 127	13.0	419	35 766	38 776	43 246	48 225	21 482	26 540
Winthrop CDP, Suffolk County-----	18 127	13.0	419	35 766	38 776	43 246	48 225	21 482	26 540
Woburn city, Middlesex County-----	35 943	11.5	310	41 458	44 653	48 492	51 804	25 657	29 787
Worcester city, Worcester County-----	169 759	12.9	118	28 353	29 557	35 630	36 892	15 891	17 129
Worthington town, Hampshire County-----	1 156	51.2	628	35 940	39 585	38 792	43 815	18 411	26 907
Wrentham town, Norfolk County-----	9 006	12.0	524	43 293	50 268	46 626	55 371	12 172	25 018
Yarmouth town, Barnstable County-----	21 174	15.0	288	26 457	28 304	31 850	34 735	16 348	18 744
Yarmouth Port CDP, Barnstable County-----	4 271	14.4	624	31 300	37 872	37 216	44 030	15 201	21 907















Table 21. **Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
Worcester County—Con. Worcester city -----	69 336	12.6	837	884	275	284	20.7	21.8	13.0	14.3	521	532	26.5	27.3















Table 22. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dol- lars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>														
Whately town, Franklin County -----	530	46.6	769	942	261	286	20.7	24.6	10.4	15.1	516	721	22.6	34.9
White Island Shores CDP, Plymouth County --	826	12.5	696	896	215	297	24.1	30.5	6.5	19.0	788	1 749	3.5	96.0
Whitinsville CDP, Worcester County -----	2 162	15.3	767	936	252	295	16.3	22.2	9.5	17.0	519	579	25.0	28.9
Whitman town, Plymouth County -----	4 596	16.0	893	993	314	349	22.2	24.4	13.4	18.0	580	628	24.1	27.4
Wilbraham CDP, Hampden County -----	1 196	11.6	750	1 039	278	330	16.9	23.0	8.7	14.7	360	894	8.2	48.4
Wilbraham town, Hampden County -----	4 631	11.9	892	1 027	290	318	18.2	21.3	10.7	13.9	353	537	22.0	26.9
Williamsburg town, Hampshire County -----	973	11.8	685	902	264	299	17.8	23.6	7.3	16.1	467	713	21.3	33.2
Williamstown CDP, Berkshire County -----	1 589	12.4	902	1 143	308	397	15.8	26.9	9.2	17.7	460	536	20.5	30.4
Williamstown town, Berkshire County -----	2 979	12.5	804	978	281	328	17.9	24.7	10.6	15.8	453	524	20.2	28.0
Wilmington CDP, Middlesex County -----	5 667	15.5	983	1 064	287	305	21.4	23.5	11.6	14.4	580	717	23.0	29.6
Wilmington town, Middlesex County -----	5 666	15.5	983	1 064	287	305	21.4	23.5	11.6	14.4	580	717	23.0	29.6
Winchendon CDP, Worcester County -----	1 695	11.7	637	795	247	312	14.0	22.8	15.0	25.7	364	436	22.1	28.0
Winchendon town, Worcester County -----	3 349	11.8	780	943	239	278	22.6	25.8	14.5	22.6	387	447	22.1	27.6
Winchester town, Middlesex County -----	7 559	15.6	1 462	1 620	500	552	20.2	22.4	11.9	14.4	800	913	21.6	23.8
Winchester CDP, Middlesex County -----	7 559	15.6	1 462	1 620	500	552	20.2	22.4	11.9	14.4	800	913	21.6	23.8
Windsor town, Berkshire County -----	414	45.2	638	817	217	273	17.4	22.6	7.6	16.0	486	614	4.8	21.4
Winthrop town, Suffolk County -----	8 113	13.1	910	1 082	347	375	19.6	23.9	11.9	15.9	658	703	24.0	25.9
Winthrop CDP, Suffolk County -----	8 113	13.1	910	1 082	347	375	19.6	23.9	11.9	15.9	658	703	24.0	25.9
Woburn city, Middlesex County -----	14 105	11.4	924	1 030	278	291	20.9	23.2	11.5	13.8	696	725	23.1	24.9
Worcester city, Worcester County -----	69 336	12.6	837	884	275	284	20.7	21.8	13.0	14.3	521	532	26.5	27.3
Worthington town, Hampshire County -----	482	49.0	751	843	242	282	21.5	24.8	8.9	15.7	524	706	18.1	30.9
Wrentham town, Norfolk County -----	2 975	11.7	1 115	1 279	279	328	24.6	27.7	10.4	16.7	519	728	19.9	27.6
Yarmouth town, Barnstable County -----	15 913	15.5	710	781	237	246	23.3	25.4	13.3	15.2	696	733	31.6	35.4
Yarmouth Port CDP, Barnstable County ----	2 546	15.0	761	917	257	281	21.5	27.4	12.9	17.0	672	842	23.0	31.6

Table 23. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

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

American Indian Area County	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
	90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
Hassanamisco Reservation, MA (state) -----	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester County -----	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
Wampanoag-Gay Head TDSA, MA -----	11 639	21.9	11 604	29.1	626	641	1 137	190	358	260	677
Dukes County -----	11 639	21.9	11 604	29.1	626	641	1 137	190	358	260	677

# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

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

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

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

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

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

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

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

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

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

## Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

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

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

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

## AREA MEASUREMENT

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

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

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

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

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

## BLOCK

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

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

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

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

## BLOCK GROUP (BG)

### Geographic Block Group

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

### Tabulation Block Group

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

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

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

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

## CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

### Census Division

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

#### Northeast Region

##### *New England Division:*

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

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### Midwest Region

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

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

#### South Region

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

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

*East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

*West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

**West Region**

*Mountain Division:*

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

*Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

**Census Region**

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

**CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

**Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

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

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

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

**Census Tract**

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

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

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



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

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

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

## COUNTY

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

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

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

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

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

### Census County Division (CCD)

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

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

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

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

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

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

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

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

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

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

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

### GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

### Census Code

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

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

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

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

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

### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

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

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

### Inventory Presentation

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

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

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

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

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

## INTERNAL POINT

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

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Central City**

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

### **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

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

### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

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

### **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

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

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

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

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

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

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

## **PLACE**

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

### **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Consolidated City

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Incorporated Place

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

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

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

## STATE

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

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

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

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

## TIGER

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

## UNITED STATES

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

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

## URBAN AND RURAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Extended City**

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

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

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

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

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

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

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

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

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

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

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

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

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

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

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

## **ZIP CODE®**

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



# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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**POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS**

**AGE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ANCESTRY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

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

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

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

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

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CITIZENSHIP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FERTILITY

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

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

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

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

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

## GROUP QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

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

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

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

### Relationship to Householder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Unrelated Individual

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

## Family Type

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

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

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

*Other Family:*

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

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

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

## Subfamily

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

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

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

## Unmarried-Partner Household

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

## Unmarried-Couple Household

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

## Foster Children

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

## Stepfamily

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

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

## INCOME IN 1989

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

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

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

## Income Type in 1989

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

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

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Wage or salary income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

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

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

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 235 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

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

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

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 500 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 500 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

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

### Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

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

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

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Means of Transportation to Work**

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

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

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

### **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

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

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

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

### **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

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

### **Travel Time to Work**

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

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Ability to Speak English

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

*Separated*—Defined above.

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

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

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

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

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

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

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

## PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

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

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

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

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

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

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

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

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

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

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

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

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

## RACE

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

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

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years									
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310										
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451									
65 years and over .....	5,947	5,947									
Two persons.....	8,076										
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547								
Householder 65 years and over .....	7,501	7,495	8,515								
Three persons .....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990							
Four persons .....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619						
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572					
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259				
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828			
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230		
Nine or more persons .....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Filipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

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

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

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

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

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesia <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesia, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## REFERENCE WEEK

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

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

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

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." "Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups" are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

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

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/ not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

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

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

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

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

## Weeks Worked in 1989

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

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

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## YEAR OF ENTRY

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

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

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

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

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ACREAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

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

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

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

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

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

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

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

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

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

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

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

## CONDOMINIUM FEE

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

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

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

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

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

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

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

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

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

### **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/ recreational/ occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

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

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

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

### **Quartile**

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

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/ enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/ enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/ enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}$$

$$SE_{\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y}} = SE_{\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y}} = \sqrt{SE_{\hat{X}}^2 + SE_{\hat{Y}}^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{\hat{X}/\hat{Y}} = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{X}^2 SE_{\hat{Y}}^2 + SE_{\hat{X}}^2 \hat{Y}^2}}{\hat{Y}^2}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

### Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

### Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE_{9,948} = \sqrt{\frac{9,948 \times 16.0}{21,220}} \\ = 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$9,948 \pm 1.645 \times 179 \text{ to } 9,948 \pm 1.645 \times 179 \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE_{\$6.7} = \sqrt{SE_{\$62.6}^2 + SE_{\$55.9}^2} = \sqrt{0.94^2 + 0.95^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34) \text{ to } \$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34)$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948 / 9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE_{\$1.07} = \$ \frac{9948}{9314} \left[ \$ \frac{179^2}{9948^2} + \$ \frac{188^2}{9314^2} \right]$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029) \text{ to } \$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029)$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/ NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/ SEX/ RACE/ HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/ Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/ rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

*OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS*

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit



STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

Renter

All Other Housing Units  
 11 1 person in housing unit  
 12-16 2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

White Householder  
 Householder of Hispanic origin  
 Rent

101 Less than \$100  
 102 \$100 to \$199  
 103 \$200 to \$299  
 104 \$300 to \$399  
 105 \$400 to \$499  
 106 \$500 to \$599  
 107 \$600 to \$749  
 108 \$750 to \$999  
 109 \$1,000 or more  
 110 No cash rent

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1 Sampling rate of 1-in-2  
 2 Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1 Single unit structure  
 2 Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units  
 3 Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin  
 Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group Owner  
 White Householder  
 Householder of Hispanic Origin  
 Value  
 1 Less than \$20,000  
 2 \$20,000 to \$39,999  
 3 \$40,000 to \$59,999  
 4 \$60,000 to \$79,999  
 5 \$80,000 to \$99,999  
 6 \$100,000 to \$149,999  
 7 \$150,000 to \$249,999  
 8 \$250,000 to \$299,999  
 9 \$300,000 or more  
 10 Other<sup>1</sup>  
 Householder Not of Hispanic Origin  
 11-20 Same value categories as groups 1 through 10  
 Black Householder  
 21-40 Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20  
 Asian or Pacific Islander Householder  
 41-60 Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20  
 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder  
 61-80 Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20  
 Householder of Other Race  
 81-100 Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

121-140 Black Householder  
 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120  
 Asian or Pacific Islander Householder  
 141-160 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120  
 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder  
 161-180 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120  
 Householder of Other Race  
 181-200 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120  
 Vacant Housing Units  
 1 Vacant for rent  
 2 Vacant for sale  
 3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

### **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/ or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
														5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE_{\hat{Y}} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE_{\hat{p}} = \frac{\hat{p}}{B}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

**Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Massachusetts**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.3
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.0
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.2
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.7
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.0
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0
Type of residence (urban/ rural).....	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Group quarters.....	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7
Employment status.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Industry.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.8
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.8
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.8
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.8
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.8
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.8
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/ rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6

# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

#### Enumeration Rules

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

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/ mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/ leave/ mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/ enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

## APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

# Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3 - 11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

**H2.** Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

**H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

**H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

**H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

**b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

**H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

**H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

**b.** Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

**H8.** The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

**H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

**H10.** Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

**H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

**H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

**H13.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

**H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

**H15.** If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

**H16.** A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

**H17.** Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

**H18.** A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

**H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

**b.** *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

**14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

**b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

**15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

**17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

**18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

**19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

**20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

**21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

**22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

**d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

**e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

**23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

**b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.



## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started--and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.

**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana --**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

**Page 1**

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

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<b>1</b>			<b>7</b>		
<b>2</b>			<b>8</b>		
<b>3</b>			<b>9</b>		
<b>4</b>			<b>10</b>		
<b>5</b>			<b>11</b>		
<b>6</b>			<b>12</b>		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle  and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

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

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b> Fill ONE circle for each person. If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.  If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative → If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<b>3. Sex</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<b>4. Race</b> Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b> , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →  If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b> , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If <b>Other race</b> , print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input checked="" type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input checked="" type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
<b>5. Age and year of birth</b> a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.  b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○	b. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○	a. Age 0 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○	b. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○
<b>6. Marital status</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.  If <b>Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</b> , print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	
<b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild
	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race.)	
<input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
 \_\_\_\_\_

No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
 \_\_\_\_\_

No

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

A mobile home or trailer  
 A one-family house detached from any other house  
 A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
 A building with 2 apartments  
 A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
 A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
 A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
 A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
 A building with 50 or more apartments  
 Other

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

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

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

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

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

Less than \$10,000  
 \$10,000 to \$14,999  
 \$15,000 to \$19,999  
 \$20,000 to \$24,999  
 \$25,000 to \$29,999  
 \$30,000 to \$34,999  
 \$35,000 to \$39,999  
 \$40,000 to \$44,999  
 \$45,000 to \$49,999  
 \$50,000 to \$54,999  
 \$55,000 to \$59,999  
 \$60,000 to \$64,999  
 \$65,000 to \$69,999

\$70,000 to \$74,999  
 \$75,000 to \$79,999  
 \$80,000 to \$89,999  
 \$90,000 to \$99,999  
 \$100,000 to \$124,999  
 \$125,000 to \$149,999  
 \$150,000 to \$174,999  
 \$175,000 to \$199,999  
 \$200,000 to \$249,999  
 \$250,000 to \$299,999  
 \$300,000 to \$399,999  
 \$400,000 to \$499,999  
 \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

Less than \$80  
 \$80 to \$99  
 \$100 to \$124  
 \$125 to \$149  
 \$150 to \$174  
 \$175 to \$199  
 \$200 to \$224  
 \$225 to \$249  
 \$250 to \$274  
 \$275 to \$299  
 \$300 to \$324  
 \$325 to \$349  
 \$350 to \$374

\$375 to \$399  
 \$400 to \$424  
 \$425 to \$449  
 \$450 to \$474  
 \$475 to \$499  
 \$500 to \$524  
 \$525 to \$549  
 \$550 to \$599  
 \$600 to \$649  
 \$650 to \$699  
 \$700 to \$749  
 \$750 to \$999  
 \$1,000 or more

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

Yes  No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
<input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Vacant	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> P5
<input type="radio"/> C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	<input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> J <input type="radio"/> K <input type="radio"/> L <input type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> P <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> R <input type="radio"/> S <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> U <input type="radio"/> V <input type="radio"/> W <input type="radio"/> X <input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> Z	<input type="radio"/> AA <input type="radio"/> AB <input type="radio"/> AC <input type="radio"/> AD <input type="radio"/> AE <input type="radio"/> AF <input type="radio"/> AG <input type="radio"/> AH <input type="radio"/> AI <input type="radio"/> AJ <input type="radio"/> AK <input type="radio"/> AL <input type="radio"/> AM <input type="radio"/> AN <input type="radio"/> AO <input type="radio"/> AP <input type="radio"/> AQ <input type="radio"/> AR <input type="radio"/> AS <input type="radio"/> AT <input type="radio"/> AU <input type="radio"/> AV <input type="radio"/> AW <input type="radio"/> AX <input type="radio"/> AY <input type="radio"/> AZ

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used         </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used         </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge         </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used         </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

QUESTIONS FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

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

\$ [ ] .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

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

\$ [ ] .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

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

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

\$ [ ] .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

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

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

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

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

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

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

\$ [ ] .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$ [ ] .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$ [ ] .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

**PERSON 1**

Last name \_\_\_\_\_ First name \_\_\_\_\_ Middle initial \_\_\_\_\_

**8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?**    
 \_\_\_\_\_   
 (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

**9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?**

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

**10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?**

1987 to 1990   1970 to 1974   
 1985 or 1986  1965 to 1969   
 1982 to 1984  1960 to 1964   
 1980 or 1981  1950 to 1959   
 1975 to 1979  Before 1950

**11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?**   
 Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

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

**12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?**   
 Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

No school completed   
 Nursery school    
 Kindergarten   
 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade   
 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade   
 9th grade   
 10th grade   
 11th grade   
 12th grade, **NO DIPLOMA**   
 **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE** - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)   
 Some college but no degree   
 Associate degree in college - Occupational program   
 Associate degree in college - Academic program   
 Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)   
 Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)   
 Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)    
 Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

**13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?**   
 (See instruction guide for further information.)

\_\_\_\_\_   
 \_\_\_\_\_   
 \_\_\_\_\_   
 (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

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

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

**b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?**

**(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country**    
 \_\_\_\_\_   
 (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

**(2) Name of county in the U.S.**    
 \_\_\_\_\_

**(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.**    
 \_\_\_\_\_

**(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?**

Yes   
 No, lived outside the city/town limits

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

Yes  No — *Skip to 16*

**b. What is this language?**    
 \_\_\_\_\_   
 (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

**c. How well does this person speak English?**

Very well  Not well   
 Well  Not at all

**16. When was this person born?**

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

**17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard?** If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

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

**b. Was active-duty military service during —**   
 Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

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

**c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?** \_\_\_\_\_ Years

**18. Does this person 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 this person can do at a job?**

Yes  No

**b. Prevents this person from working at a job?**

Yes  No

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

**a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?**

Yes  No

**b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?**

Yes  No

*If this person is a female —*

**20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?** Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

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

**21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?**

Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)   
 No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — *Skip to 25*

**b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)?** Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

\_\_\_\_\_ Hours

**22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?**   
 If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

**a. Address (Number and street)**    
 \_\_\_\_\_   
 (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

**b. Name of city, town, or post office**    
 \_\_\_\_\_

**c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?**

Yes  No, outside the city/town limits

**d. County**    
 \_\_\_\_\_

**e. State**  \_\_\_\_\_ **f. ZIP Code**  \_\_\_\_\_

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

Car, truck, or van       Motorcycle  
 Bus or trolley bus       Bicycle  
 Streetcar or trolley car       Walked  
 Subway or elevated       Worked at home  
 Railroad       Ferryboat       Taxicab  
 Other method

*If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.*

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

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

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

a.m.  
 p.m.

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

Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

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

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

Yes  
 No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

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

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

1990       1980 to 1984  
 1989       1979 or earlier  
 1988       Never worked  
 1985 to 1987

*Go to 28*      *Skip to 32*

**28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.** Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?** If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle  and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

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

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

Manufacturing       Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
 Wholesale trade  
 Retail trade

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

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

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
 Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
 Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
 State GOVERNMENT employee  
 Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

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

Yes  
 No — Skip to 32

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

Weeks

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

Hours

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —** Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs —** Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes  No  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership —** Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes  No  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income —** Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes  No  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts —** Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes  No  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

Yes  No  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

Yes  No  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions —** Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes  No  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony —** Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes  No  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?** Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

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

# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

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

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the “long-form” questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

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

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/ Boundary™ and TIGER/ DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/ Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (FAX number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

### Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

### Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

### Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers**—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program**—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse**—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries**—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

### OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

### **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

### **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

### **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

### **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

### **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

### **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

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**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

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

*Economic characteristics:*

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

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/ BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File  
 (STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
 and data type  
 (100 percent or  
 sample)<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Geographic areas</b>	<b>Description</b>
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) <sup>1</sup>	Geographic areas	Description
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's
STF 4 (Sample)	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
		Over 8,500 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

Maps are not available.