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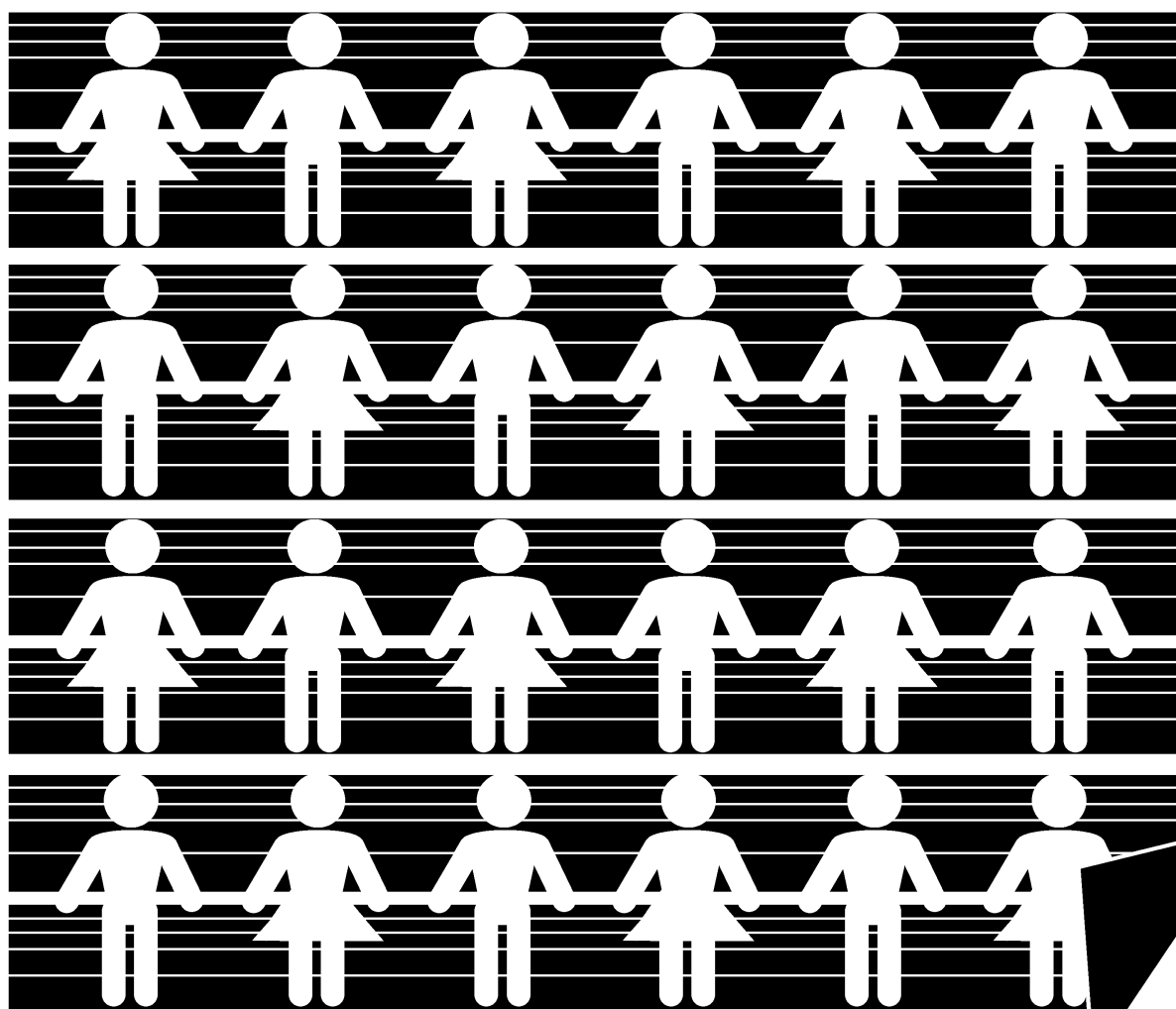
CENSUS '90



1990 Census of Population

**Social and Economic
Characteristics**

Mississippi



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U.S. Department of Commerce
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Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director



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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 ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	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.

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

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

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

- 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 definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table for each race and Hispanic group. Reference letters for population counts and characteristics by race and Hispanic origin are:

- (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, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ¹		American Indian and Alaska Native area ²
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropolitan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS	1-3, 8-13(A)	1-3, 8-13(A)	1-3, 8-13(A)	1-3, 8-13(A)	...	1-3, 8-13(A)	1-3, 8-13(A)	14-16
POPULATION COUNTS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	4-5(A-D)	4(A-D)	5(A-D)	6(A-D)	214(A), 218(A)	7(A-D)	7(A-D)	...
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Age	20, 34, 45(A), 110(B), 119(C), 128(D)	20, 56-61(A)	34, 56-61(A)	140, 151(A)	215, 219	169, 180(A)	196	222
Ancestry	17, 31	17	31	137	...	166	195	...
Disability	20, 34, 45(A), 111(B), 120(C), 129(D)	20, 62-67(A)	34, 62-67(A)	140, 152(A)	216, 220	169, 181(A)	197	223
Education:								
School enrollment and type of school, educational attainment ...	22, 36, 47(A), 111(B), 120(C), 129(D)	22, 62-67(A)	36, 62-67(A)	142, 152(A), 160(B), 163(C)	215, 219	171, 181(A), 189(B), 192(C)	197, 205(A), 208(B), 211(C)	223
Fertility (children ever born)	21, 35, 46(A), 110(B), 119(C), 128(D)	21, 56-61(A)	35, 56-61(A)	141, 151(A), 160(B), 163(C)	215, 219	170, 180(A), 189(B), 192(C)	196, 205(A), 208(B), 211(C)	222
Household and family characteristics:								
Household type and relationship ...	21, 35, 46(A), 110(B), 119(C), 128(D)	21, 56-61(A)	35, 56-61(A)	141, 151(A)	215, 219	170, 180(A)	196	222
Selected living arrangements, unmarried partner households	21, 35, 46(A), 110(B), 119(C), 128(D)	21, 56-61(A)	35, 56-61(A)	141, 151(A)	...	170, 180(A)	196	222
Family type by presence of own children	21, 35, 46(A), 110(B), 119(C), 128(D)	21, 56-61(A)	35, 56-61(A)	141, 151(A), 160(B), 163(C)	215, 219	170, 180(A), 189(B), 192(C)	196, 205(A), 208(B), 211(C)	222
Language:								
Language spoken at home (detailed list)	18, 32	18	32	138	...	167	...	...
Language spoken at home by ability to speak English	18, 32	18	32	138	...	167	195	...

See footnotes at end of table.

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number—Con.

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table for each race and Hispanic group. Reference letters for population counts and characteristics by race and Hispanic origin are:

- (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, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
 (D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ¹		Amer- ican Indian and Alaska Native area ²
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropol- itan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS —Con.								
Language:—Con.								
Ability to speak English by age, in households	20, 34, 45(A), 111(B), 120(C), 129(D)	20, 62-67(A)	34, 62-67(A)	140, 152(A), 160(B), 163(C)	215, 219	169, 181(A), 189(B), 192(C)	197, 205(A), 208(B), 211(C)	223
Nativity, citizenship, year of entry, and birthplace of foreign born:								
Nativity, citizenship, year of entry, area of birth	18, 32	18	32	138	...	167	195	...
Birthplace of the foreign born	19, 33	19	33	139	...	168	...	...
Older population (60 years and over):								
Living arrangements, educational attainment	30, 44, 55(A), 118(B), 127(C), 136(D)	30, 104-109(A)	44, 104-109(A)	150, 159(A)	...	179, 188(A)	204	230
Place of birth and nativity	23, 37, 48(A), 112(B), 121(C), 130(D)	23, 68-73(A)	37, 68-73(A)	143, 153(A), 160(B), 163(C)	216, 220	172, 182(A), 189(B), 192(C)	198, 205(A), 208(B), 211(C)	224
Residence in 1985	23, 37, 48(A), 112(B), 121(C), 130(D)	23, 68-73(A)	37, 68-73(A)	143, 153(A), 160(B), 163(C)	216, 220	172, 182(A), 189(B), 192(C)	198, 205(A), 208(B), 211(C)	224
Veteran status, period of service	23, 37, 48(A), 114(B), 123(C), 132(D)	23, 80-85(A)	37, 80-85(A)	143, 155(A)	...	172, 184(A)	200	226
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS								
Class of worker, workers in family in 1989	27, 41, 52(A), 114(B), 123(C), 132(D)	27, 80-85(A)	41, 80-85(A)	147, 155(A), 161(B), 164(C)	217, 221	176, 184(A), 190(B), 193(C)	200, 206(A), 209(B), 212(C)	226
Commuting:								
Means of transportation and carpooling, travel time to work	23, 37, 48(A), 112(B), 121(C), 130(D)	23, 68-73(A)	37, 68-73(A)	143, 153(A)	216, 220	172, 182(A)	198	224
Place of work	23, 37, 48(A), 112(B), 121(C), 130(D)	...	...	143, 153(A)	216, 220	172, 182(A)	198	224

See footnotes at end of table.

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number—Con.

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table for each race and Hispanic group. Reference letters for population counts and characteristics by race and Hispanic origin are:

- (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, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
 (D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ¹		Amer- ican Indian and Alaska Native area ²
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropol- itan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS								
—Con.								
Income:								
Income in 1989, median income in 1989 by selected characteristics, income type in 1989	28, 42, 53(A), 116(B), 125(C), 134(D)	28, 92-97(A)	42, 92-97(A)	148, 157(A), 162(B), 165(C)	217, 221	177, 186(A), 191(B), 194(C)	202, 207(A), 210(B), 213(C)	228
Industry	26, 40, 51(A), 112(B), 121(C), 130(D)	26, 68-73(A)	40, 68-73(A)	146, 153(A), 161(B), 164(C)	216, 220	175, 182(A), 190(B), 193(C)	198, 206(A), 209(B), 212(C)	224
Labor force:								
Labor force status, presence of own children	24, 38, 49(A), 113(B), 122(C), 131(D)	24, 74-79(A)	38, 74-79(A)	144, 154(A), 161(B), 164(C)	216, 220	173, 183(A), 190(B), 193(C)	199, 206(A), 209(B), 212(C)	225
Labor force status of family members	21, 35, 46(A), 114(B), 123(C), 132(D)	21, 80-85(A)	35, 80-85(A)	141, 155(A)	...	170, 184(A)	200	226
School enrollment and labor force status	22, 36, 47(A), 114(B), 123(C), 132(D)	22, 80-85(A)	36, 80-85(A)	142, 155(A)	216, 220	171, 184(A)	200	226
Occupation	25, 39, 50(A), 115(B), 124(C), 133(D)	25, 86-91(A)	39, 86-91(A)	145, 156(A), 161(B), 164(C)	217, 221	174, 185(A), 190(B), 193(C)	201, 206(A), 209(B), 212(C)	227
Last occupation of experienced unemployed	27, 41, 52(A)	27	41	147	...	176	...	...
Older population (60 years and over):								
Income in 1989, poverty status in 1989	30, 44, 55(A), 118(B), 127(C), 136(D)	30, 104-109(A)	44, 104-109(A)	150, 159(A)	...	179, 188(A)	204	230
Poverty status:								
All income levels in 1989, income in 1989 below the poverty level ...	29, 43, 54(A), 117(B), 126(C), 135(D)	29, 98-103(A)	43, 98-103(A)	149, 158(A), 162(B), 165(C)	217, 221	178, 187(A), 191(B), 194(C)	203, 207(A), 210(B), 213(C)	229
Work status in 1989	27, 41, 52(A), 114(B), 123(C), 132(D)	27, 80-85(A)	41, 80-85(A)	147, 155(A), 161(B), 164(C)	216, 220	176, 184(A), 190(B), 193(C)	200, 206(A), 209(B), 212(C)	226

... Not applicable for this report.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

²Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut households.

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:

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 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 4

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 5

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in this report. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 1,000 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 1,000 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. Figure 1, shown on the next page, illustrates how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.) Thresholds are calculated for each race and

Figure 1. Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	15,300	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 1,000 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 1,000 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	1,100	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 1,000 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (of any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 1,000 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 1,000 Hispanic origin persons.

Hispanic origin population subgroup as shown in figure 2 below. (For more information on the race and Hispanic origin categories, see appendix B.)

The Census Bureau provides data in greater subject-matter and geographic detail on summary tape files (STF's) than in printed reports. Each printed report is derived from a specific summary tape file. For data not shown in a report because of the application of thresholds or complementary thresholds, see the corresponding summary tape file. For more information on computer tapes and other data products, see appendix F.

User Note 6

The Hispanic origin groups included in the category, "All other Hispanic origin," may vary among some data products. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified

Figure 2. Race and Hispanic Population Subgroups

Race	Hispanic origin
White	Hispanic origin (of any race)
Black	Mexican
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Puerto Rican
American Indian	Cuban
Eskimo	Other Hispanic
Aleut	Dominican (Dominican Republic)
Asian or Pacific Islander	Central American
All Asian	Costa Rican
Chinese	Guatemalan
Filipino	Honduran
Japanese	Nicaraguan
Asian Indian	Panamanian
Korean	Salvadoran
Vietnamese	South American
Cambodian	Argentinean
Hmong	Chilean
Laotian	Colombian
Thai	Ecuadorian
All Pacific Islander	Peruvian
Hawaiian	Venezuelan
Samoan	All other Hispanic origin
Guamanian	

themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin groups listed on the census questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," "Cuban," or "other Spanish/ Hispanic" origin.

In the tables of this report, the category, "All other Hispanic origin" includes only those persons who reported "other Spanish/ Hispanic," *and* are not included in the specific groups listed under "Other Hispanic."

In other selected data products, "All other Hispanic origin" is a residual category that includes all persons who reported any Hispanic origin group but were not tabulated in any of the Hispanic origin groups listed in the table. (For more information on Hispanic origin categories, see appendix B.)

User Note 7

A processing error in Summary Tape File 4 affected the data in tables 13, 54, 55, 103, 109, 135, 136, 158, 159, 187, 188, and 207 in this report. This error affected selected income and poverty characteristics for the "not of Hispanic population by race."

Corrected data will be produced at a later date. For more information, contact the Income Statistics Branch on 301-763-8576 or the Poverty and Wealth Statistics Branch on 301-763-8578.

User Note 8

In this report, counties containing no rural population are shown in tables 214 through 217 but are excluded from tables 218 through 221, showing rural farm. However, for counties with rural population and no farm population, the counties are shown in tables 218 through 221, with a dash "-" to represent zero for the corresponding data lines.

User Note 9

In this report, American Indian and Alaska Native areas containing no American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population are not shown in tables 14 through 16, 222 through 230, and 233.

User Note 10

Tables that do not apply threshold or complementary threshold for racial and Hispanic origin groups include places and county subdivisions based on the 100-percent population counts for each place and county subdivision.

Tables that apply threshold or complementary threshold for racial and Hispanic origin groups include places and county subdivisions based on the sample population counts for each place and county subdivision.

User Note 11

The data shown for “Total ancestries reported” is twice the number shown for the total population. The count for total ancestries reported includes two ancestries for each person. For example, if a person reported a multiple ancestry such as “German and Irish,” that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the “German” category and again in the “Irish” category. Also, for a person reporting only a single ancestry, the person was tabulated twice—once for the reported ancestry and again in the “Other ancestry” category.

The count for “Total ancestries reported” for comparable geographic areas may differ among census data products since, in some products, persons who reported a

single ancestry are counted only once and a second ancestry is not tabulated. For more information, see the discussion under “Ancestry” in appendix B.

User Note 12

In tables 217 and 221, the occupation data for the line that reads “Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers” for employed females 16 years and over were tallied incorrectly. The data were tallied for all employed persons 16 years and over.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION**GENERAL****User Note 1**

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.

Table 1. Summary of 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 Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons				Persons 5 years and over							Persons 25 years and over			
	Total	Percent foreign born	Foreign born per- sons— Percent entered 1980 to 1990	Native per- sons— Percent born in State of residence	Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent living in different State or abroad in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Persons enrolled in ele- mentary or high school— Percent in private school	Persons 16 to 19 years—Per- cent not en- rolled in school and not high school grad- uate	Persons 18 to 24 years— Percent enrolled in college	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Persons under 18 years— Percent living with two parents	Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	
							And do not speak English "very well"								
The State -----	2 573 216	.8	40.3	77.9	40.8	8.6	2.8	1.0	8.7	11.8	34.0	64.3	14.7	61.6	2 305
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban -----	1 211 271	1.2	42.7	74.1	46.4	10.9	3.3	1.2	9.8	11.6	37.2	69.9	20.0	56.1	2 194
Inside urbanized area -----	617 704	1.7	42.4	68.1	48.8	13.2	4.0	1.5	11.2	9.4	38.8	76.3	22.8	62.1	2 046
Central place -----	351 478	1.9	48.3	73.7	49.2	12.4	4.4	1.6	12.0	9.1	41.8	74.8	23.9	55.1	2 036
Urban fringe -----	266 226	1.5	32.8	60.6	48.4	14.2	3.6	1.3	10.2	9.7	33.3	78.1	21.4	70.7	2 057
Outside urbanized area -----	593 567	.7	43.5	80.4	43.8	8.5	2.6	1.0	8.4	13.8	35.4	63.1	17.1	50.1	2 366
Place of 10,000 or more -----	361 583	.7	53.0	81.4	43.9	7.9	2.6	1.0	9.4	13.3	35.3	64.3	18.1	47.6	2 339
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	231 984	.7	30.0	78.7	43.6	9.4	2.6	.9	6.6	14.6	35.4	61.3	15.5	54.1	2 411
Rural -----	1 361 945	.4	33.8	81.3	35.9	6.6	2.3	.9	7.8	11.9	31.0	59.3	10.0	66.3	2 405
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	126 770	.4	21.5	83.3	38.9	6.0	3.3	1.5	9.1	10.4	36.8	60.1	13.2	49.4	2 458
Place of less than 1,000 -----	65 585	.3	24.4	85.2	35.4	5.5	5.2	2.8	9.8	14.8	21.7	56.2	10.1	55.2	2 437
Other rural -----	1 169 590	.4	35.5	80.8	35.6	6.8	2.1	.7	7.6	12.0	30.8	59.4	9.6	68.8	2 398
Rural farm -----	56 225	.4	14.2	86.1	22.2	2.8	2.3	.8	14.4	9.6	28.5	63.2	12.9	65.9	2 358
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area -----	775 674	1.4	38.8	68.1	46.1	12.3	3.6	1.3	11.1	9.7	33.7	73.9	19.8	65.2	2 100
In central city -----	309 587	1.8	47.3	73.6	47.8	12.3	4.3	1.6	12.6	9.3	35.4	74.9	23.5	56.0	2 018
Not in central city -----	466 087	1.1	29.7	64.4	44.9	12.4	3.0	1.1	10.2	9.9	32.2	73.3	17.4	70.9	2 148
Urban -----	276 770	1.5	31.9	59.8	48.1	14.7	3.6	1.3	10.7	9.8	32.6	77.1	20.9	69.6	2 062
Inside urbanized area -----	248 190	1.6	32.8	59.5	48.6	14.7	3.7	1.3	10.6	9.4	33.3	78.4	21.6	70.9	2 040
Outside urbanized area -----	28 580	.9	17.1	62.8	44.1	14.5	3.0	.8	11.6	13.6	25.7	65.8	15.1	57.6	2 305
Rural -----	189 317	.5	20.7	71.0	40.2	9.0	2.2	.8	9.5	10.0	31.7	67.6	12.0	72.8	2 276
Outside metropolitan area -----	1 797 542	.5	41.9	82.1	38.6	7.0	2.5	.9	7.7	12.6	34.2	60.0	12.5	60.1	2 405
Urban -----	624 914	.8	46.7	80.7	44.8	8.5	2.7	1.0	8.0	13.4	39.7	64.0	17.8	50.1	2 358
Inside urbanized area -----	59 927	1.8	51.9	74.8	54.9	11.9	3.7	1.2	6.0	9.3	62.3	74.0	24.2	54.7	2 243
Outside urbanized area -----	564 987	.7	45.2	81.3	43.8	8.2	2.6	1.0	8.2	13.9	35.8	63.0	17.2	49.7	2 369
Place of 10,000 or more -----	351 521	.7	53.0	81.2	44.2	8.0	2.6	1.0	9.3	13.1	35.5	64.7	18.3	48.0	2 335
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	213 466	.7	32.4	81.5	43.1	8.5	2.5	.9	6.4	15.0	36.1	60.2	15.4	52.5	2 430
Rural -----	1 172 628	.4	36.8	82.9	35.2	6.2	2.4	.9	7.6	12.2	30.9	57.9	9.7	65.2	2 429
COUNTY															
Adams County -----	35 356	.3	5.8	81.3	37.9	8.1	2.1	.9	16.4	10.6	28.2	67.3	14.8	52.9	2 129
Alcorn County -----	31 722	.2	27.0	73.5	36.4	6.6	1.6	.5	1.9	14.6	20.7	56.3	9.6	74.8	2 079
Amite County -----	13 328	.2	—	84.7	23.1	6.3	2.2	.8	19.8	11.8	20.7	57.1	8.7	61.7	2 475
Attala County -----	18 481	.2	59.4	89.2	34.0	5.4	1.8	.6	8.2	11.1	28.3	51.4	10.0	62.7	2 335
Benton County -----	8 046	—	—	73.7	29.7	6.9	.7	.4	2.0	27.0	17.9	46.4	7.8	70.1	2 412
Bolivar County -----	41 875	.3	19.4	88.9	43.0	5.2	2.6	1.2	7.9	11.7	45.3	54.9	15.2	39.1	2 815
Calhoun County -----	14 908	.4	42.4	88.7	35.3	5.6	1.3	.3	6.9	19.9	14.8	52.8	8.2	66.8	2 122
Carroll County -----	9 237	.2	42.1	89.7	31.2	4.4	2.2	.7	24.4	18.0	32.8	54.0	10.3	64.8	2 676
Chickasaw County -----	18 085	.4	27.5	89.1	31.7	2.8	1.7	.7	6.2	16.0	18.4	52.9	9.5	66.7	2 490
Choctaw County -----	9 071	—	—	87.3	37.0	5.8	1.6	.9	9.7	10.5	26.6	57.6	10.8	64.5	2 372
Claiborne County -----	11 370	.6	87.0	88.2	38.2	5.5	3.2	1.1	10.0	5.7	81.3	58.7	16.1	42.8	2 714
Clarke County -----	17 313	.2	14.7	83.6	34.7	5.8	2.6	.8	1.8	14.1	17.9	61.6	8.2	60.7	2 372
Clay County -----	21 120	.5	18.6	87.5	35.9	4.1	2.5	.5	12.2	13.1	30.7	60.4	12.9	59.2	2 446
Coahoma County -----	31 665	.3	2.0	87.6	37.9	5.4	2.6	1.1	9.5	14.0	29.1	54.0	14.7	39.6	2 578
Copiah County -----	27 592	.2	18.5	87.5	37.3	5.7	1.9	.9	11.6	14.3	37.6	61.1	9.4	56.4	2 499
Covington County -----	16 527	.1	—	89.1	32.2	3.1	1.9	.7	2.6	17.7	17.4	55.5	8.6	64.3	2 566
DeSoto County -----	67 910	.4	36.8	31.2	49.5	23.4	2.1	.7	12.7	10.6	26.1	71.2	9.5	74.5	2 102
Forrest County -----	68 314	1.6	49.1	77.0	50.6	10.0	3.4	1.0	4.7	8.2	59.2	72.1	19.8	57.4	2 269
Franklin County -----	8 377	.1	25.0	89.7	26.4	3.2	1.6	.8	8.0	9.6	23.4	58.1	7.4	64.7	2 824
George County -----	16 673	.4	24.3	71.6	34.3	6.2	1.9	.6	3.6	12.8	15.0	58.8	8.3	76.3	2 414
Greene County -----	10 220	.4	42.5	82.4	33.6	5.8	2.0	.8	1.5	12.5	21.9	62.4	6.0	72.6	2 384
Grenada County -----	21 555	.2	9.8	85.7	40.6	7.2	2.8	1.3	10.6	14.0	23.6	56.5	10.8	62.9	2 545
Hancock County -----	31 760	1.7	38.6	49.5	45.7	18.2	4.6	1.8	18.8	13.5	24.0	68.0	14.3	69.9	2 132
Harrison County -----	165 365	3.0	35.6	57.9	50.3	19.6	5.7	2.2	8.7	11.0	20.8	74.7	16.3	68.1	2 199
Hinds County -----	254 441	1.0	56.2	82.6	44.9	6.8	3.2	1.1	13.7	7.5	46.6	75.2	26.4	55.9	2 012
Holmes County -----	21 604	.3	—	91.4	31.7	3.8	1.9	.6	9.1	11.2	28.9	48.0	9.7	36.2	2 555
Humphreys County -----	12 134	.3	11.9	93.7	37.0	3.0	1.3	.5	17.9	23.6	13.2	46.4	10.4	41.1	2 910
Issaquena County -----	1 909	.2	100.0	86.8	27.4	3.6	1.6	.5	18.5	14.0	19.7	43.7	5.6	51.3	2 432
Itawamba County -----	20 017	.1	3.3	79.2	34.4	4.8	1.3	.2	1.3	14.1	33.9	49.0	6.7	82.1	2 298
Jackson County -----	115 243	1.4	28.0	65.1	40.4	10.1	3.4	1.3	5.2	9.6	30.2	74.4	14.4	69.1	2 219
Jasper County -----	17 114	.1	—	89.9	26.7	3.6	2.3	.7	9.0	8.6	21.0	60.0	9.8	65.9	2 524
Jefferson County -----	8 653	.8	86.4	94.1	29.1	3.1	2.2	.9	5.5	13.4	31.4	53.0	10.3	42.6	2 371
Jefferson Davis County -----	14 051	.2	21.4	89.9	28.0	1.9	1.3	.6	6.2	9.8	22.4	57.4	8.9	58.5	2 822
Jones County -----	62 031	.4	25.5	84.7	38.7	5.5	2.8	.8	4.8	10.0	28.3	64.3	12.2	67.3	2 211
Kemper County -----	10 356	.5	59.6	88.7	31.4	4.8	4.9	2.7	11.0	14.7	22.1	56.3	7.9	53.2	2 764
Lafayette County -----	31 826	3.1	74.5	67.3	57.9	19.8	4.9	1.4	1.6	5.1	80.5	70.2	29.2	67.3	2 097
Lamar County -----	30 424	.6	21.8	77.1	44.3	9.3	1.9	.4	5.5	10.0	36.8	73.3	20.9	80.0	2 288
Lauderdale County -----	75 555	.7	38.0	77.2	44.0	11.2	2.6	.7	5.4	11.0	22.6	69.7	13.3	60.5	2 225
Lawrence County -----	12 458	.3	19.0	85.6	27.6	5.7	1.5	.5	3.5	8.5	26.8	61.9	9.2	69.8	2 522
Leake County -----	18 436	.1	—	91.2	32.6	4.4	4.5	2.4	13.9	14.4	19.1	54.3	9.2	65.8	2 419
Lee County -----	65 581	.4	45												

Table 1. Summary of 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 Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Foreign born per- sons— Percent entered 1980 to 1990	Native per- sons— Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 years and over				Persons enrolled in ele- mentary or high school— Percent in private school	Persons 16 to 19 years—Per- cent not en- rolled in school and not high school grad- uate	Persons 18 to 24 years— Percent enrolled in college	Persons 25 years and over		Persons under 18 years— Percent living with two parents	Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years
	Total	Percent foreign born			Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent living in different State or abroad in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home					Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher		
							Total	And do not speak English "very well"							
COUNTY—Con.															
Newton County -----	20 291	.1	6.9	86.8	35.6	6.0	4.7	2.8	8.9	10.0	39.7	60.1	9.7	68.3	2 375
Noxubee County -----	12 604	.1	—	88.3	29.8	3.8	3.0	.9	16.8	15.5	17.6	49.6	7.9	50.3	2 851
Oktibbeha County -----	38 375	3.0	82.9	75.1	55.9	12.4	5.0	2.5	12.7	3.7	79.9	73.0	31.7	61.3	2 188
Panola County -----	29 996	.2	3.8	83.4	36.8	5.8	1.2	.5	5.5	21.6	15.8	54.3	8.7	54.7	2 561
Pearl River County -----	38 714	.7	13.4	60.6	41.0	13.1	2.6	.8	4.7	11.7	38.0	68.4	11.4	72.1	2 352
Perry County -----	10 865	.2	16.0	84.2	39.9	5.2	1.5	.5	2.4	10.1	24.7	61.8	7.1	67.9	2 572
Pike County -----	36 882	.3	6.2	80.5	34.4	9.1	2.0	.8	5.4	9.1	27.3	60.6	12.8	59.7	2 437
Pontotoc County -----	22 237	.2	30.9	84.8	35.2	4.1	1.7	.8	.9	17.7	22.4	57.4	8.1	79.3	2 252
Prentiss County -----	23 278	.2	27.3	83.3	34.3	7.2	1.3	.5	.8	10.7	40.1	52.9	8.4	78.5	2 175
Quitman County -----	10 490	.3	35.3	88.3	33.3	3.6	3.3	1.2	14.3	21.9	20.9	45.5	9.0	50.8	2 723
Rankin County -----	87 161	.7	28.5	75.7	45.2	9.1	2.3	.8	8.3	10.4	30.8	73.8	19.0	77.9	2 014
Scott County -----	24 137	.4	62.9	89.5	36.8	4.0	1.8	.8	3.9	15.4	22.9	53.1	9.4	60.6	2 376
Sharkey County -----	7 066	.1	—	91.3	26.7	1.8	1.4	.4	10.6	9.8	20.8	51.3	12.4	39.3	2 957
Simpson County -----	23 953	.1	22.9	89.0	34.7	4.1	1.7	.3	9.3	13.0	18.1	58.0	8.7	70.2	2 264
Smith County -----	14 798	.2	35.7	90.9	29.6	3.5	1.7	.3	2.9	10.4	20.9	57.0	7.6	72.1	2 428
Stone County -----	10 750	.9	90.4	80.1	39.1	8.1	.9	.5	1.1	11.0	45.0	68.1	12.4	68.9	2 573
Sunflower County -----	32 867	.2	27.8	91.0	41.3	5.8	2.1	.4	11.0	17.0	29.1	49.2	12.4	44.5	2 878
Tallahatchie County -----	15 210	.2	—	92.4	32.4	2.9	1.9	.5	10.9	15.9	16.3	48.2	7.9	48.7	2 838
Tate County -----	21 432	.2	42.9	61.4	40.4	9.3	1.7	.6	7.7	13.0	39.6	61.0	11.7	63.1	2 132
Tippah County -----	19 523	.2	30.0	83.2	35.8	5.8	1.5	.2	.4	13.2	20.0	54.4	9.0	73.6	2 443
Tishomingo County -----	17 683	.3	—	67.4	36.3	8.8	1.6	.7	1.2	21.6	16.5	55.0	6.6	81.5	2 089
Tunica County -----	8 164	—	—	80.2	38.9	5.7	1.6	.3	11.7	22.8	16.7	45.9	8.5	41.4	3 090
Union County -----	22 085	.2	22.2	85.4	36.7	4.6	2.5	.8	2.7	15.4	22.9	57.3	10.1	76.7	2 316
Walthall County -----	14 352	.4	5.6	78.6	33.6	7.8	2.7	.8	4.1	11.9	23.3	55.0	10.1	65.1	2 879
Warren County -----	47 880	.8	41.9	79.3	39.5	7.1	2.4	1.0	7.6	10.9	29.8	67.7	19.1	58.8	2 317
Washington County -----	67 935	.5	40.8	85.6	39.3	5.7	2.7	.9	14.4	16.8	22.1	58.8	14.3	46.3	2 513
Wayne County -----	19 517	.4	6.0	85.6	33.9	5.8	2.5	.9	6.3	12.9	19.8	56.1	8.9	64.0	2 520
Webster County -----	10 222	.3	53.3	88.7	32.9	5.9	1.6	.4	1.5	11.3	24.0	58.6	10.8	66.8	2 218
Wilkinson County -----	9 678	.1	—	84.3	30.2	5.5	1.1	.2	21.4	14.6	11.2	48.3	8.9	47.8	2 349
Winston County -----	19 433	.4	—	90.5	32.8	4.1	2.0	.4	7.3	8.7	25.9	59.1	10.8	58.7	2 660
Yalobusha County -----	12 033	.2	—	86.8	34.8	5.7	1.9	.5	5.8	10.5	20.8	55.7	9.9	62.4	2 410
Yazoo County -----	25 506	.2	19.1	90.5	35.2	3.6	1.6	.7	14.8	15.4	20.6	53.4	12.0	46.2	2 645
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city -----	6 837	.6	—	85.5	39.2	4.2	1.7	.4	8.8	16.7	13.6	54.9	12.7	43.1	2 686
Amory city -----	7 093	.3	65.0	81.2	41.2	5.3	2.3	.8	1.7	20.7	21.4	60.0	9.6	57.0	2 049
Baldwyn city -----	3 153	.8	—	89.1	34.1	5.1	1.6	.4	1.0	6.8	26.4	56.4	10.5	68.8	2 907
Batesville city -----	6 403	—	—	82.3	41.6	6.4	.7	.4	5.7	31.5	13.6	64.0	15.2	49.1	2 307
Bay St. Louis city -----	8 063	1.2	48.5	56.8	49.4	16.6	5.1	2.3	33.2	9.1	31.4	72.3	18.2	60.1	2 160
Belzoni city -----	2 536	—	—	94.1	33.3	2.0	1.0	.5	28.6	18.1	7.7	52.5	16.5	53.1	2 658
Biloxi city -----	46 319	5.4	44.6	45.1	61.6	34.3	9.7	4.0	8.3	6.7	15.8	75.2	18.0	69.1	2 254
Booneville city -----	7 955	.2	100.0	80.5	38.8	7.4	1.2	.7	—	4.3	60.5	54.4	12.3	74.3	1 973
Brandon city -----	11 077	1.1	33.6	68.6	46.8	10.8	3.1	1.1	8.7	6.9	45.8	85.7	34.1	86.3	1 933
Brookhaven city -----	10 243	.3	20.0	83.8	39.6	6.6	2.6	1.3	6.9	14.2	20.8	62.8	16.8	49.0	2 273
Canton city -----	10 062	.1	50.0	91.2	35.3	4.7	1.6	.3	14.7	20.3	29.7	51.2	13.3	33.5	2 507
Carthage city -----	3 821	—	—	88.9	40.9	6.5	1.8	1.5	13.3	9.4	18.8	65.5	17.7	56.7	2 173
Clarksdale city -----	19 717	.4	—	88.7	39.8	5.0	2.7	1.3	8.7	13.7	24.0	59.0	16.0	39.5	2 379
Cleveland city -----	15 384	.3	20.0	85.3	49.7	5.5	2.3	1.0	8.1	7.0	66.2	66.5	25.1	48.0	2 499
Clinton city -----	21 847	1.8	58.4	71.5	53.1	11.9	3.7	1.1	5.2	2.7	59.0	86.8	38.3	75.1	1 987
Collins city -----	2 541	—	—	87.8	30.1	3.1	2.2	.6	2.2	13.2	17.6	61.9	11.4	46.6	2 946
Columbia city -----	6 815	.9	24.6	82.8	43.6	5.9	2.1	.9	8.5	11.3	20.8	64.5	13.3	53.3	2 425
Columbus city -----	23 802	.6	17.4	72.4	46.6	10.2	2.1	.8	8.7	10.0	33.1	64.9	18.9	47.4	2 268
Columbus AFB CDP -----	2 890	3.2	50.0	15.9	93.2	82.6	8.0	1.6	15.6	—	24.8	97.1	40.8	89.6	2 519
Corinth city -----	11 820	.4	20.9	68.9	43.8	9.4	2.0	1.0	1.3	23.4	18.5	56.1	14.1	58.1	2 118
Crystal Springs city -----	5 643	.4	60.0	88.3	38.8	4.2	1.3	.4	9.7	36.4	17.0	55.8	7.6	42.6	2 511
Diamondhead CDP -----	2 761	2.6	15.3	20.6	60.7	39.6	6.9	1.6	47.1	—	46.3	90.1	36.9	75.7	1 899
D'Iberville city -----	6 566	3.0	17.3	63.0	43.9	12.1	6.7	2.2	14.4	10.7	23.2	71.4	5.1	75.8	2 439
Durant city -----	2 841	.2	—	88.7	31.8	3.6	1.4	.2	8.3	17.8	28.4	49.0	10.2	33.1	2 693
Ellisville city -----	3 634	.7	22.2	85.5	35.0	3.8	2.7	.6	.7	31.7	30.1	52.5	12.5	55.7	1 640
Escatawpa CDP -----	3 902	.4	—	75.6	39.6	4.2	1.5	.5	8.3	23.6	32.4	74.5	7.7	67.0	2 150
Flowood town -----	2 860	.8	39.1	71.6	65.2	14.0	3.8	1.2	7.1	9.8	25.1	83.5	33.1	67.7	1 688
Forest city -----	5 060	.3	—	89.5	49.7	6.3	2.1	.5	1.7	15.0	26.6	60.4	17.4	39.5	2 492
Fulton city -----	3 387	—	—	78.6	47.6	6.8	1.8	.3	—	2.8	72.0	49.9	9.9	76.0	2 590
Gautier city -----	10 088	1.6	26.7	54.4	47.7	13.2	3.3	.8	3.6	12.1	34.5	79.8	15.8	64.6	2 436
Greenville city -----	45 226	.6	44.4	85.1	40.5	6.2	2.6	.9	15.9	17.5	23.3	61.5	15.6	44.9	2 541
Greenwood city -----	18 906	.6	40.8	89.1	45.8	4.1	2.7	1.3	9.0	14.7	20.0	58.7	18.8	38.1	2 454
Grenada city -----	10 864	.3	—	86.7	43.3	6.1	2.6	1.5	8.4	11.1	29.3	55.9	14.3	54.2	2 232
Gulf Hills CDP -----	5 004	1.8	28.3	52.6	39.0										

Table 1. Summary of 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 Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Foreign born persons— Percent entered 1980 to 1990	Native persons— Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 years and over				Persons enrolled in elemen- tary or high school— Percent in private school	Persons 16 to 19 years—Per- cent not en- rolled in school and not high school grad- uate	Persons 18 to 24 years— Percent enrolled in college	Persons 25 years and over		Persons under 18 years— Percent living with two parents	Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years
	Total	Percent foreign born			Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent living in different State or abroad in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home					Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher		
							Total	And do not speak English "very well"							
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Louisville city -----	7 169	1.0	—	87.4	40.6	6.8	1.5	—	9.1	7.0	25.0	64.0	16.9	46.6	2 946
Lucedale city -----	2 619	1.2	21.9	74.9	49.5	7.4	2.8	1.6	1.3	24.3	4.9	60.2	15.5	59.3	2 333
McComb city -----	11 591	.6	9.6	62.3	37.9	12.2	2.2	.9	5.5	7.9	23.3	64.1	16.0	45.0	2 229
Madison city -----	7 471	.8	43.9	68.6	61.4	15.4	2.6	.6	39.6	3.8	47.4	92.7	53.3	94.1	1 658
Magee city -----	3 607	.4	46.2	86.8	42.0	5.1	1.2	.2	2.5	44.9	14.9	61.0	12.8	50.8	2 218
Meridian city -----	41 036	.5	42.6	79.4	43.6	8.8	2.4	.8	7.0	13.4	25.7	68.6	15.8	49.7	2 239
Meridian Station CDP -----	2 503	1.9	54.2	10.5	97.1	89.6	6.8	1.6	5.0	10.9	3.0	95.0	26.1	92.2	2 400
Morton city -----	3 212	2.0	64.1	86.8	39.9	6.1	3.2	1.3	7.5	27.3	17.8	46.0	11.0	55.1	2 611
Moss Point city -----	17 837	.4	17.8	76.5	29.3	4.5	2.9	1.6	4.8	9.3	28.5	64.7	10.4	55.8	2 422
Natchez city -----	19 460	.4	9.5	79.8	38.8	7.9	1.9	.8	18.5	9.1	30.3	68.9	18.7	46.7	2 120
New Albany city -----	6 775	.1	—	84.1	48.4	6.6	2.6	.8	3.7	14.7	20.2	60.8	13.2	58.0	2 657
Newton city -----	3 701	.4	—	87.5	45.1	6.6	2.1	.4	13.0	9.5	36.8	60.4	9.6	55.3	2 472
North Gulfport CDP -----	4 966	.3	—	89.8	28.4	3.9	.8	.4	.4	17.7	15.2	53.6	6.1	35.8	2 525
Ocean Springs city -----	14 643	3.5	39.6	47.3	48.8	18.5	6.2	2.7	4.0	4.7	37.4	83.3	25.8	72.5	2 009
Okolona city -----	3 267	1.1	—	88.3	31.4	2.7	1.2	.7	3.1	28.9	6.4	51.9	10.1	47.2	2 878
Olive Branch city -----	3 567	.4	—	28.4	58.0	31.8	.9	.2	11.5	11.8	12.8	79.4	12.9	68.7	1 810
Orange Grove CDP -----	15 676	2.1	15.5	56.1	53.8	18.2	3.4	.8	11.0	13.5	21.4	78.3	14.3	67.7	2 025
Oxford city -----	9 984	3.7	54.0	62.9	63.8	20.3	5.4	1.5	2.7	20.7	83.1	76.3	44.3	60.8	1 939
Pascagoula city -----	25 899	1.1	41.5	70.6	42.1	9.0	2.9	1.1	7.1	12.4	29.0	73.9	16.3	59.3	1 943
Pass Christian city -----	5 557	5.3	37.5	59.6	42.1	11.5	7.9	4.4	20.6	7.1	23.1	75.1	26.5	55.1	2 611
Pearl city -----	19 580	.6	34.5	76.9	47.3	7.1	2.4	.6	7.9	14.4	28.2	72.9	12.5	68.7	1 889
Petal city -----	7 883	.6	29.5	78.3	44.6	6.4	1.8	.4	2.3	11.0	26.2	68.5	9.3	68.5	2 354
Philadelphia city -----	6 758	.5	—	89.1	35.5	5.0	4.5	2.2	3.2	11.5	18.4	66.5	18.6	58.3	2 245
Picayune city -----	10 633	.5	18.9	65.9	43.2	11.7	3.1	1.6	3.4	9.0	32.0	67.7	13.0	55.5	2 483
Pontotoc city -----	4 570	.2	—	81.4	42.0	4.4	.7	.4	—	27.0	26.4	61.1	12.7	69.3	2 283
Poplarville city -----	2 675	1.2	45.2	70.1	54.1	10.8	2.7	.9	4.8	1.2	73.8	65.1	15.1	60.7	2 200
Quitman city -----	2 693	—	—	81.1	43.1	6.9	2.3	.5	1.1	18.4	28.9	66.0	13.7	52.3	1 575
Richland city -----	4 014	.3	50.0	74.5	46.1	7.6	1.4	.4	.6	29.2	21.0	69.7	7.8	74.6	1 664
Ridgeland city -----	11 765	1.2	36.7	69.4	70.2	16.3	3.2	.7	16.0	13.1	29.6	91.7	46.5	76.4	1 344
Ripley city -----	5 371	.3	—	83.5	40.4	4.9	2.6	.2	—	10.4	13.7	56.9	12.3	68.5	2 316
Rosedale city -----	2 595	—	—	89.9	39.8	5.6	—	—	1.8	13.1	24.6	50.8	10.1	22.8	3 018
Ruleville city -----	3 241	.4	—	93.7	41.1	10.8	2.8	.8	12.7	22.2	15.8	43.6	13.3	33.9	3 112
St. Martin CDP -----	6 328	3.8	12.4	57.6	40.3	13.6	4.8	2.1	12.5	14.7	18.8	76.5	9.2	72.1	2 204
Senatobia city -----	4 772	.4	68.4	60.9	53.9	11.7	2.6	1.2	4.6	6.3	64.8	69.4	21.6	51.7	1 982
Shelby city -----	2 806	.4	—	91.6	52.5	3.9	3.4	1.7	5.0	16.1	24.4	47.6	8.2	28.4	3 423
Shoreline Park CDP -----	2 591	2.2	14.0	39.9	53.1	21.3	2.9	1.1	—	32.1	14.4	55.4	7.7	73.6	2 112
Southaven city -----	17 949	.3	20.3	26.0	48.6	25.2	2.2	.7	13.7	7.9	31.7	79.8	12.1	77.5	2 018
Starkville city -----	18 458	4.6	87.2	72.2	61.2	15.8	6.4	3.2	12.7	5.3	79.1	79.5	41.2	59.4	1 964
Tupelo city -----	30 685	.5	56.3	75.8	51.3	10.3	2.1	.6	2.9	13.5	23.6	76.1	21.9	69.3	2 095
Vandlease CDP -----	3 229	.7	—	74.9	41.4	6.0	4.2	.3	1.6	2.9	29.5	69.5	8.9	83.4	2 795
Verona town -----	2 978	.6	—	78.5	51.4	13.8	5.0	3.4	—	15.1	25.5	60.1	7.8	66.4	1 835
Vicksburg city -----	20 908	.8	62.3	82.3	40.5	7.0	2.4	.8	6.5	18.2	24.2	62.7	16.5	39.0	2 491
Water Valley city -----	3 610	.5	—	87.7	36.0	4.9	1.9	.6	—	17.5	24.4	56.6	11.1	51.1	2 776
Waveland city -----	5 369	3.7	52.3	37.4	50.3	28.4	6.0	3.2	17.6	12.9	26.3	69.5	14.9	63.0	2 055
Waynesboro city -----	5 143	.7	—	84.1	42.6	7.0	4.2	1.2	1.9	10.7	34.2	57.5	15.0	40.4	2 729
West Hattiesburg CDP -----	5 441	.7	37.5	68.1	52.4	14.0	1.6	.5	7.2	3.7	48.9	88.6	37.0	81.4	2 092
West Point city -----	8 489	1.0	—	84.8	36.4	4.7	2.8	.4	11.0	14.6	17.6	65.9	18.3	51.1	2 356
Wiggins city -----	3 185	—	—	80.3	37.7	9.8	1.1	.5	—	8.1	37.4	66.8	14.8	60.6	2 935
Winona city -----	5 705	—	—	88.6	36.3	2.8	1.4	.9	3.7	12.0	39.4	59.0	12.5	47.4	2 761
Yazoo City city -----	12 430	.2	—	90.3	39.5	4.8	1.2	.4	8.6	16.5	15.9	54.2	13.0	35.6	2 763

Table 2. Summary of Labor Force and Commuting Characteristics: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over—Percent in labor force				Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies		Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed	Employed persons 16 years and over				Workers 16 years and over			
	Total	Male	Female		Living with two parents— Percent with both parents in labor force	Living with one parent— Percent with parent in labor force		Percent at work 35 or more hours in reference week			Percent government workers (local, State, or Federal)	Percent in manufac- turing in- dustries	Percent using public transporta- tion	Mean travel time to work (minutes)	
			Total	With own children under 6 years				Total	Male	Female					
The State -----	59.7	68.6	52.0	63.8	59.3	61.0	8.4	78.9	84.5	72.4	18.5	23.4	17.9	.8	20.6
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban -----	61.2	69.8	54.0	65.7	60.6	62.9	8.3	78.3	84.0	72.2	20.5	17.9	15.0	.9	17.3
Inside urbanized area -----	65.0	73.1	57.9	65.5	59.5	66.8	7.5	78.8	84.3	72.8	21.1	13.6	13.3	.9	18.6
Central place -----	63.0	70.2	56.7	66.5	61.1	65.0	8.7	76.9	82.3	71.5	22.9	11.7	14.1	1.5	17.2
Urban fringe -----	67.7	76.9	59.4	64.2	57.9	70.8	6.0	81.0	86.6	74.5	18.8	15.8	12.3	.2	20.4
Outside urbanized area -----	57.2	66.1	50.2	65.9	62.0	60.0	9.2	77.7	83.6	71.5	19.8	23.1	16.9	.9	15.7
Place of 10,000 or more -----	57.4	65.9	50.7	66.4	64.4	58.6	9.7	77.7	84.3	70.9	20.3	19.3	15.9	1.3	15.1
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	57.0	66.3	49.5	64.9	58.6	62.7	8.5	77.6	82.5	72.4	19.0	29.0	18.6	.3	16.5
Rural -----	58.4	67.6	50.1	62.0	58.3	58.7	8.6	79.5	85.0	72.6	16.6	28.5	20.7	.7	23.8
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	54.9	62.8	48.7	63.4	61.7	55.6	11.1	78.2	84.0	72.1	19.7	28.3	21.2	.6	19.5
Place of less than 1,000 -----	54.8	64.6	46.9	63.1	61.4	58.5	9.3	80.2	84.6	75.1	18.3	32.5	23.4	.6	21.7
Other rural -----	59.0	68.2	50.4	61.8	57.9	59.4	8.3	79.6	85.1	72.5	16.3	28.6	20.5	.7	24.3
Rural farm -----	57.7	67.7	48.1	66.7	60.8	59.6	6.4	79.6	83.7	73.8	17.3	23.5	19.5	.8	23.9
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area -----	64.6	73.0	57.0	63.9	58.1	65.5	7.3	79.7	85.3	73.5	20.0	15.5	14.3	.8	20.7
In central city -----	63.8	71.0	57.6	67.0	61.5	65.8	8.6	78.1	83.5	72.7	22.8	11.8	14.3	1.5	17.5
Not in central city -----	65.2	74.4	56.6	61.8	56.3	65.2	6.5	80.8	86.3	74.1	18.3	17.9	14.4	.4	22.8
Urban -----	66.8	75.9	58.7	63.6	57.1	69.2	6.2	80.8	86.5	74.3	18.8	16.4	12.9	.3	20.8
Inside urbanized area -----	67.9	76.9	59.7	64.2	57.6	71.1	6.0	81.0	86.7	74.6	18.8	15.8	12.3	.2	20.5
Outside urbanized area -----	57.8	66.9	49.7	57.9	51.4	59.2	8.5	78.7	84.9	71.3	18.4	23.1	18.9	.9	24.3
Rural -----	62.7	72.3	53.5	59.2	55.1	58.9	6.9	80.7	86.1	73.7	17.6	20.1	16.7	.6	25.9
Outside metropolitan area -----	57.6	66.6	49.9	63.7	59.9	59.3	9.0	78.5	84.1	71.8	17.7	27.3	19.7	.7	20.5
Urban -----	57.4	66.2	50.4	66.0	62.3	60.1	9.2	77.0	82.9	70.9	20.1	22.0	16.4	.9	15.3
Inside urbanized area -----	59.4	67.9	52.4	63.2	59.1	61.3	8.8	71.6	77.3	65.4	22.4	12.5	12.8	.9	15.7
Outside urbanized area -----	57.2	66.0	50.2	66.3	62.6	60.0	9.2	77.6	83.5	71.5	19.8	23.1	16.8	.9	15.2
Place of 10,000 or more -----	57.4	65.9	50.7	66.3	64.4	58.2	9.6	77.7	84.3	70.8	20.2	19.3	15.7	1.3	15.0
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	56.8	66.3	49.4	66.2	59.9	63.4	8.6	77.5	82.2	72.6	19.2	29.5	18.7	.3	15.7
Rural -----	57.7	66.8	49.5	62.5	58.9	58.7	8.9	79.3	84.7	72.4	16.5	30.0	21.4	.7	23.4
COUNTY															
Adams County -----	56.1	65.4	48.6	64.5	62.8	61.2	12.2	78.2	87.1	68.5	17.2	15.6	13.2	.9	18.6
Alcorn County -----	58.7	69.3	49.5	65.3	57.6	70.0	8.3	80.4	87.8	71.2	12.4	38.0	14.3	.6	18.9
Amite County -----	49.5	58.0	41.8	52.5	45.7	48.9	9.0	79.1	84.7	71.7	16.7	30.5	19.3	1.3	26.6
Attala County -----	53.2	63.2	44.7	58.8	52.0	60.2	9.3	79.3	83.8	73.8	17.1	30.2	23.4	.3	20.5
Benton County -----	56.2	66.7	46.8	67.3	65.7	56.6	15.1	79.7	84.5	72.7	15.5	46.4	32.9	1.1	29.2
Bolivar County -----	57.0	64.4	51.2	62.3	67.7	50.3	14.3	74.2	79.3	69.0	25.0	18.0	21.4	.6	15.2
Calhoun County -----	58.8	68.2	50.6	71.8	69.6	61.9	6.7	81.5	83.9	78.7	12.8	46.9	26.1	.1	20.6
Carroll County -----	57.3	66.8	48.6	64.0	67.1	52.3	10.2	79.0	81.1	76.4	19.1	25.1	22.2	.8	25.1
Chickasaw County -----	63.0	71.9	55.5	75.5	70.0	72.6	6.0	80.8	84.9	76.0	10.2	50.6	22.5	.7	19.3
Choctaw County -----	54.6	63.0	47.2	65.1	56.9	77.2	9.7	79.9	84.3	74.5	20.4	38.3	24.0	.1	22.8
CLAIBORNE COUNTY															
Claiborne County -----	45.5	50.3	41.5	68.5	71.2	63.5	20.3	73.0	77.7	68.3	33.6	20.6	19.7	1.9	21.0
Clarke County -----	60.5	70.3	52.2	67.8	70.2	58.2	7.1	83.1	87.2	78.2	14.0	38.2	20.2	.6	24.4
Clay County -----	60.6	67.8	54.6	67.3	63.6	62.8	10.1	78.6	83.7	73.2	16.1	38.7	18.2	.8	17.4
Coahoma County -----	52.2	62.5	44.3	53.5	62.1	44.5	13.8	74.9	81.5	67.7	23.4	12.8	17.4	1.3	15.4
Copiah County -----	54.9	61.4	49.2	64.1	62.1	54.2	9.4	79.4	84.5	73.7	16.5	28.3	21.4	.5	23.9
Covington County -----	56.2	66.2	47.4	55.6	48.7	45.1	6.8	78.8	84.0	72.3	17.4	24.6	22.3	.8	24.0
DeSoto County -----	69.5	80.1	59.5	60.1	53.8	63.2	5.4	82.0	86.2	76.6	9.8	19.2	12.4	.1	23.7
Forrest County -----	59.1	68.0	51.8	62.1	58.7	61.1	8.6	72.4	78.6	65.5	21.5	14.5	13.7	.8	17.7
Franklin County -----	49.3	62.3	37.9	57.1	55.3	64.6	13.3	77.9	82.6	70.1	20.6	28.7	25.1	.8	29.5
George County -----	55.3	69.5	42.1	34.6	32.6	41.6	10.5	80.0	86.7	69.3	14.0	31.6	29.9	.4	32.0
GREENE COUNTY															
Greene County -----	49.8	57.1	42.2	49.3	40.0	57.3	10.9	78.8	86.6	67.0	21.5	33.9	32.2	1.2	37.3
Grenada County -----	60.1	70.1	51.8	71.5	63.0	71.1	11.0	80.3	87.0	72.5	12.5	30.9	18.3	1.1	16.6
Hancock County -----	52.2	62.3	42.6	45.7	38.9	69.6	9.7	75.8	83.9	64.6	20.9	17.3	19.7	.4	28.7
Harrison County -----	63.1	72.5	53.8	57.6	52.7	63.6	8.0	77.5	85.2	68.8	24.1	12.7	13.2	.6	19.4
Hinds County -----	65.3	71.1	60.5	71.4	66.4	67.2	7.9	79.1	83.1	75.1	22.7	10.3	14.8	1.7	19.0
Holmes County -----	44.7	51.3	39.5	50.5	47.7	45.6	15.8	78.1	79.9	76.2	18.8	21.8	26.8	1.7	21.3
Humphreys County -----	57.0	68.9	47.8	67.6	72.2	59.7	7.4	75.8	80.4	70.3	16.6	21.3	29.0	.8	16.7
Issaquena County -----	54.8	66.8	43.2	46.8	41.9	43.1	10.0	81.0	88.6	69.9	16.6	14.4	23.6	1.7	19.5
Itawamba County -----	62.7	70.0	55.9	74.2	70.1	82.6	4.8	81.6	86.4	75.9	10.2	50.2	23.3	.4	23.8
Jackson County -----	63.6	74.4	53.5	58.5	52.6	60.9	8.5	78.6	86.1	68.8	17.9	29.9	15.4	.2	20.5
JASPER COUNTY															
Jasper County -----	53.9	64.6	44.3	63.7	54.9	57.0	10.4	78.3	81.6	73.9	18.4	31.4	23.6	1.3	25.7
Jefferson County -----	52.5	59.3	46.8	64.1	63.1	58.0	25.5	80.0	84.7	75.0	30.1	24.6	30.6	1.0	25.6
Jefferson Davis County -----	51.7	59.4	45.0	57.5	56.0	59.3	11.7	80.8	87.0	73.8	18.7	29.0	26.7	3.0	27.8
Jones County -----	56.4	66.9	47.2	56.2	49.6	60.8	7.9	77.8	85.6	68.2	17.8	19.2	13.0	.5	20.0
Kemper County -----	54.0	59.1	49.3	69.5	59.2	63.3	11.3	80.3	87.2	72.4	23.2	32.6	25.9	1.0	27.8
Lafayette County -----	55.9	61.8	50.3	65.2	56.8	75.8	6.0	66.7	70.8	61.9	32.8	13.2	16.9	.5	15.8
Lamar County -----	63.0	74.6	52.5	56.7	50.3	65.1	6.0	79.5	86.4	70.3	18.6	16.4	14.7	.3	20.8
Lauderdale County -----	61.6	71.5	53.2	65.8	62.5	60.3	8.1	80.0	86.1	73.5	17.8	16.8	13.6	1.0	18.0
Lawrence County -----	53.6	64.2	44.4	51.0	39.3	68.8	7.7	77.4	86.3	65.8	17.9	31.5	22.0	.9	28.0
Leake County -----	54.6	63.9	46.7	68.5	68.5	58.1	8.4	80.8	86.3	74.4	16.9	32.1	22.9	.3	25.7
LEE COUNTY															
Lee County -----	67.4	76.9	59.2	69.2	65.1	66.8	5.2	82.0	87.6	75.6	11.4	32.2	14.3	.4	16.9
Leflore County -----	55.5	62.3	50.1	67.7	69.1	61.6	11.4	80.0	86.1	73.6	22.0	18.2	21.0	2.3	16.6
Lincoln County -----	54.8	64.6	46.1	64.9	62.0	59.7	8.3	76.6	84.7	66.7	13.9	18.9	14.8	.5	215

Table 2. Summary of Labor Force and Commuting 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 Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over—Percent in labor force		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies		Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed	Employed persons 16 years and over				Workers 16 years and over					
	Total	Male	Female			Percent at work 35 or more hours in reference week			Percent government workers (local, State, or Federal)	Percent in manufac- turing in- dustries	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transporta- tion	Mean travel time to work (minutes)		
			Total	With own children under 6 years		Living with two parents— Percent with both parents in labor force	Living with one parent— Percent with parent in labor force	Total						Male	Female
COUNTY—Con.															
Newton County -----	57.7	66.8	49.9	72.6	71.3	59.4	5.3	81.1	86.4	74.9	15.8	39.0	19.8	.1	20.4
Noxubee County -----	55.9	65.1	48.2	63.3	65.9	58.6	15.5	78.1	82.1	73.3	16.4	33.6	32.2	1.3	24.0
Oktibbeha County -----	57.5	62.5	52.8	65.5	57.5	65.9	7.7	66.3	71.3	60.5	36.5	16.4	14.7	.5	15.2
Panola County -----	57.4	66.6	49.6	67.6	61.3	67.0	9.5	81.5	85.3	77.0	17.3	33.3	23.6	.6	20.7
Pearl River County -----	56.1	67.7	45.7	56.5	49.3	56.2	8.6	75.8	82.5	67.1	20.4	18.8	20.5	.3	27.7
Perry County -----	53.4	66.6	41.4	46.1	44.2	52.3	9.2	77.8	86.3	64.8	17.8	31.4	25.7	.8	29.6
Pike County -----	54.6	63.2	47.6	62.1	62.4	48.9	11.9	75.8	83.7	67.0	18.0	20.1	16.3	.8	19.2
Pontotoc County -----	64.9	74.3	56.6	70.9	64.6	77.1	4.3	82.2	85.6	78.2	10.2	43.5	18.7	.4	21.5
Prentiss County -----	60.5	68.0	54.1	74.0	65.6	81.0	6.0	78.8	82.5	74.6	13.3	41.5	23.5	.5	19.5
Quitman County -----	50.6	58.0	44.6	60.9	67.6	42.2	11.8	78.4	82.1	74.5	21.1	26.0	25.4	.5	20.2
Rankin County -----	67.1	76.2	58.8	66.7	61.1	78.4	4.0	83.1	87.6	77.7	18.0	14.4	12.9	.2	22.6
Scott County -----	58.3	66.8	50.9	68.2	63.0	70.7	4.8	82.1	85.1	78.5	12.0	34.8	20.0	.1	23.0
Sharkey County -----	54.9	67.7	44.7	49.1	62.0	35.6	10.1	76.9	79.2	74.3	19.2	11.0	25.7	.6	14.8
Simpson County -----	57.7	67.0	49.3	68.1	62.0	64.9	7.5	84.3	88.3	79.2	16.5	23.0	24.6	.7	26.5
Smith County -----	57.1	68.9	46.4	57.0	54.3	54.3	5.6	83.2	87.1	77.9	12.5	36.5	19.6	.3	23.9
Stone County -----	57.6	69.5	46.6	57.1	47.4	48.8	8.8	78.1	85.0	67.0	24.3	24.5	14.5	1.2	25.5
Sunflower County -----	49.3	50.0	48.7	64.0	65.1	58.0	10.8	80.0	84.8	74.8	22.9	23.3	27.6	1.1	14.9
Tallahatchie County -----	52.9	63.1	44.4	61.7	65.2	48.0	13.4	79.9	86.3	72.0	21.1	29.7	34.3	1.1	24.3
Tate County -----	62.6	72.3	54.1	67.4	57.1	73.5	7.9	78.6	83.6	72.5	14.0	30.9	21.6	.3	25.9
Tippah County -----	59.1	67.6	51.5	73.3	74.8	65.1	6.7	78.6	82.0	74.4	13.0	44.5	22.4	.5	22.0
Tishomingo County -----	58.4	69.1	49.0	58.8	52.0	71.4	10.4	76.5	84.7	65.6	12.3	40.4	18.9	.2	20.7
Tunica County -----	52.4	58.6	47.2	58.4	51.9	53.5	17.0	69.2	74.3	63.4	17.1	23.2	30.1	.8	19.4
Union County -----	62.8	73.4	53.5	72.9	67.9	79.2	4.7	80.6	84.7	75.7	10.1	47.8	23.5	.2	20.9
Walshall County -----	50.2	59.3	42.0	50.7	53.2	42.0	9.9	79.2	83.7	73.0	15.6	25.8	22.5	.6	25.1
Warren County -----	60.0	70.2	51.5	68.1	63.5	60.4	7.8	79.8	89.7	68.4	24.1	14.5	14.4	2.0	18.7
Washington County -----	58.3	66.0	51.9	65.2	61.2	58.9	12.4	78.1	85.3	70.1	18.9	19.8	17.4	.9	15.4
Wayne County -----	57.2	68.7	47.1	57.3	48.9	58.5	11.5	78.3	84.8	69.5	15.1	25.2	22.2	.7	25.9
Webster County -----	54.5	65.0	45.6	59.4	53.8	52.7	10.4	79.6	84.6	73.3	18.7	39.7	21.3	.5	22.4
Wilkinson County -----	50.9	58.1	45.0	67.5	61.6	60.1	16.9	76.6	88.2	63.9	22.3	27.5	29.8	.9	26.3
Winston County -----	57.6	65.5	51.0	70.9	66.2	66.4	9.2	81.1	84.3	77.4	16.2	42.4	20.8	.5	19.3
Yalobusha County -----	53.9	62.8	46.6	61.8	47.3	67.0	7.3	79.1	84.5	73.1	18.7	36.1	24.0	.3	21.1
Yazoo County -----	50.6	60.2	42.8	55.1	49.6	49.7	9.4	80.3	85.1	74.4	18.9	20.5	20.6	2.3	20.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city -----	56.8	64.4	50.9	70.3	68.3	61.6	6.7	72.5	82.2	62.9	12.6	39.8	23.1	.4	18.8
Amory city -----	61.4	74.1	52.2	78.8	70.3	83.2	5.1	81.3	84.4	78.1	13.3	40.2	19.1	.3	13.9
Baldwyn city -----	58.0	65.6	52.2	83.6	68.7	85.9	7.8	77.9	81.1	74.7	12.0	39.6	23.3	—	17.1
Batesville city -----	55.4	62.5	49.5	74.7	55.8	67.2	7.4	82.0	89.2	74.1	22.6	28.7	16.9	.4	13.3
Bay St. Louis city -----	50.4	54.9	46.3	51.0	51.9	78.8	7.5	77.1	85.7	68.1	24.0	12.3	17.6	.2	21.8
Belzoni city -----	56.4	69.3	47.1	74.5	86.6	46.8	3.9	75.3	82.1	67.7	19.3	20.5	18.3	.8	13.2
Biloxi city -----	64.5	74.9	53.2	54.2	43.5	67.0	8.0	72.2	82.1	62.2	29.3	9.8	12.6	.7	16.5
Booneville city -----	55.2	62.5	49.3	75.0	71.1	86.3	6.5	75.8	79.2	72.2	16.6	33.7	24.0	.5	15.5
Brandon city -----	70.5	79.0	62.7	68.8	66.6	71.6	3.6	81.7	86.2	76.7	21.9	8.5	13.4	—	21.5
Brookhaven city -----	51.8	59.5	45.7	63.2	81.5	38.6	8.2	71.8	84.2	59.6	14.4	15.3	12.4	.5	15.2
Canton city -----	56.5	67.0	48.4	71.8	66.3	65.9	10.4	78.7	84.3	73.3	23.4	22.1	23.6	2.0	21.4
Carthage city -----	53.3	65.5	44.6	63.9	57.5	68.0	5.7	78.0	84.8	70.7	26.5	20.0	18.3	.4	15.0
Clarksdale city -----	53.2	62.9	46.1	56.2	65.8	44.8	12.9	76.1	83.5	68.7	25.7	12.8	15.3	1.0	14.7
Cleveland city -----	64.0	70.1	59.1	74.2	74.6	57.3	7.6	71.5	78.0	65.2	25.1	15.6	18.8	.1	13.3
Clinton city -----	73.0	79.6	67.2	63.4	51.3	73.1	3.4	77.2	83.2	71.1	19.6	9.6	10.3	.2	19.3
Collins city -----	51.9	60.6	45.3	60.1	59.2	35.1	7.0	75.6	81.7	69.3	18.9	20.1	14.6	—	17.2
Columbia city -----	50.4	59.9	43.4	52.7	38.2	50.8	7.7	75.6	79.6	71.5	17.0	14.0	13.8	—	14.8
Columbus city -----	61.0	70.3	54.1	66.8	68.7	60.3	9.3	78.3	83.7	73.0	18.3	24.9	19.7	.8	15.7
Columbus AFB CDP -----	82.0	98.6	58.0	48.0	45.3	100.0	9.4	66.9	76.9	62.0	44.0	5.2	22.2	—	8.3
Corinth city -----	51.7	62.0	44.1	59.4	42.9	61.8	9.9	79.7	85.2	73.7	15.0	31.3	14.5	.5	13.4
Crystal Springs city -----	53.8	58.2	50.0	75.1	77.2	50.2	9.8	81.2	84.9	77.6	12.9	31.3	19.9	—	20.0
Diamondhead CDP -----	50.5	63.0	39.2	59.7	41.7	100.0	6.1	79.5	86.9	67.7	23.6	16.7	17.0	.7	31.3
D'Iberville city -----	67.4	78.1	56.6	61.5	53.1	60.9	6.4	73.7	81.6	63.5	23.4	13.5	14.0	—	20.8
Durant city -----	46.3	55.3	40.1	50.0	50.8	35.4	9.3	79.3	80.2	78.3	23.2	27.1	30.1	—	15.0
Ellisville city -----	44.7	52.1	38.0	59.5	60.3	60.3	7.4	78.5	84.0	71.9	35.8	15.7	13.4	1.1	14.2
Escatawpa CDP -----	65.6	76.0	55.8	55.4	55.2	77.6	5.3	79.9	89.3	67.5	10.4	39.1	8.8	—	20.5
Flowood town -----	77.4	83.2	72.3	71.5	68.4	72.5	4.3	85.3	88.8	81.8	22.7	11.5	11.7	.5	18.4
Forest city -----	53.1	62.0	46.0	63.4	62.8	62.2	6.7	82.3	85.0	79.1	16.3	27.1	13.6	.3	18.2
Fulton city -----	52.3	60.6	45.9	81.9	68.3	100.0	3.5	79.3	83.7	74.8	11.7	39.3	14.2	.4	15.7
Gautier city -----	68.6	78.6	59.2	60.3	42.9	74.5	10.3	80.1	83.7	75.6	20.4	32.2	13.3	—	18.8
Greenville city -----	59.2	66.1	53.5	67.3	66.5	60.1	12.5	78.5	85.3	71.5	19.0	20.0	15.9	1.2	14.3
Greenwood city -----	55.5	61.2	51.2	74.5	77.7	67.9	11.3	81.4	88.1	75.0	22.3	17.2	18.7	2.7	14.4
Grenada city -----	56.8	67.1	49.1	73.0											

Table 2. Summary of Labor Force and Commuting 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 Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over—Percent in labor force				Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies		Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed	Employed persons 16 years and over				Workers 16 years and over					
			Female					Percent at work 35 or more hours in reference week			Percent government workers (local, State, or Federal)	Percent in manufac- turing in- dustries	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transporta- tion	Mean travel time to work (minutes)		
	Total	Male	Total	With own children under 6 years	Living with two parents— Percent with both parents in labor force	Living with one parent— Percent with parent in labor force		Total	Male	Female							
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.																	
Louisville city -----	57.8	67.8	50.5	68.3	62.5	62.3	8.3	81.7	85.2	78.0	19.0	37.7	17.6	—	13.2		
Lucedale city -----	50.2	55.9	45.7	47.7	56.5	35.4	14.7	80.1	84.7	75.3	19.6	22.6	18.4	—	23.6		
McComb city -----	51.7	60.9	45.1	56.9	59.9	37.1	11.0	75.9	82.9	69.1	21.7	16.9	14.6	1.5	15.1		
Madison city -----	71.4	83.9	60.4	70.0	66.6	87.5	1.7	85.2	93.7	74.9	14.0	9.2	6.7	—	22.2		
Magee city -----	57.1	68.6	48.1	70.7	47.7	70.6	7.2	86.5	87.9	84.8	16.3	20.9	21.7	.5	20.7		
Meridian city -----	57.2	66.1	50.3	65.4	62.7	61.6	9.6	79.2	86.6	71.9	18.7	16.0	13.6	1.7	15.9		
Meridian Station CDP -----	88.3	97.6	70.2	51.7	39.3	100.0	16.7	76.0	82.2	72.6	48.8	5.9	9.3	—	8.3		
Morton city -----	61.7	70.4	54.9	70.3	54.4	90.6	3.5	86.6	89.6	83.4	11.6	48.4	22.3	—	18.8		
Moss Point city -----	58.8	66.6	51.9	64.3	67.3	58.0	15.9	76.1	82.2	69.1	18.8	37.9	17.0	.3	16.9		
Natchez city -----	54.5	63.0	48.1	64.7	59.3	63.6	12.4	78.0	85.2	70.8	18.7	14.4	12.3	1.2	16.3		
New Albany city -----	58.1	70.0	48.7	70.4	61.5	77.1	5.2	83.3	86.1	80.1	9.5	43.7	15.1	—	15.2		
Newton city -----	53.3	66.1	44.0	60.0	57.2	45.2	8.1	79.7	87.4	71.4	15.1	40.4	13.7	.5	12.4		
North Gulfport CDP -----	52.7	58.1	47.8	58.8	13.3	67.7	19.3	75.6	86.0	65.4	23.3	24.7	22.2	1.6	18.1		
Ocean Springs city -----	65.9	77.4	55.8	63.0	52.9	73.3	7.2	78.4	87.6	67.9	21.9	20.0	12.2	—	20.5		
Okolona city -----	64.7	75.7	56.8	72.1	73.4	77.0	11.4	78.3	80.0	76.3	13.7	51.4	26.2	—	18.5		
Olive Branch city -----	69.7	81.5	59.3	50.0	48.0	27.5	5.3	84.6	90.9	76.4	8.6	21.9	9.8	—	18.9		
Orange Grove CDP -----	68.6	76.3	61.2	58.2	53.1	55.5	6.5	81.5	89.3	73.1	20.4	12.2	11.1	.5	20.0		
Oxford city -----	56.6	61.8	51.5	55.8	36.2	63.7	5.7	61.7	67.3	55.1	37.8	7.4	13.9	—	11.5		
Pascagoula city -----	62.8	72.3	53.9	60.9	61.0	54.0	7.8	79.5	88.4	68.7	15.2	31.5	13.9	.2	15.4		
Pass Christian city -----	54.0	61.3	47.2	69.9	56.3	80.9	10.6	84.0	91.0	75.3	20.4	20.2	21.0	.4	22.7		
Pearl city -----	70.5	79.9	62.1	69.7	60.6	90.3	3.4	83.4	86.9	79.4	17.0	13.3	9.8	.3	19.1		
Petal city -----	61.0	73.7	50.6	69.9	70.0	61.8	5.5	78.7	85.8	69.9	15.7	15.8	12.1	.1	19.2		
Philadelphia city -----	62.2	70.5	55.9	65.0	63.4	65.0	5.3	83.8	90.3	77.6	19.7	30.3	19.2	.4	15.7		
Picayune city -----	57.3	68.3	48.8	64.2	57.1	66.6	11.2	78.3	85.0	70.8	23.7	19.0	21.9	.1	20.0		
Pontotoc city -----	62.8	73.1	55.0	79.2	76.9	93.0	4.0	82.0	86.6	77.4	12.7	29.2	13.9	—	16.7		
Poplarville city -----	53.5	63.1	45.5	56.5	62.5	49.2	9.9	61.6	66.0	56.5	32.6	13.9	19.6	—	17.4		
Quitman city -----	58.5	66.7	52.5	74.6	78.0	52.2	5.9	80.2	84.3	76.6	19.0	31.6	15.3	—	16.4		
Richland city -----	69.5	80.0	60.0	65.5	58.5	61.4	5.0	87.7	87.6	87.7	13.5	18.6	11.9	—	19.6		
Ridgeland city -----	84.1	90.4	78.7	75.0	65.6	100.0	3.2	89.5	92.7	86.4	17.7	8.2	9.0	.5	19.0		
Ripley city -----	58.5	67.8	50.8	76.2	75.4	83.3	5.1	82.6	85.5	79.2	14.3	43.3	20.3	.2	17.3		
Rosedale city -----	50.0	57.7	44.1	53.6	52.2	48.1	24.7	71.9	79.0	64.9	29.1	20.6	28.0	—	15.0		
Ruleville city -----	54.7	62.8	49.4	58.6	28.3	74.7	12.7	82.3	85.7	79.4	30.9	31.6	33.1	—	15.1		
St. Martin CDP -----	70.4	83.7	58.1	58.6	51.4	72.4	4.2	77.2	85.3	66.6	22.4	14.3	16.1	—	23.2		
Senatobia city -----	62.4	74.4	53.4	67.0	50.2	72.7	7.9	73.2	75.4	71.0	16.6	27.2	17.6	—	17.3		
Shelby city -----	52.4	58.7	48.4	67.8	63.6	68.9	27.5	74.1	80.9	68.5	29.9	21.7	24.0	2.5	17.3		
Shoreline Park CDP -----	44.9	49.2	40.1	29.8	24.2	55.2	18.4	74.2	82.2	62.9	17.1	19.7	20.0	—	33.5		
Southaven city -----	72.3	82.9	62.7	66.0	57.4	77.4	4.1	83.7	86.9	79.8	9.3	16.7	9.1	.1	20.5		
Starkville city -----	60.3	64.9	55.9	66.5	57.7	62.4	6.7	66.0	69.9	61.5	40.3	12.2	12.2	.6	13.0		
Tupelo city -----	68.5	79.4	59.5	69.4	66.7	59.1	4.5	81.6	87.7	74.9	12.1	25.8	11.6	.5	14.3		
Vandlease CDP -----	59.0	63.8	53.7	43.9	45.8	23.5	8.3	75.5	82.4	66.5	18.9	29.4	14.2	—	28.6		
Verona town -----	68.1	76.5	60.6	68.3	71.5	57.0	10.6	86.3	92.2	79.3	10.9	47.6	16.6	—	15.1		
Vicksburg city -----	53.8	61.1	48.3	76.2	67.6	63.5	9.2	77.4	87.6	67.7	23.1	15.1	15.8	4.0	16.0		
Water Valley city -----	50.1	59.6	43.4	59.7	35.3	66.5	7.1	76.0	77.4	74.7	19.8	35.8	22.9	—	15.0		
Waveland city -----	56.1	70.6	44.3	50.8	37.4	83.3	9.3	72.9	82.3	60.8	26.8	14.4	19.7	—	25.5		
Waynesboro city -----	57.8	67.4	50.6	68.3	59.3	66.9	13.5	71.2	78.6	63.3	15.8	24.2	19.1	.8	17.7		
West Hattiesburg CDP -----	72.9	83.1	63.4	66.0	67.2	67.6	3.7	79.9	86.2	72.1	25.3	10.4	10.4	—	16.8		
West Point city -----	58.9	68.7	51.4	65.1	57.5	57.7	12.5	76.0	78.6	73.3	19.8	37.4	14.2	.7	14.3		
Wiggins city -----	59.5	69.1	51.8	68.3	69.0	61.0	11.3	78.1	81.9	72.9	24.9	22.8	12.0	—	18.0		
Winona city -----	57.3	66.0	50.7	75.8	54.3	65.9	9.7	76.1	82.1	70.0	16.3	18.9	18.1	—	16.0		
Yazoo City city -----	48.8	57.2	42.6	55.6	55.2	49.8	11.3	79.3	86.0	72.4	18.5	23.9	18.9	3.2	17.8		

Table 3. Summary of Occupation, Income, and Poverty Characteristics: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Percent of employed persons 16 years and over						Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 of year-round full-time workers (dol- lars)		Income in 1989 below poverty level			
	Manag- erial and profes- sional specialty occupa- tions	Technical, sales, and adminis- trative support occupa- tions	Service occupa- tions	Farming, forestry, and fish- ing occu- pations	Precision produc- tion, craft, and repair occu- pations	Opera- tors, fab- ricators, and labor- ers	House- holds	Families		MaleFemale		Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined			Percent of families
												All ages	Related children under 18 years	65 years and over	
The State -----	21.5	28.3	12.3	3.4	12.9	21.6	20 136	24 448	9 648	22 251	14 472	25.2	33.5	29.4	20.2
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban -----	26.2	32.1	13.6	1.5	10.4	16.2	21 185	26 430	10 799	24 126	15 651	24.4	33.8	24.5	19.5
Inside urbanized area -----	28.0	34.3	13.5	1.2	10.5	12.5	24 841	29 855	11 931	25 494	16 871	18.8	26.0	18.9	15.1
Central place -----	28.2	33.3	15.5	1.3	9.1	12.6	21 580	26 725	11 545	22 943	16 310	23.5	32.9	20.2	18.7
Urban fringe -----	27.7	35.4	11.2	1.1	12.1	12.5	29 189	33 400	12 439	27 392	17 508	12.9	17.6	16.5	10.7
Outside urbanized area -----	24.0	29.6	13.8	1.9	10.2	20.5	17 588	22 732	9 621	22 151	14 035	30.1	41.5	28.5	24.1
Place of 10,000 or more -----	25.6	31.2	14.5	1.6	9.5	17.6	17 762	23 020	9 892	23 171	14 584	30.8	42.5	28.6	24.9
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	21.6	27.1	12.6	2.4	11.3	25.0	17 359	22 357	9 198	21 122	13 228	29.0	39.8	28.4	22.9
Rural -----	17.0	24.8	11.0	5.1	15.4	26.7	19 152	22 821	8 625	21 262	13 237	25.9	33.2	33.9	20.8
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	20.2	26.6	12.7	3.4	12.5	24.7	16 420	20 931	8 055	21 044	13 214	33.6	45.4	33.2	27.3
Place of less than 1,000 -----	16.6	23.3	11.3	5.1	13.0	30.7	15 698	20 008	7 711	19 483	12 423	32.0	42.8	33.2	25.4
Other rural -----	16.8	24.7	10.8	5.3	15.8	26.7	19 669	23 230	8 738	21 362	13 288	24.8	31.3	34.1	19.9
Rural farm -----	17.6	20.0	8.5	20.9	11.3	21.8	23 922	26 862	11 189	23 292	13 915	21.1	31.3	20.0	15.8
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area -----	25.8	33.3	12.9	1.6	12.1	14.3	25 639	30 123	11 683	25 667	16 789	18.2	24.9	20.9	14.5
In central city -----	27.9	33.3	15.4	1.3	9.5	12.6	22 320	27 289	11 753	22 895	16 437	21.9	31.1	19.8	17.6
Not in central city -----	24.5	33.3	11.4	1.8	13.8	15.3	27 781	31 669	11 636	26 818	17 015	15.7	21.0	21.9	12.6
Urban -----	27.5	35.1	11.3	1.1	12.1	12.9	29 150	33 251	12 390	27 451	17 518	13.7	19.1	17.4	11.3
Inside urbanized area -----	28.1	35.4	11.2	1.0	11.9	12.4	29 878	33 978	12 619	27 686	17 792	12.7	17.5	16.6	10.5
Outside urbanized area -----	21.6	31.7	12.5	1.9	13.8	18.5	23 094	26 724	10 409	25 419	15 599	22.7	33.6	21.4	17.9
Rural -----	19.6	30.5	11.5	2.8	16.5	19.0	25 946	29 612	10 534	25 874	16 110	18.6	23.8	28.0	14.6
Outside metropolitan area -----	19.3	25.9	12.0	4.2	13.3	25.2	17 913	22 105	8 770	21 075	13 182	28.3	37.0	32.2	24.3
Urban -----	24.6	29.9	13.9	1.8	9.9	19.8	17 341	22 486	9 621	22 098	14 010	30.4	41.5	28.3	24.6
Inside urbanized area -----	28.0	33.9	14.7	1.3	9.3	12.8	17 450	22 675	10 000	23 914	14 461	29.4	38.0	21.3	22.8
Outside urbanized area -----	24.2	29.5	13.9	1.9	10.0	20.6	17 330	22 469	9 581	21 990	13 961	30.5	41.9	28.9	24.4
Place of 10,000 or more -----	25.7	31.2	14.5	1.6	9.5	17.5	17 801	23 236	9 965	23 398	14 594	30.7	42.2	28.6	24.7
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	21.7	26.6	12.7	2.4	10.8	25.7	16 685	21 600	8 950	20 443	13 011	30.1	41.2	29.3	23.9
Rural -----	16.6	23.8	10.9	5.5	15.2	28.1	18 223	21 943	8 317	20 647	12 719	27.1	34.7	34.6	21.8
COUNTY															
Adams County -----	24.6	30.1	15.4	2.7	11.5	15.8	17 214	21 232	9 469	25 031	14 448	30.5	42.1	27.7	25.2
Alcorn County -----	19.0	22.9	11.1	1.8	14.7	30.6	18 538	23 785	9 301	22 123	13 852	20.8	25.3	33.5	17.1
Amite County -----	16.4	21.5	15.1	8.3	11.9	26.8	15 669	19 226	8 268	19 375	12 123	30.9	37.8	36.5	24.9
Attala County -----	15.8	24.7	13.3	4.8	13.0	28.4	15 380	18 820	7 685	17 950	11 326	30.2	37.7	35.6	25.1
Benton County -----	12.3	16.3	8.5	4.7	13.4	44.9	15 794	18 737	6 982	18 297	11 719	29.7	41.2	29.0	24.2
Bolivar County -----	20.5	28.7	15.1	7.1	9.3	19.3	14 020	16 864	6 889	19 501	13 870	42.9	54.7	39.8	35.4
Calhoun County -----	13.3	18.7	8.5	5.8	14.4	39.4	18 182	23 067	8 806	18 054	12 009	21.5	27.0	32.9	17.8
Carroll County -----	15.6	26.4	10.2	7.6	15.5	24.7	16 639	20 347	8 241	19 187	14 645	28.5	37.3	37.0	23.8
Chickasaw County -----	14.6	20.9	8.7	2.5	16.8	36.5	18 259	22 331	8 725	18 704	13 279	21.3	26.0	31.8	17.0
Choctaw County -----	16.7	20.5	11.6	4.3	17.4	29.6	17 313	21 067	8 076	19 545	11 716	25.0	29.2	34.2	20.4
Claiborne County -----	26.0	23.7	13.2	5.2	9.5	22.4	12 876	16 043	5 932	20 541	13 958	43.6	52.1	44.8	35.5
Clarke County -----	17.1	22.1	9.5	4.1	16.4	30.7	19 055	23 792	8 987	20 466	13 568	23.4	30.9	28.7	18.3
Clay County -----	17.6	25.7	11.8	2.3	11.9	30.6	18 337	22 229	9 224	21 867	13 531	25.9	33.3	29.7	22.8
Coahoma County -----	24.3	27.3	16.8	8.3	9.5	13.8	13 780	16 938	7 197	19 715	14 033	45.5	57.7	44.1	36.6
Copiah County -----	16.0	24.9	10.5	4.8	13.0	30.8	16 583	20 904	7 815	20 809	11 560	32.0	41.4	31.7	25.6
Covington County -----	18.6	22.7	9.7	5.2	16.1	27.7	17 589	20 894	7 847	20 410	12 065	31.2	40.1	37.3	25.1
DeSoto County -----	18.7	35.4	8.6	1.8	15.8	19.7	31 756	34 824	12 509	28 223	17 518	10.8	13.7	20.5	8.4
Forrest County -----	24.5	33.0	14.6	1.7	11.6	14.5	17 986	22 940	9 765	22 752	13 990	27.5	36.4	22.2	21.2
Franklin County -----	18.4	17.3	11.2	5.5	18.8	28.8	14 341	18 953	7 426	21 171	12 500	33.3	46.0	27.5	26.4
George County -----	15.3	21.1	9.2	5.5	21.7	27.1	18 397	21 652	8 000	24 102	11 304	24.4	33.3	28.4	20.1
Greene County -----	14.2	18.8	10.2	4.8	22.3	29.6	17 958	20 863	6 882	21 299	11 295	26.8	32.2	39.9	24.4
Grenada County -----	17.2	27.4	11.9	1.8	14.5	27.3	19 955	25 247	9 125	21 657	14 033	22.3	28.1	26.8	16.9
Hancock County -----	22.9	29.1	13.6	2.9	16.1	15.4	20 720	24 599	10 180	25 929	15 598	22.7	30.9	20.3	19.1
Harrison County -----	25.4	30.5	16.1	1.5	11.9	14.6	22 157	26 058	10 434	21 593	15 293	19.0	26.6	18.4	15.4
Hinds County -----	27.9	35.0	14.2	1.5	9.0	12.4	24 676	30 125	12 222	24 907	17 014	21.2	29.2	22.3	16.7
Holmes County -----	17.7	23.6	12.4	10.5	12.9	22.9	9 809	12 136	5 969	17 195	11 637	53.2	68.0	43.9	45.5
Humphreys County -----	16.9	18.2	11.5	18.8	10.9	23.7	12 696	15 269	7 201	15 449	12 352	45.9	60.0	42.3	38.3
Issaquena County -----	13.2	20.6	10.8	25.2	8.0	22.1	13 005	14 167	6 412	18 558	10 547	49.3	62.3	58.3	42.9
Itawamba County -----	13.7	20.9	7.4	2.6	13.9	41.6	20 770	24 489	9 476	19 529	12 246	15.6	15.8	35.6	12.8
Jackson County -----	23.8	29.2	12.4	1.3	17.9	15.4	26 444	29 984	11 246	27 401	16 165	16.2	22.2	16.8	14.0
Jasper County -----	18.4	19.6	11.6	4.7	14.5	31.3	16 130	20 055	7 524	20 894	13 125	30.7	36.5	36.6	26.7
Jefferson County -----	19.8	22.9	13.1	3.1	13.5	27.7	10 267	13 488	5 349	16 742	11 589	46.9	54.0	52.0	42.5
Jefferson Davis County -----	17.2	17.5	12.8	4.1	15.7	32.7	15 442	19 053	7 303	20 408	10 838	33.3	41.2	39.9	27.1
Jones County -----	19.5	28.6	13.4	3.6	14.0	20.8	19 239	22 622	9 663	22 278	13 546	22.7	31.2	24.2	17.6
Kemper County -----	15.0	19.5	14.4	6.5	11.1	33.5	14 315	18 183	8 033	17 514	11 526	35.1	46.5	35.7	28.1
Lafayette County -----	31.1	30.6	14.5	2.4	9.2	12.2	18 186	23 768	9 196	21 554	13 368	25.1	24.2	27.7	16.8
Lamar County -----	28.0	30.0	10.5	2.5	13.8	15.2	23 263	27 490	10 619	25 640	14 527	18.8	22.9	25.4	15.2
Lauderdale County -----	22.6	33.6	13.9	1.2	12.4	16.4	20 414	25 489	10 649	23 334	14 308	22.8	31.9	24.9	18.8

Table 3. Summary of Occupation, Income, and Poverty 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 Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Percent of employed persons 16 years and over						Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Median income in 1989 of year-round full-time workers (dol- lars)		Income in 1989 below poverty level				
	Manageri- al and profes- sional specialty occupa- tions	Technical, sales, and adminis- trative support occupa- tions	Service occupa- tions	Farming, forestry, and fish- ing occu- pations	Precision produc- tion, craft, and repair occu- pations	Opera- tors, fab- ricators, and labor- ers	House- holds	Families	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Male	Female	Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined			
												All ages	Related children under 18 years	65 years and over	Percent of families
COUNTY—Con.															
Newton County -----	15.2	21.1	10.6	6.2	16.0	30.9	19 302	22 598	8 923	21 307	12 323	20.9	25.0	33.7	17.5
Noxubee County -----	11.5	18.4	13.1	7.7	13.8	35.5	14 205	17 121	6 654	17 274	11 842	41.4	52.4	38.5	34.4
Oktibbeha County -----	30.3	31.9	13.3	2.5	8.9	13.1	18 507	27 336	9 166	24 802	13 603	30.1	31.9	30.4	20.5
Panola County -----	15.4	24.1	11.8	3.9	12.1	32.8	17 686	21 119	7 537	19 070	13 665	33.8	44.9	37.0	25.7
Pearl River County -----	22.0	27.6	11.3	3.4	16.6	19.0	20 133	23 923	9 418	25 539	15 272	21.5	27.4	23.2	18.1
Perry County -----	15.6	19.8	10.8	4.6	16.3	32.9	16 230	19 379	7 418	19 821	11 781	29.1	38.3	35.0	24.7
Pike County -----	18.9	29.8	13.2	3.1	11.8	23.1	15 149	19 700	8 119	20 198	12 494	32.9	43.3	29.5	28.4
Pontotoc County -----	14.1	24.3	9.9	2.3	16.3	33.1	20 223	24 599	9 143	19 706	13 654	17.2	19.3	34.3	14.0
Prentiss County -----	16.4	22.5	7.7	2.7	14.9	35.8	17 736	21 976	8 947	17 480	12 431	21.5	25.2	37.3	16.9
Quitman County -----	17.3	23.3	12.1	9.8	10.4	27.1	13 730	17 159	6 450	17 343	11 509	41.6	51.8	43.3	33.8
Rankin County -----	25.6	36.0	10.3	1.5	12.9	13.6	31 668	36 021	12 749	27 566	17 185	10.6	12.9	23.3	8.1
Scott County -----	15.8	22.0	10.4	8.6	17.0	26.2	17 040	21 218	8 187	18 892	12 266	27.4	34.9	36.7	22.4
Sharkey County -----	17.1	19.6	12.1	22.1	10.2	18.9	13 304	15 682	6 032	16 349	11 808	47.5	59.0	42.3	38.6
Simpson County -----	15.6	22.7	12.9	3.4	16.9	28.4	19 053	22 713	8 284	19 554	13 019	22.7	27.3	32.5	18.9
Smith County -----	13.1	22.1	9.7	10.0	15.1	30.0	19 111	22 818	8 799	20 027	12 200	24.3	30.8	36.0	19.3
Stone County -----	21.8	23.4	13.4	5.9	14.8	20.8	19 045	23 394	8 816	22 046	14 511	25.7	34.7	27.4	19.4
Sunflower County -----	18.9	22.6	11.7	9.8	11.1	25.8	14 431	17 752	7 067	18 104	13 157	41.8	54.3	42.9	34.7
Tallahatchie County -----	13.7	18.7	12.9	12.2	12.9	29.6	13 593	16 941	6 180	16 831	11 303	41.9	53.9	41.8	34.5
Tate County -----	18.4	23.1	11.3	4.0	13.9	29.4	22 207	26 148	9 212	21 950	13 866	22.5	31.0	29.1	16.8
Tippah County -----	13.6	21.4	9.0	3.6	16.3	36.2	17 991	22 500	8 747	18 226	14 035	22.6	28.2	33.5	18.3
Tishomingo County -----	14.8	21.1	9.2	2.5	16.5	35.9	17 500	21 749	8 735	19 342	12 079	20.3	23.9	31.5	16.4
Tunica County -----	14.9	17.8	14.1	16.1	9.1	28.1	10 965	12 042	6 449	16 375	12 191	56.8	67.3	43.3	50.5
Union County -----	14.7	22.3	8.7	2.9	15.6	35.9	21 128	26 010	9 735	19 489	13 581	16.4	18.1	33.6	12.2
Walthall County -----	16.1	22.8	9.9	9.2	14.3	27.6	14 135	16 712	7 263	19 046	11 145	35.9	44.9	33.1	30.1
Warren County -----	27.9	30.2	13.4	2.2	12.2	14.1	22 804	29 216	10 861	28 680	15 749	22.4	29.1	28.3	18.3
Washington County -----	21.0	29.5	13.9	5.1	10.4	20.0	17 492	22 282	8 704	21 914	14 065	33.8	44.9	33.3	27.9
Wayne County -----	16.9	22.0	11.8	5.2	17.1	26.9	16 095	19 064	7 545	19 228	11 387	29.5	38.4	30.4	25.4
Webster County -----	16.2	21.5	10.5	4.8	12.4	34.6	17 094	22 654	8 354	21 863	12 612	24.4	31.2	30.9	17.8
Wilkinson County -----	13.5	19.7	17.8	6.7	9.3	33.0	11 910	14 288	6 670	17 832	10 593	42.2	51.5	41.0	36.3
Winston County -----	16.5	23.2	8.4	3.5	14.2	34.2	18 320	23 149	8 907	21 517	13 619	26.6	37.4	28.7	21.5
Yalobusha County -----	14.0	23.0	10.6	4.1	13.7	34.6	15 885	20 948	8 049	18 310	12 547	26.4	31.5	31.8	22.5
Yazoo County -----	17.8	25.7	13.4	10.6	11.6	20.9	14 234	17 563	7 786	20 528	12 826	39.2	52.5	34.4	31.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city -----	13.6	24.1	14.9	1.9	14.3	31.3	16 501	19 355	8 448	21 786	11 660	33.1	48.5	32.0	30.2
Amory city -----	20.1	28.6	9.8	1.0	10.1	30.3	19 419	25 927	9 833	22 235	13 066	18.5	27.4	27.0	14.2
Baldwyn city -----	14.4	29.7	10.0	2.3	10.8	32.9	15 708	19 875	7 711	16 152	12 039	25.5	29.9	41.4	20.6
Batesville city -----	21.2	32.7	11.2	2.2	7.4	25.4	21 000	26 304	9 338	21 327	14 660	28.1	37.0	29.0	17.7
Bay St. Louis city -----	27.6	27.5	19.4	2.2	12.5	10.9	19 117	22 617	9 843	26 068	14 286	23.9	32.1	20.0	21.6
Belzoni city -----	23.9	21.7	13.5	12.9	6.6	21.3	12 417	20 190	11 138	18 000	14 063	37.1	49.2	31.3	29.6
Biloxi city -----	28.5	30.3	18.9	2.4	9.7	10.2	19 824	23 052	10 036	18 810	14 728	21.4	32.2	18.6	16.4
Booneville city -----	21.9	25.8	7.0	3	15.9	29.1	15 663	21 698	9 554	17 763	13 409	23.2	28.0	30.6	17.5
Brandon city -----	37.4	37.6	11.2	6	6.1	7.1	40 633	46 623	15 611	36 099	19 008	7.3	7.8	14.4	5.8
Brookhaven city -----	22.5	29.2	20.2	1.2	9.1	17.8	16 955	20 712	10 118	24 055	13 750	29.7	39.4	19.5	23.1
Canton city -----	22.5	31.0	14.6	2.2	9.0	20.7	16 772	18 779	7 372	17 393	14 171	34.6	50.2	29.3	30.1
Carthage city -----	26.0	29.6	12.1	3.9	11.2	17.2	18 586	22 500	8 826	20 868	14 552	29.2	39.3	26.7	26.3
Clarksdale city -----	26.5	28.6	18.3	1.7	10.4	14.5	14 860	20 081	7 416	20 445	15 037	41.5	52.9	44.4	32.7
Cleveland city -----	24.6	34.9	14.0	2.0	7.6	16.8	20 034	24 950	8 704	21 401	14 493	31.3	40.0	29.2	24.5
Clinton city -----	35.6	40.8	8.1	8	7.3	7.4	36 770	42 144	14 677	31 421	20 364	9.5	13.6	13.6	7.0
Collins city -----	25.3	26.4	11.6	3.7	11.0	22.0	16 741	21 447	9 069	18 906	11 976	38.1	57.4	22.4	27.6
Columbia city -----	23.0	33.6	14.4	1.9	10.5	16.6	14 926	20 154	11 601	20 136	11 935	30.4	43.5	26.0	26.6
Columbus city -----	22.4	27.8	17.2	1.5	11.7	19.3	19 030	24 202	10 188	21 423	14 474	28.6	40.0	29.2	24.7
Columbus AFB CDP -----	34.8	41.0	13.8	—	3.1	7.3	25 275	25 361	9 769	17 734	14 965	3.2	4.6	—	2.5
Corinth city -----	27.0	23.8	11.9	1.8	10.9	24.6	15 203	20 735	9 814	22 372	13 891	27.0	39.3	26.2	22.2
Crystal Springs city -----	14.6	27.4	9.5	2.1	12.8	33.6	12 857	16 615	6 854	20 282	11 394	38.9	48.2	29.6	28.5
Diamondhead CDP -----	41.8	37.5	7.3	6	10.6	2.2	44 795	47 857	21 594	46 819	26 008	3.2	8.4	2.5	2.6
D'Iberville city -----	17.8	30.3	17.5	2.2	12.6	19.7	23 967	26 939	9 217	19 972	13 419	10.9	14.5	18.9	7.9
Durant city -----	21.0	19.4	12.5	3.2	12.3	31.6	11 355	13 814	6 751	18 897	14 625	43.1	61.9	33.5	34.1
Ellisville city -----	26.8	24.5	20.4	2.5	8.8	17.1	17 935	22 910	8 599	21 612	13 846	34.7	43.8	27.3	20.0
Escatawpa CDP -----	21.6	30.2	10.6	1.9	20.0	15.7	26 651	32 895	13 443	29 509	14 120	14.6	23.1	21.8	12.6
Flowood town -----	33.1	38.3	10.3	5	9.0	8.8	27 845	32 113	13 913	25 444	18 094	13.1	17.9	30.9	9.3
Forest city -----	23.6	27.5	10.0	3.0	13.6	22.4	13 991	16 589	9 417	20 083	12 949	38.1	55.5	24.0	32.1
Fulton city -----	17.9	29.1	8.8	2.1	10.5	31.6	19 464	26 425	9 677	21 313	15 348	16.2	21.8	30.9	7.8
Gautier city -----	27.4	29.4	12.7	1.0	18.4	11.2	27 873	29							

Table 3. Summary of Occupation, Income, and Poverty 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 Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Percent of employed persons 16 years and over						Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 of year-round full-time workers (dol- lars)		Income in 1989 below poverty level			
	Manageri- al and profes- sional specialty occupa- tions	Technical, sales, and adminis- trative support occupa- tions	Service occupa- tions	Farming, forestry, and fish- ing occu- pations	Precision produc- tion, craft, and repair oc- cupations	Opera- tors, fab- ricators, and labor- ers	House- holds	Families		Male	Female	Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined			Percent of families
												All ages	Related children under 18 years	65 years and over	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Louisville city -----	21.4	25.0	9.6	1.6	13.5	28.9	18 682	25 451	9 628	22 293	14 508	31.8	51.1	21.8	24.4
Lucedale city -----	22.5	26.6	16.8	2.8	13.7	17.6	12 184	20 114	8 322	23 362	11 279	35.2	53.2	27.3	32.9
McComb city -----	23.6	33.4	16.0	.8	9.1	17.0	14 579	18 239	8 539	23 661	13 533	37.5	55.9	24.4	33.5
Madison city -----	49.0	39.5	4.0	.3	4.2	2.9	51 197	55 165	19 021	40 526	24 366	3.5	4.5	12.8	3.9
Magee city -----	17.6	25.3	17.6	2.1	9.4	27.9	16 558	23 125	8 390	19 050	14 646	26.3	30.2	30.8	21.4
Meridian city -----	24.9	33.7	15.1	1.0	10.6	14.8	18 004	23 245	10 670	23 593	14 789	27.8	40.7	24.9	23.3
Meridian Station CDP -----	37.0	27.6	28.0	—	3.5	3.9	25 183	25 183	7 983	16 887	12 765	5.0	6.5	—	4.0
Morton city -----	15.5	17.8	12.6	2.3	12.0	39.9	20 918	25 246	8 854	20 701	11 940	19.3	24.2	41.7	16.6
Moss Point city -----	17.5	22.3	18.7	1.6	16.5	23.3	21 201	24 645	8 809	24 867	15 658	22.7	28.5	19.6	19.9
Natchez city -----	31.4	30.4	15.5	2.0	7.6	13.1	16 769	22 258	10 387	26 378	15 561	31.8	46.5	26.0	26.2
 New Albany city -----	15.5	25.2	11.3	1.5	12.2	34.4	17 627	23 726	9 899	18 939	14 046	23.3	32.0	34.4	17.9
Newton city -----	15.2	23.9	11.8	2.2	16.9	30.1	17 382	21 500	8 694	20 388	13 218	24.5	32.7	31.1	20.7
North Gulfport CDP -----	8.1	19.8	26.7	.7	12.6	32.2	11 568	13 573	5 423	18 233	12 487	47.5	52.6	59.4	44.6
Ocean Springs city -----	29.2	32.7	13.2	2.0	13.6	9.4	31 161	37 220	13 906	30 908	18 696	10.1	14.1	12.5	8.0
Okolona city -----	14.5	20.0	15.9	.5	15.2	33.8	15 883	19 524	8 262	18 272	12 407	29.9	36.8	27.7	26.1
Olive Branch city -----	17.3	36.1	8.7	.9	16.2	20.9	32 995	37 639	12 807	28 214	17 446	16.3	24.5	27.7	13.9
Orange Grove CDP -----	23.8	33.5	15.2	1.0	12.6	13.9	26 980	28 446	10 412	22 474	15 843	15.3	22.2	10.5	12.8
Oxford city -----	42.2	31.8	14.0	.6	4.9	6.5	14 973	27 338	10 844	26 653	12 691	33.5	26.5	13.5	17.0
Pascagoula city -----	28.0	32.0	10.1	.9	15.1	13.9	24 986	29 773	11 778	28 407	16 780	19.7	28.0	19.2	17.5
Pass Christian city -----	28.2	24.2	15.0	4.2	10.1	18.3	23 469	26 705	11 528	20 609	15 284	19.3	29.9	15.2	15.3
 Pearl city -----	21.9	38.1	10.8	.5	14.1	14.6	29 488	34 009	12 100	24 466	17 088	8.6	10.6	20.8	6.6
Petal city -----	16.7	34.5	9.3	2.3	18.1	19.1	20 505	23 922	9 605	21 647	13 856	14.5	18.8	15.1	11.3
Philadelphia city -----	23.1	23.8	13.9	1.7	10.6	26.9	17 787	22 339	9 751	20 531	11 632	28.1	41.5	22.1	24.1
Picayune city -----	22.5	29.2	14.0	1.9	14.0	18.3	17 246	23 165	9 341	26 005	14 753	26.5	35.4	25.5	21.7
Pontotoc city -----	19.5	30.3	14.3	1.9	11.9	22.2	17 427	27 207	9 994	23 663	12 406	19.8	24.3	31.5	15.5
Poplarville city -----	20.7	35.3	15.6	2.8	8.2	17.4	13 839	17 059	6 801	16 563	11 619	34.4	45.6	36.4	32.1
Quitman city -----	28.4	31.8	8.9	2.8	7.5	20.6	18 093	21 925	10 217	26 319	14 696	27.0	39.9	26.2	23.7
Richland city -----	14.5	40.5	8.2	.5	18.1	18.2	26 133	28 151	10 472	22 050	15 567	10.9	12.8	18.1	8.6
Ridgeland city -----	39.4	42.4	6.0	.7	6.0	5.5	31 938	40 000	16 915	28 150	20 764	4.9	4.6	11.1	2.9
Ripley city -----	15.3	25.5	8.8	1.0	11.9	37.5	19 668	25 134	9 406	17 148	14 187	20.3	26.1	29.6	15.7
 Rosedale city -----	18.9	32.1	12.8	5.0	11.0	20.3	12 070	13 646	5 120	17 150	14 250	51.3	69.0	35.1	40.4
Ruleville city -----	18.9	17.4	14.9	5.9	9.6	33.2	13 404	15 919	6 843	19 309	13 780	45.6	59.4	44.5	34.4
St. Martin CDP -----	20.6	34.0	13.5	1.7	16.5	13.6	24 774	28 430	11 448	24 825	15 769	11.5	15.4	13.8	8.9
Senatobia city -----	21.4	30.6	15.0	.7	9.5	22.8	23 664	28 702	9 639	22 227	15 227	22.0	36.9	21.0	16.5
Shelby city -----	17.5	16.6	27.6	9.0	6.8	22.5	9 115	11 599	5 413	16 343	12 823	55.3	67.1	44.3	49.3
Shoreline Park CDP -----	14.9	33.8	13.9	3.4	9.5	24.5	15 703	18 516	7 694	23 269	15 662	28.8	38.1	15.5	21.1
Southaven city -----	22.2	41.4	7.0	.6	13.4	15.4	36 469	39 196	13 965	30 153	18 355	6.9	9.8	12.8	6.3
Starkville city -----	36.6	33.5	12.8	1.0	6.4	9.8	16 749	28 109	10 198	26 468	15 000	33.5	34.2	24.2	21.9
Tupelo city -----	28.4	35.3	9.6	.4	8.3	18.0	27 871	34 441	14 083	26 245	15 959	12.6	16.7	18.4	9.2
Vandaleave CDP -----	16.3	31.2	14.8	.8	21.9	15.0	23 464	25 735	9 013	27 036	11 225	17.4	21.8	10.9	15.2
 Verona town -----	14.2	22.7	12.6	—	11.7	38.9	19 688	26 229	9 233	17 386	13 104	21.2	24.1	28.0	20.7
Vicksburg city -----	24.2	31.1	18.5	.9	9.1	16.2	17 206	21 280	9 566	25 359	15 205	33.2	46.7	29.4	27.3
Water Valley city -----	19.8	22.2	13.6	2.5	9.9	31.9	13 750	20 461	7 478	18 039	12 300	28.9	35.4	36.7	22.9
Waveland city -----	28.5	27.5	11.7	2.6	15.2	14.6	18 750	24 263	10 256	27 027	16 083	23.3	31.0	16.1	21.5
Waynesboro city -----	22.9	22.4	15.4	2.5	9.5	27.3	13 562	15 745	7 787	21 250	11 182	36.0	51.4	27.4	32.8
West Hattiesburg CDP -----	35.3	36.7	11.7	1.0	10.4	5.0	27 903	34 375	12 358	29 423	16 091	13.7	14.1	8.8	11.4
West Point city -----	23.3	25.3	12.7	.8	10.7	27.3	17 688	21 148	10 563	23 304	13 884	31.1	44.0	27.1	28.5
Wiggins city -----	24.1	27.9	12.3	6.4	12.5	16.8	16 533	18 817	8 784	24 773	14 325	34.0	48.0	18.5	27.6
Winona city -----	19.2	32.6	12.9	3.3	10.9	21.1	13 750	20 000	7 770	19 853	11 953	37.1	56.8	26.2	28.1
Yazoo City city -----	20.0	24.5	17.2	5.6	9.2	23.6	12 573	15 260	7 399	20 206	12 859	44.9	59.6	33.6	36.9

Table 4. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural				Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
RACE											
All persons	2 573 216	1 211 271	617 704	351 478	266 226	361 583	231 984	1 361 945	126 770	65 585	56 225
White	1 632 884	737 019	410 908	193 276	217 632	182 922	143 189	895 865	67 589	38 461	37 961
Black	915 858	460 504	197 297	152 438	44 859	176 177	87 030	455 354	56 851	24 461	18 077
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8 856	2 044	1 068	512	556	441	535	6 812	1 995	2 481	111
American Indian	8 776	1 989	1 020	483	537	441	528	6 787	1 993	2 481	111
Eskimo	43	18	11	—	11	—	7	25	2	—	—
Aleut	37	37	37	29	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12 706	9 824	7 300	4 640	2 660	1 677	847	2 882	267	105	65
Asian	12 352	9 661	7 229	4 580	2 649	1 632	800	2 691	259	98	32
Chinese	2 462	1 635	676	411	265	778	181	827	127	59	12
Filipino	1 524	1 272	986	423	563	155	131	252	30	12	—
Japanese	784	572	424	248	176	43	105	212	15	—	8
Asian Indian	2 162	1 510	1 031	709	322	323	156	652	44	19	—
Korean	1 163	792	584	401	183	125	83	371	25	—	9
Vietnamese	3 371	3 231	3 154	2 160	994	51	26	140	10	1	—
Cambodian	14	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	54	54	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	190	94	79	40	39	—	15	96	5	5	—
Other Asian	628	487	281	174	107	103	103	141	3	2	3
Pacific Islander	354	163	71	60	11	45	47	191	8	7	33
Hawaiian	161	87	42	31	11	14	31	74	5	2	—
Samoa	135	61	19	19	—	26	16	74	3	5	26
Guamanian	44	15	10	10	—	5	—	29	—	—	7
Other Pacific Islander	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Other race	2 912	1 880	1 131	612	519	366	383	1 032	68	77	11
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 573 216	1 211 271	617 704	351 478	266 226	361 583	231 984	1 361 945	126 770	65 585	56 225
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14 745	9 002	6 089	3 458	2 631	1 491	1 422	5 743	782	264	195
Mexican	6 133	3 381	2 201	1 227	974	574	606	2 752	335	164	76
Puerto Rican	1 240	812	621	364	257	71	120	428	38	6	—
Cuban	435	301	222	151	71	32	47	134	9	6	—
Other Hispanic	6 937	4 508	3 045	1 716	1 329	814	649	2 429	400	88	119
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	177	147	125	56	69	22	—	30	—	5	7
Central American	877	683	481	238	243	115	87	194	12	8	11
Costa Rican	79	57	37	20	17	—	20	22	—	4	—
Guatemalan	124	68	62	9	53	—	6	56	5	—	—
Honduran	265	212	131	60	71	45	36	53	—	2	5
Nicaraguan	94	73	68	41	27	—	5	21	—	—	—
Panamanian	240	229	144	92	52	65	20	11	—	—	—
Salvadoran	70	44	39	16	23	5	—	26	2	2	6
Other Central American	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
South American	784	579	389	267	122	113	77	205	59	3	11
Argentinean	41	17	17	9	8	—	—	24	4	—	11
Chilean	81	75	41	9	32	—	34	6	—	—	—
Colombian	249	156	134	119	15	4	18	93	48	3	—
Ecuadorian	30	30	6	6	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	111	70	48	44	4	6	16	41	7	—	—
Venezuelan	204	190	112	71	41	69	9	14	—	—	—
Other South American	68	41	31	9	22	10	—	27	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	5 099	3 099	2 050	1 155	895	564	485	2 000	329	72	90
Not of Hispanic origin	2 558 471	1 202 269	611 615	348 020	263 595	360 092	230 562	1 356 202	125 988	65 321	56 030
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 573 216	1 211 271	617 704	351 478	266 226	361 583	231 984	1 361 945	126 770	65 585	56 225
White	1 632 884	737 019	410 908	193 276	217 632	182 922	143 189	895 865	67 589	38 461	37 961
Hispanic origin	9 528	5 892	4 329	2 329	2 000	738	825	3 636	423	138	162
Not of Hispanic origin	1 623 356	731 127	406 579	190 947	215 632	182 184	142 364	892 229	67 166	38 323	37 799
Black	915 858	460 504	197 297	152 438	44 859	176 177	87 030	455 354	56 851	24 461	18 077
Hispanic origin	2 128	1 113	542	432	110	367	204	1 015	266	35	19
Not of Hispanic origin	913 730	459 391	196 755	152 006	44 749	175 810	86 826	454 339	56 585	24 426	18 058
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8 856	2 044	1 068	512	556	441	535	6 812	1 995	2 481	111
Hispanic origin	88	88	81	75	6	—	7	62	5	16	—
Not of Hispanic origin	8 706	1 956	987	437	550	441	528	6 750	1 990	2 465	111
Asian or Pacific Islander	12 706	9 824	7 300	4 640	2 660	1 677	847	2 882	267	105	65
Hispanic origin	272	191	133	86	47	36	22	81	22	1	3
Not of Hispanic origin	12 434	9 633	7 167	4 554	2 613	1 641	825	2 801	245	104	62
Other race	2 912	1 880	1 131	612	519	366	383	1 032	68	77	11
Hispanic origin	2 667	1 718	1 004	536	468	350	364	949	66	74	11
Not of Hispanic origin	245	162	127	76	51	16	19	83	2	3	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE											
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	63.5	60.8	66.5	55.0	81.7	50.6	61.7	65.8	53.3	58.6	67.5
Black	35.6	38.0	31.9	43.4	16.8	48.7	37.5	33.4	44.8	37.3	32.2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	.3	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.5	1.6	3.8	.2
American Indian	.3	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.5	1.6	3.8	.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	.5	.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	.5	.4	.2	.2	.2	.1
Asian	.5	.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	.5	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1
Other race	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	.4	.6	.4	.6	.4	.3
Mexican	.2	.3	.4	.3	.4	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	.1
Puerto Rican	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	.3	.4	.5	.5	.5	.2	.3	.2	.3	.1	.2
Not of Hispanic origin	99.4	99.3	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.7
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	63.5	60.8	66.5	55.0	81.7	50.6	61.7	65.8	53.3	58.6	67.5
Not of Hispanic origin	63.1	60.4	65.8	54.3	81.0	50.4	61.4	65.5	53.0	58.4	67.2

Table 5. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

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

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area		Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
		The State	Total	In central city	Not in central city			Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural
					Total	Urban			Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	
						Inside urban- ized area	Outside urbanized area					Rural
RACE											
All persons	2 573 216	775 674	309 587	466 087	248 190	28 580	189 317	1 797 542	351 521	213 466	1 172 628
White	1 632 884	530 352	168 880	361 472	202 977	19 852	138 643	1 102 532	179 670	126 589	757 222
Black	915 858	235 529	135 524	100 005	41 584	8 558	49 863	680 329	169 391	85 258	405 491
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8 856	1 421	469	952	531	87	334	7 435	423	466	6 478
American Indian	8 776	1 373	440	933	512	87	334	7 403	423	459	6 453
Eskimo	43	11	—	11	11	—	—	32	—	7	25
Aleut	37	37	29	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12 706	7 292	4 171	3 121	2 633	76	412	5 414	1 671	777	2 470
Asian	12 352	7 154	4 111	3 043	2 622	72	349	5 198	1 626	734	2 342
Chinese	2 462	538	256	282	265	—	17	1 924	778	181	810
Filipino	1 524	1 028	407	621	558	16	47	496	155	115	205
Japanese	784	380	164	216	166	24	26	404	37	87	186
Asian Indian	2 162	958	569	389	322	—	67	1 204	323	156	585
Korean	1 163	610	368	242	171	—	71	553	125	83	300
Vietnamese	3 371	3 247	2 151	1 096	994	26	76	124	51	—	64
Cambodian	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	—	—
Thai	190	117	40	77	39	—	38	73	—	15	58
Other Asian	628	262	142	120	107	6	7	366	103	97	134
Pacific Islander	354	138	60	78	11	4	63	216	45	43	128
Hawaiian	161	87	31	56	11	4	41	74	14	27	33
Samoa	135	19	19	—	—	—	—	116	26	16	74
Guamanian	44	32	10	22	—	—	22	12	5	—	7
Other Pacific Islander	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
Other race	2 912	1 080	543	537	465	7	65	1 832	366	376	967
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 573 216	775 674	309 587	466 087	248 190	28 580	189 317	1 797 542	351 521	213 466	1 172 628
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14 745	6 971	2 939	4 032	2 554	217	1 261	7 774	1 485	1 211	4 482
Mexican	6 133	2 502	1 070	1 432	947	62	423	3 631	574	544	2 329
Puerto Rican	1 240	747	355	392	257	29	106	493	71	91	322
Cuban	1 435	213	116	97	71	10	16	222	32	37	118
Other Hispanic	6 937	3 509	1 398	2 111	1 279	116	716	3 428	808	539	1 713
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	177	125	56	69	69	—	—	52	22	—	30
Central American	877	455	158	297	213	17	67	422	115	70	127
Costa Rican	79	55	20	35	17	—	18	24	—	20	4
Guatemalan	124	86	9	77	53	—	24	38	—	6	32
Honduran	265	85	22	63	48	9	6	180	45	27	47
Nicaraguan	94	55	25	30	27	—	3	39	—	5	18
Panamanian	240	146	75	71	52	8	11	94	65	12	—
Salvadoran	70	23	7	16	16	—	—	47	5	—	26
Other Central American	5	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
South American	784	324	175	149	107	—	42	460	113	77	163
Argentinean	41	17	9	8	8	—	—	24	—	—	24
Chilean	81	32	—	32	32	—	—	49	—	34	6
Colombian	249	143	93	50	15	—	35	106	4	18	58
Ecuadorian	30	6	6	—	—	—	—	24	24	—	—
Peruvian	111	37	26	11	4	—	7	74	6	16	34
Venezuelan	204	58	32	26	26	—	—	146	69	9	14
Other South American	68	31	9	22	22	—	—	37	10	—	27
All other Hispanic	5 099	2 605	1 009	1 596	890	99	607	2 494	558	392	1 393
Not of Hispanic origin	2 558 471	768 703	306 648	462 055	245 636	28 363	188 056	1 789 768	350 036	212 255	1 168 146
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 573 216	775 674	309 587	466 087	248 190	28 580	189 317	1 797 542	351 521	213 466	1 172 628
White	1 632 884	530 352	168 880	361 472	202 977	19 852	138 643	1 102 532	179 670	126 589	757 222
Hispanic origin	9 528	5 171	1 934	3 237	1 979	186	1 072	4 357	732	645	2 564
Not of Hispanic origin	1 623 356	525 181	166 946	358 235	200 998	19 666	137 571	1 098 175	178 938	125 944	754 658
Black	915 858	235 529	135 524	100 005	41 584	8 558	49 863	680 329	169 391	85 258	405 491
Hispanic origin	2 128	620	374	246	108	17	121	1 508	367	187	894
Not of Hispanic origin	913 730	234 909	135 150	99 759	41 476	8 541	49 742	678 821	169 024	85 071	404 597
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8 856	1 421	469	952	531	87	334	7 435	423	466	6 478
Hispanic origin	150	88	75	13	6	7	—	62	—	—	62
Not of Hispanic origin	8 706	1 333	394	939	525	80	334	7 373	423	466	6 416
Asian or Pacific Islander	12 706	7 292	4 171	3 121	2 633	76	412	5 414	1 671	777	2 470
Hispanic origin	272	145	76	69	47	—	22	127	36	22	59
Not of Hispanic origin	12 434	7 147	4 095	3 052	2 586	76	390	5 287	1 635	755	2 411
Other race	2 912	1 080	543	537	465	7	65	1 832	366	376	967
Hispanic origin	2 667	947	480	467	414	7	46	1 720	350	357	903
Not of Hispanic origin	245	133	63	70	51	—	19	112	16	19	64
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE											
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	63.5	68.4	54.6	77.6	81.8	69.5	73.2	61.3	51.1	59.3	64.6
Black	35.6	30.4	43.8	21.5	16.8	29.9	26.3	37.8	48.2	39.9	34.6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.4	.1	.2	.6
American Indian	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.4	.1	.2	.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	.5	.9	1.3	.7	1.1	.3	.2	.3	.5	.4	.2
Asian	.5	.9	1.3	.7	1.1	.3	.2	.3	.5	.3	.2
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	.6	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.8	.7	.4	.4	.6	.4
Mexican	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2
Puerto Rican	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	.3	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.2	.2	.3	.1
Not of Hispanic origin	99.4	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.6
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	63.5	68.4	54.6	77.6	81.8	69.5	73.2	61.3	51.1	59.3	64.6
Not of Hispanic origin	63.1	67.7	53.9	76.9	81.0	68.8	72.7	61.1	50.9	59.0	64.4

Table 6. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

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

County	Adams County	Alcorn County	Amite County	Attala County	Benton County	Bolivar County	Calhoun County	Carroll County	Chickasaw County	Choctaw County
RACE										
All persons	35 356	31 722	13 328	18 481	8 046	41 875	14 908	9 237	18 085	9 071
White	18 027	27 993	7 263	11 081	4 869	15 166	10 840	5 571	11 026	6 289
Black	17 188	3 635	6 046	7 329	3 177	26 430	4 015	3 657	6 973	2 733
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	40	58	9	34	—	24	16	—	33	23
American Indian	40	58	9	34	—	24	16	—	29	23
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	93	28	10	25	—	126	7	2	53	26
Asian	81	28	10	25	—	126	5	2	53	21
Chinese	—	9	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—
Filipino	6	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	7	—
Japanese	13	9	10	5	—	—	—	—	6	—
Asian Indian	7	—	—	20	—	13	—	—	13	17
Korean	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vietnamese	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	10	—	—	—	—	3	—	27	—
Pacific Islander	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Guamanian	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	8	8	—	12	—	129	30	7	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	35 356	31 722	13 328	18 481	8 046	41 875	14 908	9 237	18 085	9 071
Hispanic origin (of any race)	97	170	64	18	2	301	79	28	83	63
Mexican	27	62	42	18	2	211	31	23	36	50
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	70	108	22	—	—	90	45	5	47	13
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Central American	25	32	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	25	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	45	76	8	—	—	90	29	5	47	8
Not of Hispanic origin	35 259	31 552	13 264	18 463	8 044	41 574	14 829	9 209	18 002	9 008
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	35 356	31 722	13 328	18 481	8 046	41 875	14 908	9 237	18 085	9 071
White	18 027	27 993	7 263	11 081	4 869	15 166	10 840	5 571	11 026	6 289
Hispanic origin	62	104	34	—	2	149	48	7	50	58
Not of Hispanic origin	17 965	27 889	7 229	11 081	4 867	15 017	10 792	5 564	10 976	6 231
Black	17 188	3 635	6 046	7 329	3 177	26 430	4 015	3 657	6 973	2 733
Hispanic origin	14	48	30	6	—	23	—	14	20	5
Not of Hispanic origin	17 174	3 587	6 016	7 323	3 177	26 407	4 015	3 643	6 953	2 728
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	40	58	9	34	—	24	16	—	33	23
Hispanic origin	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	34	58	9	34	—	24	16	—	33	23
Asian or Pacific Islander	93	28	10	25	—	126	7	2	53	26
Hispanic origin	7	10	—	—	—	—	3	—	13	—
Not of Hispanic origin	86	18	10	25	—	126	4	2	40	26
Other race	8	8	—	12	—	129	30	7	—	—
Hispanic origin	8	8	—	12	—	129	28	7	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	51.0	88.2	54.5	60.0	60.5	36.2	72.7	60.3	61.0	69.3
Black	48.6	11.5	45.4	39.7	39.5	63.1	26.9	39.6	38.6	30.1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.1	.2	.1	.2	—	.1	.1	—	.2	.3
American Indian .....	.1	.2	.1	.2	—	.1	.1	—	.2	.3
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.3	.1	.1	.1	—	.3	—	—	.3	.3
Asian .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	—	.3	—	—	.3	.2
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1
Other race	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	.2	.1	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.3	.5	.5	.1	—	.7	.5	.3	.5	.7
Mexican .....	.1	.2	.3	.1	—	.5	.2	.2	.2	.6
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic .....	.2	.3	.2	—	—	.2	.3	.1	.3	.1
Not of Hispanic origin	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.3
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	51.0	88.2	54.5	60.0	60.5	36.2	72.7	60.3	61.0	69.3
Not of Hispanic origin	50.8	87.9	54.2	60.0	60.5	35.9	72.4	60.2	60.7	68.7

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 6. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

County	Claiborne County	Clarke County	Clay County	Coahoma County	Copiah County	Covington County	DeSoto County	Forrest County	Franklin County	George County
RACE										
All persons	11 370	17 313	21 120	31 665	27 592	16 527	67 910	68 314	8 377	16 673
White	1 994	11 306	9 693	10 984	13 608	10 697	58 901	46 626	5 292	15 007
Black	9 351	5 978	11 280	20 511	13 932	5 809	8 684	20 991	3 081	1 560
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	20	8	49	31	41	—	137	105	—	69
American Indian	20	8	49	31	41	—	129	105	—	62
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	16	98	67	5	10	162	489	2	21
Asian	5	16	98	62	5	—	158	480	2	7
Chinese	—	—	—	27	—	—	52	155	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	33	2	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	84	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	134	—	—
Korean	—	—	8	—	—	—	21	33	—	7
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	9	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	26	26	—	—	6	32	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	5	—	10	4	9	—	14
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	9	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Other race	—	5	—	72	6	11	26	103	2	16
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	11 370	17 313	21 120	31 665	27 592	16 527	67 910	68 314	8 377	16 673
Hispanic origin (of any race)	73	13	32	132	40	22	234	560	6	53
Mexican	23	13	15	90	22	5	128	167	—	26
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	9	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	12	—	7	35	—	16
Other Hispanic	50	—	17	42	6	17	74	349	6	11
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	22	—	—	44	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	126	2	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	16	2	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	50	—	17	20	6	11	30	159	4	11
Not of Hispanic origin	11 297	17 300	21 088	31 533	27 552	16 505	67 676	67 754	8 371	16 620
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	11 370	17 313	21 120	31 665	27 592	16 527	67 910	68 314	8 377	16 673
White	1 994	11 306	9 693	10 984	13 608	10 697	58 901	46 626	5 292	15 007
Hispanic origin	18	8	12	35	20	6	184	400	—	19
Not of Hispanic origin	1 976	11 298	9 681	10 949	13 588	10 691	58 717	46 226	5 292	14 988
Black	9 351	5 978	11 280	20 511	13 932	5 809	8 684	20 991	3 081	1 560
Hispanic origin	55	—	20	34	14	5	24	60	4	18
Not of Hispanic origin	9 296	5 978	11 260	20 477	13 918	5 804	8 660	20 931	3 077	1 542
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	20	8	49	31	41	—	137	105	—	69
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	20	8	49	31	41	—	137	105	—	69
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	16	98	67	5	10	162	489	2	21
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5	16	98	67	5	10	162	479	2	21
Other race	—	5	—	72	6	11	26	103	2	16
Hispanic origin	—	5	—	63	6	11	26	90	2	16
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	13	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	17.5	65.3	45.9	34.7	49.3	64.7	86.7	68.3	63.2	90.0
Black	82.2	34.5	53.4	64.8	50.5	35.1	12.8	30.7	36.8	9.4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.2	—	.2	.1	.1	—	.2	.2	—	.4
Hispanic origin .....	.2	—	.2	.1	.1	—	.2	.2	—	.4
Not of Hispanic origin .....	.2	.1	.5	.2	—	.1	.2	.7	—	.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	.1	.5	.2	—	—	.2	.7	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	.1	.5	.2	—	—	.2	.7	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	—	—	—	.1
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	—	—	—	.1
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.6	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1	.3	.8	.1	.3
Mexican .....	.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	—	.2	.2	—	.2
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic .....	.4	—	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.1	—	.1
Not of Hispanic origin	99.4	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.2	99.9	99.7
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	17.5	65.3	45.9	34.7	49.3	64.7	86.7	68.3	63.2	90.0
Not of Hispanic origin	17.4	65.3	45.8	34.6	49.2	64.7	86.5	67.7	63.2	89.9

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 6. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

County	Greene County	Grenada County	Hancock County	Harrison County	Hinds County	Holmes County	Humphreys County	Issaquena County	Itawamba County	Jackson County
RACE										
All persons	10 220	21 555	31 760	165 365	254 441	21 604	12 134	1 909	20 017	115 243
White	7 987	12 589	28 532	127 750	123 179	5 176	3 856	833	18 604	90 275
Black	2 193	8 900	2 915	32 429	129 591	16 386	8 260	1 076	1 353	23 602
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	20	61	100	575	215	6	4	—	27	259
American Indian	20	61	100	541	215	6	4	—	27	253
Eskimo	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	18	—	188	4 135	1 278	36	14	—	26	935
Asian	18	—	171	4 052	1 263	36	14	—	26	925
Chinese	6	—	—	74	233	24	14	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	10	747	46	—	—	—	1	94
Japanese	—	—	18	169	63	12	—	—	—	85
Asian Indian	—	—	53	151	494	—	—	—	—	125
Korean	—	—	5	231	214	—	—	—	25	104
Vietnamese	—	—	85	2 543	70	—	—	—	—	448
Cambodian	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	47	16	—	—	—	—	23
Other Asian	12	—	—	76	127	—	—	—	—	46
Pacific Islander	—	—	17	83	15	—	—	—	—	10
Hawaiian	—	—	17	41	6	—	—	—	—	10
Samoan	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	2	5	25	476	178	—	—	—	7	172
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	10 220	21 555	31 760	165 365	254 441	21 604	12 134	1 909	20 017	115 243
Hispanic origin (of any race)	55	49	575	3 054	1 041	89	19	2	59	1 058
Mexican	37	9	52	1 094	355	23	12	2	55	455
Puerto Rican	—	—	55	405	40	4	—	—	3	143
Cuban	—	—	53	111	17	—	—	—	—	10
Other Hispanic	18	40	415	1 444	629	62	7	—	1	450
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	12	40	29	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	67	113	128	—	—	—	—	87
Costa Rican	—	—	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	27
Guatemalan	—	—	39	—	47	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	12	7	23	—	—	—	—	16
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	9	16	—	—	—	—	18
Panamanian	—	—	8	64	42	—	—	—	—	26
Salvadoran	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	12	—	14	69	126	—	—	—	—	35
Argentinean	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	8
Chilean	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Colombian	8	—	3	30	69	—	—	—	—	6
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Peruvian	—	—	11	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	7
Other South American	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	6	40	322	1 222	346	62	7	—	1	328
Not of Hispanic origin	10 165	21 506	31 185	162 311	253 400	21 515	12 115	1 907	19 958	114 185
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	10 220	21 555	31 760	165 365	254 441	21 604	12 134	1 909	20 017	115 243
White	7 987	12 589	28 532	127 750	123 179	5 176	3 856	833	18 604	90 275
Hispanic origin	42	40	536	2 338	583	35	7	—	45	811
Not of Hispanic origin	7 945	12 549	27 996	125 412	122 596	5 141	3 849	833	18 559	89 464
Black	2 193	8 900	2 915	32 429	129 591	16 386	8 260	1 076	1 353	23 602
Hispanic origin	9	4	7	148	283	54	12	2	6	71
Not of Hispanic origin	2 184	8 896	2 908	32 281	129 308	16 332	8 248	1 074	1 347	23 531
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	20	61	100	575	215	6	4	—	27	259
Hispanic origin	2	—	7	57	18	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	18	61	93	518	197	6	4	—	27	259
Asian or Pacific Islander	18	—	188	4 135	1 278	36	14	—	26	935
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	103	17	—	—	—	1	15
Not of Hispanic origin	18	—	188	4 032	1 261	36	14	—	25	920
Other race	2	5	25	476	178	—	—	—	7	172
Hispanic origin	2	5	25	408	140	—	—	—	7	161
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	68	38	—	—	—	—	11
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	78.2	58.4	89.8	77.3	48.4	24.0	31.8	43.6	92.9	78.3
Black	21.5	41.3	9.2	19.6	50.9	75.8	68.1	56.4	6.8	20.5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.2	.3	.3	.3	.1	—	—	—	.1	.2
American Indian .....	.2	.3	.3	.3	.1	—	—	—	.1	.2
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.2	—	.6	2.5	.5	.2	.1	—	.1	.8
Asian .....	.2	—	.5	2.5	.5	.2	.1	—	.1	.8
Pacific Islander	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	.1	.3	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.5	.2	1.8	1.8	.4	.4	.2	.1	.3	.9
Mexican .....	.4	—	.2	.7	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.4
Puerto Rican	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.1
Cuban	—	—	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic .....	.2	.2	1.3	.9	.2	.3	.1	—	—	.4
Not of Hispanic origin	99.5	99.8	98.2	98.2	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.1
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	78.2	58.4	89.8	77.3	48.4	24.0	31.8	43.6	92.9	78.3
Not of Hispanic origin	77.7	58.2	88.1	75.8	48.2	23.8	31.7	43.6	92.7	77.6

Table 6. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

County	Jasper County	Jefferson County	Jefferson Davis County	Jones County	Kemper County	Lafayette County	Lamar County	Lauderdale County	Lawrence County	Leake County
RACE										
All persons	17 114	8 653	14 051	62 031	10 356	31 826	30 424	75 555	12 458	18 436
White	8 402	1 194	6 325	46 151	4 405	23 190	26 663	48 667	8 290	11 081
Black	8 686	7 452	7 710	15 495	5 736	7 988	3 631	26 299	4 135	6 584
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	16	2	10	190	198	16	35	144	8	763
American Indian	16	2	10	190	198	16	35	144	8	756
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	5	6	158	17	612	33	339	19	—
Asian	7	5	6	148	17	589	33	339	19	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	303	—	73	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	39	2	—	5	104	—	—
Japanese	7	—	—	41	13	41	10	12	7	—
Asian Indian	—	5	6	56	—	130	6	103	12	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	59	12	43	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	12	2	37	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	10	—	23	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	3	—	—	37	—	20	62	106	6	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	17 114	8 653	14 051	62 031	10 356	31 826	30 424	75 555	12 458	18 436
Hispanic origin (of any race)	32	10	12	201	14	268	213	331	63	53
Mexican	8	7	—	90	—	110	100	116	27	9
Puerto Rican	19	—	—	6	—	—	25	70	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	12	—	—
Other Hispanic	5	3	12	105	14	136	88	133	36	44
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9
Central American	—	—	—	4	—	36	5	8	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	4	—	7	5	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	3	—	—	—	—	29	43	39	—	8
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	3	—	—	—	—	13	—	4	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	6	—	8
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	20	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	2	3	12	94	14	71	40	86	36	27
Not of Hispanic origin	17 082	8 643	14 039	61 830	10 342	31 558	30 211	75 224	12 395	18 383
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	17 114	8 653	14 051	62 031	10 356	31 826	30 424	75 555	12 458	18 436
White	8 402	1 194	6 325	46 151	4 405	23 190	26 663	48 667	8 290	11 081
Hispanic origin	29	3	12	124	14	238	150	163	55	9
Not of Hispanic origin	8 373	1 191	6 313	46 027	4 391	22 952	26 513	48 504	8 235	11 072
Black	8 686	7 452	7 710	15 495	5 736	7 988	3 631	26 299	4 135	6 584
Hispanic origin	—	7	—	49	—	10	1	50	8	36
Not of Hispanic origin	8 686	7 445	7 710	15 446	5 736	7 978	3 630	26 249	4 127	6 548
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	16	2	10	190	198	16	35	144	8	763
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	16	2	10	187	198	16	35	144	8	763
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	5	6	158	17	612	33	339	19	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	17	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	7	5	6	148	17	612	33	322	19	—
Other race	3	—	—	37	—	20	62	106	6	8
Hispanic origin	3	—	—	15	—	20	62	101	—	8
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	5	6	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	49.1	13.8	45.0	74.4	42.5	72.9	87.6	64.4	66.5	60.1
Black	50.8	86.1	54.9	25.0	55.4	25.1	11.9	34.8	33.2	35.7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.1	—	.1	.3	.9	.1	.1	.2	.1	4.1
American Indian .....	.1	—	.1	.3	1.9	.1	.1	.2	.1	4.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	.1	—	.3	.2	1.9	.1	.4	.2	—
Asian	—	.1	—	.2	.2	1.9	.1	.4	.2	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.2	.1	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	.8	.7	.4	.5	.3
Mexican	—	.1	—	.1	—	.3	.3	.2	.2	—
Puerto Rican .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	.1	.2	.1	.4	.3	.2	.3	.2
Not of Hispanic origin	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.2	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.7
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	49.1	13.8	45.0	74.4	42.5	72.9	87.6	64.4	66.5	60.1
Not of Hispanic origin	48.9	13.8	44.9	74.2	42.4	72.1	87.1	64.2	66.1	60.1

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 6. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

County	Lee County	Leflore County	Lincoln County	Lowndes County	Madison County	Marion County	Marshall County	Monroe County	Montgomery County	Neshoba County
RACE										
All persons	65 581	37 341	30 278	59 308	53 794	25 544	30 361	36 582	12 388	24 800
White	51 256	14 431	21 128	36 769	29 773	17 692	14 869	25 325	6 929	16 990
Black	14 002	22 684	9 056	22 061	23 777	7 708	15 371	11 084	5 447	4 626
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	80	14	14	67	38	60	69	63	2	3 151
American Indian	78	14	14	67	38	60	69	63	2	3 144
Eskimo	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	137	212	80	259	170	16	44	12	10	15
Asian	132	212	80	245	170	16	44	12	—	15
Chinese	—	147	—	87	53	12	—	—	—	15
Filipino	—	12	28	42	18	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	58	31	45	58	49	—	9	—	—	—
Korean	10	22	—	9	12	4	10	6	—	—
Vietnamese	10	—	3	44	7	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	5	25	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	4	—	—	—	25	6	—	—
Pacific Islander	5	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	10	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	10	—
Samoa	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	106	—	—	152	36	68	8	98	—	18
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	65 581	37 341	30 278	59 308	53 794	25 544	30 361	36 582	12 388	24 800
Hispanic origin (of any race)	359	96	80	517	257	237	74	162	26	41
Mexican	238	51	—	327	62	89	46	58	7	18
Puerto Rican	23	—	—	48	37	54	17	11	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	13	—	3	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	98	45	80	142	145	94	8	93	19	23
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	8	—	11	26	14	27	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	26	—	27	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	10	—	13	46	14	9	—	26	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	13	10	7	9	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	80	45	56	70	117	58	8	67	19	23
Not of Hispanic origin	65 222	37 245	30 198	58 791	53 537	25 307	30 287	36 420	12 362	24 759
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	65 581	37 341	30 278	59 308	53 794	25 544	30 361	36 582	12 388	24 800
White	51 256	14 431	21 128	36 769	29 773	17 692	14 869	25 325	6 929	16 990
Hispanic origin	159	30	24	296	150	169	37	19	26	13
Not of Hispanic origin	51 097	14 401	21 104	36 473	29 623	17 523	14 832	25 306	6 903	16 977
Black	14 002	22 684	9 056	22 061	23 777	7 708	15 371	11 084	5 447	4 626
Hispanic origin	91	61	28	72	72	—	29	50	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	13 911	22 623	9 028	21 989	23 705	7 708	15 342	11 034	5 447	4 626
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	80	14	14	67	38	60	69	63	2	3 151
Hispanic origin	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	10
Not of Hispanic origin	77	14	14	67	32	60	69	63	2	3 141
Asian or Pacific Islander	137	212	80	259	170	16	44	12	10	15
Hispanic origin	—	5	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	137	207	52	259	170	16	44	12	10	15
Other race	106	—	—	152	36	68	8	98	—	18
Hispanic origin	106	—	—	149	29	68	8	93	—	18
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	5	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	78.2	38.6	69.8	62.0	55.3	69.3	49.0	69.2	55.9	68.5
Black	21.4	60.7	29.9	37.2	44.2	30.2	50.6	30.3	44.0	18.7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.1	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	—	12.7
American Indian .....	.1	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	—	12.7
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.2	.6	.3	.4	.3	.1	.1	—	.1	.1
Asian .....	.2	.6	.3	.4	.3	.1	.1	—	.1	.1
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race .....	.2	—	—	.3	.1	.3	—	.3	—	.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.5	.3	.3	.9	.5	.9	.2	.4	.2	.2
Mexican .....	.4	.1	—	.6	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.1	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic .....	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	.4	—	.3	.2	.1
Not of Hispanic origin	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.1	99.5	99.1	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.8
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	78.2	38.6	69.8	62.0	55.3	69.3	49.0	69.2	55.9	68.5
Not of Hispanic origin	77.9	38.6	69.7	61.5	55.1	68.6	48.9	69.2	55.7	68.5

Table 6. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

County	Newton County	Noxubee County	Oktibbeha County	Panola County	Pearl River County	Perry County	Pike County	Pontotoc County
RACE								
All persons	20 291	12 604	38 375	29 996	38 714	10 865	36 882	22 237
White	13 704	3 960	24 178	15 366	32 819	8 306	19 946	18 860
Black	5 853	8 562	13 209	14 542	5 511	2 453	16 823	3 249
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	721	65	28	20	218	92	36	54
American Indian	721	65	28	15	218	92	36	54
Eskimo	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	17	888	38	65	12	65	50
Asian	2	2	888	12	34	12	65	48
Chinese	—	—	437	—	—	—	—	14
Filipino	—	—	56	4	—	—	—	14
Japanese	—	—	8	—	6	2	33	—
Asian Indian	—	—	103	8	—	—	13	13
Korean	2	2	118	—	20	—	19	7
Vietnamese	—	—	31	—	8	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	120	—	—	10	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	15	—	26	31	—	—	2
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Samoan	—	15	—	26	31	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	11	—	72	30	101	2	12	24
HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	20 291	12 604	38 375	29 996	38 714	10 865	36 882	22 237
Hispanic origin (of any race)	25	—	282	154	274	25	149	103
Mexican	17	—	91	57	36	12	75	54
Puerto Rican	—	—	40	—	71	—	—	22
Cuban	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	8	—	151	97	93	13	74	27
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	44	—	—	—	7	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	47	—	—	13	8	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	10	—	—	13	—	—
All other Hispanic	8	—	60	97	84	—	59	27
Not of Hispanic origin	20 266	12 604	38 093	29 842	38 440	10 840	36 733	22 134
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	20 291	12 604	38 375	29 996	38 714	10 865	36 882	22 237
White	13 704	3 960	24 178	15 366	32 819	8 306	19 946	18 860
Hispanic origin	14	—	180	58	193	23	133	38
Not of Hispanic origin	13 690	3 960	23 998	15 308	32 626	8 283	19 813	18 822
Black	5 853	8 562	13 209	14 542	5 511	2 453	16 823	3 249
Hispanic origin	—	—	30	62	7	—	4	41
Not of Hispanic origin	5 853	8 562	13 179	14 480	5 504	2 453	16 819	3 208
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	721	65	28	20	218	92	36	54
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	721	65	28	20	218	92	36	54
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	17	888	38	65	12	65	50
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	17	888	34	65	12	65	50
Other race	11	—	72	30	101	2	12	24
Hispanic origin	11	—	72	30	74	2	12	24
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	67.5	31.4	63.0	51.2	84.8	76.4	54.1	84.8
Black	28.8	67.9	34.4	48.5	14.2	22.6	45.6	14.6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3.6	.5	.1	.1	.6	.8	.1	.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.6	.5	.1	.1	.6	.8	.1	.2
Asian	—	.1	2.3	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2
Pacific Islander	—	.1	2.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Other race .....	.1	—	.2	.1	.3	—	—	.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.1	—	.7	.5	.7	.2	.4	.5
Mexican .....	.1	—	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2
Puerto Rican	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	—	.1
Cuban	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	.4	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1
Not of Hispanic origin	99.9	100.0	99.3	99.5	99.3	99.8	99.6	99.5
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	67.5	31.4	63.0	51.2	84.8	76.4	54.1	84.8
Not of Hispanic origin	67.5	31.4	62.5	51.0	84.3	76.2	53.7	84.6

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 6. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

County	Prentiss County	Quitman County	Rankin County	Scott County	Sharkey County	Simpson County	Smith County	Stone County
RACE								
All persons	23 278	10 490	87 161	24 137	7 066	23 953	14 798	10 750
White	20 482	4 249	71 942	14 830	2 352	16 163	11 528	8 352
Black	2 742	6 134	14 531	9 208	4 691	7 727	3 246	2 350
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	14	97	27	7	14	12	24
American Indian	7	14	97	27	7	14	12	24
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	47	26	424	—	6	27	8	24
Asian	47	26	415	—	6	27	8	24
Chinese	—	26	126	—	6	—	—	—
Filipino	27	—	113	—	—	4	—	—
Japanese	—	—	25	—	—	7	8	15
Asian Indian	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	20	—	23	—	—	—	—	9
Vietnamese	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	6	—	—	16	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	67	167	72	10	22	4	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	23 278	10 490	87 161	24 137	7 066	23 953	14 798	10 750
Hispanic origin (of any race)	56	144	752	122	20	55	40	61
Mexican	17	138	356	80	20	37	22	43
Puerto Rican	—	—	42	—	—	18	16	—
Cuban	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	39	6	352	42	—	—	2	18
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	46	16	—	—	—	12
Costa Rican	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	66	16	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	39	6	240	10	—	—	2	6
Not of Hispanic origin	23 222	10 346	86 409	24 015	7 046	23 898	14 758	10 689
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	23 278	10 490	87 161	24 137	7 066	23 953	14 798	10 750
White	20 482	4 249	71 942	14 830	2 352	16 163	11 528	8 352
Hispanic origin	56	77	569	55	—	33	38	49
Not of Hispanic origin	20 426	4 172	71 373	14 775	2 352	16 130	11 490	8 303
Black	2 742	6 134	14 531	9 208	4 691	7 727	3 246	2 350
Hispanic origin	—	—	15	6	10	—	—	12
Not of Hispanic origin	2 742	6 134	14 516	9 202	4 681	7 727	3 246	2 338
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	14	97	27	7	14	12	24
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	7	14	97	27	7	14	12	24
Asian or Pacific Islander	47	26	424	—	6	27	8	24
Hispanic origin	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	47	26	414	—	6	27	8	24
Other race	—	67	167	72	10	22	4	—
Hispanic origin	—	67	158	61	10	22	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	9	11	—	—	2	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	88.0	40.5	82.5	61.4	33.3	67.5	77.9	77.7
Black	11.8	58.5	16.7	38.1	66.4	32.3	21.9	21.9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
American Indian	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.2	.2	.5	—	.1	.1	.1	.2
Asian .....	.2	.2	.5	—	.1	.1	.1	.2
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	.6	.2	.3	.1	.1	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.2	1.4	.9	.5	.3	.2	.3	.6
Mexican .....	.1	1.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.4
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic .....	.2	.1	.4	.2	—	—	—	.2
Not of Hispanic origin	99.8	98.6	99.1	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.4
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	88.0	40.5	82.5	61.4	33.3	67.5	77.9	77.7
Not of Hispanic origin	87.7	39.8	81.9	61.2	33.3	67.3	77.6	77.2

Table 6. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

County	Sunflower County	Tallahatchie County	Tate County	Tippah County	Tishomingo County	Tunica County	Union County	Walthall County
RACE								
All persons	32 867	15 210	21 432	19 523	17 683	8 164	22 085	14 352
White	11 614	6 269	13 975	16 267	16 970	1 991	18 754	8 252
Black	21 079	8 881	7 418	3 234	621	6 155	3 214	6 065
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	85	4	14	7	15	3	15	16
American Indian	85	4	14	7	15	3	15	16
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	65	56	25	15	77	13	21	19
Asian	62	56	15	15	77	13	21	16
Chinese	61	52	9	11	—	—	—	2
Filipino	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Japanese	1	—	—	—	18	10	21	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	59	3	—	14
Korean	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	3	—	10	—	—	—	—	3
Hawaiian	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	3
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	24	—	—	—	—	2	81	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	32 867	15 210	21 432	19 523	17 683	8 164	22 085	14 352
Hispanic origin (of any race)	97	42	110	55	38	101	197	33
Mexican	49	8	96	7	21	11	113	—
Puerto Rican	3	—	6	2	7	—	—	6
Cuban	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	45	34	1	46	10	90	84	27
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	45	34	1	46	5	56	84	27
Not of Hispanic origin	32 770	15 168	21 322	19 468	17 645	8 063	21 888	14 319
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	32 867	15 210	21 432	19 523	17 683	8 164	22 085	14 352
White	11 614	6 269	13 975	16 267	16 970	1 991	18 754	8 252
Hispanic origin	16	2	106	19	38	10	101	27
Not of Hispanic origin	11 598	6 267	13 869	16 248	16 932	1 981	18 653	8 225
Black	21 079	8 881	7 418	3 234	621	6 155	3 214	6 065
Hispanic origin	54	27	4	36	—	86	9	6
Not of Hispanic origin	21 025	8 854	7 414	3 198	621	6 069	3 205	6 059
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	85	4	14	7	15	3	15	16
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	85	4	14	7	15	3	15	16
Asian or Pacific Islander	65	56	25	15	77	13	21	19
Hispanic origin	3	13	—	—	—	3	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	62	43	25	15	77	10	21	19
Other race	24	—	—	—	—	2	81	—
Hispanic origin	24	—	—	—	—	2	81	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	35.3	41.2	65.2	83.3	96.0	24.4	84.9	57.5
Black	64.1	58.4	34.6	16.6	3.5	75.4	14.6	42.3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.3	—	.1	—	.1	—	.1	.1
American Indian .....	.3	—	.1	—	.1	—	.1	.1
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.2	.4	.1	.1	.4	.2	.1	.1
Asian .....	.2	.4	.1	.1	.4	.2	.1	.1
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.3	.3	.5	.3	.2	1.2	.9	.2
Mexican .....	.1	.1	.4	—	.1	.1	.5	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic .....	.1	.2	—	.2	.1	—	—	.2
Not of Hispanic origin	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.8	98.8	99.1	99.8
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	35.3	41.2	65.2	83.3	96.0	24.4	84.9	57.5
Not of Hispanic origin	35.3	41.2	64.7	83.2	95.8	24.3	84.5	57.3

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 6. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

County	Warren County	Washington County	Wayne County	Webster County	Wilkinson County	Winston County	Yalobusha County	Yazoo County
RACE								
All persons	47 880	67 935	19 517	10 222	9 678	19 433	12 033	25 506
White	28 827	28 194	12 478	7 950	3 123	11 164	7 492	11 983
Black	18 620	39 296	6 952	2 256	6 548	8 124	4 536	13 431
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	79	58	24	8	6	129	—	53
American Indian	79	58	24	8	6	129	—	53
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	298	300	63	8	—	16	5	—
Asian	298	293	63	8	—	16	5	—
Chinese	53	254	17	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	67	—	—	2	—	16	—	—
Japanese	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	126	34	38	6	—	—	—	—
Korean	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Other Asian	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	56	87	—	—	1	—	—	39
HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	47 880	67 935	19 517	10 222	9 678	19 433	12 033	25 506
Hispanic origin (of any race)	250	193	51	83	22	36	19	39
Mexican	97	92	11	35	19	30	2	39
Puerto Rican	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	18	14	6	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	126	83	34	48	3	6	17	—
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	15	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Chilean	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	111	77	34	37	3	6	17	—
Not of Hispanic origin	47 630	67 742	19 466	10 139	9 656	19 397	12 014	25 467
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	47 880	67 935	19 517	10 222	9 678	19 433	12 033	25 506
White	28 827	28 194	12 478	7 950	3 123	11 164	7 492	11 983
Hispanic origin	115	48	45	42	17	36	17	—
Not of Hispanic origin	28 712	28 146	12 433	7 908	3 106	11 128	7 475	11 983
Black	18 620	39 296	6 952	2 256	6 548	8 124	4 536	13 431
Hispanic origin	70	48	6	35	4	—	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	18 550	39 248	6 946	2 221	6 544	8 124	4 534	13 431
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	79	58	24	8	6	129	—	53
Hispanic origin	16	10	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	63	48	24	2	6	129	—	53
Asian or Pacific Islander	298	300	63	8	—	16	5	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	298	300	63	8	—	16	5	—
Other race	56	87	—	—	1	—	—	39
Hispanic origin	49	87	—	—	1	—	—	39
Not of Hispanic origin	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	60.2	41.5	63.9	77.8	32.3	57.4	62.3	47.0
Black	38.9	57.8	35.6	22.1	67.7	41.8	37.7	52.7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.7	—	.2
American Indian .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.7	—	.2
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.6	.4	.3	.1	—	.1	—	—
Asian .....	.6	.4	.3	.1	—	.1	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.5	.3	.3	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2
Mexican .....	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2	—	.2
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic .....	.3	.1	.2	.5	—	—	.1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	60.2	41.5	63.9	77.8	32.3	57.4	62.3	47.0
Not of Hispanic origin	60.0	41.4	63.7	77.4	32.1	57.3	62.1	47.0

Table 7. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

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

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Aberdeen city	Amory city	Baldwyn city	Batesville city	Bay St. Louis city	Belzoni city	Biloxi city	Booneville city	Brandon city	Brookhaven city
RACE										
All persons	6 837	7 093	3 153	6 403	8 063	2 536	46 319	7 955	11 077	10 243
White	3 268	5 165	1 805	3 958	6 586	1 108	34 589	6 728	9 559	5 615
Black	3 533	1 841	1 314	2 445	1 451	1 424	8 650	1 212	1 364	4 600
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	41	7	—	11	4	157	—	—	—
American Indian	11	41	7	—	11	4	134	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	—	27	—	—	—	2 673	15	145	28
Asian	12	—	27	—	—	—	2 633	15	145	28
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	54	—
Filipino	—	—	27	—	—	—	191	—	65	28
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	—	—
Korean	6	—	—	—	—	—	207	15	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 975	—	26	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—
Other Asian	6	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	13	46	—	—	15	—	250	—	9	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	6 837	7 093	3 153	6 403	8 063	2 536	46 319	7 955	11 077	10 243
Hispanic origin (of any race)	13	68	—	46	193	13	1 223	26	113	41
Mexican	13	34	—	8	15	6	507	—	33	—
Puerto Rican	—	11	—	—	26	—	216	—	19	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	43	—	73	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	23	—	38	109	7	427	26	61	41
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	12	—	13	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	21	—	49	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	7	—	47	—	15	13
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	3	—	16	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	4	—	13	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	15	—
All other Hispanic	—	23	—	38	69	7	318	26	46	28
Not of Hispanic origin	6 824	7 025	3 153	6 357	7 870	2 523	45 096	7 929	10 964	10 202
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	6 837	7 093	3 153	6 403	8 063	2 536	46 319	7 955	11 077	10 243
White	3 268	5 165	1 805	3 958	6 586	1 108	34 589	6 728	9 559	5 615
Hispanic origin	—	16	—	—	171	7	824	26	94	13
Not of Hispanic origin	3 268	5 149	1 805	3 958	6 415	1 101	33 765	6 702	9 465	5 602
Black	3 533	1 841	1 314	2 445	1 451	1 424	8 650	1 212	1 364	4 600
Hispanic origin	—	6	—	46	7	6	105	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 533	1 835	1 314	2 399	1 444	1 418	8 545	1 212	1 364	4 600
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	41	7	—	11	4	157	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	11	41	7	—	11	4	108	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	—	27	—	—	—	2 673	15	145	28
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	10	28
Not of Hispanic origin	12	—	27	—	—	—	2 661	15	135	—
Other race	13	46	—	—	15	—	250	—	9	—
Hispanic origin	13	46	—	—	15	—	233	—	9	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	47.8	72.8	57.2	61.8	81.7	43.7	74.7	84.6	86.3	54.8
Black	51.7	26.0	41.7	38.2	18.0	56.2	18.7	15.2	12.3	44.9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.2	.6	.2	—	.1	.2	.3	—	—	—
American Indian .....	.2	.6	.2	—	.1	.2	.3	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.2	—	.9	—	—	—	5.8	.2	1.3	.3
Asian .....	.2	—	.9	—	—	—	5.7	.2	1.3	.3
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—
Other race .....	.2	.6	—	—	.2	—	.5	—	.1	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.2	1.0	—	.7	2.4	.5	2.6	.3	1.0	.4
Mexican .....	.2	.5	—	.1	.2	.2	1.1	—	.3	—
Puerto Rican	—	.2	—	—	.3	—	.5	—	.2	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	.5	—	.2	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	.3	—	.6	1.4	.3	.9	.3	.6	.4
Not of Hispanic origin	99.8	99.0	100.0	99.3	97.6	99.5	97.4	99.7	99.0	99.6
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	47.8	72.8	57.2	61.8	81.7	43.7	74.7	84.6	86.3	54.8
Not of Hispanic origin	47.8	72.6	57.2	61.8	79.6	43.4	72.9	84.2	85.4	54.7
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS										

Table 7. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Canton city	Carthage city	Clarksdale city	Cleveland city	Clinton city	Collins city	Columbia city	Columbus city	Columbus AFB CDP	Corinth city
RACE										
All persons	10 062	3 821	19 717	15 384	21 847	2 541	6 815	23 802	2 890	11 820
White	3 252	2 532	7 406	8 176	17 756	1 282	4 800	11 466	2 283	9 072
Black	6 786	1 225	12 242	7 033	3 759	1 259	1 949	12 205	443	2 706
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	64	26	—	—	—	45	26	11	24
American Indian	18	57	26	—	—	—	45	26	11	24
Eskimo	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	—	32	84	297	—	12	88	37	18
Asian	6	—	27	84	291	—	12	81	30	18
Chinese	—	—	27	84	18	—	12	48	—	9
Filipino	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	21	—
Japanese	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	9
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	9	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	5	—	6	—	—	7	7	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	7	—
Samoa	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	11	91	35	—	9	17	116	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	10 062	3 821	19 717	15 384	21 847	2 541	6 815	23 802	2 890	11 820
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	—	63	152	165	—	73	176	219	84
Mexican	—	—	21	78	90	—	7	97	134	28
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	33	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	6	—	42	74	75	—	66	70	52	56
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	46	—	27	17	—	32
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	8	—	27	17	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	12	—	9	10	36	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	12	—	9	10	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	6	—	20	74	17	—	30	43	16	24
Not of Hispanic origin	10 056	3 821	19 654	15 232	21 682	2 541	6 742	23 626	2 671	11 736
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	10 062	3 821	19 717	15 384	21 847	2 541	6 815	23 802	2 890	11 820
White	3 252	2 532	7 406	8 176	17 756	1 282	4 800	11 466	2 283	9 072
Hispanic origin	6	—	35	53	81	—	64	125	106	56
Not of Hispanic origin	3 246	2 532	7 371	8 123	17 675	1 282	4 736	11 341	2 177	9 016
Black	6 786	1 225	12 242	7 033	3 759	1 259	1 949	12 205	443	2 706
Hispanic origin	—	—	26	8	32	—	—	34	—	28
Not of Hispanic origin	6 786	1 225	12 216	7 025	3 727	1 259	1 949	12 171	443	2 678
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	64	26	—	—	—	45	26	11	24
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	18	64	26	—	—	—	45	26	11	24
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	—	32	84	297	—	12	88	37	18
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	6	—	32	84	280	—	12	88	37	18
Other race	—	—	11	91	35	—	9	17	116	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	2	91	35	—	9	17	113	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	32.3	66.3	37.6	53.1	81.3	50.5	70.4	48.2	79.0	76.8
Black	67.4	32.1	62.1	45.7	17.2	49.5	28.6	51.3	15.3	22.9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.2	1.7	.1	—	—	—	.7	.1	.4	.2
American Indian .....	.2	1.5	.1	—	—	—	.7	.1	.4	.2
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.1	—	.2	.5	1.4	—	.2	.4	1.3	.2
Asian .....	.1	—	.1	.5	1.3	—	.2	.3	1.0	.2
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Other race	—	—	.1	.6	.2	—	.1	.1	4.0	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.1	—	.3	1.0	.8	—	1.1	.7	7.6	.7
Mexican	—	—	.1	.5	.4	—	.1	.4	4.6	.2
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic .....	.1	—	.2	.5	.3	—	1.0	.3	1.8	.5
Not of Hispanic origin	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.0	99.2	100.0	98.9	99.3	92.4	99.3
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	32.3	66.3	37.6	53.1	81.3	50.5	70.4	48.2	79.0	76.8
Not of Hispanic origin	32.3	66.3	37.4	52.8	80.9	50.5	69.5	47.6	75.3	76.3

Table 7. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Crystal Springs city	Diamondhead CDP	D'Iberville city	Durant city	Ellisville city	Escatawpa CDP	Flowood town	Forest city	Fulton city	Gautier city
RACE										
All persons	5 643	2 761	6 566	2 841	3 634	3 902	2 860	5 060	3 387	10 088
White	2 689	2 662	5 836	1 066	2 664	3 535	2 359	2 433	2 878	7 578
Black	2 947	52	500	1 775	956	367	472	2 616	504	2 454
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	21	19	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
American Indian	7	21	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
Eskimo	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	26	189	—	14	—	6	—	5	40
Asian	—	26	189	—	14	—	6	—	5	40
Chinese	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	16	—	14	—	6	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	18
Vietnamese	—	26	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	22	—	—	—	21	11	—	7
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	5 643	2 761	6 566	2 841	3 634	3 902	2 860	5 060	3 387	10 088
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12	82	175	4	15	9	45	10	—	48
Mexican	—	9	41	—	—	—	27	—	—	7
Puerto Rican	—	8	—	4	—	9	—	—	—	7
Cuban	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	65	134	—	15	—	16	10	—	34
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	8	20	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	8	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	—	57	100	—	15	—	9	10	—	27
Not of Hispanic origin	5 631	2 679	6 391	2 837	3 619	3 893	2 815	5 050	3 387	10 040
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	5 643	2 761	6 566	2 841	3 634	3 902	2 860	5 060	3 387	10 088
White	2 689	2 662	5 836	1 066	2 664	3 535	2 359	2 433	2 878	7 578
Hispanic origin	—	75	165	—	15	9	24	10	—	41
Not of Hispanic origin	2 689	2 587	5 671	1 066	2 649	3 526	2 335	2 423	2 878	7 537
Black	2 947	52	500	1 775	956	367	472	2 616	504	2 454
Hispanic origin	12	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 935	52	500	1 771	956	367	472	2 616	504	2 454
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	21	19	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
Hispanic origin	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	7	14	19	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	26	189	—	14	—	6	—	5	40
Hispanic origin	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	26	179	—	14	—	6	—	5	40
Other race	—	—	22	—	—	—	21	11	—	7
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	7
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	47.7	96.4	88.9	37.5	73.3	90.6	82.5	48.1	85.0	75.1
Black	52.2	1.9	7.6	62.5	26.3	9.4	16.5	51.7	14.9	24.3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.1	.8	.3	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1
American Indian .....	.1	.8	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	.9	2.9	—	.4	—	.2	—	.1	.4
Asian	—	.9	2.9	—	.4	—	.2	—	.1	.4
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	.3	—	—	—	.7	.2	—	.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.2	3.0	2.7	.1	.4	.2	1.6	.2	—	.5
Mexican	—	.3	.6	—	—	—	.9	—	—	.1
Puerto Rican	—	.3	—	.1	—	.2	—	—	—	.1
Cuban .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	2.4	2.0	—	.4	—	.6	.2	—	.3
Not of Hispanic origin	99.8	97.0	97.3	99.9	99.6	99.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	99.5
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	47.7	96.4	88.9	37.5	73.3	90.6	82.5	48.1	85.0	75.1
Not of Hispanic origin	47.7	93.7	86.4	37.5	72.9	90.4	81.6	47.9	85.0	74.7

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 7. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Greenville city	Greenwood city	Grenada city	Gulf Hills CDP	Gulfport city	Hattiesburg city	Hazlehurst city	Hernando city	Hollandale city	Holly Springs city
RACE										
All persons	45 226	18 906	10 864	5 004	40 775	41 891	4 221	3 127	3 576	7 261
White	17 882	7 542	5 483	4 395	28 585	24 396	1 599	2 325	848	2 174
Black	27 020	11 203	5 320	527	11 693	16 914	2 617	790	2 690	5 034
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	20	9	56	5	60	43	—	5	—	28
American Indian	20	9	56	5	60	43	—	5	—	28
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	253	152	—	72	350	469	5	7	38	25
Asian	246	152	—	72	339	469	5	7	38	25
Chinese	212	114	—	—	30	155	—	—	38	—
Filipino	—	7	—	—	167	16	5	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	18	48	84	—	7	—	—
Asian Indian	34	31	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	7	—	33	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	47	78	9	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	16	32	—	—	—	25
Pacific Islander	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	51	—	5	5	87	69	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	45 226	18 906	10 864	5 004	40 775	41 891	4 221	3 127	3 576	7 261
Hispanic origin (of any race)	117	50	23	15	680	519	—	26	—	16
Mexican	54	38	9	—	282	157	—	26	—	16
Puerto Rican	4	—	—	5	60	9	—	—	—	—
Cuban	14	—	—	—	26	35	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	45	12	14	10	312	318	—	—	—	—
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	6	—	—	—	7	80	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	6	—	—	—	7	38	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	8	92	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	8	26	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	39	12	14	10	283	146	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	45 109	18 856	10 841	4 989	40 095	41 372	4 221	3 101	3 576	7 245
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	45 226	18 906	10 864	5 004	40 775	41 891	4 221	3 127	3 576	7 261
White	17 882	7 542	5 483	4 395	28 585	24 396	1 599	2 325	848	2 174
Hispanic origin	29	24	14	10	521	395	—	9	—	16
Not of Hispanic origin	17 853	7 518	5 469	4 385	28 064	24 001	1 599	2 316	848	2 158
Black	27 020	11 203	5 320	527	11 693	16 914	2 617	790	2 690	5 034
Hispanic origin	37	26	4	—	5	58	—	17	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	26 983	11 177	5 316	527	11 688	16 856	2 617	773	2 690	5 034
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	20	9	56	5	60	43	—	5	—	28
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	20	9	56	5	52	43	—	5	—	28
Asian or Pacific Islander	253	152	—	72	350	469	5	7	38	25
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	59	10	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	253	152	—	72	291	459	5	7	38	25
Other race	51	—	5	5	87	69	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	51	—	5	5	87	56	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	39.5	39.9	50.5	87.8	70.1	58.2	37.9	74.4	23.7	29.9
Black	59.7	59.3	49.0	10.5	28.7	40.4	62.0	25.3	75.2	69.3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	.5	.1	.1	.1	—	.2	—	.4
American Indian	—	—	.5	.1	.1	.1	—	.2	—	.4
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.6	.8	—	1.4	.9	1.1	.1	.2	1.1	.3
Asian .....	.5	.8	—	1.4	.8	1.1	.1	.2	1.1	.3
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race .....	.1	—	—	.1	.2	.2	—	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.3	.3	.2	.3	1.7	1.2	—	.8	—	.2
Mexican .....	.1	.2	.1	—	.7	.4	—	.8	—	.2
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.8	.8	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	98.3	98.8	100.0	99.2	100.0	99.8
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	39.5	39.9	50.5	87.8	70.1	58.2	37.9	74.4	23.7	29.9
Not of Hispanic origin	39.5	39.8	50.3	87.6	68.8	57.3	37.9	74.1	23.7	29.7

Table 7. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Horn Lake city	Houston city	Indianola city	luka city	Jackson city	Kosciusko city	Latimer CDP	Laurel city	Leland city	Long Beach city
RACE										
All persons	9 069	3 903	11 788	3 122	196 594	6 980	3 243	18 827	6 366	15 804
White	8 701	2 555	3 980	2 830	85 742	4 025	3 220	9 728	2 532	14 546
Black	298	1 298	7 731	267	109 587	2 925	3 220	9 042	3 834	849
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	27	10	77	7	186	5	—	16	—	60
American Indian	19	10	77	7	186	5	—	16	—	60
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	43	40	—	18	949	25	16	41	—	245
Asian	43	40	—	18	940	25	16	41	—	245
Chinese	35	—	—	—	208	—	—	—	—	7
Filipino	—	—	—	—	38	—	16	25	—	45
Japanese	—	—	—	18	55	5	—	8	—	13
Asian Indian	—	13	—	—	331	20	—	—	—	38
Korean	8	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	—	9
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	113
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	27	—	—	98	—	—	8	—	20
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	130	—	7	—	—	104
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	9 069	3 903	11 788	3 122	196 594	6 980	3 243	18 827	6 366	15 804
Hispanic origin (of any race)	69	32	12	—	732	6	16	84	6	277
Mexican	7	12	—	—	157	6	7	22	—	104
Puerto Rican	18	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	33
Cuban	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	44	20	12	—	518	—	9	62	6	140
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	44	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	13
Central American	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	114	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	—	20	12	—	293	—	9	62	6	127
Not of Hispanic origin	9 000	3 871	11 776	3 122	195 862	6 974	3 227	18 743	6 360	15 527
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	9 069	3 903	11 788	3 122	196 594	6 980	3 243	18 827	6 366	15 804
White	8 701	2 555	3 980	2 830	85 742	4 025	3 220	9 728	2 532	14 546
Hispanic origin	62	19	—	—	408	—	9	35	6	196
Not of Hispanic origin	8 639	2 536	3 980	2 830	85 334	4 025	3 211	9 693	2 526	14 350
Black	298	1 298	7 731	267	109 587	2 925	—	9 042	3 834	849
Hispanic origin	7	—	12	—	211	6	—	49	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	291	1 298	7 719	267	109 376	2 919	—	8 993	3 834	849
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	27	10	77	7	186	5	—	16	—	60
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	27	10	77	7	168	5	—	16	—	60
Asian or Pacific Islander	43	40	—	18	949	25	16	41	—	245
Hispanic origin	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	43	27	—	18	949	25	16	41	—	245
Other race	—	—	—	—	130	—	7	—	—	104
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	95	—	7	—	—	81
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	23
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	95.9	65.5	33.8	90.6	43.6	57.7	99.3	51.7	39.8	92.0
Black	3.3	33.3	65.6	8.6	55.7	41.9	—	48.0	60.2	5.4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.3	.3	.7	.2	.1	.1	—	.1	—	.4
American Indian .....	.2	.3	.7	.2	.1	.1	—	.1	—	.4
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.5	1.0	—	.6	.5	.4	.5	.2	—	1.6
Asian .....	.5	1.0	—	.6	.5	.4	.5	.2	—	1.6
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	—	.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	.8	.8	.1	—	.4	.1	.5	.4	.1	1.8
Mexican .....	.1	.3	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.1	—	.7
Puerto Rican .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic .....	.5	.5	.1	—	.3	—	.3	.3	.1	.9
Not of Hispanic origin	99.2	99.2	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.9	99.5	99.6	99.9	98.2
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	95.9	65.5	33.8	90.6	43.6	57.7	99.3	51.7	39.8	92.0
Not of Hispanic origin	95.3	65.0	33.8	90.6	43.4	57.7	99.0	51.5	39.7	90.8

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 7. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Louisville city	Lucedale city	McComb city	Madison city	Magee city	Meridian city	Meridian Sta- tion CDP	Morton city	Moss Point city	Natchez city
RACE										
All persons	7 169	2 619	11 591	7 471	3 607	41 036	2 503	3 212	17 837	19 460
White	3 573	1 786	6 215	7 168	2 607	22 207	1 840	1 983	6 102	9 627
Black	3 580	813	5 359	252	987	18 629	542	1 188	11 667	9 802
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	6	3	20	—	46	32	—	32	11
American Indian	—	6	3	20	—	46	32	—	32	11
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	7	14	25	13	100	64	—	31	12
Asian	16	7	14	25	13	100	64	—	31	7
Chinese	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
Filipino	16	—	—	18	—	26	32	—	12	—
Japanese	—	—	14	—	7	—	12	—	19	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	7	—	—	—	7	16	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	7	—	6	—	54	25	41	5	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	7 169	2 619	11 591	7 471	3 607	41 036	2 503	3 212	17 837	19 460
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	16	58	46	18	141	133	83	98	66
Mexican	—	—	19	12	—	51	49	61	62	20
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	26	18	21	25	—	—	—
Cuban	—	16	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	39	8	—	69	50	22	36	46
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	5	8	—	8	—	6	—	25
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	25
Salvadoran	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	8	—	—	25	—	16	15	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	7	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	—	—	26	—	—	36	50	—	21	21
Not of Hispanic origin	7 169	2 603	11 533	7 425	3 589	40 895	2 370	3 129	17 739	19 394
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	7 169	2 619	11 591	7 471	3 607	41 036	2 503	3 212	17 837	19 460
White	3 573	1 786	6 215	7 168	2 607	22 207	1 840	1 983	6 102	9 627
Hispanic origin	—	—	54	34	18	55	80	36	75	44
Not of Hispanic origin	3 573	1 786	6 161	7 134	2 589	22 152	1 760	1 947	6 027	9 583
Black	3 580	813	5 359	252	987	18 629	542	1 188	11 667	9 802
Hispanic origin	—	9	4	—	—	24	24	6	18	14
Not of Hispanic origin	3 580	804	5 355	252	987	18 605	518	1 182	11 649	9 788
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	6	3	20	—	46	32	—	32	11
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	6	3	14	—	46	32	—	32	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	7	14	25	13	100	64	—	31	12
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	16	7	14	25	13	92	55	—	31	12
Other race	—	7	—	6	—	54	25	41	5	8
Hispanic origin	—	7	—	6	—	54	20	41	5	8
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	49.8	68.2	53.6	95.9	72.3	54.1	73.5	61.7	34.2	49.5
Black	49.9	31.0	46.2	3.4	27.4	45.4	21.7	37.0	65.4	50.4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	.2	—	.3	—	.1	1.3	—	.2	.1
American Indian	—	.2	—	.3	—	.1	1.3	—	.2	.1
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.2	.3	.1	.3	.4	.2	2.6	—	.2	.1
Asian .....	.2	.3	.1	.3	.4	.2	2.6	—	.2	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	.3	—	.1	—	.1	1.0	1.3	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	.6	.5	.6	.5	.3	5.3	2.6	.5	.3
Mexican	—	—	.2	.2	—	.1	2.0	1.9	.3	.1
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	.3	.5	.1	1.0	—	—	—
Cuban	—	.6	—	—	—	—	.4	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	.3	.1	—	.2	2.0	.7	.2	.2
Not of Hispanic origin	100.0	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.7	94.7	97.4	99.5	99.7
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	49.8	68.2	53.6	95.9	72.3	54.1	73.5	61.7	34.2	49.5
Not of Hispanic origin	49.8	68.2	53.2	95.5	71.8	54.0	70.3	60.6	33.8	49.2

Table 7. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	New Albany city	Newton city	North Gulfport CDP	Ocean Springs city	Okolona city	Olive Branch city	Orange Grove CDP	Oxford city	Pascagoula city	Pass Christian city
RACE										
All persons	6 775	3 701	4 966	14 643	3 267	3 567	15 676	9 984	25 899	5 557
White	4 850	1 965	154	13 180	1 621	2 983	13 051	7 896	19 964	3 388
Black	1 887	1 736	4 806	970	1 640	560	2 288	1 882	5 594	1 846
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	78	—	14	84	16	66	31
American Indian	—	—	—	78	—	14	84	16	60	31
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	—	—	366	6	10	246	177	199	292
Asian	7	—	—	366	6	6	246	161	199	292
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	69	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	55	—	—	209	—	11	75
Japanese	7	—	—	—	6	—	21	32	5	16
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	125	—
Korean	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	17	30	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	241	—	—	—	—	28	201
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	46	—	6	—	22	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	31	—	6	49	—	—	7	13	76	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	6 775	3 701	4 966	14 643	3 267	3 567	15 676	9 984	25 899	5 557
Hispanic origin (of any race)	67	—	9	217	—	7	247	129	304	66
Mexican	40	—	9	109	—	7	83	57	124	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	49	—	—	65	—	39	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other Hispanic	27	—	—	59	—	—	99	72	141	60
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	28	—	—	8	25	20	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	5	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	16	6	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	27	—	—	23	—	—	91	31	115	60
Not of Hispanic origin	6 708	3 701	4 957	14 426	3 267	3 560	15 429	9 855	25 595	5 491
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	6 775	3 701	4 966	14 643	3 267	3 567	15 676	9 984	25 899	5 557
White	4 850	1 965	154	13 180	1 621	2 983	13 051	7 896	19 964	3 388
Hispanic origin	27	—	9	158	—	7	232	108	181	60
Not of Hispanic origin	4 823	1 965	145	13 022	1 621	2 976	12 819	7 788	19 783	3 328
Black	1 887	1 736	4 806	970	1 640	560	2 288	1 882	5 594	1 846
Hispanic origin	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	53	6
Not of Hispanic origin	1 878	1 736	4 806	970	1 640	560	2 280	1 874	5 541	1 840
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	78	—	14	84	16	66	31
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	78	—	14	84	16	66	31
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	—	—	366	6	10	246	177	199	292
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	5	—
Not of Hispanic origin	7	—	—	356	6	10	246	177	194	292
Other race	31	—	6	49	—	—	7	13	76	—
Hispanic origin	31	—	—	49	—	—	7	13	65	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	71.6	53.1	3.1	90.0	49.6	83.6	83.3	79.1	77.1	61.0
Black	27.9	46.9	96.8	6.6	50.2	15.7	14.6	18.9	21.6	33.2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	.5	—	.4	.5	.2	.3	.6
American Indian	—	—	—	.5	—	.4	.5	.2	.2	.6
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.1	—	—	2.5	.2	.3	1.6	1.8	.8	5.3
Asian .....	.1	—	—	2.5	.2	.2	1.6	1.6	.8	5.3
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	—
Other race .....	.5	—	.1	.3	—	—	—	.1	.3	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.0	—	.2	1.5	—	.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Mexican .....	.6	—	.2	.7	—	.2	.5	.6	.5	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	.3	—	—	.4	—	.2	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1
Other Hispanic .....	.4	—	—	.4	—	—	.6	.7	.5	1.1
Not of Hispanic origin	99.0	100.0	99.8	98.5	100.0	99.8	98.4	98.7	98.8	98.8
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	71.6	53.1	3.1	90.0	49.6	83.6	83.3	79.1	77.1	61.0
Not of Hispanic origin	71.2	53.1	2.9	88.9	49.6	83.4	81.8	78.0	76.4	59.9
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS										

Table 7. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Pearl city	Petal city	Philadelphia city	Picayune city	Pontotoc city	Poplarville city	Quitman city	Richland city	Ridgeland city	Ripley city
RACE										
All persons	19 580	7 883	6 758	10 633	4 570	2 675	2 693	4 014	11 765	5 371
White	17 679	7 624	4 165	6 719	3 769	2 045	1 821	3 984	10 190	4 353
Black	1 663	195	2 445	3 851	778	603	867	12	1 460	1 007
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	29	17	124	33	9	27	—	18	—	—
American Indian	29	17	124	33	9	27	—	18	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	91	17	15	30	14	—	—	—	102	11
Asian	91	17	15	14	14	—	—	—	102	11
Chinese	45	—	15	—	14	—	—	—	46	11
Filipino	29	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	17	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—
Korean	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	118	30	9	—	—	—	5	—	13	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	19 580	7 883	6 758	10 633	4 570	2 675	2 693	4 014	11 765	5 371
Hispanic origin (of any race)	201	37	9	41	—	14	5	16	107	34
Mexican	94	2	9	21	—	—	5	—	37	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Other Hispanic	107	35	—	20	—	14	—	16	57	34
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	25	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	16	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Salvadoran	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	82	5	—	20	—	14	—	16	37	34
Not of Hispanic origin	19 379	7 846	6 749	10 592	4 570	2 661	2 688	3 998	11 658	5 337
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	19 580	7 883	6 758	10 633	4 570	2 675	2 693	4 014	11 765	5 371
White	17 679	7 624	4 165	6 719	3 769	2 045	1 821	3 984	10 190	4 353
Hispanic origin	68	5	—	41	—	14	—	16	94	—
Not of Hispanic origin	17 611	7 619	4 165	6 678	3 769	2 031	1 821	3 968	10 096	4 353
Black	1 663	195	2 445	3 851	778	603	867	12	1 460	1 007
Hispanic origin	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Not of Hispanic origin	1 648	193	2 445	3 851	778	603	867	12	1 460	973
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	29	17	124	33	9	27	—	18	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	29	17	124	33	9	27	—	18	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	91	17	15	30	14	—	—	—	102	11
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	91	17	15	30	14	—	—	—	102	11
Other race	118	30	9	—	—	—	5	—	13	—
Hispanic origin	118	30	9	—	—	—	5	—	13	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	90.3	96.7	61.6	63.2	82.5	76.4	67.6	99.3	86.6	81.0
Black	8.5	2.5	36.2	36.2	17.0	22.5	32.2	.3	12.4	18.7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.1	.2	1.8	.3	.2	1.0	—	.4	—	—
American Indian .....	.1	.2	1.8	.3	.2	1.0	—	.4	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.5	.2	.2	.3	.3	—	—	—	.9	.2
Asian .....	.5	.2	.2	.1	.3	—	—	—	.9	.2
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race .....	.6	.4	.1	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.0	.5	.1	.4	—	.5	.2	.4	.9	.6
Mexican .....	.5	—	.1	.2	—	—	.2	—	.3	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—
Other Hispanic .....	.5	.4	—	.2	—	.5	—	.4	.5	.6
Not of Hispanic origin	99.0	99.5	99.9	99.6	100.0	99.5	99.8	99.6	99.1	99.4
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	90.3	96.7	61.6	63.2	82.5	76.4	67.6	99.3	86.6	81.0
Not of Hispanic origin	89.9	96.7	61.6	62.8	82.5	75.9	67.6	98.9	85.8	81.0

Table 7. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Rosedale city	Ruleville city	St. Martin CDP	Senatobia city	Shelby city	Shoreline Park CDP	Southaven city	Starkville city	Tupelo city	Vancleave CDP
RACE										
All persons	2 595	3 241	6 328	4 772	2 806	2 591	17 949	18 458	30 685	3 229
White	647	936	5 662	3 339	362	2 461	17 456	12 873	23 077	2 949
Black	1 943	2 289	465	1 410	2 431	97	436	4 943	7 441	273
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	—	10	7	—	22	15	14	13	7
American Indian	5	—	10	7	—	22	15	14	13	7
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	16	174	16	—	11	16	582	117	—
Asian	—	16	169	6	—	11	16	582	112	—
Chinese	—	16	—	6	—	—	—	269	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—
Japanese	—	—	15	—	—	11	7	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	58	—
Korean	—	—	22	—	—	—	9	118	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	5	10	—	—	—	—	5	—
Hawaiian	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	5	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	17	—	13	—	26	46	37	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	2 595	3 241	6 328	4 772	2 806	2 591	17 949	18 458	30 685	3 229
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	97	18	21	70	80	179	106	10
Mexican	—	—	61	18	19	13	64	35	34	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	30	7	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	10
Other Hispanic	—	—	36	—	2	36	9	114	65	—
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	26	—	—	9	—	22	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	22	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	10	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
All other Hispanic	—	—	10	—	2	27	9	45	55	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 595	3 241	6 231	4 754	2 785	2 521	17 869	18 279	30 579	3 219
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	2 595	3 241	6 328	4 772	2 806	2 591	17 949	18 458	30 685	3 229
White	647	936	5 662	3 339	362	2 461	17 456	12 873	23 077	2 949
Hispanic origin	—	—	80	18	2	70	54	103	43	10
Not of Hispanic origin	647	936	5 582	3 321	360	2 391	17 402	12 770	23 034	2 939
Black	1 943	2 289	465	1 410	2 431	97	436	4 943	7 441	273
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	30	26	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 943	2 289	465	1 410	2 425	97	436	4 913	7 415	273
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	—	10	7	—	22	15	14	13	7
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5	—	10	7	—	22	15	14	13	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	16	174	16	—	11	16	582	117	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	16	174	16	—	11	16	582	117	—
Other race	—	—	17	—	13	—	26	46	37	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	17	—	13	—	26	46	37	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	24.9	28.9	89.5	70.0	12.9	95.0	97.3	69.7	75.2	91.3
Black	74.9	70.6	7.3	29.5	86.6	3.7	2.4	26.8	24.2	8.5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.2	—	.2	.1	—	.8	.1	.1	—	.2
American Indian .....	.2	—	.2	.1	—	.8	.1	.1	—	.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	.5	2.7	.3	—	.4	.1	3.2	.4	—
Asian	—	.5	2.7	.1	—	.4	.1	3.2	.4	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	.3	—	.5	—	.1	.2	.1	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	1.5	.4	.7	2.7	.4	1.0	.3	.3
Mexican	—	—	1.0	.4	.7	.5	.4	.2	.1	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	.8	—	.2	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3
Other Hispanic	—	—	.6	—	.1	1.4	.1	.6	.2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	100.0	100.0	98.5	99.6	99.3	97.3	99.6	99.0	99.7	99.7
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	24.9	28.9	89.5	70.0	12.9	95.0	97.3	69.7	75.2	91.3
Not of Hispanic origin	24.9	28.9	88.2	69.6	12.8	92.3	97.0	69.2	75.1	91.0

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 7. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Verona town	Vicksburg city	Water Valley city	Waveland city	Waynesboro city	West Hatties- burg CDP	West Point city	Wiggins city	Winona city	Yazoo City city
RACE										
All persons	2 978	20 908	3 610	5 369	5 143	5 441	8 489	3 185	5 705	12 430
White	1 973	8 425	2 132	4 637	2 400	4 696	3 933	2 215	3 156	4 371
Black	968	12 322	1 473	612	2 705	719	4 467	970	2 539	8 005
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	34	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	15
American Indian	—	34	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	15
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	120	5	101	38	10	89	—	10	—
Asian	—	120	5	101	38	10	89	—	—	—
Chinese	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	98	—	37	38	—	64	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	37	7	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	39
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	2 978	20 908	3 610	5 369	5 143	5 441	8 489	3 185	5 705	12 430
Hispanic origin (of any race)	61	53	—	46	26	32	—	18	—	39
Mexican	50	8	—	8	—	17	—	—	—	39
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	11	27	—	38	26	15	—	18	—	—
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	11	27	—	38	26	—	—	6	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 917	20 855	3 610	5 323	5 117	5 409	8 489	3 167	5 705	12 391
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	2 978	20 908	3 610	5 369	5 143	5 441	8 489	3 185	5 705	12 430
White	1 973	8 425	2 132	4 637	2 400	4 696	3 933	2 215	3 156	4 371
Hispanic origin	13	8	—	46	26	16	—	18	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 960	8 417	2 132	4 591	2 374	4 680	3 933	2 197	3 156	4 371
Black	968	12 322	1 473	612	2 705	719	4 467	970	2 539	8 005
Hispanic origin	11	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	957	12 277	1 473	612	2 705	719	4 467	970	2 539	8 005
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	34	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	15
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	34	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	15
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	120	5	101	38	10	89	—	10	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	120	5	101	38	10	89	—	10	—
Other race	37	7	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	39
Hispanic origin	37	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	39
Not of Hispanic origin	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	66.3	40.3	59.1	86.4	46.7	86.3	46.3	69.5	55.3	35.2
Black	32.5	58.9	40.8	11.4	52.6	13.2	52.6	30.5	44.5	64.4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	.2	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.1
American Indian	—	.2	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	.6	.1	1.9	.7	.2	1.0	—	.2	—
Asian	—	.6	.1	1.9	.7	.2	1.0	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Other race	1.2	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2.0	.3	—	.9	.5	.6	—	.6	—	.3
Mexican	1.7	—	—	.1	—	.3	—	—	—	.3
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic .....	.4	.1	—	.7	.5	.3	—	.6	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.1	99.5	99.4	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.7
PERCENT WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	66.3	40.3	59.1	86.4	46.7	86.3	46.3	69.5	55.3	35.2
Not of Hispanic origin	65.8	40.3	59.1	85.5	46.2	86.0	46.3	69.0	55.3	35.2

Table 8. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for White Persons and for Households and Families with a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over	Persons 25 years and over		Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force	Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed	Employed persons 16 years and over—Per- cent in managerial and profes- sional spe- cialty occu- pations	Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Income in 1989 below poverty level				
	Total	Percent foreign born		Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home				Households	Families		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Percent of per- sons for whom poverty status is deter- mined	Percent of fami- lies	
The State -----	1 632 884	.6	70.8	41.9	2.1	71.7	17.2	61.6	5.1	24.6	24 940	29 958	12 183	13.2	10.0
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban -----	737 019	.9	64.7	47.1	2.6	78.2	24.1	62.8	4.6	30.6	26 902	33 710	14 088	11.5	8.0
Inside urbanized area -----	410 908	1.1	58.9	49.1	3.0	82.0	25.9	65.9	4.8	31.7	29 206	35 485	14 636	10.0	7.1
Central place -----	193 276	1.4	62.0	49.1	3.3	83.0	29.0	62.9	4.8	34.4	26 738	34 823	15 778	11.5	7.3
Urban fringe -----	217 632	.9	56.2	49.1	2.8	81.1	22.9	68.8	4.7	29.4	31 452	35 967	13 621	8.6	6.9
Outside urbanized area -----	326 111	.6	71.9	44.7	2.1	73.6	22.0	58.9	4.4	29.3	24 372	31 476	13 397	13.4	9.1
Place of 10,000 or more -----	182 922	.6	71.7	44.6	2.1	77.0	24.4	59.5	4.0	31.7	25 922	33 856	14 500	11.8	7.8
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	143 189	.7	72.1	44.7	2.1	69.2	18.9	58.1	4.9	25.9	22 177	28 865	11 988	15.5	10.7
Rural -----	895 865	.4	75.8	37.6	1.7	66.2	11.4	60.6	5.6	19.3	23 107	27 209	10 615	14.6	11.6
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	67 589	.4	74.7	40.4	1.8	71.2	16.8	58.0	5.6	24.1	23 461	29 985	11 385	14.2	10.7
Place of less than 1,000 -----	38 461	.3	79.8	36.5	1.4	65.2	12.9	56.7	5.7	20.3	19 970	25 372	10 165	16.8	12.7
Other rural -----	789 815	.4	75.7	37.4	1.7	65.8	10.9	61.0	5.6	18.9	23 266	27 134	10 571	14.6	11.6
Rural farm -----	37 961	.4	82.9	18.8	1.5	71.1	15.2	59.1	3.1	20.1	29 407	32 246	14 334	8.8	6.9
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area -----	530 352	1.0	59.3	47.2	2.8	79.7	22.1	65.9	4.9	28.9	30 054	35 152	14 097	9.7	7.3
In central city -----	168 880	1.3	61.6	47.5	3.2	82.8	28.0	63.7	4.8	33.9	27 672	35 023	16 061	10.1	6.7
Not in central city -----	361 472	.8	58.2	47.1	2.6	78.2	19.2	67.0	4.9	26.6	31 139	35 205	13 180	9.5	7.5
Urban -----	222 829	1.0	54.7	49.2	2.9	80.8	22.7	68.1	4.8	29.3	31 704	36 171	13 717	8.7	6.9
Inside urbanized area -----	202 977	1.0	55.0	49.4	2.9	81.5	23.2	69.1	4.6	29.8	31 981	36 518	13 811	8.3	6.6
Outside urbanized area -----	19 852	1.0	51.9	47.0	3.1	74.3	17.6	59.0	6.7	23.7	28 428	32 124	12 756	12.4	9.6
Rural -----	138 643	.6	63.9	43.7	2.1	73.8	13.6	65.2	5.2	22.1	30 243	33 293	12 317	10.7	8.5
Outside metropolitan area -----	1 102 532	.4	76.2	39.4	1.8	67.9	14.9	59.6	5.2	22.4	22 508	27 597	11 262	14.9	11.3
Urban -----	345 310	.7	72.6	45.7	2.1	74.3	23.1	59.1	4.4	30.0	23 773	31 353	13 362	14.0	9.2
Inside urbanized area -----	39 051	1.4	67.8	54.9	3.0	80.9	30.0	60.7	5.5	32.8	21 743	30 374	12 764	18.1	11.3
Outside urbanized area -----	306 259	.6	73.2	44.5	2.0	73.6	22.3	58.9	4.2	29.6	24 083	31 437	13 438	13.4	9.0
Place of 10,000 or more -----	179 670	.6	71.5	44.9	2.1	77.2	24.4	59.6	4.1	31.8	25 998	34 010	14 536	11.8	7.8
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	126 589	.6	75.5	44.0	1.9	68.3	19.1	58.0	4.5	26.3	21 348	28 304	11 880	15.8	10.8
Rural -----	757 222	.3	77.9	36.5	1.6	64.8	11.0	59.8	5.6	18.8	22 074	26 285	10 304	15.4	12.2
COUNTY															
Adams County -----	18 027	.4	70.1	40.5	1.6	78.3	18.8	58.6	5.5	29.0	25 561	30 106	13 123	12.9	10.8
Alcorn County -----	27 993	.2	72.2	35.6	1.4	57.9	10.0	58.4	7.5	20.2	19 524	25 155	9 751	18.0	14.9
Amite County -----	7 263	.3	78.0	25.0	2.4	68.6	10.7	51.5	5.1	20.5	20 921	25 564	11 698	14.3	11.6
Attala County -----	11 081	.1	87.8	36.0	1.5	60.6	12.4	52.9	7.1	20.3	18 386	23 283	9 830	17.9	13.3
Benton County -----	4 869	—	69.4	34.9	1.1	51.2	8.5	54.2	9.2	14.3	17 763	19 723	8 446	20.9	18.0
Bolivar County -----	15 166	.5	79.2	46.0	2.4	72.1	23.9	62.6	3.9	25.1	25 044	31 425	11 764	13.1	9.6
Calhoun County -----	10 840	.2	86.3	35.7	.9	57.3	9.9	58.8	5.2	16.4	20 175	24 980	10 251	13.8	10.4
Carroll County -----	5 571	.3	85.8	35.2	2.0	65.7	12.7	62.2	5.3	18.7	23 002	26 621	11 117	12.4	9.8
Chickasaw County -----	11 026	.4	85.2	32.8	1.4	58.8	10.6	63.9	2.7	17.3	20 692	25 515	10 068	14.0	10.7
Choctaw County -----	6 289	.1	85.7	33.1	1.2	64.6	13.0	55.4	5.3	18.0	20 820	25 234	9 202	13.1	10.9
Claiborne County -----	1 994	1.1	79.9	34.8	2.0	76.3	19.2	60.6	4.3	27.6	25 491	36 285	14 013	15.0	12.4
Clarke County -----	11 306	.1	80.4	35.1	1.4	68.3	8.9	62.6	4.3	20.0	24 206	29 420	11 110	14.0	9.9
Clay County -----	9 693	.4	80.6	36.0	1.5	74.9	17.9	64.0	5.0	24.1	25 461	29 985	13 600	9.5	7.4
Coahoma County -----	10 984	.7	77.7	39.3	1.9	73.3	21.4	61.8	4.7	27.8	26 385	32 401	13 610	11.8	8.2
Copiah County -----	13 608	.4	82.9	38.5	1.0	71.2	13.0	58.9	5.3	21.4	23 425	28 076	11 418	13.0	10.5
Covington County -----	10 697	.1	86.2	32.2	1.6	61.5	10.7	57.8	4.3	23.0	20 076	23 876	9 636	21.1	17.5
DeSoto County -----	58 901	.3	25.5	52.1	1.8	75.6	10.2	71.1	4.5	20.0	34 107	36 626	13 440	6.4	5.2
Forrest County -----	46 626	1.2	71.8	49.7	2.8	77.9	23.4	60.4	5.8	27.8	21 773	28 505	12 087	17.2	11.2
Franklin County -----	5 292	.1	86.8	26.4	1.6	65.2	8.9	47.1	8.1	22.3	17 892	23 015	9 157	19.7	14.9
George County -----	15 007	.3	70.3	33.3	1.7	60.9	8.6	55.1	9.6	16.2	19 172	22 738	8 344	20.9	17.5
Greene County -----	7 987	.5	80.1	31.7	2.2	65.0	6.1	53.3	8.9	14.9	19 909	22 377	7 743	19.8	18.6
Grenada County -----	12 589	.3	80.7	43.5	3.2	69.0	14.8	61.5	6.9	22.1	26 174	30 901	12 007	8.7	5.5
Hancock County -----	28 532	1.4	47.3	45.2	4.4	68.5	14.7	51.9	8.8	23.6	21 730	25 999	10 647	20.5	16.9
Harrison County -----	127 750	1.6	52.8	50.0	3.9	78.3	18.0	63.8	6.4	27.8	24 699	28 901	11 728	13.0	9.9
Hinds County -----	123 179	.8	72.2	44.9	2.5	86.1	33.7	66.5	3.7	35.0	33 383	41 636	18 088	7.0	4.0
Holmes County -----	5 176	.5	87.0	29.9	2.2	68.2	18.0	52.1	3.7	23.8	22 376	30 297	13 624	12.1	7.2
Humphreys County -----	3 856	.9	89.0	28.3	1.5	62.3	14.1	59.5	2.5	23.6	21 500	27 083	13 670	14.1	10.8
Itawamba County -----	18 604	—	78.6	33.9	1.3	49.3	6.8	63.2	4.7	14.1	21 020	24 641	9 769	14.6	12.2
Jackson County -----	90 275	1.0	62.1	40.2	2.6	77.2	15.3	63.9	6.3	25.3	28 705	32 079	12 470	10.9	9.2
Jasper County -----	8 402	.1	85.8	24.8	2.5	69.4	12.5	56.1	7.7	22.7	21 917	26 610	10 302	17.1	14.4
Jefferson County -----	1 194	4.5	83.8	31.2	2.6	73.5	11.1	46.3	7.9	32.0	19 844	26 875	10 590	10.1	9.1
Jefferson Davis County -----	6 325	.3	86.5	32.0	.4	68.3	10.4	52.9	8.6	19.7	21 467	25 108	10 360	17.9	13.6
Jones County -----	46 151	.4	81.7	36.7	2.3	68.5	13.5	56.6	5.8	20.5	21 443	25 368	11 209	15.5	11.6
Kemper County -----	4 405	.2	84.0	29.8	1.7	72.3	12.4	54.6	5.2	22.1	21 152	27 360	11 005	10.7	

Table 8. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for White Persons and for Households and Families with a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Native persons— Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years and over		Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force	Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed	Employed persons 16 years and over—Per- cent in managerial and profes- sional spe- cialty occu- pations	Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Income in 1989 below poverty level		
	Total	Percent foreign born		Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher				Households	Families	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Percent of persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined	Percent of fami- lies
COUNTY—Con.															
Noxubee County	3 960	.2	72.9	27.9	3.1	68.1	14.7	60.5	3.9	17.4	23 198	28 764	12 778	8.8	6.7
Oktibbeha County	24 178	1.4	65.1	63.2	2.6	84.9	42.6	58.0	5.8	36.6	23 886	37 002	11 579	21.8	7.2
Panola County	15 366	.3	73.5	40.1	1.3	64.0	11.6	58.0	5.4	19.5	22 688	27 347	10 566	14.8	10.8
Pearl River County	32 819	.6	57.2	40.4	2.1	70.7	12.5	56.3	7.2	23.5	21 542	25 522	10 149	17.6	14.7
Perry County	8 306	.1	81.3	42.3	1.4	63.7	7.2	53.9	8.0	17.1	18 472	21 600	8 259	22.4	18.9
Pike County	19 946	.5	73.4	36.1	1.8	72.6	16.7	56.0	6.2	22.6	21 088	27 262	11 130	16.6	12.5
Pontotoc County	18 860	.2	83.4	36.2	1.6	60.4	8.2	65.1	4.4	15.0	21 207	25 502	9 690	15.3	12.2
Prentiss County	20 482	.2	82.1	34.3	1.2	54.2	8.7	60.8	5.3	17.2	18 356	22 611	9 474	20.3	15.8
Quitman County	4 249	.3	80.4	33.0	2.0	58.4	13.0	56.0	3.3	20.1	21 587	26 094	10 516	19.2	13.8
Rankin County	71 942	.5	72.4	47.6	1.9	78.5	21.0	69.2	3.3	27.6	34 102	38 342	13 948	7.1	5.4
Scott County	14 830	.3	87.9	36.0	1.2	59.6	11.7	58.8	3.5	19.8	21 310	25 878	10 325	16.9	13.8
Sharkey County	2 352	—	84.1	30.2	.9	70.6	21.0	64.6	2.9	24.2	24 622	31 054	11 637	11.1	8.8
Simpson County	16 163	.1	86.9	33.3	1.1	62.7	9.7	56.9	5.1	18.5	21 435	25 881	9 748	16.4	13.1
Smith County	11 528	.2	89.7	30.3	1.6	62.7	9.0	57.9	4.9	14.6	21 333	25 643	10 047	16.6	12.8
Stone County	8 352	.6	78.5	37.3	.8	72.1	14.4	57.4	5.7	25.2	21 600	26 471	10 122	17.7	13.5
Sunflower County	11 614	—	86.0	41.9	1.7	65.4	19.4	54.9	3.5	25.8	24 924	31 619	12 329	11.5	7.5
Tallahatchie County	6 269	—	87.1	31.1	1.4	65.2	12.3	54.9	6.6	19.2	20 291	24 621	9 814	19.4	14.9
Tate County	13 975	.2	48.7	43.8	1.5	68.9	14.0	62.9	5.2	22.5	26 904	31 368	11 347	12.3	8.7
Tippah County	16 267	.1	81.5	35.3	1.4	56.0	9.7	59.3	5.8	15.2	19 326	23 671	9 437	19.4	15.1
Tishomingo County	16 970	—	67.4	36.4	1.2	55.0	6.7	58.3	10.2	15.1	17 720	21 880	8 866	19.0	15.0
Tunica County	1 991	.1	52.1	43.5	1.4	69.3	18.4	55.5	2.0	23.4	22 358	27 450	16 081	14.0	12.2
Union County	18 754	.1	84.5	36.1	1.8	59.0	10.3	62.7	4.0	15.9	22 182	26 850	10 335	13.2	9.9
Walthall County	8 252	.5	71.6	37.1	2.4	68.3	12.2	53.7	5.7	18.5	18 268	21 502	9 527	19.4	17.8
Warren County	28 827	.6	69.9	40.3	1.8	78.6	23.4	63.1	4.3	33.2	32 439	38 567	14 451	6.9	5.3
Washington County	28 194	.6	75.9	43.7	2.1	72.6	19.0	62.4	3.6	24.8	29 557	34 697	13 952	9.6	7.8
Wayne County	12 478	.2	83.8	33.1	1.7	60.7	10.0	58.7	6.6	19.1	19 479	23 125	9 399	18.0	15.0
Webster County	7 950	.3	87.1	31.7	1.3	63.7	11.5	55.4	6.7	17.9	19 143	24 631	9 533	18.1	12.8
Wilkinson County	3 123	.3	75.0	30.0	1.5	68.2	15.1	54.2	2.8	20.0	20 717	25 518	12 238	13.1	9.2
Winston County	11 164	.4	87.8	29.8	.9	66.8	12.8	59.6	5.3	19.9	22 284	28 764	11 612	12.7	9.1
Yalobusha County	7 492	.2	81.3	36.8	1.6	62.9	12.5	53.5	5.2	17.9	18 043	24 498	9 886	15.8	12.3
Yazoo County	11 983	.2	86.0	35.0	1.7	68.4	16.8	54.9	4.4	22.9	22 867	29 232	12 100	15.5	11.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city	3 268	.8	75.0	38.7	1.7	71.3	18.2	57.3	4.2	21.6	22 586	29 455	12 378	13.8	12.3
Amory city	5 165	.3	78.0	40.8	1.7	64.8	10.7	62.7	2.8	22.6	23 817	30 634	11 747	9.5	5.6
Baldwyn city	1 805	.9	84.9	31.5	1.9	62.3	14.6	56.1	5.8	21.7	19 359	26 509	9 951	12.4	6.8
Batesville city	3 958	—	74.9	42.5	.9	70.1	19.0	60.1	4.4	24.4	27 278	32 909	12 620	9.2	5.1
Bay St. Louis city	6 586	1.2	52.0	49.1	5.7	73.6	19.6	50.2	5.6	29.8	20 160	26 424	10 693	21.1	18.3
Belzoni city	1 108	—	91.2	32.4	1.2	73.5	22.9	58.3	—	32.2	24 896	37 222	20 002	11.5	8.7
Biloxi city	34 589	1.9	40.7	61.5	4.8	79.5	20.4	64.4	6.2	31.6	21 993	27 075	11 510	13.3	9.5
Booneville city	6 728	—	79.4	38.8	1.1	56.7	13.5	55.4	5.1	23.2	16 259	22 718	10 387	21.9	16.0
Brandon city	9 559	.3	65.3	48.0	1.8	90.3	37.0	71.0	3.8	39.9	43 843	49 414	16 515	5.2	3.6
Brookhaven city	5 615	.5	78.2	40.1	3.2	75.3	23.6	54.0	5.2	31.3	25 155	31 571	14 871	12.5	7.2
Canton city	3 252	.2	83.2	29.5	1.2	66.2	20.3	57.2	2.5	28.7	21 894	27 568	12 502	10.5	7.2
Carthage city	2 532	—	87.1	43.8	.9	71.8	21.4	54.6	2.7	30.5	23 792	30 610	11 175	13.8	11.1
Clarksdale city	7 406	.9	80.2	40.4	2.2	75.8	21.6	63.4	5.2	28.1	26 400	33 205	12 677	11.0	7.6
Cleveland city	8 176	—	77.5	54.5	1.1	78.9	32.1	64.6	2.3	28.8	25 753	34 756	11 652	12.8	9.9
Clinton city	17 756	.6	67.7	52.1	2.4	91.3	41.8	74.6	2.8	38.6	40 613	46 147	16 374	4.7	3.0
Collins city	1 282	—	82.2	28.3	1.4	75.3	16.4	55.0	4.7	36.3	24 214	27 885	14 021	10.4	6.4
Columbia city	4 800	.8	79.0	43.6	1.8	70.5	15.7	51.1	5.1	25.0	19 832	25 220	14 496	16.4	12.5
Columbus city	11 466	.7	55.2	45.8	1.7	79.2	27.5	60.8	4.9	31.0	27 060	35 053	14 758	9.6	7.5
Columbus AFB CDP	2 283	2.1	11.7	94.4	5.3	96.8	49.1	80.6	11.9	37.0	25 606	25 865	10 047	3.8	3.2
Corinth city	9 072	.4	65.6	41.8	1.7	59.3	15.8	50.2	7.5	31.1	16 419	24 311	11 125	20.5	17.1
Crystal Springs city	2 689	.3	82.8	39.9	1.1	69.2	12.4	59.3	4.9	24.1	21 348	26 932	10 637	13.9	10.2
Diamondhead CDP	2 662	2.3	20.7	59.8	6.4	90.5	37.2	49.5	6.3	42.7	45 179	48 495	21 906	2.0	1.6
D' Iberville city	5 836	1.1	61.4	42.3	3.5	72.2	4.7	66.6	5.7	18.8	23 365	26 884	9 619	11.2	7.5
Durant city	1 066	.6	85.0	22.2	2.1	58.2	10.6	51.6	5.0	20.8	18 333	27 552	10 125	18.6	8.1
Ellisville city	2 664	.3	82.6	34.1	2.3	57.6	14.9	44.2	7.9	31.3	20 372	25 887	10 027	28.9	14.8
Escatawpa CDP	3 535	.5	74.0	34.2	1.1	76.4	8.2	65.4	5.7	23.5	28 947	35 690	14 369	9.6	8.3
Flowood town	2 359	.4	68.5	71.1	3.4	85.6	34.9	79.6	3.1	34.8	28 632	33 578	15 208	9.2	6.7
Forest city	2 433	.5	84.0	47.5	2.5	74.4	25.0	55.4	3.0	31.0	25 887	37 955	15 200	12.9	9.8
Fulton city	2 878	—	79.0	46.3	1.7	48.0	9.9	53.2	2.6	19.8	20 685	27 446	10 581	13.0	5.3
Gautier city	7 578	1.4	49.6	45.4	3.0	83.2	16.4	68.1	7.0	29.5	30 486	34 298	13 304	11.0	9.8
Greenville city	17 882	.6	74.6	43.7	2.1	75.0	20.6	62.8	3.1	28.4	29 776	35 392	14 683	7.9	6.7
Greenwood city	7 542	.6	80.5	39.6	2.3	77.9	25.5	63.5	3.4	35.7	26 979	32 374	18 734	9.1	6.7
Grenada city	5 483	.4	81.6	42.4	3.2	70.7	21								

Table 8. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for White Persons and for Households and Families with a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Native persons— Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years and over		Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force	Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed	Employed persons 16 years and over—Per- cent in managerial and profes- sional spe- cialty occu- pations	Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Income in 1989 below poverty level	
	Total	Percent foreign born		Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher				Households	Families		Percent of per- sons for whom poverty status is deter- mined	Percent of fami- lies
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Lucedale city	1 786	.8	70.0	46.1	1.4	65.2	17.2	47.2	8.5	27.2	16 410	23 882	10 225	21.4	18.8
McComb city	6 215	.9	75.4	37.6	2.3	78.5	21.6	52.5	3.0	29.2	22 113	29 802	12 563	14.3	10.4
Madison city	7 168	.5	67.5	63.3	2.3	94.3	54.6	72.3	1.5	48.7	52 076	56 041	19 368	2.1	1.7
Magee city	2 607	—	86.2	41.0	.8	62.2	13.9	56.1	4.3	21.2	19 091	27 009	9 831	17.7	13.6
Meridian city	22 207	.4	72.3	40.9	1.7	78.8	20.6	58.4	4.3	30.2	24 758	34 524	15 261	10.6	7.1
Meridian Station CDP	1 840	.5	8.7	96.6	4.4	93.7	26.8	87.3	12.1	36.9	26 071	26 071	8 290	.7	—
Morton city	1 983	1.4	89.3	36.6	2.1	52.3	14.3	57.6	1.5	20.3	23 580	27 823	10 715	12.5	10.4
Moss Point city	6 102	.6	71.6	27.5	2.8	68.2	13.9	53.9	8.4	22.9	24 627	29 161	12 376	11.3	8.8
Natchez city	9 627	.7	68.1	42.2	1.5	82.1	25.5	58.0	4.7	38.5	27 237	35 237	14 988	11.7	10.2
New Albany city	4 850	—	81.5	47.9	1.5	65.4	15.1	57.5	4.0	19.1	19 629	26 441	11 606	15.7	10.6
Newton city	1 965	.7	84.0	45.8	1.5	67.2	13.0	51.3	5.1	19.6	22 205	26 512	11 156	10.7	4.7
Ocean Springs city	13 180	1.8	45.6	48.7	3.6	85.3	26.1	65.8	6.5	29.8	31 806	37 809	14 474	8.5	6.7
Okolona city	1 621	1.9	82.5	30.5	.9	63.2	11.8	67.3	5.4	17.5	22 357	29 310	12 067	14.6	12.7
Olive Branch city	2 983	.5	23.6	62.4	1.1	84.5	13.9	72.3	4.7	18.9	35 956	40 893	14 241	7.3	6.0
Orange Grove CDP	13 051	1.5	52.6	49.8	2.8	78.9	14.3	67.9	6.0	24.4	27 666	29 535	11 100	12.3	10.2
Oxford city	7 896	2.7	56.1	67.1	4.6	85.1	51.7	56.4	3.9	47.2	17 988	34 067	12 394	27.9	9.0
Pascagoula city	19 964	.7	68.5	39.4	2.0	77.5	17.4	63.6	5.5	30.1	28 595	34 651	13 533	10.8	8.6
Pass Christian city	3 388	2.3	44.9	42.5	4.3	79.8	32.9	50.4	7.6	35.3	27 892	32 596	15 006	10.9	6.8
Pearl city	17 679	.4	75.9	47.5	2.1	74.8	12.9	71.0	2.9	22.8	30 299	35 000	12 681	7.1	5.6
Petal city	7 624	.3	78.3	44.4	1.6	68.9	9.1	61.8	5.7	16.3	20 704	24 290	9 756	14.2	10.9
Philadelphia city	4 165	.6	85.6	33.9	3.4	77.1	22.0	63.4	5.2	28.2	21 849	28 024	12 482	15.3	13.4
Picayune city	6 719	.4	57.1	40.2	2.3	73.2	17.0	56.0	6.7	28.6	21 848	27 344	11 631	16.3	11.1
Pontotoc city	3 769	.3	77.8	43.5	.9	62.6	13.4	62.1	3.4	20.5	18 578	28 250	10 688	17.1	13.2
Poplarville city	2 045	.8	67.3	51.6	1.1	71.5	18.5	55.4	10.2	22.9	14 806	19 886	7 779	30.8	30.3
Quitman city	1 821	—	74.2	41.6	2.2	75.8	17.6	62.2	.8	33.5	25 000	36 146	13 277	15.4	12.4
Richland city	3 984	.3	74.8	46.0	1.4	69.9	7.2	69.6	5.0	13.8	26 055	28 151	10 248	10.7	8.6
Ridgeland city	10 190	.7	68.0	69.8	2.2	92.9	46.8	84.4	3.2	40.9	32 517	41 087	17 650	4.6	1.9
Ripley city	4 353	.1	82.9	39.9	2.1	59.4	14.1	58.8	3.8	17.7	20 809	25 673	10 360	17.2	12.6
St. Martin CDP	5 662	2.3	57.6	39.1	2.8	76.7	9.2	70.5	4.2	19.5	24 925	28 630	11 587	10.9	8.5
Senatobia city	3 339	.4	52.1	59.1	1.9	77.3	27.1	65.5	5.6	26.1	29 261	34 732	12 106	8.2	5.3
Shoreline Park CDP	2 461	2.3	38.9	52.9	2.6	55.0	8.1	44.6	18.1	15.6	15 761	18 867	7 811	27.7	20.8
Southaven city	17 456	.3	25.4	48.6	2.1	80.1	12.2	72.3	3.6	22.3	36 888	39 630	14 226	5.4	4.7
Starkville city	12 873	2.3	64.7	65.7	3.2	89.1	51.1	61.6	4.1	41.1	21 382	39 301	12 492	24.9	7.5
Tupelo city	23 077	.3	70.8	51.1	1.9	82.0	25.3	68.3	3.4	32.1	31 788	39 597	16 488	6.9	4.7
Vancleave CDP	2 949	.8	73.4	44.4	4.6	71.3	9.2	60.8	8.0	17.2	25 324	27 500	9 549	15.1	13.3
Verona town	1 973	.5	74.5	49.9	2.2	64.3	10.1	66.7	5.2	18.9	22 847	28 936	10 909	18.3	15.1
Vicksburg city	8 425	.7	65.9	38.6	2.3	79.8	24.2	54.3	3.6	34.4	28 827	36 750	15 852	8.1	4.6
Water Valley city	2 132	.6	80.7	37.0	2.1	65.1	15.7	46.2	4.0	28.9	14 538	26 028	9 441	20.2	11.9
Waveland city	4 637	2.7	32.5	50.0	4.8	70.0	15.2	55.0	8.9	29.5	20 647	25 397	10 834	20.5	19.2
Waynesboro city	2 400	—	80.3	44.1	2.3	65.6	19.8	58.0	9.0	30.8	17 433	21 406	11 499	21.7	18.8
West Hattiesburg CDP	4 696	.7	64.6	50.3	1.3	88.6	39.7	72.5	2.9	37.3	31 579	36 685	13 390	9.4	7.5
West Point city	3 933	.9	77.2	35.2	1.7	79.7	24.3	60.1	5.6	30.4	25 432	30 530	16 470	9.1	6.6
Wiggins city	2 215	—	76.8	42.2	1.5	74.0	19.1	58.6	3.8	29.1	19 155	26 827	10 900	21.0	16.4
Winona city	3 156	—	86.1	34.1	1.1	65.5	15.3	59.1	2.3	22.3	20 750	28 966	10 468	16.3	9.2
Yazoo City city	4 371	.1	83.9	36.7	.6	73.8	19.5	54.0	3.0	27.8	25 392	31 706	13 871	10.3	5.9

Table 9. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for Black Persons and for Households and Families with a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Native persons— Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years and over		Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force	Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed	Employed persons 16 years and over—Per- cent in managerial and profes- sional spe- cialty occu- pations	Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Income in 1989 below poverty level		
	Total	Percent foreign born		Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher				Households	Families	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Percent of persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined	Percent of fami- lies
The State -----	915 858	.1	90.9	38.4	2.3	47.3	8.8	55.8	15.9	13.4	11 625	13 704	5 194	46.4	42.1
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban -----	460 504	.2	89.6	44.5	2.5	52.6	11.2	58.2	15.7	16.1	12 039	14 083	5 615	44.6	40.7
Inside urbanized area -----	197 297	.3	87.5	47.4	2.8	61.8	14.6	63.0	14.2	18.1	15 328	17 053	6 488	36.6	33.5
Central place -----	152 438	.4	88.9	48.6	3.0	61.9	15.3	63.4	14.3	18.6	14 868	16 559	6 405	37.6	34.2
Urban fringe -----	44 859	.2	82.9	43.5	2.5	61.6	12.3	61.7	14.1	16.3	17 090	18 816	6 772	33.2	31.3
Outside urbanized area -----	263 207	.1	91.1	42.4	2.2	45.5	8.7	54.5	16.9	14.2	10 152	12 116	4 960	50.5	46.1
Place of 10,000 or more -----	176 177	.1	91.6	43.0	2.2	46.4	9.2	54.5	17.4	15.7	10 048	12 138	5 110	50.3	45.9
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	87 030	.1	90.0	41.1	2.2	43.7	7.7	54.6	15.9	11.3	10 340	12 076	4 657	50.9	46.5
Rural -----	455 354	.1	92.3	32.2	2.0	41.9	6.3	53.4	16.2	10.3	11 211	13 353	4 768	48.2	43.6
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	56 851	.1	93.4	36.4	2.0	41.8	7.5	50.5	20.1	12.9	9 041	11 093	4 144	56.0	51.5
Place of less than 1,000 -----	24 461	—	93.1	34.2	2.1	38.7	4.7	50.7	16.7	8.8	9 330	11 558	4 231	54.9	49.6
Other rural -----	374 042	.1	92.0	31.5	2.0	42.1	6.2	54.0	15.6	10.1	11 666	13 928	4 898	46.6	42.0
Rural farm -----	18 077	.2	93.0	29.4	3.7	39.0	5.8	53.8	15.9	9.2	12 591	14 244	4 632	47.0	42.5
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area -----	235 529	.3	88.2	42.8	2.6	58.2	13.0	61.5	13.7	16.8	15 330	17 219	6 393	36.7	33.3
In central city -----	135 524	.4	89.0	47.7	3.0	62.7	16.1	64.3	13.8	19.1	15 640	17 444	6 625	35.6	32.2
Not in central city -----	100 005	.1	87.2	36.2	2.0	52.2	8.9	57.6	13.6	13.1	14 863	16 940	6 078	38.3	34.7
Urban -----	50 142	.1	83.4	42.5	2.3	57.6	11.3	60.3	14.2	16.2	16 446	18 239	6 549	35.6	33.4
Inside urbanized area -----	41 584	.2	82.3	43.6	2.4	61.2	12.1	61.6	14.3	16.3	17 490	19 243	6 875	33.4	31.6
Outside urbanized area -----	8 558	—	88.6	37.0	1.9	40.6	7.4	54.3	13.7	15.3	11 739	14 493	4 966	46.2	42.7
Rural -----	49 863	.1	91.1	29.9	1.7	46.7	6.5	54.8	12.9	9.9	13 459	15 727	5 605	41.0	36.1
Outside metropolitan area -----	680 329	.1	91.8	36.9	2.1	43.4	7.2	53.8	16.8	11.9	10 614	12 595	4 778	49.7	45.2
Urban -----	274 838	.1	91.0	43.3	2.2	46.5	8.7	54.7	17.0	14.2	10 121	12 029	4 946	50.7	46.3
Inside urbanized area -----	20 189	.1	88.6	53.5	2.7	56.5	8.8	56.6	17.0	13.9	10 511	11 712	4 773	50.7	46.2
Outside urbanized area -----	254 649	.1	91.2	42.5	2.2	45.7	8.7	54.5	17.0	14.2	10 083	12 058	4 960	50.7	46.3
Place of 10,000 or more -----	169 391	.1	91.5	43.2	2.2	46.6	9.2	54.5	17.5	15.6	9 932	12 072	5 117	50.5	46.1
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	85 258	.1	90.6	41.3	2.2	43.8	7.7	54.7	16.1	11.5	10 333	12 035	4 647	51.0	46.6
Rural -----	405 491	.1	92.4	32.5	2.1	41.3	6.2	53.3	16.6	10.4	10 960	13 048	4 665	49.1	44.5
COUNTY															
Adams County -----	17 188	—	93.2	35.1	2.3	53.2	9.5	53.2	20.9	17.5	9 682	12 406	5 667	48.8	43.0
Alcorn County -----	3 635	—	83.2	42.4	3.1	40.6	5.6	61.2	15.2	7.6	11 022	14 631	5 499	42.2	36.7
Amite County -----	6 046	—	92.7	20.8	1.8	39.1	5.6	46.9	15.2	9.3	9 615	11 982	4 153	50.7	45.7
Attala County -----	7 329	—	91.4	30.5	1.9	32.5	5.0	53.6	12.9	7.4	10 107	12 048	4 480	48.6	46.7
Benton County -----	3 177	—	80.3	21.6	.2	36.0	6.3	59.9	25.4	8.1	12 551	14 804	4 738	43.2	37.3
Bolivar County -----	26 430	.1	94.6	41.3	1.9	41.7	8.5	52.6	23.4	15.5	8 703	11 050	4 060	59.2	53.4
Calhoun County -----	4 015	.1	95.3	34.3	1.5	37.1	2.1	58.9	11.7	3.2	12 115	14 063	4 927	42.2	39.3
Carroll County -----	3 657	—	95.8	24.8	2.2	31.0	5.7	48.5	21.4	7.0	10 147	11 162	3 795	53.2	50.5
Chickasaw County -----	6 973	—	95.6	29.6	1.8	40.9	6.9	61.6	12.0	8.5	14 907	17 612	6 596	32.6	28.9
Choctaw County -----	2 733	—	91.4	46.1	2.2	36.9	4.4	52.8	22.5	11.4	10 576	11 229	5 550	52.1	46.3
Claiborne County -----	9 351	.5	90.1	38.8	3.4	51.9	15.0	41.9	25.9	25.1	10 318	13 250	4 216	51.2	43.8
Clarke County -----	5 978	.2	89.7	33.5	4.7	45.7	6.5	55.8	14.1	9.2	11 732	14 210	4 994	41.3	38.0
Clay County -----	11 280	.2	93.4	35.4	2.7	42.6	6.7	57.1	16.1	9.0	12 476	15 441	5 467	40.2	39.2
Coahoma County -----	20 511	.1	93.0	37.0	2.6	39.2	9.4	45.8	21.9	20.6	7 318	9 010	3 761	63.9	58.5
Copiah County -----	13 932	.1	92.1	35.9	2.7	47.9	4.8	50.3	15.0	8.1	10 983	12 918	4 318	50.8	44.9
Covington County -----	5 809	.2	94.6	32.2	2.4	40.1	3.4	52.7	12.9	6.5	13 125	15 631	4 566	49.9	42.8
DeSoto County -----	8 684	.1	69.9	31.1	1.7	38.0	3.3	57.2	12.7	5.7	13 202	16 379	6 368	40.2	34.7
Forrest County -----	20 991	.1	88.9	51.5	2.6	54.7	8.4	56.5	16.5	13.4	10 395	11 806	4 755	49.9	45.9
Franklin County -----	3 081	—	94.8	26.4	1.5	41.7	4.0	53.9	22.9	9.8	8 783	11 027	4 455	56.9	51.0
George County -----	1 560	.3	88.4	43.5	2.1	35.2	5.6	58.1	18.7	5.9	11 216	10 750	4 780	57.2	47.6
Greene County -----	2 193	—	91.9	39.7	.9	51.8	5.6	36.0	21.9	9.8	9 034	11 214	3 799	55.7	50.6
Grenada County -----	8 900	.2	93.0	36.0	2.0	34.2	3.6	57.8	18.3	7.3	11 912	14 420	5 039	41.6	37.8
Hancock County -----	2 915	.2	71.9	49.0	2.1	62.1	8.3	56.1	18.9	11.9	11 956	12 006	5 604	44.1	41.0
Harrison County -----	32 429	.5	79.2	49.5	2.3	61.4	9.3	60.5	15.1	14.9	14 176	15 733	6 132	38.2	36.1
Hinds County -----	129 591	.3	92.6	44.6	2.9	61.6	16.6	64.1	12.9	18.7	16 046	18 316	6 689	34.8	31.0
Holmes County -----	16 386	.1	92.8	32.3	1.6	38.8	5.8	41.8	21.9	14.0	7 081	8 321	3 548	65.9	61.3
Humphreys County -----	8 260	—	96.0	41.3	1.1	35.5	7.8	55.5	10.5	12.4	8 267	9 350	4 161	61.2	55.2
Issaquena County -----	1 076	.3	94.8	25.8	1.0	27.7	2.7	50.2	15.3	8.9	8 724	10 000	3 804	66.9	62.8
Itawamba County -----	1 353	—	88.9	37.9	.8	44.4	5.2	55.4	5.9	6.6	12 500	16 979	5 626	32.2	24.4
Jackson County -----	23 602	.1	77.2	40.3	2.7	61.7	9.8	62.3	18.6	15.8	16 754	17 951	6 648	35.9	34.8
Jasper County -----	8 686	—	94.1	28.5	2.0	47.9	6.1	51.3	13.9	12.3	11 397	13 527	4 850	43.7	42.0
Jefferson County -----	7 452	.1	95.7	28.8	2.1	48.2	10.1	53.7	28.5	17.1	8 741	11 678	4 484	52.8	49.3
Jefferson Davis County -----	7 710	—	92.7	24.5	2.0	45.8	7.2	50.5	14.8	14.5	11 467	13 778	4 787	45.8	41.0
Jones County -----	15 495	—	93.8	44.5	2.3	48.0	7.1	55.3	15.5	15.1	12 503	14 975	5 115	43.7	

Table 9. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for Black Persons and for Households and Families with a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Native persons— Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years and over		Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force	Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed	Employed persons 16 years and over—Per- cent in managerial and profes- sional spe- cialty occu- pations	Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Income in 1989 below poverty level		
	Total	Percent foreign born		Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher				Households	Families	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Percent of per- sons for whom poverty status is deter- mined	Percent of fami- lies
COUNTY—Con.															
Newton County	5 853	—	90.9	39.7	2.7	45.0	5.0	55.9	8.6	7.2	11 257	14 347	5 364	38.7	37.5
Noxubee County	8 562	—	95.2	30.8	2.3	38.2	3.7	53.6	22.4	7.1	10 411	11 877	3 869	55.9	49.7
Oktibbeha County	13 209	.2	93.5	39.5	2.6	50.3	9.6	57.7	11.9	14.0	11 360	13 459	5 119	43.4	41.6
Panola County	14 542	—	94.0	33.2	.9	39.8	4.3	56.4	14.7	9.1	11 626	14 237	4 343	53.6	46.7
Pearl River County	5 511	.4	82.4	44.4	4.1	50.2	3.6	56.7	17.7	10.7	11 687	12 500	5 330	44.4	41.6
Perry County	2 453	.3	95.0	32.7	1.5	53.5	6.8	51.0	15.0	10.0	8 668	11 302	4 569	51.2	45.9
Pike County	16 823	—	89.0	32.3	2.0	42.5	7.0	52.7	20.2	12.6	9 543	11 149	4 581	52.3	49.9
Pontotoc County	3 249	—	94.1	28.2	1.3	37.6	6.6	63.2	3.8	8.2	14 383	17 403	6 123	28.8	27.0
Prentiss County	2 742	—	92.2	34.2	1.1	40.9	6.1	58.0	11.9	9.8	13 798	16 675	5 078	30.5	25.5
Quitman County	6 134	.1	94.7	32.6	2.8	33.1	5.1	46.1	20.5	13.2	8 627	11 216	3 684	56.3	51.9
Rankin County	14 531	—	93.3	32.7	1.6	47.8	7.2	56.0	8.3	10.9	16 908	19 922	6 420	29.5	25.8
Scott County	9 208	—	92.0	37.9	2.0	40.1	4.8	57.0	7.3	8.2	11 884	13 737	4 788	44.1	39.2
Sharkey County	4 691	—	95.0	25.0	1.2	37.5	6.1	48.8	16.0	10.7	8 389	10 000	3 220	66.1	60.2
Simpson County	7 727	—	93.7	37.8	2.7	45.2	5.7	59.5	13.2	7.9	13 799	16 537	4 988	36.0	33.1
Smith County	3 246	—	95.4	27.3	1.8	29.8	1.1	52.9	8.5	4.6	10 735	13 452	4 352	51.5	47.8
Stone County	2 350	—	86.0	44.9	—	49.2	2.7	60.4	21.1	5.6	9 093	11 483	4 334	53.6	46.5
Sunflower County	21 079	.1	93.9	40.9	2.0	36.9	6.9	45.5	16.7	12.4	9 029	10 706	4 130	58.6	54.7
Tallahatchie County	8 881	—	96.3	33.3	1.8	30.2	3.4	50.9	20.0	7.6	9 190	11 108	3 588	58.0	54.2
Tate County	7 418	.1	85.4	33.8	1.9	41.9	6.3	62.1	13.9	8.3	13 330	15 764	5 181	41.3	35.8
Tippah County	3 234	—	91.9	38.2	1.6	44.1	4.1	58.4	11.8	4.1	13 802	16 221	5 327	39.0	37.2
Tunica County	6 155	—	89.3	37.3	1.6	34.2	3.6	51.1	23.8	9.9	7 691	8 658	3 350	70.7	68.0
Union County	3 214	—	93.1	39.4	4.1	47.1	8.5	63.5	9.2	6.8	15 122	18 214	6 392	32.9	29.6
Walthall County	6 065	—	88.3	28.6	2.8	30.1	6.0	44.2	18.3	10.2	9 371	10 687	4 079	58.5	53.0
Warren County	18 620	.1	94.2	37.9	2.1	46.4	10.2	54.8	14.9	14.7	10 586	13 451	5 325	46.5	42.7
Washington County	39 296	—	92.7	36.0	2.3	45.4	9.7	54.5	21.1	16.7	10 213	12 473	4 920	51.2	46.4
Wayne County	6 952	.1	88.7	35.8	3.6	44.5	5.7	53.8	22.4	9.7	9 317	10 701	4 200	50.3	47.9
Webster County	2 256	—	94.5	37.2	2.4	34.0	7.1	50.9	27.7	5.9	11 884	13 045	4 201	46.6	42.2
Wilkinson County	6 548	—	88.8	30.2	.9	36.5	5.2	49.2	25.3	8.5	8 885	10 693	4 001	56.1	51.2
Winston County	8 124	.3	94.1	36.2	2.2	44.6	7.2	54.8	16.3	9.6	12 591	15 922	5 318	44.5	40.2
Yalobusha County	4 536	—	95.8	31.5	2.2	39.9	4.1	54.7	11.0	6.1	11 752	14 071	5 012	43.7	41.3
Yazoo County	13 431	—	94.5	35.2	1.4	35.3	6.2	45.8	15.9	10.3	8 038	10 136	3 937	60.5	54.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city	3 533	.2	95.5	39.5	1.3	33.1	5.4	56.0	9.8	3.8	10 523	11 471	4 819	50.6	49.7
Amory city	1 841	—	91.4	42.0	2.7	42.6	5.4	56.2	15.0	9.9	10 074	12 580	4 647	44.3	40.8
Baldwyn city	1 314	—	95.1	38.3	—	45.1	2.9	60.9	11.3	2.7	12 617	13 583	4 715	43.7	39.2
Batesville city	2 445	—	94.1	40.1	.4	49.1	5.9	46.2	15.1	11.9	12 148	16 058	4 025	58.4	44.5
Bay St. Louis city	1 451	.5	79.2	49.6	2.1	66.9	11.7	53.1	16.6	16.1	16 392	15 943	6 148	36.6	34.7
Belzoni city	1 424	—	96.7	33.9	.9	31.4	10.2	54.5	7.7	15.4	8 437	11 080	4 144	57.5	51.5
Biloxi city	8 650	1.2	63.2	59.9	3.8	65.2	9.8	67.8	15.8	19.3	14 091	15 302	6 323	37.1	32.6
Booneville city	1 212	—	86.4	37.9	.6	38.9	4.1	53.3	15.4	13.3	11 895	16 190	4 920	30.6	25.0
Brandon city	1 364	—	93.2	36.1	2.5	46.8	6.6	64.8	1.9	14.3	15 679	20 463	6 240	22.4	23.5
Brookhaven city	4 600	—	90.4	38.6	1.7	42.3	5.7	48.5	13.0	6.9	8 905	10 267	4 355	51.0	47.7
Canton city	6 786	—	95.2	38.0	1.9	40.8	8.2	55.8	14.8	18.3	11 922	14 600	4 924	45.6	43.0
Carthage city	1 225	—	92.5	35.6	—	47.4	6.9	50.4	14.7	12.9	7 596	8 208	4 185	60.3	60.2
Clarksdale city	12 242	.1	93.8	39.4	2.9	44.9	11.2	45.9	20.7	24.8	7 380	9 538	4 209	60.4	54.8
Cleveland city	7 033	.1	94.7	45.2	2.2	48.6	14.8	62.3	15.9	17.7	12 575	14 742	5 241	51.0	42.9
Clinton city	3 759	.7	90.5	54.8	2.8	61.2	14.6	64.9	6.9	14.5	16 431	18 787	6 592	31.1	27.0
Collins city	1 259	—	93.6	32.1	3.1	40.0	3.3	47.7	10.6	6.5	10 085	10 739	4 026	65.0	56.6
Columbia city	1 949	—	92.4	42.1	1.2	45.1	5.2	47.5	16.1	15.1	9 026	8 880	4 564	62.9	60.5
Columbus city	12 205	.2	88.7	47.6	2.0	46.3	8.1	61.4	14.1	11.9	11 059	13 186	5 934	46.0	43.0
Corinth city	2 706	—	80.1	49.9	2.8	39.9	6.1	58.0	18.8	9.8	9 132	12 316	4 875	48.4	40.6
Crystal Springs city	2 947	.4	93.3	37.7	1.3	36.8	.8	48.1	16.4	—	8 081	10 565	3 419	61.6	50.9
Durant city	1 775	—	90.9	38.2	.9	41.6	9.9	42.3	13.3	21.1	8 719	10 079	4 725	58.0	49.3
Forest city	2 616	—	94.5	51.5	1.7	43.7	8.3	50.1	11.5	13.7	7 090	8 103	4 071	61.4	55.5
Gautier city	2 454	.4	69.0	55.6	3.3	63.8	12.3	70.8	23.3	16.5	17 465	17 083	6 044	51.4	45.5
Greenville city	27 020	—	91.9	38.3	2.2	49.3	10.9	56.0	21.0	17.4	8 887	13 654	5 359	47.9	43.7
Greenwood city	11 203	.1	95.0	50.4	1.9	40.5	12.2	48.7	19.8	19.7	8 980	10 818	5 405	56.9	51.8
Grenada city	5 320	.2	92.2	43.8	1.5	34.8	4.0	54.7	21.0	8.8	10 866	11 919	4 683	43.3	41.3
Gulfport city	11 693	.4	82.8	48.9	1.9	59.2	8.4	57.5	14.1	13.7	13 921	15 849	6 423	36.3	35.4
Hattiesburg city	16 914	.2	88.2	55.9	2.7	54.2	7.6	55.5	18.4	13.4	9 671	10 929	4 637	54.9	50.3
Hazlehurst city	2 617	—	92.7	30.5	4.5	53.1	8.4	54.2	15.3	10.0	10 813				

Table 9. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for Black Persons and for Households and Families with a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Native per- sons— Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years and over		Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed Employed persons 16 years and over—Per- cent in managerial and profes- sional spe- cialty occu- pations			Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Income in 1989 below poverty level	
	Total	Percent foreign born		Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher				Households	Families		Percent of per- sons for whom poverty status is deter- mined	Percent of fami- lies
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Pass Christian city	1 846	—	87.8	43.3	1.5	66.3	13.7	57.8	12.4	17.6	15 142	17 560	6 055	32.7	29.0
Pearl city	1 663	—	91.9	43.5	1.6	49.0	9.4	61.9	8.7	10.5	20 972	22 321	6 067	24.9	20.1
Philadelphia city	2 445	.2	95.4	36.6	1.4	44.4	11.4	60.1	5.9	12.1	12 263	12 950	5 360	48.4	44.7
Picayune city	3 851	—	81.4	48.9	4.3	54.8	3.6	60.4	19.7	9.1	11 654	13 264	5 390	44.6	42.1
Ridgeland city	1 460	—	79.2	71.8	5.4	83.3	44.3	83.3	3.7	27.4	25 000	25 536	12 004	6.7	7.6
Ripley city	1 007	—	86.2	41.9	3.8	42.6	2.6	58.1	11.8	1.7	13 036	16 316	5 387	34.0	31.0
Rosedale city	1 943	—	93.6	42.5	—	41.9	6.4	43.5	39.4	22.0	6 781	8 828	3 035	61.1	55.8
Ruleville city	2 289	—	93.1	43.3	2.5	34.7	12.7	54.3	18.2	13.8	9 575	12 200	4 067	60.2	52.3
Senatobia city	1 410	—	82.3	41.5	3.8	43.3	3.8	54.4	15.5	4.2	6 963	8 630	3 767	53.5	51.3
Shelby city	2 431	—	93.7	55.5	2.2	40.1	5.8	53.3	31.4	15.3	7 246	9 052	3 943	61.9	57.5
Starkville city	4 943	.3	92.0	44.7	3.2	53.5	12.4	58.6	15.7	17.5	8 458	9 572	4 851	53.5	51.8
Tupelo city	7 441	—	91.6	51.8	1.2	52.8	8.0	69.0	8.7	13.6	15 965	19 019	6 539	30.4	25.9
Vicksburg city	12 322	—	93.4	41.8	1.9	46.1	8.6	53.4	13.9	13.8	9 543	12 542	5 270	50.3	45.2
Water Valley city	1 473	—	97.7	34.5	1.1	39.2	2.2	56.5	10.6	6.2	11 739	14 904	4 624	41.1	39.3
Waynesboro city	2 705	—	87.5	41.9	4.9	46.2	8.0	56.6	18.3	11.3	10 094	9 973	4 435	49.0	47.3
West Point city	4 467	.3	91.7	37.4	2.3	48.2	10.2	57.8	20.5	12.4	10 789	12 079	5 306	50.8	49.7
Winona city	2 539	—	91.9	39.1	2.0	47.3	7.7	54.9	21.7	12.9	9 595	10 455	4 446	62.6	58.7
Yazoo City city	8 005	—	93.8	41.3	1.5	38.7	7.7	44.9	18.4	12.2	7 372	9 284	3 868	63.6	56.6

Table 10. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons and for Households and Families with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Native persons— Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years and over		Employed persons 16 years and over—Percent in managerial and professional specialty occupations			Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Income in 1989 below poverty level	
	Total	Percent foreign born		Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force	Civilian labor force— Percent unemployed	Households	Families	Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined		Percent of families	
The State -----	8 856	.7	75.3	50.2	57.6	57.4	8.1	59.9	12.2	11.8	15 672	17 367	5 851	39.8	34.6
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban -----	2 044	1.4	52.7	64.5	18.9	73.8	19.3	64.8	9.2	18.3	14 510	21 042	8 642	32.5	30.9
Inside urbanized area -----	1 068	1.8	45.5	68.9	10.9	82.8	20.1	72.9	9.4	20.5	23 875	26 023	9 635	20.9	20.8
Central place -----	512	2.1	44.9	74.2	19.8	82.9	20.1	78.1	6.4	18.0	13 485	19 000	7 388	26.7	28.1
Urban fringe -----	556	1.4	46.0	64.7	3.5	82.7	20.1	68.4	11.9	22.6	28 472	31 406	11 703	15.8	14.2
Outside urbanized area -----	976	.9	60.5	59.4	27.9	65.0	18.4	56.2	9.0	15.5	8 312	10 000	7 557	45.8	42.7
Place of 10,000 or more -----	441	2.0	64.4	63.5	9.4	75.7	27.2	58.5	14.6	21.3	7 378	7 939	8 220	46.2	42.7
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	535	—	57.4	55.8	44.2	53.6	9.2	54.2	3.6	10.5	12 955	16 042	7 010	45.5	42.6
Rural -----	6 812	.4	82.0	45.7	69.6	51.3	4.0	58.2	13.3	9.4	15 975	16 787	5 013	41.9	35.9
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	1 995	.2	88.6	55.1	83.2	66.1	4.4	53.2	13.2	10.5	15 234	16 250	5 281	46.0	38.7
Place of less than 1,000 -----	2 481	—	94.0	27.8	93.3	38.3	2.9	60.0	12.5	5.5	16 011	15 787	3 842	42.9	42.0
Other rural -----	2 336	1.2	63.5	56.3	35.2	51.8	4.5	60.2	14.0	12.2	16 250	18 795	6 027	37.5	28.0
Rural farm -----	111	—	49.5	48.6	46.8	86.7	8.3	59.7	—	10.0	27 969	29 063	4 632	6.3	—
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area -----	1 421	1.3	40.2	55.6	9.9	77.3	19.2	70.4	7.3	20.4	24 406	25 983	9 612	21.0	20.5
In central city -----	469	2.3	44.3	71.4	20.2	85.1	20.6	79.9	—	19.4	14 053	19 000	7 667	26.8	28.1
Not in central city -----	952	.8	38.1	48.7	5.4	73.7	18.6	66.3	10.4	20.9	26 310	27 639	10 570	18.2	16.0
Urban -----	618	1.3	42.8	61.5	4.8	81.7	23.8	70.6	12.7	19.7	27 386	30 625	12 231	17.8	16.7
Inside urbanized area -----	531	1.5	46.7	65.6	3.6	83.9	21.8	71.5	12.1	20.9	28 889	30 938	11 965	14.5	11.7
Outside urbanized area -----	87	—	19.5	36.8	11.5	73.8	31.3	66.7	15.5	14.3	7 211	8 941	13 859	39.0	56.3
Rural -----	334	—	29.6	24.7	6.5	56.9	7.7	58.4	5.0	23.3	25 125	26 187	7 496	18.8	14.7
Outside metropolitan area -----	7 435	.5	82.0	49.1	67.2	52.8	5.6	57.6	13.4	9.6	14 418	15 790	5 132	43.4	37.7
Urban -----	957	.9	63.1	63.3	28.1	63.0	15.5	54.1	11.0	16.4	8 554	10 625	6 803	45.7	41.5
Inside urbanized area -----	68	—	44.1	79.4	10.3	53.1	—	48.5	42.4	26.3	9 277	40 469	5 015	34.0	38.5
Outside urbanized area -----	889	1.0	64.5	61.9	29.6	63.6	16.5	54.7	7.9	15.7	8 476	10 250	6 940	46.5	41.7
Place of 10,000 or more -----	423	2.1	67.1	61.9	9.8	74.2	22.7	56.1	10.9	22.6	7 527	8 323	8 410	43.6	38.5
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	466	—	62.2	61.9	49.3	50.2	8.7	53.4	4.5	8.7	13 295	14 773	5 605	49.0	45.7
Rural -----	6 478	.5	84.8	46.9	73.1	50.9	3.7	58.2	13.8	8.5	15 742	16 300	4 885	43.0	37.0
COUNTY															
Neshoba County -----	3 151	—	93.7	51.3	91.7	55.7	3.9	56.4	10.8	8.3	14 631	15 037	4 667	46.1	42.3

Table 11. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for Asian or Pacific Islander Persons and for Households and Families with an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years and over		Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed Employed persons 16 years and over—Per- cent in managerial and profes- sional spe- cialty occu- pations			Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Income in 1989 below poverty level	
	Total	Percent foreign born		Native per- sons— Percent born in State of residence	Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Percent high school graduate or higher				Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Households		Families	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Percent of per- sons for whom poverty status is deter- mined	Percent of fami- lies
The State -----	12 706	65.1	48.3	60.9	78.5	68.2	35.1	57.0	8.0	32.3	16 975	21 584	8 167	33.5	33.3
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban -----	9 824	66.4	50.6	62.2	81.1	64.6	34.0	57.6	8.3	29.6	16 197	21 031	8 067	37.4	36.8
Inside urbanized area -----	7 300	67.9	45.7	63.3	83.3	59.7	30.3	56.8	7.5	25.5	14 765	18 698	7 640	42.1	42.9
Central place -----	4 640	68.7	50.3	65.6	87.0	56.9	32.6	52.9	6.8	19.1	10 965	14 104	4 996	53.8	55.4
Urban fringe -----	2 660	66.6	38.0	59.4	77.1	64.2	26.6	63.7	8.5	34.1	28 224	30 000	12 251	22.5	25.7
Outside urbanized area -----	2 524	62.1	62.6	59.1	75.0	77.7	43.7	59.5	10.1	39.7	19 826	25 972	9 301	24.2	22.0
Place of 10,000 or more -----	1 677	63.0	68.1	55.6	75.6	75.2	44.2	57.8	6.1	36.8	20 703	27 222	10 301	24.9	26.7
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	847	60.4	52.2	66.1	73.8	82.9	42.6	62.7	17.6	46.0	19 250	23 676	7 321	22.7	8.9
Rural -----	2 882	60.6	41.7	56.8	70.0	79.9	38.7	55.1	7.0	41.0	21 726	27 500	8 511	18.7	19.9
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	267	68.2	64.7	41.0	76.2	55.2	21.4	67.0	5.8	19.3	23 333	28 333	17 494	9.4	3.6
Place of less than 1,000 -----	105	51.4	45.1	42.0	68.0	62.7	22.7	75.3	3.2	23.3	41 000	41 000	11 045	11.9	26.7
Other rural -----	2 510	60.2	39.6	59.2	69.4	84.2	41.9	52.8	7.4	45.6	20 074	21 618	7 449	20.2	21.6
Rural farm -----	65	32.3	65.9	16.4	41.0	33.3	15.6	66.7	34.4	57.1	21 250	21 250	6 714	50.8	33.3
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area -----	7 292	65.3	44.3	61.0	81.6	57.8	26.7	58.6	7.7	25.1	16 656	19 037	7 869	40.2	41.0
In central city -----	4 171	65.9	50.0	61.6	86.6	51.5	27.6	53.5	6.3	18.2	11 159	13 804	4 831	54.5	57.2
Not in central city -----	3 121	64.5	36.9	60.2	75.2	65.5	25.6	65.1	9.0	31.8	28 810	29 107	11 928	21.8	23.8
Urban -----	2 709	66.6	38.5	59.3	77.1	63.7	25.7	63.3	9.3	33.7	27 226	28 684	12 133	22.2	25.5
Inside urbanized area -----	2 633	67.0	38.4	59.0	77.5	64.0	26.3	63.4	8.6	34.1	28 224	30 000	12 300	22.3	25.7
Outside urbanized area -----	76	52.6	41.7	69.6	60.9	50.0	—	60.7	32.4	16.0	16 818	16 818	6 329	17.1	21.4
Rural -----	412	50.5	29.9	66.3	62.3	76.3	24.9	76.7	7.1	21.5	36 250	30 893	10 585	19.7	11.1
Outside metropolitan area -----	5 414	64.9	53.7	60.8	74.6	81.0	45.4	55.1	8.3	41.1	17 500	26 607	8 570	23.9	22.6
Urban -----	2 944	67.1	62.6	65.5	77.4	81.4	48.9	57.8	9.4	37.9	17 200	27 083	8 910	27.8	23.4
Inside urbanized area -----	496	90.1	49.0	97.9	86.8	96.3	69.0	50.3	9.7	26.0	10 521	19 000	6 526	46.9	34.4
Outside urbanized area -----	2 448	62.4	63.4	58.7	75.4	78.3	44.7	59.5	9.4	40.3	20 515	27 361	9 393	24.4	22.1
Place of 10,000 or more -----	1 671	62.8	68.1	55.5	75.9	75.1	44.4	57.6	5.3	36.8	21 172	27 578	10 315	24.6	25.6
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	777	61.5	53.5	66.0	74.5	85.7	45.4	63.3	17.5	48.5	19 931	24 706	7 410	23.9	10.5
Rural -----	2 470	62.3	44.3	55.3	71.2	80.5	41.1	51.9	6.9	45.1	17 875	24 464	8 165	18.6	21.6
COUNTY															
Harrison County -----	4 135	63.4	40.8	60.3	81.8	42.1	7.8	56.5	10.5	13.2	12 736	13 288	4 749	53.7	58.1
Hinds County -----	1 278	73.2	53.4	62.6	86.0	83.6	71.6	58.0	3.6	38.9	22 500	37 600	9 177	21.9	13.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Biloxi city -----	2 673	62.0	47.9	62.7	88.6	32.6	4.5	51.9	8.7	6.8	7 831	8 609	3 282	70.6	83.4

Table 12. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for Hispanic Origin Persons and for Households and Families with an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Native persons— Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years and over					Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Income in 1989 below poverty level	
	Total	Percent foreign born		Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher				Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force	Civilian labor force— Percent— unemployed		Employed persons 16 years and over—Percent in managerial and professional specialty occupations	Households	Families	Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined	Percent of families
The State -----	14 745	16.6	47.1	57.6	35.8	67.7	17.1	62.7	9.8	22.5	20 495	23 486	8 621	25.3	19.4
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban -----	9 002	20.1	41.1	62.4	41.1	72.8	21.1	63.8	9.3	27.2	20 552	24 222	9 391	22.2	18.4
Inside urbanized area -----	6 089	22.1	37.1	61.7	40.9	73.6	21.9	64.9	7.6	29.9	23 494	27 145	10 398	18.3	14.5
Central place -----	3 458	24.6	36.9	69.6	45.0	74.5	24.4	67.1	6.3	29.8	18 241	22 391	10 237	24.3	15.2
Urban fringe -----	2 631	18.7	37.3	51.3	35.5	72.3	18.6	61.8	9.4	30.1	29 250	36 138	10 609	11.4	13.8
Outside urbanized area -----	2 913	16.0	48.8	64.1	41.4	70.9	19.2	61.3	13.3	20.7	16 796	20 092	7 287	30.0	26.0
Place of 10,000 or more -----	1 491	13.5	58.4	65.0	36.1	69.5	24.3	60.7	16.4	24.2	14 757	17 308	6 878	35.5	39.7
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	1 422	18.5	38.1	63.1	46.8	72.5	13.6	61.8	9.3	16.5	17 314	20 580	7 717	24.3	11.4
Rural -----	5 743	11.1	55.6	50.0	27.5	58.6	9.9	60.9	10.4	14.9	20 386	22 037	7 413	30.0	21.0
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	782	8.8	62.0	53.6	18.1	67.2	6.4	57.5	19.8	16.3	20 750	23 977	8 701	31.3	25.1
Place of less than 1,000 -----	264	6.8	54.5	36.5	45.7	50.4	10.2	60.3	13.6	27.6	25 000	28 125	7 954	34.4	14.6
Other rural -----	4 697	11.7	54.6	50.0	28.1	57.5	10.5	61.5	8.8	14.2	20 234	21 621	7 168	29.5	20.5
Rural farm -----	195	7.2	64.6	10.8	16.1	51.5	2.9	52.0	—	26.2	30 000	38 036	17 703	48.2	17.6
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area -----	6 971	17.6	40.8	56.2	35.4	72.3	18.0	66.3	9.7	27.4	24 667	27 594	9 452	18.6	14.1
In central city -----	2 939	19.2	36.0	69.2	40.9	72.6	21.5	70.4	6.9	29.2	17 994	21 467	8 377	23.1	16.7
Not in central city -----	4 032	16.4	44.1	46.9	31.5	72.1	15.3	63.2	11.6	26.0	29 391	33 915	10 235	15.7	12.4
Urban -----	2 771	18.6	38.5	49.2	35.4	72.0	18.5	61.2	10.0	30.1	29 250	35 634	10 691	11.9	13.5
Inside urbanized area -----	2 554	18.2	37.8	50.4	35.4	71.9	18.6	62.3	9.6	30.1	29 208	35 840	10 593	11.2	14.2
Outside urbanized area -----	217	24.0	47.3	35.7	35.3	73.4	17.2	49.1	14.5	29.6	32 583	34 083	11 852	19.8	8.5
Rural -----	1 261	11.5	55.5	42.0	23.1	72.5	6.9	67.9	15.0	17.2	29 861	28 889	9 233	24.0	10.3
Outside metropolitan area -----	7 774	15.7	52.6	58.9	36.1	63.2	16.2	59.3	9.9	17.7	16 817	19 821	7 875	31.2	24.6
Urban -----	3 292	22.1	47.9	67.8	46.0	73.6	23.0	59.9	11.1	22.6	16 752	19 865	9 203	30.6	24.5
Inside urbanized area -----	596	52.9	40.2	72.8	62.6	85.3	37.8	50.7	3.1	31.9	23 846	38 333	19 529	28.9	4.7
Outside urbanized area -----	2 696	15.3	48.9	66.5	41.9	70.7	19.3	62.4	13.2	19.9	16 435	17 467	6 920	30.9	28.3
Place of 10,000 or more -----	1 485	13.2	58.4	64.8	35.8	69.5	24.3	61.1	16.4	24.2	14 757	17 308	6 906	35.2	39.7
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	1 211	17.9	36.5	68.5	49.3	72.3	12.8	64.0	8.2	13.8	16 864	17 500	6 937	25.5	12.3
Rural -----	4 482	10.9	55.6	52.3	28.7	54.7	10.7	58.9	9.0	14.3	16 897	19 795	6 901	31.7	24.6
COUNTY															
Harrison County -----	3 054	16.6	39.7	55.4	36.5	74.4	17.6	67.5	6.4	30.2	21 226	24 849	9 504	20.8	12.1
Hinds County -----	1 041	20.7	57.5	59.7	37.0	72.9	31.6	71.1	6.3	34.9	27 128	26 250	8 912	25.0	22.5
Jackson County -----	1 058	14.7	37.1	50.8	33.7	70.6	8.9	69.6	6.6	20.4	27 596	35 769	9 952	7.0	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Biloxi city -----	1 223	16.4	25.8	73.9	42.3	73.2	15.7	73.2	8.1	29.8	18 047	20 750	8 521	24.4	15.8

Table 13. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons and for Households and Families with a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over	Persons 25 years and over		Persons 16 years and over—Percent in labor force			Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Income in 1989 below poverty level				
	Total	Percent foreign born		Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force	Civilian labor force— Percent unemployed	Employed persons 16 years and over—Percent in managerial and professional specialty occupations	Households	Families	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined	Percent of families
The State -----	1 623 356	.5	70.9	41.8	2.0	71.7	17.2	61.6	5.1	24.6	24 948	29 968	12 196	14.2	13.1
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban -----	731 127	.8	64.8	47.0	2.4	78.2	24.1	62.8	4.6	30.6	26 924	33 755	14 115	12.1	10.3
Inside urbanized area -----	406 579	1.0	59.1	49.0	2.7	82.1	25.9	66.0	4.7	31.7	29 244	35 543	14 670	10.3	8.6
Central place -----	190 947	1.1	62.2	48.9	2.8	83.1	29.0	62.9	4.9	34.5	26 809	35 024	15 830	11.9	9.3
Urban fringe -----	215 632	.8	56.4	49.2	2.6	81.1	22.9	68.9	4.7	29.4	31 442	35 940	13 642	8.9	8.0
Outside urbanized area -----	324 548	.6	72.0	44.6	2.0	73.6	22.0	58.9	4.4	29.3	24 407	31 502	13 419	14.4	12.5
Place of 10,000 or more -----	182 184	.6	71.8	44.5	2.0	77.0	24.3	59.5	4.0	31.8	25 964	33 921	14 525	12.7	11.0
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	142 364	.6	72.3	44.7	1.9	69.1	18.9	58.1	4.9	25.9	22 190	28 867	12 004	16.6	13.9
Rural -----	892 229	.3	75.8	37.5	1.6	66.2	11.4	60.6	5.6	19.3	23 106	27 208	10 624	15.9	15.3
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	67 166	.3	74.9	40.3	1.7	71.1	16.9	58.0	5.6	24.2	23 440	29 927	11 385	15.1	13.4
Place of less than 1,000 -----	38 323	.3	79.9	36.5	1.3	65.2	12.9	56.6	5.7	20.3	19 978	25 374	10 169	17.8	15.7
Other rural -----	786 740	.3	75.7	37.4	1.6	65.8	10.9	61.0	5.6	18.9	23 268	27 137	10 581	15.9	15.5
Rural farm -----	37 799	.4	83.0	18.9	1.4	71.2	15.2	59.2	3.1	20.0	29 418	32 250	14 319	10.9	12.8
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area -----	525 181	.8	59.5	47.1	2.5	79.7	22.2	65.9	4.9	28.9	30 075	35 197	14 136	10.1	8.9
In central city -----	166 946	1.1	61.9	47.3	2.9	82.9	28.1	63.6	4.8	33.9	27 749	35 204	16 144	10.4	8.4
Not in central city -----	358 235	.7	58.4	47.1	2.4	78.2	19.2	67.1	4.9	26.6	31 131	35 194	13 201	10.0	9.1
Urban -----	220 664	.8	54.8	49.2	2.7	80.9	22.7	68.2	4.7	29.3	31 696	36 153	13 741	9.0	8.1
Inside urbanized area -----	200 998	.9	55.1	49.4	2.6	81.6	23.2	69.1	4.6	29.8	31 978	36 508	13 836	8.6	7.7
Outside urbanized area -----	19 666	.8	51.9	47.1	2.8	74.2	17.6	59.2	6.6	23.6	28 379	32 017	12 769	13.1	12.2
Rural -----	137 571	.5	64.0	43.7	1.9	73.8	13.7	65.2	5.2	22.1	30 231	33 307	12 334	11.5	10.6
Outside metropolitan area -----	1 098 175	.4	76.3	39.3	1.7	67.9	14.9	59.6	5.2	22.4	22 524	27 610	11 268	16.2	15.1
Urban -----	343 517	.6	72.7	45.6	1.9	74.3	23.0	59.1	4.4	30.0	23 807	31 384	13 368	14.9	12.4
Inside urbanized area -----	38 635	.7	67.9	54.7	2.2	80.9	29.9	60.8	5.5	32.9	21 732	30 364	12 633	18.3	13.7
Outside urbanized area -----	304 882	.6	73.3	44.4	1.9	73.6	22.3	58.9	4.2	29.6	24 123	31 470	13 461	14.5	12.4
Place of 10,000 or more -----	178 938	.6	71.6	44.8	2.1	77.2	24.4	59.6	4.0	31.8	26 040	34 076	14 562	12.7	10.9
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	125 944	.5	75.7	43.9	1.7	68.2	19.1	58.0	4.5	26.3	21 364	28 322	11 898	17.0	14.3
Rural -----	754 658	.3	78.0	36.4	1.6	64.8	11.0	59.8	5.6	18.8	22 081	26 287	10 312	16.7	16.1
COUNTY															
Adams County -----	17 965	.4	70.2	40.3	1.6	78.3	18.7	58.6	5.5	28.9	25 537	29 989	13 105	14.6	14.8
Alcorn County -----	27 889	.2	72.3	35.6	1.4	57.9	9.9	58.5	7.5	20.2	19 581	25 196	9 780	18.5	16.3
Amite County -----	7 229	.2	78.2	24.8	2.4	68.6	10.7	51.5	5.1	20.5	20 936	25 588	11 749	17.8	21.2
Attala County -----	11 081	.1	87.8	36.0	1.5	60.6	12.4	52.9	7.1	20.3	18 386	23 283	9 830	19.9	19.5
Benton County -----	4 867	—	69.5	34.8	1.1	51.2	8.5	54.2	9.2	14.3	17 763	19 723	8 439	21.8	20.4
Bolivar County -----	15 017	.3	79.1	46.0	2.0	72.2	24.0	62.6	3.9	25.3	25 111	31 498	11 826	15.5	17.0
Calhoun County -----	10 792	.2	86.4	35.6	.9	57.3	9.9	58.8	5.2	16.4	20 191	24 956	10 265	14.5	12.7
Carroll County -----	5 564	.3	85.9	35.1	2.0	65.7	12.7	62.2	5.3	18.8	22 982	26 603	11 122	16.0	21.2
Chickasaw County -----	10 976	.4	85.4	32.9	1.3	58.8	10.6	64.0	2.8	17.3	20 766	25 451	10 069	14.9	14.5
Choctaw County -----	6 231	—	85.6	33.3	1.2	64.6	13.1	55.5	5.3	17.9	20 789	25 190	9 061	15.2	17.1
Claiborne County -----	1 976	1.1	80.2	34.2	2.0	76.3	19.2	60.4	4.3	27.9	25 491	36 285	14 141	21.3	27.4
Clarke County -----	11 298	.1	80.4	35.1	1.3	68.3	8.9	62.7	4.3	20.0	24 253	29 465	11 115	15.7	14.8
Clay County -----	9 681	.4	80.6	35.9	1.5	75.0	17.9	64.0	5.0	24.1	25 495	30 024	13 593	11.6	14.0
Coahoma County -----	10 949	.7	77.8	39.3	1.9	73.4	21.5	61.9	4.7	27.9	26 476	32 578	13 631	13.9	15.1
Copiah County -----	13 588	.4	83.0	38.4	1.0	71.2	13.0	59.0	5.2	21.4	23 413	28 062	11 426	15.0	16.3
Covington County -----	10 691	.1	86.2	32.2	1.5	61.5	10.7	57.9	4.3	23.0	20 076	23 876	9 641	21.7	19.9
DeSoto County -----	58 717	.3	25.6	52.1	1.8	75.6	10.3	71.1	4.5	20.0	34 102	36 630	13 445	6.8	6.3
Forrest County -----	46 226	.7	71.9	49.5	2.1	77.9	23.3	60.5	5.8	27.8	21 792	28 551	11 978	17.7	13.4
Franklin County -----	5 292	.1	86.8	26.4	1.6	65.2	8.9	47.1	8.1	22.3	17 892	23 015	9 157	20.8	17.0
George County -----	14 988	.3	70.4	33.3	1.7	60.9	8.6	55.1	9.5	16.2	19 172	22 738	8 354	21.6	19.5
Greene County -----	7 945	.3	80.2	31.8	1.9	65.0	6.0	63.2	9.0	14.7	19 819	22 296	7 708	20.5	20.7
Grenada County -----	12 549	.3	80.7	43.5	3.1	68.9	14.9	51.4	6.9	22.1	26 199	30 930	12 036	9.9	8.3
Hancock County -----	27 996	.9	47.5	45.1	3.7	68.3	14.6	52.1	8.5	23.5	21 814	25 982	10 663	20.7	17.7
Harrison County -----	125 412	1.4	53.0	50.1	3.5	78.3	17.9	63.7	6.4	27.7	24 747	28 904	11 763	13.3	11.5
Hinds County -----	122 596	.8	72.3	44.9	2.4	86.1	33.7	66.5	3.6	35.0	33 414	41 714	18 127	7.5	5.7
Holmes County -----	5 141	.5	86.9	29.8	2.2	68.0	18.1	52.4	3.7	23.8	22 849	30 297	13 685	19.4	25.5
Humphreys County -----	3 849	.9	88.9	28.4	1.5	62.2	14.2	59.7	2.5	23.6	21 500	27 083	13 695	17.6	21.1
Itawamba County -----	18 559	—	78.7	34.0	1.3	49.3	6.8	63.2	4.7	14.1	21 047	24 673	9 788	14.6	12.5
Jackson County -----	89 464	.9	62.2	40.2	2.4	77.2	15.4	63.9	6.3	25.3	28 688	32 055	12 483	11.6	11.3
Jasper County -----	8 373	—	85.9	24.9	2.4	69.5	12.5	56.1	7.8	22.7	21 946	26 596	10 320	19.0	19.8
Jefferson County -----	1 191	4.5	83.7	31.2	2.6	73.4	11.1	46.4	7.9	32.0	19 844	26 875	10 612	20.7	31.3
Jefferson Davis County -----	6 313	.3													

Table 13. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons and for Households and Families with a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over	Persons 25 years and over		Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force			Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Income in 1989 below poverty level				
	Total	Percent foreign born		Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force	Civilian labor force— Percent unemployed	Employed persons 16 years and over—Percent in managerial and professional specialty occupations	Households	Families	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined	Percent of families	
COUNTY—Con.															
Noxubee County	3 960	.2	72.9	27.9	3.1	68.1	14.7	60.5	3.9	17.4	23 198	28 764	12 778	13.5	19.9
Oktibbeha County	23 998	1.3	65.2	63.2	2.5	84.8	42.5	58.1	5.8	36.7	24 001	37 130	11 574	23.2	14.8
Panola County	15 308	.3	73.7	40.1	1.1	64.1	11.5	57.9	5.4	19.6	22 648	27 338	10 543	16.5	15.7
Pearl River County	32 626	.6	57.4	40.2	2.0	70.8	12.5	56.2	7.2	23.5	21 578	25 577	10 175	17.7	15.8
Perry County	8 283	.1	81.5	42.3	1.4	63.7	7.2	54.0	8.0	17.1	18 428	21 547	8 272	23.8	21.5
Pike County	19 813	.5	73.6	36.1	1.7	72.7	16.7	56.1	6.2	22.6	21 168	27 405	11 171	18.3	18.6
Pontotoc County	18 822	.2	83.5	36.3	1.6	60.3	8.2	65.2	4.4	15.0	21 204	25 499	9 702	15.5	13.2
Prentiss County	20 426	.1	82.2	34.2	1.0	54.1	8.6	60.7	5.4	17.2	18 375	22 597	9 458	20.6	16.7
Quitman County	4 172	.3	80.4	32.5	2.0	58.9	13.2	55.4	3.4	20.5	21 755	26 250	10 665	21.2	19.9
Rankin County	71 373	.4	72.7	47.5	1.8	78.5	21.0	69.2	3.3	27.6	34 136	38 423	13 979	7.4	6.3
Scott County	14 775	.1	87.9	36.0	1.0	59.6	11.7	58.8	3.5	19.7	21 299	25 864	10 330	18.4	17.3
Sharkey County	2 352	—	84.1	30.2	.9	70.6	21.0	64.6	2.9	24.2	24 622	31 054	11 637	15.2	22.1
Simpson County	16 130	.1	87.0	33.3	1.1	62.7	9.7	56.9	5.1	18.5	21 435	25 881	9 768	17.3	16.3
Smith County	11 490	.1	90.0	30.2	1.5	62.8	9.0	58.0	5.0	14.7	21 366	25 686	10 073	17.4	16.1
Stone County	8 303	.7	78.4	37.4	.8	72.2	14.4	57.4	5.7	25.3	21 600	26 471	10 131	18.5	16.1
Sunflower County	11 598	—	86.1	41.8	1.7	65.4	19.5	54.9	3.5	25.9	24 935	31 626	12 341	14.5	16.5
Tallahatchie County	6 267	—	87.1	31.2	1.4	65.2	12.3	54.9	6.6	19.2	20 291	24 621	9 817	22.7	25.6
Tate County	13 869	.2	48.6	43.8	1.4	68.9	14.0	62.8	5.2	22.4	26 867	31 317	11 322	13.9	12.4
Tippah County	16 248	.1	81.5	35.2	1.4	55.9	9.7	59.3	5.8	15.2	19 353	23 661	9 440	20.0	17.3
Tishomingo County	16 932	—	67.4	36.4	1.2	55.0	6.7	58.2	10.2	15.1	17 705	21 890	8 874	19.3	15.7
Tunica County	1 981	.1	52.0	43.3	1.4	69.4	18.5	55.4	2.0	23.5	22 415	27 538	16 147	21.6	29.8
Union County	18 653	.1	84.5	36.0	1.7	59.1	10.4	62.8	4.1	16.0	22 240	26 903	10 365	13.0	10.4
Walthall County	8 225	.5	71.9	36.9	2.4	68.2	12.2	53.8	5.7	18.6	18 268	21 502	9 532	23.3	29.8
Warren County	28 712	.5	70.1	40.2	1.8	78.6	23.4	63.1	4.2	33.2	32 430	38 524	14 482	8.8	9.8
Washington County	28 146	.6	75.9	43.7	2.1	72.7	19.0	62.5	3.6	24.8	29 574	34 755	13 959	11.2	12.3
Wayne County	12 433	.2	84.1	33.2	1.7	60.7	9.9	58.7	6.7	19.0	19 479	23 125	9 366	19.7	19.1
Webster County	7 908	.3	87.4	31.5	1.2	63.6	11.3	55.2	6.6	17.7	19 117	24 606	9 532	19.0	15.5
Wilkinson County	3 106	—	75.0	30.1	1.3	68.4	15.2	54.1	2.8	20.2	20 817	25 457	12 263	17.7	22.8
Winston County	11 128	.4	87.9	29.9	.8	66.9	12.9	59.6	5.3	20.0	22 320	28 799	11 634	14.6	16.3
Yalobusha County	7 475	.2	81.4	36.7	1.4	62.8	12.5	53.6	5.2	17.9	18 076	24 498	9 904	17.5	17.5
Yazoo County	11 983	.2	86.0	35.0	1.7	68.4	16.8	54.9	4.4	22.9	22 867	29 232	12 100	18.5	19.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city	3 268	.8	75.0	38.7	1.7	71.3	18.2	57.3	4.2	21.6	22 586	29 455	12 378	14.7	16.1
Amory city	5 149	.3	78.0	40.6	1.6	64.8	10.7	62.7	2.8	22.6	23 817	30 634	11 784	9.6	6.3
Baldwyn city	1 805	.9	84.9	31.5	.9	62.3	14.6	56.1	5.8	21.7	19 359	26 509	9 951	15.0	18.0
Batesville city	3 958	—	74.9	42.5	.9	70.1	19.0	60.1	4.4	24.4	27 278	32 909	12 620	9.8	6.2
Bay St. Louis city	6 415	.5	52.5	49.0	4.7	73.3	19.2	50.5	5.3	29.6	20 100	26 285	10 768	20.8	17.5
Belzoni city	1 101	—	91.1	32.6	1.2	73.3	23.1	58.7	—	32.2	24 896	37 222	20 129	11.2	10.4
Biloxi city	33 765	1.8	41.0	61.4	4.2	79.6	20.5	64.2	6.2	31.6	22 086	27 205	11 573	13.6	11.6
Booneville city	6 702	—	79.4	38.8	.8	56.5	13.6	55.3	5.1	23.4	16 179	22 877	10 380	21.9	16.1
Brandon city	9 465	.3	65.4	48.0	1.8	90.2	36.9	71.2	3.8	39.7	43 827	49 291	16 569	5.1	4.9
Brookhaven city	5 602	.4	78.3	40.0	3.0	75.2	23.6	54.0	5.2	31.2	25 155	31 571	14 898	14.2	9.9
Canton city	3 246	—	83.2	29.4	1.0	66.2	20.3	57.4	2.5	28.7	21 894	27 568	12 526	12.8	15.6
Carthage city	2 532	—	87.1	43.8	.9	71.8	21.4	54.6	2.7	30.5	23 792	30 610	11 175	14.9	14.6
Clarksdale city	7 371	.9	80.4	40.3	2.2	76.1	21.8	63.6	5.2	28.2	26 536	33 484	12 704	11.5	9.0
Cleveland city	8 123	—	77.5	54.5	1.0	79.0	32.2	64.6	2.3	28.9	25 691	34 627	11 650	13.0	9.8
Clinton city	17 675	.5	67.7	52.2	2.2	91.2	41.8	74.6	2.7	38.6	40 595	46 080	16 402	5.0	3.7
Collins city	1 282	—	82.2	28.3	1.4	75.3	16.4	55.0	4.7	36.3	24 214	27 885	14 021	11.2	7.8
Columbia city	4 736	.3	79.6	43.7	.9	70.2	15.9	51.2	4.8	25.2	19 939	25 405	14 636	18.2	18.2
Columbus city	11 341	.6	55.8	45.3	1.5	79.1	27.3	60.9	4.8	31.2	27 043	35 011	14 841	10.5	10.0
Columbus AFB CDP	2 177	2.0	11.9	94.8	3.5	96.7	50.4	81.4	12.1	36.0	26 288	26 731	10 346	3.0	3.3
Corinth city	9 016	.4	65.6	41.8	1.7	59.2	15.7	50.3	7.5	31.1	16 464	24 439	11 190	21.5	20.2
Crystal Springs city	2 689	.3	82.8	39.9	1.1	69.2	12.4	59.3	4.9	24.1	21 348	26 932	10 637	16.3	16.5
Diamondhead CDP	2 587	1.6	20.9	60.5	4.6	90.3	36.8	49.5	5.9	42.1	45 179	48 495	22 170	1.5	2.2
D'Iberville city	5 671	1.0	61.3	42.8	3.4	71.7	4.6	66.8	5.6	17.8	23 053	26 612	9 491	11.4	8.8
Durant city	1 066	.6	85.0	22.2	2.1	58.2	10.6	51.6	5.0	20.8	18 333	27 552	10 125	20.9	22.5
Ellisville city	2 649	.3	82.8	34.3	2.0	57.6	14.6	44.5	7.9	31.3	20 585	25 887	10 032	29.7	14.7
Escatawpa CDP	3 526	.5	74.2	34.3	1.1	76.3	8.2	65.2	5.7	23.5	28 355	35 647	14 311	11.1	13.1
Flowood town	2 335	.4	68.6	70.9	3.1	85.5	35.0	79.4	3.1	35.2	28 608	33 654	15 320	8.8	6.0
Forest city	2 423	.5	84.1	47.4	2.3	74.3	25.0	55.3	3.0	31.1	25 887	37 955	15 240	16.5	15.6
Fulton city	2 878	—	79.0	46.3	1.7	48.0	9.9	53.2	2.6	19.8	20 685	27 446	10 581	13.0	6.2
Gautier city	7 537	1.4													

Table 13. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics for White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons and for Households and Families with a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons		Native persons— Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years and over		Persons 16 years and over— Percent in labor force Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed Employed persons 16 years and over—Per- cent in managerial and profes- sional spe- cialty occu- pations			Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Income in 1989 below poverty level	
	Total	Percent foreign born		Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher				Households	Families		Percent of persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined	Percent of fami- lies
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Lucedale city -----	1 786	.8	70.0	46.1	1.4	65.2	17.2	47.2	8.5	27.2	16 410	23 882	10 225	23.3	25.3
McComb city -----	6 161	.9	75.6	37.3	2.2	78.6	21.6	52.6	3.0	29.0	22 183	29 950	12 651	15.7	15.4
Madison city -----	7 134	.4	67.8	63.1	2.2	94.3	54.8	72.6	1.5	48.7	52 190	56 141	19 446	2.7	3.4
Magee city -----	2 589	—	86.6	40.9	.5	62.2	13.9	56.2	4.3	21.2	19 091	27 009	9 897	17.7	16.3
Meridian city -----	22 152	.3	72.3	40.9	1.6	78.8	20.5	58.4	4.3	30.2	24 799	34 549	15 267	12.1	10.9
Meridian Station CDP -----	1 760	.5	9.1	96.5	2.4	93.5	27.6	86.8	12.4	38.1	25 238	25 238	8 276	1.5	4.2
Morton city -----	1 947	.4	89.2	36.7	.7	52.0	14.2	57.6	1.5	20.1	23 409	27 702	10 693	12.9	11.3
Moss Point city -----	6 027	.5	71.5	27.8	2.2	68.1	13.8	53.8	8.5	23.1	24 563	28 964	12 390	13.5	15.4
Natchez city -----	9 583	.7	68.2	42.0	1.5	82.0	25.3	57.9	4.7	38.4	27 188	35 095	14 940	13.3	13.5
New Albany city -----	4 823	—	81.4	47.6	1.5	65.5	15.2	57.5	4.1	19.2	19 682	26 505	11 656	15.9	13.9
Newton city -----	1 965	.7	84.0	45.8	1.5	67.2	13.0	51.3	5.1	19.6	22 205	26 512	11 156	12.7	11.6
Ocean Springs city -----	13 022	1.6	45.9	48.4	3.1	85.2	26.0	65.7	6.6	29.7	31 829	37 683	14 462	9.0	8.3
Okolona city -----	1 621	1.9	82.5	30.5	.9	63.2	11.8	67.3	5.4	17.5	22 357	29 310	12 067	17.2	18.9
Olive Branch city -----	2 976	.5	23.7	62.6	1.1	84.4	14.0	72.2	4.7	18.5	35 827	40 685	14 157	8.0	8.4
Orange Grove CDP -----	12 819	1.5	52.9	50.0	2.2	79.2	14.3	67.9	5.9	24.5	27 643	29 540	11 163	12.9	11.9
Oxford city -----	7 788	2.3	56.0	66.9	4.2	84.8	52.5	56.6	4.0	47.6	17 995	33 810	12 422	29.3	10.5
Pascagoula city -----	19 783	.5	68.7	39.1	1.7	77.6	17.6	63.7	5.5	30.3	28 647	34 796	13 578	11.6	11.5
Pass Christian city -----	3 328	2.2	44.6	43.3	4.4	79.7	32.4	51.1	7.7	35.0	27 696	32 214	14 945	11.7	11.4
Pearl city -----	17 611	.4	75.9	47.6	2.0	75.0	13.0	71.0	3.0	22.8	30 259	35 008	12 652	7.1	5.8
Petal city -----	7 619	.3	78.3	44.4	1.6	69.0	9.1	61.8	5.7	16.3	20 734	24 290	9 757	14.2	10.9
Philadelphia city -----	4 165	.6	85.6	33.9	3.4	77.1	22.0	63.4	5.2	28.2	21 849	28 024	12 482	16.3	15.0
Picayune city -----	6 678	.4	56.9	40.0	2.3	73.5	17.1	56.0	6.4	28.6	21 875	27 428	11 678	16.7	13.5
Pontotoc city -----	3 769	.3	77.8	43.5	.9	62.6	13.4	62.1	3.4	20.5	18 578	28 250	10 688	17.1	14.9
Poplarville city -----	2 031	.8	67.8	52.0	1.1	72.4	18.7	55.9	10.2	22.9	14 972	20 208	7 788	30.4	28.6
Quitman city -----	1 821	—	74.2	41.6	2.2	75.8	17.6	62.2	.8	33.5	25 000	36 146	13 277	15.7	13.5
Richland city -----	3 968	.3	75.1	45.7	1.4	69.7	6.9	69.5	5.1	13.9	26 055	28 151	10 253	11.0	8.7
Ridgeland city -----	10 096	.4	68.2	69.6	1.8	93.1	46.9	84.5	3.0	41.2	32 466	40 978	17 730	4.6	2.1
Ripley city -----	4 353	.1	82.9	39.9	2.1	59.4	14.1	58.8	3.8	17.7	20 809	25 673	10 360	18.2	15.1
St. Martin CDP -----	5 582	2.1	58.1	38.9	2.5	76.8	9.4	70.2	4.2	19.1	24 577	28 427	11 530	11.6	10.2
Senatobia city -----	3 321	.4	52.2	59.5	1.9	77.3	27.2	65.3	5.7	26.1	29 155	34 554	12 091	10.1	9.1
Shoreline Park CDP -----	2 391	1.5	38.6	52.8	2.1	54.3	8.3	45.1	17.8	15.9	15 779	18 477	7 786	28.5	22.7
Southaven city -----	17 402	.3	25.4	48.5	2.1	80.1	12.2	72.3	3.6	22.3	36 847	39 583	14 236	5.3	4.6
Starkville city -----	12 770	2.0	64.8	65.6	3.0	89.1	50.9	61.7	4.1	41.1	21 516	39 645	12 517	25.6	14.0
Tupelo city -----	23 034	.3	70.8	51.0	1.9	82.0	25.4	68.2	3.3	32.2	31 829	39 597	16 507	7.0	5.2
Vancleave CDP -----	2 939	.8	73.3	44.4	4.6	71.3	9.2	60.8	8.0	17.2	25 324	27 500	9 582	15.8	15.8
Verona town -----	1 960	.5	75.0	50.3	1.5	63.9	9.2	66.4	5.3	17.8	22 409	28 936	10 677	17.9	14.7
Vicksburg city -----	8 417	.7	66.0	38.5	2.3	79.8	24.2	54.3	3.6	34.5	28 827	36 750	15 848	11.1	12.6
Water Valley city -----	2 132	.6	80.7	37.0	2.1	65.1	15.7	46.2	4.0	28.9	14 538	26 028	9 441	20.8	15.7
Waveland city -----	4 591	2.5	32.1	49.7	4.7	70.0	15.4	55.3	8.7	29.6	21 121	25 481	10 876	21.0	19.7
Waynesboro city -----	2 374	—	81.2	44.6	2.3	65.2	19.5	57.9	9.1	30.5	17 300	21 406	11 478	21.4	18.7
West Hattiesburg CDP -----	4 680	.5	64.7	50.3	1.1	88.5	39.7	72.4	2.9	37.2	31 053	36 395	13 321	9.1	9.4
West Point city -----	3 933	.9	77.2	35.2	1.7	79.7	24.3	60.1	5.6	30.4	25 432	30 530	16 470	11.1	12.8
Wiggins city -----	2 197	—	77.0	42.3	1.6	74.2	19.2	58.8	3.8	29.3	19 331	27 625	10 954	22.2	20.7
Winona city -----	3 156	—	86.1	34.1	1.1	65.5	15.3	59.1	2.3	22.3	20 750	28 966	10 468	18.9	17.4
Yazoo City city -----	4 371	.1	83.9	36.7	.6	73.8	19.5	54.0	3.0	27.8	25 392	31 706	13 871	13.4	15.9

Table 14. **Summary of Social Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons 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			Persons 5 years and over				Persons 16 to 19 years—Percent not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Persons 25 years and over		Persons under 18 years—Percent living with two parents		Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	
			Percent who speak a language other than English at home		Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher									
			Native persons—Percent born in State of residence	Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent living in different State or abroad in 1985	And do not speak English "very well"	Percent in private school	Persons 18 to 24 years—Percent enrolled in college	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher					
	All persons				Total										
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND															
All areas -----	4 056	93.7	40.5	1.6	93.1	58.0	24.5	25.7	4.5	51.8	2.3	44.5	2 271		
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS -----	4 056	93.7	40.5	1.6	93.1	58.0	24.5	25.7	4.5	51.8	2.3	44.5	2 271		
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation -----	3 850	93.6	38.7	1.6	92.7	57.1	23.7	25.7	4.5	52.9	2.5	45.5	2 263		
Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands -----	206	96.6	73.5	2.6	100.0	73.0	36.0	—	—	35.2	—	24.8	2 556		

Table 15. **Summary of Labor Force and Commuting Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons 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	Persons 16 years and over—Percent in labor force				Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies		Civilian labor force—Percent unemployed	Employed persons 16 years and over				Workers 16 years and over			
			Female		Living with two parents—Percent with both parents in labor force	Living with one parent—Percent with parent in labor force		Percent at work 35 or more hours in reference week			Percent government workers (local, State, or Federal)	Percent in manufacturing industries	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Mean travel time to work (minutes)
			With own children under 6 years												
	Total	Male	Total					Total	Male	Female					
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND															
All areas -----	60.4	66.0	55.9	65.8	68.0	65.0	14.4	86.9	88.8	85.2	36.3	41.8	36.6	2.8	23.0
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS.-----	60.4	66.0	55.9	65.8	68.0	65.0	14.4	86.9	88.8	85.2	36.3	41.8	36.6	2.8	23.0
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation -----	60.2	65.7	56.0	68.3	70.8	66.0	13.5	86.4	88.4	84.5	36.5	40.9	37.7	2.9	23.3
Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands -----	62.9	73.8	55.6	—	—	47.4	33.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	29.5	65.9	9.1	—	13.5



Table 16. **Summary of Occupation, Income, and Poverty Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons 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	Percent of employed persons 16 years and over						Median income in 1989 (dollars)		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 of year-round full-time workers (dollars)		Income in 1989 below poverty level			
	Managerial and professional specialty occupations	Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	Service occupations	Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	Operators, fabricators, and laborers	Households	Families		Male	Female	Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined			Percent of families
												All ages	Related children under 18 years	65 years and over	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND															
All areas -----	6.9	18.2	14.8	3.6	13.6	42.8	16 601	15 951	4 440	12 378	11 050	43.8	46.7	44.4	38.8
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS -----	6.9	18.2	14.8	3.6	13.6	42.8	16 601	15 951	4 440	12 378	11 050	43.8	46.7	44.4	38.8
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation -----	7.2	18.3	15.0	3.7	13.6	42.2	16 702	16 231	4 486	12 378	11 087	43.2	45.5	44.4	37.6
Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands -----	—	15.9	9.1	—	15.9	59.1	15 208	5 000	3 583	13 750	10 804	54.4	66.3	—	60.9

Table 17. Ancestry: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
All persons -----	2 573 216	1 211 271	617 704	351 478	266 226	361 583	231 984	1 361 945	126 770	65 585	56 225
Ancestry specified -----	2 170 170	1 043 372	542 249	311 430	230 819	307 464	193 659	1 126 798	107 969	53 676	47 170
Single ancestry -----	1 789 442	842 286	413 362	251 998	161 364	264 616	164 308	947 156	93 727	46 921	40 623
Multiple ancestry -----	380 728	201 086	128 887	59 432	69 455	42 848	29 351	179 642	14 242	6 755	6 547
Ancestry unclassified or not reported -----	403 046	167 899	75 455	40 048	35 407	54 119	38 325	235 147	18 801	11 909	9 055
Total ancestries reported -----	5 146 432	2 422 542	1 235 408	702 956	532 452	723 166	463 968	2 723 890	253 540	131 170	112 450
Acadian -----	11 097	5 836	4 231	2 203	2 028	913	692	5 261	459	95	173
Albanian -----	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Arab -----	4 084	3 105	1 663	924	739	1 141	301	979	95	50	15
Egyptian -----	141	128	87	78	9	—	41	13	—	—	—
Iraqi -----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Jordanian -----	37	34	22	22	—	—	12	3	—	—	—
Lebanese -----	3 177	2 388	1 244	632	612	957	187	789	84	34	15
Palestinian -----	92	92	36	—	36	56	—	—	—	—	—
Syrian -----	314	257	157	106	51	77	23	57	6	16	—
Arab/ Arabic -----	160	96	21	21	—	45	30	64	2	—	—
Other Arab -----	154	110	96	65	31	6	8	44	—	—	—
Armenian -----	158	130	57	37	20	39	34	28	—	8	3
Assyrian -----	46	44	39	—	39	—	5	2	2	—	—
Australian -----	162	79	71	45	26	8	—	83	5	—	—
Austrian -----	1 171	911	722	335	387	102	87	260	39	4	5
Basque -----	28	28	—	—	—	19	9	—	—	—	—
Belgian -----	604	339	234	121	113	67	38	265	11	6	—
Brazilian -----	120	60	52	9	43	—	8	60	2	—	—
British -----	8 537	4 904	3 127	1 645	1 462	1 084	693	3 633	223	147	122
Bulgarian -----	50	50	50	20	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian -----	1 364	721	476	159	317	137	108	643	11	10	19
Celtic -----	208	128	87	32	55	41	—	80	2	11	—
Croatian -----	7 428	2 895	1 480	846	634	940	475	4 533	306	178	209
Czech -----	1 273	830	531	299	232	173	126	443	31	15	7
Czechoslovakian -----	400	284	187	122	65	55	42	116	22	4	—
Danish -----	2 454	1 656	1 247	621	626	216	193	798	136	9	51
Dutch -----	31 860	15 283	8 974	3 967	5 007	3 749	2 560	16 577	1 168	841	686
Eastern European -----	96	42	39	20	19	—	3	54	—	—	—
English -----	253 741	131 110	75 968	37 557	38 411	32 647	22 495	122 631	10 283	5 272	6 555
Estonian -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
European -----	3 563	1 765	1 140	496	644	379	246	1 798	186	58	134
Finnish -----	1 250	787	580	348	232	92	115	463	2	5	—
French (except Basque) -----	84 955	48 814	35 464	16 137	19 327	7 508	5 842	36 141	3 420	955	1 342
French Canadian -----	7 487	4 438	3 250	1 748	1 502	633	555	3 049	293	71	12
German -----	224 774	118 987	76 002	35 948	40 054	25 444	17 541	105 787	8 385	3 663	4 389
Greek -----	2 215	1 519	1 126	693	433	237	156	696	82	18	21
Guyanese -----	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian -----	1 462	906	735	363	372	78	93	556	60	14	5
Icelandic -----	84	84	67	26	41	17	—	—	—	—	—
Iranian -----	235	173	150	84	66	23	—	62	—	2	3
Irish -----	392 869	174 571	96 353	42 393	53 960	43 882	34 336	218 298	16 009	9 957	9 359
Israeli -----	83	77	67	—	67	10	—	6	—	—	—
Italian -----	36 499	22 728	14 483	6 492	7 991	5 601	2 644	13 771	1 402	482	463
Latvian -----	116	70	42	22	20	12	16	46	7	—	—
Lithuanian -----	569	396	271	136	135	45	80	173	17	—	32
Luxemburger -----	70	70	36	27	9	—	34	—	—	—	—
Macedonian -----	15	15	6	6	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Maltese -----	88	88	56	7	49	32	—	—	—	—	—
Northern European -----	122	69	46	—	46	17	6	53	10	—	13
Norwegian -----	4 052	2 656	1 802	1 059	743	524	330	1 396	108	49	73
Pennsylvania German -----	181	49	37	5	32	12	—	132	2	9	7
Polish -----	10 645	6 403	4 412	1 929	2 483	1 113	878	4 242	405	110	111
Portuguese -----	1 306	850	706	249	457	75	69	456	40	20	13
Romanian -----	445	359	291	134	157	44	24	86	13	2	—
Russian -----	1 892	1 284	841	535	306	265	178	608	86	18	28
Scandinavian -----	1 755	1 149	740	316	424	289	120	606	48	22	7
Scottish-Irish -----	88 052	48 468	26 588	15 007	11 581	13 496	8 384	39 584	4 019	2 032	2 168
Scottish -----	35 921	21 198	13 136	7 024	6 112	4 991	3 071	14 723	1 414	562	765
Serbian -----	115	90	10	10	—	65	15	25	15	—	—
Slavic -----	323	226	204	92	112	22	—	97	2	—	—
Slovak -----	2 319	1 712	1 286	549	737	243	183	607	76	15	2
Slovene -----	66	53	22	—	22	—	31	13	—	2	5
Subsaharan African -----	3 785	1 822	1 178	923	255	506	138	1 963	206	38	105
Cape Verdean -----	12	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopian -----	38	24	13	13	—	—	11	14	—	—	—
Ghanian -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nigerian -----	1 225	777	455	355	100	272	50	448	17	19	25
African -----	2 459	964	666	530	136	221	77	1 495	183	19	80
Other Subsaharan African -----	51	45	32	13	19	13	—	6	—	—	—
Swedish -----	8 629	4 996	3 452	1 598	1 854	909	635	3 633	359	164	161
Swiss -----	2 237	1 364	1 047	538	509	165	152	873	60	30	55
Turkish -----	206	174	153	70	83	16	5	32	—	7	3
Ukrainian -----	480	276	178	98	80	50	48	204	2	3	17
United States or American -----	328 276	116 598	53 889	23 790	30 099	32 818	29 891	211 678	15 016	9 264	9 499
Welsh -----	8 611	5 190	3 275	1 551	1 724	1 204	711	3 421	277	95	138
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) -----	1 040	500	358	270	88	76	66	540	60	47	6
Bahamian -----	50	32	32	32	—	—	—	18	—	13	—
Barbadian -----	12	10	10	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Belizean -----	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indian -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Dutch West Indian -----	225	42	36	14	22	6	—	183	31	10	6
Haitian -----	80	26	13	8	5	—	13	54	2	16	—
Jamaican -----	318	234	147	130	17	52	35	84	15	—	—
Trinidadian/ Tobagonian -----	24	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian -----	274	89	53	46	7	18	18	185	12	8	—
Other West Indian -----	46	37	37	—	37	—	—	9	—	—	—
Yugoslavian -----	952	763	728	434	294	35	—	189	10	—	3
Other ancestries -----	968 245	484 281	227 689	160 788	66 901	168 053	88 539	483 964	57 325	26 067	16 933

Table 18. Nativity, Citizenship, Year of Entry, Area of Birth, and Language Spoken at Home: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural				Rural farm					
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000						
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999									
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP																
All persons	2 573 216	1 211 271	617 704	351 478	266 226	361 583	231 984	1 361 945	126 770	65 585	56 225					
Native	2 552 833	1 196 501	607 005	344 838	262 167	359 185	230 311	1 356 332	126 240	65 409	56 013					
Foreign born	20 383	14 770	10 699	6 640	4 059	2 398	1 673	5 613	530	176	212					
Naturalized citizen	9 514	6 533	4 649	2 564	2 085	1 000	884	2 981	316	107	4					
Not a citizen	10 869	8 237	6 050	4 076	1 974	1 398	789	2 632	214	69	71					
Entered 1980 to 1990	8 206	6 307	4 535	3 204	1 331	1 270	502	1 899	114	43	30					
Naturalized citizen	1 229	944	741	512	229	137	66	285	19	8	18					
Entered 1965 to 1979	6 435	4 764	3 686	2 242	1 444	524	554	1 671	183	49	92					
Naturalized citizen	3 430	2 480	1 837	1 053	784	365	278	950	98	36	33					
YEAR OF ENTRY																
Foreign-born persons	20 383	14 770	10 699	6 640	4 059	2 398	1 673	5 613	530	176	212					
1987 to 1990	3 595	2 579	1 761	1 345	416	584	234	1 016	32	31	7					
1985 or 1986	1 506	1 290	911	722	189	249	130	216	25	3	10					
1982 to 1984	1 650	1 372	1 040	668	372	253	79	278	24	6	4					
1980 or 1981	1 455	1 066	823	469	354	184	59	389	33	3	9					
1975 to 1979	3 046	2 395	1 946	1 338	608	187	262	651	81	28	50					
1970 to 1974	2 054	1 487	1 120	543	577	215	152	567	61	19	39					
1965 to 1969	1 335	882	620	361	259	122	140	453	41	2	3					
1960 to 1964	1 389	808	607	255	352	93	108	581	59	20	20					
1950 to 1959	2 245	1 491	1 086	467	619	221	184	754	37	29	20					
Before 1950	2 108	1 400	785	472	313	290	325	708	137	35	50					
AREA OF BIRTH BY YEAR OF ENTRY																
Foreign-born persons	20 383	14 770	10 699	6 640	4 059	2 398	1 673	5 613	530	176	212					
Europe	5 533	3 725	2 561	1 449	1 112	620	544	1 808	151	63	76					
Entered 1980 to 1990	1 019	776	530	359	171	172	74	243	31	8	7					
Soviet Union	29	21	14	14	—	7	—	8	1	—	—					
Entered 1980 to 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Asia	9 043	7 129	5 292	3 363	1 929	1 224	613	1 914	178	64	20					
Entered 1980 to 1990	4 859	3 912	2 825	1 961	864	824	263	947	50	16	—					
North America	3 226	2 194	1 675	1 010	665	243	276	1 032	86	29	66					
Entered 1980 to 1990	1 013	680	509	358	151	97	74	333	6	5	5					
Canada	1 131	697	543	301	242	89	65	434	29	3	52					
Entered 1980 to 1990	197	105	70	55	15	31	4	92	1	—	5					
South America	679	527	364	222	142	90	73	152	19	—	3					
Entered 1980 to 1990	343	313	187	113	74	70	56	30	2	—	—					
Africa	665	510	409	373	36	67	34	155	9	—	10					
Entered 1980 to 1990	496	373	315	302	13	47	11	123	1	—	10					
Oceania	117	100	55	27	28	16	29	17	2	—	—					
Entered 1980 to 1990	27	25	25	14	11	—	—	2	2	—	—					
Area not reported	1 091	564	329	182	147	131	104	527	84	20	37					
Entered 1980 to 1990	449	228	144	97	47	60	24	221	22	14	8					
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME																
Persons 5 years and over	2 378 805	1 117 790	570 096	324 271	245 825	333 231	214 463	1 261 015	116 610	60 045	53 261					
Speak only English	2 312 289	1 080 673	547 117	310 147	236 970	324 675	208 881	1 231 616	112 777	56 927	52 022					
Spanish	25 061	13 953	8 117	5 007	3 110	3 345	2 491	11 108	934	510	642					
French	13 215	6 715	3 793	2 228	1 565	1 817	1 105	6 500	753	247	304					
Italian	1 401	878	530	299	231	196	152	523	71	34	24					
Portuguese	274	154	131	53	78	5	18	120	8	—	—					
German	6 563	3 718	2 162	1 148	1 014	1 015	541	2 845	254	151	132					
Yiddish	27	27	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Other West Germanic	439	217	174	91	83	16	27	222	9	1	10					
Scandinavian	266	149	122	43	79	15	12	117	10	6	18					
Polish	173	95	28	11	17	59	8	78	2	8	9					
Russian	53	50	34	34	—	10	6	3	—	—	—					
South Slavic	118	113	66	34	32	19	28	5	—	—	—					
Other Slavic	180	112	48	31	17	43	21	68	25	—	—					
Greek	440	391	355	297	58	36	—	49	24	6	—					
Indic	1 560	1 031	638	439	199	241	152	529	29	12	—					
Other Indo-European languages	453	258	116	64	52	77	65	195	8	8	—					
Chinese	2 201	1 410	576	388	188	652	182	791	129	46	16					
Japanese	1 039	684	488	280	208	103	93	355	20	6	7					
Mon-Khmer	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Korean	1 307	925	626	483	143	182	117	382	26	—	14					
Tagalog	1 054	851	638	279	359	101	112	203	17	8	—					
Vietnamese	3 087	2 927	2 806	1 832	974	60	61	160	21	5	—					
Arabic	976	775	415	267	148	251	109	201	17	8	8					
Hungarian	113	41	41	32	9	—	—	72	2	—	—					
Native North American languages	4 703	410	155	109	46	54	201	4 293	1 432	2 043	39					
Other languages	1 807	1 227	887	642	245	259	81	580	42	19	16					
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH																
Persons 5 years and over	2 378 805	1 117 790	570 096	324 271	245 825	333 231	214 463	1 261 015	116 610	60 045	53 261					
Speak English only	2 312 289	1 080 673	547 117	310 147	236 970	324 675	208 881	1 231 616	112 777	56 927	52 022					
Spanish	25 061	13 953	8 117	5 007	3 110	3 345	2 491	11 108	934	510	642					
Speak English "very well"	16 171	8 833	5 244	3 248	1 996	1 963	1 626	7 338	604	349	462					
Speak English "well"	4 996	2 829	1 601	976	625	791	437	2 167	172	118	123					
Speak English "not well"	3 712	2 182	1 213	741	472	565	404	1 530	154	41	57					
Speak English "not at all"	182	109	59	42	17	26	24	73	4	2	—					
Other Indo-European languages	25 162	13 908	8 224	4 799	3 425	3 549	2 135	11 254	1 193	473	497					
Speak English "very well"	17 381	9 461	5 811	3 308	2 503	2 210	1 440	7 920	805	265	314					
Speak English "well"	5 088	2 940	1 622	1 013	609	784	534	2 148	180	136	141					
Speak English "not well"	2 604	1 449	765	473	292	523	161	1 155	200	64	42					
Speak English "not at all"	89	58	26	5	21	32	—	31	8	8	—					
Asian and Pacific Island languages	9 773	7 557	5 659	3 606	2 053	1 269	629	2 216	237	71	42					
Speak English "very well"	5 322	4 016	2 862	1 874	988	705	449	1 306	127	35	32					
Speak English "well"	2 843	2 206	1 684	963	721	388	134	637	71	24	10					
Speak English "not well"	1 367	1 110	90													

Table 19. Place of Birth of Foreign-Born Persons: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Foreign-born persons	20 383	14 770	10 699	6 640	4 059	2 398	1 673	5 613	530	176	212
Europe	5 533	3 725	2 561	1 449	1 112	620	544	1 808	151	63	76
Austria	73	45	24	11	13	—	21	28	4	—	—
Belgium	62	19	12	6	6	7	—	43	—	—	8
Czechoslovakia	91	79	54	35	19	—	25	12	—	—	—
Denmark	100	67	46	36	10	21	—	33	—	—	27
Estonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	18	18	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	260	187	120	67	53	45	22	73	2	2	—
Germany	1 807	1 099	794	418	376	188	117	708	59	14	5
Greece	196	175	137	91	46	38	—	21	12	—	—
Hungary	59	30	30	13	17	—	—	29	1	—	—
Ireland	217	178	96	79	17	50	32	39	8	2	—
Italy	240	181	116	59	57	17	48	59	16	5	—
Latvia	28	20	8	8	—	—	12	8	2	—	—
Lithuania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	89	64	49	27	22	—	15	25	9	—	—
Norway	56	17	17	17	—	—	—	39	—	3	9
Poland	122	72	30	30	—	42	—	50	—	6	12
Portugal	53	37	37	9	28	—	—	16	2	—	—
Romania	32	24	12	12	—	5	7	8	—	—	—
Spain	135	133	106	106	—	6	21	2	2	—	—
Sweden	39	17	17	—	17	—	—	22	1	5	—
Switzerland	53	30	11	8	3	—	19	23	—	—	8
United Kingdom	1 694	1 131	763	387	376	182	186	563	26	26	7
Yugoslavia	59	59	24	12	12	19	16	—	—	—	—
Soviet Union	29	21	14	14	—	7	—	8	1	—	—
Asia	9 043	7 129	5 292	3 363	1 929	1 224	613	1 914	178	64	20
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	14	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	27	27	16	16	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
China	741	503	242	163	79	214	47	238	74	20	—
Hong Kong	136	127	52	43	9	64	11	9	—	2	—
India	1 284	871	593	380	213	171	107	413	36	16	—
Indonesia	98	69	69	49	20	—	—	29	—	—	—
Iran	173	142	94	69	25	23	25	31	—	2	3
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	20	20	13	—	13	7	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	682	503	414	266	148	34	55	179	3	—	8
Jordan	53	50	17	17	—	26	7	3	3	—	—
Korea	836	648	470	313	157	105	73	188	21	—	9
Laos	47	47	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	125	107	24	—	24	71	12	18	—	—	—
Malaysia	246	141	—	—	—	78	63	105	—	—	—
Pakistan	96	81	49	44	5	12	20	15	—	—	—
Philippines	1 144	919	749	356	393	84	86	225	19	14	—
Saudi Arabia	64	64	15	15	—	36	13	—	—	—	—
Syria	61	53	47	41	6	6	—	8	—	6	—
Taiwan	342	210	60	17	43	120	30	132	—	—	—
Thailand	207	134	95	45	50	14	25	73	2	3	—
Turkey	84	66	54	34	20	8	4	18	—	—	—
Vietnam	2 284	2 147	2 118	1 430	688	18	11	137	17	1	—
North America	3 226	2 194	1 675	1 010	665	243	276	1 032	86	29	66
Canada	1 131	697	543	301	242	89	65	434	29	3	52
Mexico	702	443	293	158	135	65	85	259	26	13	3
Caribbean	637	496	410	304	106	37	49	141	3	8	—
Bahamas	48	32	32	32	—	—	—	16	—	3	—
Barbados	13	7	7	7	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Cuba	183	146	139	88	51	—	7	37	—	3	—
Dominican Republic	56	47	47	27	20	—	—	9	—	—	—
Grenada	43	20	11	11	—	9	—	23	3	2	—
Haiti	44	33	20	—	20	—	13	11	—	—	—
Jamaica	157	136	100	85	15	7	29	21	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	68	60	48	48	—	12	—	8	—	—	—
Central America	681	533	404	243	161	52	77	148	7	5	11
Belize	20	9	9	9	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Costa Rica	61	52	47	26	21	—	5	9	—	—	—
El Salvador	54	34	34	19	15	—	—	20	—	2	6
Guatemala	38	27	21	—	21	—	6	11	2	—	—
Honduras	222	164	85	53	32	45	34	58	5	3	5
Nicaragua	119	104	86	68	18	—	18	15	—	—	—
Panama	147	131	117	63	54	7	7	16	—	—	—
South America	679	527	364	222	142	90	73	152	19	—	3
Argentina	21	8	8	—	8	—	—	13	4	—	—
Bolivia	34	27	—	—	—	27	—	7	—	—	—
Brazil	105	79	53	8	45	6	20	26	2	—	3
Chile	60	60	49	15	34	—	11	—	—	—	—
Colombia	134	73	62	56	6	—	11	61	6	—	—
Ecuador	22	22	6	6	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Guyana	34	34	28	28	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Peru	78	47	31	31	—	—	16	31	7	—	—
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela	177	163	113	64	49	41	9	14	—	—	—
Africa	665	510	409	373	36	67	34	155	9	—	10
Cape Verde	14	14	8	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Egypt	103	88	65	65	—	—	23	15	2	—	—
Ethiopia	11	6	6	6	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
Ghana	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	10	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	244	222	222	198	24	—	—	22	—	—	—
South Africa	57	35	35	30	5	—	—	22	—	—	10
Oceania	117	100	55	27	28	16	29	17	2	—	—
Australia	82	65	41	13	28	—	24	17	2	—	—
New Zealand	13	13	8	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Area not reported	1 091	564	329	182	147	131	104	527	84	20	37

Table 20. Age, Sex, Ability to Speak English, and Disability: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban				Rural				Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
AGE AND SEX											
All persons	2 573 216	1 211 271	617 704	351 478	266 226	361 583	231 984	1 361 945	126 770	65 585	56 225
Under 3 years	114 275	55 138	27 900	16 049	11 851	16 739	10 499	59 137	6 058	3 279	1 745
3 and 4 years	80 136	38 343	19 708	11 158	8 550	11 613	7 022	41 793	4 102	2 261	1 219
5 to 9 years	213 252	97 192	48 117	26 298	21 819	30 587	18 488	116 060	11 008	5 635	4 175
10 to 14 years	213 226	94 470	46 863	25 295	21 568	29 662	17 945	118 756	11 137	5 492	4 250
15 to 17 years	126 482	55 562	27 388	14 500	12 888	17 659	10 515	70 920	6 615	3 355	2 953
18 and 19 years	95 867	44 467	23 388	14 928	8 460	11 442	9 637	51 400	5 885	2 170	1 814
20 to 24 years	190 981	97 124	51 261	33 336	17 925	27 016	18 847	93 857	8 983	4 333	3 336
25 to 29 years	199 476	99 369	55 668	32 187	23 481	26 686	17 015	100 107	8 932	4 974	2 829
30 to 34 years	204 278	98 319	54 164	30 398	23 766	27 137	17 018	105 959	9 079	4 421	3 297
35 to 39 years	184 962	87 781	47 433	26 002	21 431	25 240	15 108	97 181	8 184	4 397	3 430
40 to 44 years	166 235	76 186	41 597	21 114	20 483	21 479	13 110	90 049	7 203	3 643	3 436
45 to 49 years	132 841	59 523	32 242	15 854	16 388	16 586	10 695	73 318	5 951	3 025	3 335
50 to 54 years	116 843	52 602	27 609	14 299	13 310	15 142	9 851	64 241	5 184	2 922	3 759
55 to 59 years	107 171	48 241	24 284	13 345	10 939	14 422	9 535	58 930	4 909	2 617	3 714
60 to 64 years	105 946	49 275	24 025	14 380	9 645	15 512	9 738	56 671	5 107	2 861	3 670
65 to 74 years	182 164	88 041	39 108	24 347	14 761	29 451	19 482	94 123	9 488	5 325	5 887
75 years and over	139 081	69 638	26 949	17 988	8 961	25 210	17 479	69 443	8 945	4 875	3 376
Female	1 343 557	644 185	322 451	184 567	137 884	196 729	125 005	699 372	68 418	35 063	28 178
Under 3 years	56 116	26 942	13 788	8 044	5 744	8 087	5 067	29 174	3 008	1 623	831
3 and 4 years	39 469	18 975	9 438	5 184	4 254	5 836	3 701	20 494	2 000	1 072	555
5 to 9 years	104 335	47 621	23 593	12 812	10 781	15 009	9 019	56 714	5 362	2 807	1 940
10 to 14 years	103 785	46 641	23 243	12 587	10 656	14 726	8 672	57 144	5 574	2 589	1 893
15 to 17 years	61 834	27 593	13 545	7 246	6 299	8 726	5 322	34 241	3 098	1 691	1 500
18 and 19 years	47 782	22 142	11 661	7 427	4 234	5 843	4 638	25 640	3 048	1 533	795
20 to 24 years	97 388	49 621	26 217	16 950	9 267	14 108	9 296	47 767	4 744	2 372	1 507
25 to 29 years	104 107	51 766	28 705	16 333	12 372	14 295	8 766	52 341	4 900	2 538	1 554
30 to 34 years	105 364	51 798	27 783	15 694	12 089	14 834	9 181	53 566	4 919	2 278	1 677
35 to 39 years	95 818	45 517	24 422	13 465	10 957	13 297	7 798	50 301	4 384	2 364	1 806
40 to 44 years	85 880	40 363	21 781	11 046	10 735	11 436	7 146	45 517	3 791	1 905	1 770
45 to 49 years	68 404	31 462	16 833	8 384	8 449	8 972	5 657	36 942	3 202	1 621	1 777
50 to 54 years	61 336	28 595	14 703	7 774	6 929	8 319	5 573	32 741	2 868	1 578	1 906
55 to 59 years	58 029	26 761	13 153	7 378	5 775	8 272	5 336	31 268	2 864	1 447	1 972
60 to 64 years	57 871	28 128	13 100	8 160	4 940	9 242	5 786	29 743	2 842	1 597	1 796
65 to 74 years	104 990	52 256	22 405	14 050	8 355	18 190	11 661	52 734	5 740	3 244	3 077
75 years and over	91 049	48 004	18 081	12 033	6 048	17 537	12 386	43 045	6 074	3 184	1 822
Median age for all persons	31.3	31.2	30.8	30.3	31.4	31.7	31.8	31.4	30.4	31.5	38.6
Male	29.8	29.3	29.5	28.8	30.5	29.1	28.8	30.3	27.8	29.2	37.0
Female	32.7	33.0	32.0	31.8	32.2	34.0	34.4	32.4	32.5	33.7	40.1
ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Persons 5 years and over	2 378 805	1 117 790	570 096	324 271	245 825	333 231	214 463	1 261 015	116 610	60 045	53 261
Speak a language other than English	66 516	37 117	22 979	14 124	8 855	8 556	5 582	29 399	3 833	3 118	1 239
5 to 17 years	16 594	8 316	5 198	3 053	2 145	1 929	1 189	8 278	1 096	1 117	393
18 to 64 years	44 027	25 535	15 955	10 047	5 908	5 797	3 783	18 492	2 314	1 790	679
65 to 74 years	3 415	1 926	1 072	601	471	529	325	1 489	213	118	126
75 years and over	2 480	1 340	754	423	331	301	285	1 140	210	93	41
Do not speak English "very well"	24 512	13 716	8 384	5 194	3 190	3 405	1 927	10 796	1 767	1 658	416
5 to 17 years	6 186	3 173	1 966	1 127	839	800	407	3 013	608	642	176
18 to 64 years	16 126	9 342	5 736	3 708	2 028	2 323	1 283	6 784	944	894	198
65 to 74 years	1 264	741	447	240	207	160	134	523	106	82	28
75 years and over	936	460	235	119	116	122	103	476	109	40	14
ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH IN HOUSEHOLD											
Linguistically isolated households	3 970	2 458	1 501	972	529	704	253	1 512	312	330	31
Persons 5 years and over in households	2 309 842	1 074 412	547 089	305 801	241 188	323 550	203 773	1 235 430	111 978	59 536	53 261
In linguistically isolated households	7 684	4 285	2 901	1 863	1 038	1 051	333	3 399	752	1 004	37
5 to 17 years	2 055	1 008	793	485	308	176	39	1 047	242	348	—
18 to 64 years	4 681	2 782	1 834	1 213	621	722	226	1 899	399	571	19
65 to 74 years	490	280	190	128	62	70	20	210	62	63	12
75 years and over	458	215	84	37	47	83	48	243	49	22	6
DISABILITY STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS											
Males 16 to 64 years	739 222	336 945	179 896	98 558	81 338	95 703	61 346	402 277	33 414	17 400	17 008
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50 253	20 342	9 259	6 064	3 195	6 623	4 460	29 911	2 673	1 515	1 755
With a mobility limitation	24 576	9 628	4 260	2 618	1 242	3 292	2 076	14 948	1 225	703	647
In labor force	4 345	1 814	979	686	293	541	294	2 531	175	138	171
With a self-care limitation	38 173	15 955	7 151	4 726	2 425	5 199	3 605	22 218	2 062	1 184	1 475
With a work disability	88 303	36 902	19 194	11 010	8 184	10 659	7 049	51 401	4 320	2 269	2 119
In labor force	30 419	13 782	7 869	4 186	3 683	3 491	2 422	16 637	1 291	645	830
Prevented from working	52 874	20 746	10 041	6 086	3 955	6 514	4 191	32 128	2 771	1 542	1 191
No work disability	650 919	300 043	160 702	87 548	73 154	85 044	54 297	350 876	29 094	15 131	14 889
In labor force	546 645	252 132	137 835	73 008	64 827	69 765	44 532	294 513	23 121	12 559	12 465
Females 16 to 64 years	818 366										

Table 21. Fertility and Household and Family Composition: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural				Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000		
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999					
FERTILITY												
Women 15 to 24 years	207 004	99 356	51 423	31 623	19 800	28 677	19 256	107 648	10 890	5 216	3 802	
Children ever born.....	85 338	40 318	18 347	12 074	6 273	13 901	8 070	45 020	5 200	2 837	1 714	
Per 1,000 women.....	412	406	357	382	317	485	419	418	478	544	451	
Women ever married.....	46 556	19 918	10 664	5 763	4 901	4 859	4 395	26 638	2 010	1 230	646	
Children ever born.....	43 460	18 007	9 441	5 183	4 258	4 709	3 857	25 453	2 183	1 338	817	
Per 1,000 women.....	933	904	885	899	869	969	878	956	1 086	1 088	1 265	
Women 25 to 34 years	209 471	103 564	56 488	32 027	24 461	29 129	17 947	105 907	9 819	4 816	3 231	
Children ever born.....	348 892	161 337	80 802	45 276	35 256	49 222	31 313	187 555	18 691	8 614	5 608	
Per 1,000 women.....	1 666	1 558	1 430	1 414	1 452	1 690	1 745	1 771	1 904	1 789	1 736	
Women ever married.....	161 845	75 710	42 305	21 812	20 493	19 945	13 460	86 135	7 025	3 562	2 344	
Children ever born.....	290 769	128 778	68 707	35 692	33 015	35 498	24 573	161 991	14 028	6 716	4 775	
Per 1,000 women.....	1 797	1 701	1 624	1 636	1 611	1 780	1 826	1 881	1 997	1 885	2 037	
Women 35 to 44 years	181 698	85 880	46 203	24 511	21 692	24 733	14 944	95 818	8 175	4 269	3 576	
Children ever born.....	418 855	188 404	94 524	49 912	44 612	57 847	36 033	230 451	20 098	10 402	8 431	
Per 1,000 women.....	2 305	2 194	2 046	2 036	2 057	2 339	2 411	2 405	2 458	2 437	2 358	
No children	20 469	11 662	7 029	4 206	2 823	3 088	1 545	8 807	828	427	387	
1 child	28 885	14 361	8 337	4 499	3 838	3 683	2 341	14 524	1 298	658	561	
2 children	63 691	29 394	16 002	7 813	8 189	8 342	5 050	34 297	2 592	1 513	1 254	
3 children	38 972	17 631	9 188	4 663	4 525	5 230	3 213	21 341	1 881	876	696	
4 children	15 973	7 009	3 310	1 893	1 417	2 296	1 403	8 964	806	379	365	
5 or more children	13 708	5 823	2 337	1 437	900	2 094	1 392	7 885	770	416	313	
Women ever married.....	165 154	76 219	41 387	21 093	20 294	21 506	13 326	88 935	7 164	3 763	3 260	
Children ever born.....	393 586	174 489	89 522	46 189	43 333	52 171	32 796	219 097	18 140	9 398	7 895	
Per 1,000 women.....	2 383	2 289	2 163	2 190	2 135	2 426	2 461	2 464	2 532	2 497	2 422	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP												
All persons	2 573 216	1 211 271	617 704	351 478	266 226	361 583	231 984	1 361 945	126 770	65 585	56 225	
In households	2 504 103	1 167 770	594 645	332 974	261 671	351 831	221 294	1 336 333	122 138	65 076	56 225	
Family householder	679 191	312 871	160 432	87 246	73 186	92 279	60 160	366 320	31 987	17 439	16 544	
Male	507 693	219 167	117 661	59 648	58 013	59 573	41 933	288 526	21 260	12 549	13 905	
Female	171 498	93 704	42 771	27 598	15 773	32 706	18 227	77 794	10 727	4 890	2 639	
Nonfamily householder	231 383	130 501	63 838	42 257	21 581	41 854	24 809	100 882	11 661	6 320	2 941	
Male	90 940	48 732	25 885	16 891	8 994	14 762	8 085	42 208	3 827	2 037	1 316	
Female	140 443	81 769	37 953	25 366	12 587	27 092	16 724	58 674	7 834	4 283	1 625	
Spouse	505 578	218 370	116 560	59 004	57 556	59 624	42 186	287 208	21 341	12 460	13 790	
Child	871 696	397 270	201 696	110 379	91 317	120 785	74 789	474 426	44 475	22 514	17 957	
Other relatives	161 183	75 425	33 782	22 042	11 740	27 638	14 005	85 758	10 111	5 145	4 127	
Nonrelatives	55 072	33 333	18 337	12 046	6 291	9 651	5 345	21 739	2 563	1 198	866	
In group quarters	69 113	43 501	23 059	18 504	4 555	9 752	10 690	25 612	4 632	509	—	
Persons per household	2.75	2.63	2.65	2.57	2.76	2.62	2.60	2.86	2.80	2.74	2.89	
Persons per family	3.27	3.21	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.25	3.18	3.31	3.37	3.30	3.17	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	679 191	312 871	160 432	87 246	73 186	92 279	60 160	366 320	31 987	17 439	16 544	
With own children under 18 years.....	345 347	159 682	83 326	43 925	39 401	46 618	29 738	185 665	16 520	8 583	6 242	
With own children under 6 years.....	149 099	71 946	38 158	21 161	16 997	20 534	13 254	77 153	6 955	3 723	2 197	
Married-couple families	508 885	220 977	118 220	60 148	58 072	60 444	42 313	287 908	21 259	12 514	13 878	
With own children under 18 years.....	249 436	105 614	58 440	28 157	30 283	27 778	19 396	143 822	10 259	5 829	5 040	
With own children under 6 years.....	111 162	49 877	28 076	14 350	13 726	12 767	9 034	61 285	4 372	2 594	1 764	
Female householder, no husband present	141 775	78 876	35 379	23 286	12 093	28 123	15 374	62 899	9 227	4 045	2 115	
With own children under 18 years.....	83 073	48 276	21 740	14 142	7 598	17 265	9 271	34 797	5 584	2 320	990	
With own children under 6 years.....	32 615	19 604	8 636	6 048	2 588	7 141	3 827	13 011	2 276	975	385	
Subfamilies	41 554	19 333	8 743	5 581	3 162	6 930	3 660	22 221	2 624	1 276	894	
With own children under 18 years.....	38 987	18 221	8 172	5 320	2 852	6 576	3 473	20 766	2 524	1 210	839	
Married-couple subfamilies	4 719	2 023	1 086	476	610	597	340	2 696	205	119	84	
With own children under 18 years.....	2 152	911	515	215	300	243	153	1 241	105	53	29	
Mother-child subfamilies	29 908	13 966	6 053	4 068	1 985	5 156	2 757	15 942	2 021	940	703	
Persons under 18 years	747 371	340 705	169 976	93 300	76 676	106 260	64 469	406 666	38 920	20 022	14 342	
Percent living with two parents	61.6	56.1	62.1	55.1	70.7	47.6	54.1	66.3	49.4	55.2	65.9	
UNMARRIED-PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS												
Total	20 932	11 335	5 817	3 835	1 982	3 599	1 919	9 597	1 137	579	310	
Male and female	20 259	10 930	5 616	3 713	1 903	3 456	1 858	9 329	1 115	571	288	
Both male	237	149	83	61	22	37	29	88	11	2	2	
Both female	436	256	118	61	57	106	32	180	11	6	20	
SELECTED LIVING ARRANGEMENTS												
Households	910 574	443 372	224 270	129 503	94 767	134 133	84 969	467 202	43 648	23 759	19 485	
With one or more subfamilies	38 963	18 175	7 944	5 092	2 852	6 614	3 617	20 788	2 466	1 174	846	
With related members 15 years and over other than spouse, children, parents, or parents-in-law of householder	52 336	25 145	11 810	7 561	4 249	8 794	4 541	27 191	3 171	1 587	1 276	
With roomer, boarder, or foster child 15 years and over	4 896	3 165	1 846	1 205	641	864	455	1 731	232	98	97	
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS												
Married-couple families	508 885	220 977	118 220	60 148	58 072	60 444	42 313	287 908	21 			

Table 22. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm					
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000						
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999									
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL																
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school ----	727 486	346 244	179 122	103 618	75 504	103 736	63 386	381 242	38 119	17 157	13 973					
Preprimary school -----	43 906	23 162	12 338	6 822	5 516	7 143	3 681	20 744	2 234	978	677					
Public school -----	29 308	14 220	6 609	3 771	2 838	4 823	2 788	15 088	1 634	779	502					
Elementary or high school -----	525 658	235 035	116 104	63 273	52 831	74 403	44 528	290 623	27 862	13 834	10 965					
Public school -----	479 944	212 089	103 125	55 661	47 464	67 385	41 579	267 855	25 326	12 475	9 390					
College -----	157 922	88 047	50 680	33 523	17 157	22 190	15 177	69 875	8 023	2 345	2 331					
Public college -----	137 598	74 719	40 721	27 376	13 345	20 362	13 636	62 879	7 192	1 979	2 154					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school ----	727 486	346 244	179 122	103 618	75 504	103 736	63 386	381 242	38 119	17 157	13 973					
3 and 4 years -----	24 219	13 303	7 102	4 203	2 899	4 085	2 116	10 916	1 318	613	279					
5 to 14 years -----	394 220	177 725	88 340	47 923	40 417	55 794	33 591	216 495	20 687	10 130	7 701					
15 to 17 years -----	116 636	51 188	25 554	13 452	12 102	16 147	9 487	65 448	6 115	3 063	2 766					
18 and 19 years -----	64 031	29 608	15 802	9 910	5 892	7 731	6 075	34 423	4 364	1 343	1 234					
20 to 24 years -----	60 474	35 100	18 961	13 488	5 473	9 747	6 392	25 374	2 625	859	890					
25 to 34 years -----	35 309	21 072	13 018	8 384	4 634	5 065	2 989	14 237	1 408	571	503					
35 years and over -----	32 597	18 248	10 345	6 258	4 087	5 167	2 736	14 349	1 602	578	600					
Percent enrolled in school:																
3 and 4 years -----	30.2	34.7	36.0	37.7	33.9	35.2	30.1	26.1	32.1	27.1	22.9					
5 to 14 years -----	92.4	92.7	93.0	92.9	93.2	92.6	92.2	92.2	93.4	91.0	91.4					
15 to 17 years -----	92.2	92.1	93.3	92.8	93.9	91.4	90.2	92.3	92.4	91.3	93.7					
18 and 19 years -----	66.8	66.6	67.6	66.4	69.6	67.6	63.0	67.0	74.2	61.9	68.0					
20 to 24 years -----	31.7	36.1	37.0	40.5	30.5	36.1	33.9	27.0	29.2	19.8	26.7					
25 to 34 years -----	8.7	10.7	11.9	13.4	9.8	9.4	8.8	6.9	7.8	6.1	8.2					
35 years and over -----	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.0					
Persons 18 to 24 years -----	286 848	141 591	74 649	48 264	26 385	38 458	28 484	145 257	14 868	6 503	5 150					
Percent enrolled in college -----	34.0	37.2	38.8	41.8	33.3	35.3	31.0	36.8	36.8	21.7	28.5					
Male -----	31.1	34.5	34.7	36.2	31.8	35.2	33.2	27.7	34.9	17.8	25.0					
Female -----	37.0	39.7	42.8	47.3	34.7	35.5	37.6	34.2	38.5	25.0	32.8					
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS																
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	179 873	81 690	41 482	24 652	16 830	23 507	16 701	98 183	10 160	4 445	3 765					
Enrolled in school -----	140 057	63 267	32 439	18 807	13 632	18 537	12 291	76 790	8 257	3 357	3 029					
Employed -----	33 520	16 962	9 862	5 087	4 775	4 177	2 923	16 558	1 674	466	661					
Unemployed -----	9 922	5 424	3 008	1 963	1 045	1 538	878	4 498	641	162	176					
Not in labor force -----	96 405	40 405	19 403	11 594	7 809	12 811	8 475	55 716	5 942	2 729	2 192					
Not enrolled in school -----	39 816	18 423	9 043	5 845	3 198	4 970	4 410	21 393	1 903	1 088	736					
High school graduate -----	18 648	8 970	5 157	3 596	1 561	1 849	1 964	9 678	851	430	374					
Employed -----	8 965	3 426	1 937	1 033	904	739	750	5 539	372	233	228					
Unemployed -----	2 840	1 274	642	361	281	326	306	1 566	179	84	47					
Not in labor force -----	4 504	2 103	809	449	360	730	564	2 401	288	111	90					
Not high school graduate -----	21 168	9 453	3 886	2 249	1 637	3 121	2 446	11 715	1 052	658	362					
Employed -----	6 931	2 790	1 312	670	642	770	708	4 141	278	201	114					
Unemployed -----	3 632	1 687	712	444	268	620	355	1 945	190	150	59					
Not in labor force -----	10 488	4 879	1 819	1 101	718	1 721	1 339	5 609	582	305	189					
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT																
Persons 18 to 24 years -----	286 848	141 591	74 649	48 264	26 385	38 458	28 484	145 257	14 868	6 503	5 150					
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	83 972	38 012	20 299	12 810	7 489	9 703	8 010	45 960	4 409	2 096	1 524					
Some college or associate degree -----	110 624	58 972	33 315	22 779	10 536	15 071	10 586	51 652	5 541	1 868	1 782					
Bachelor's degree or higher -----	15 204	10 724	6 048	3 800	2 248	2 730	1 946	4 480	413	168	215					
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 538 997	728 975	373 079	209 914	163 165	216 865	139 031	810 022	72 982	39 060	36 733					
Less than 5th grade -----	69 453	27 002	8 407	5 177	3 230	11 500	7 095	42 451	4 267	2 541	1 713					
5th to 8th grade -----	170 814	64 656	23 970	14 669	9 301	23 528	17 158	106 158	9 645	5 475	4 022					
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	309 418	128 055	56 141	33 013	23 128	42 408	29 506	181 363	15 244	9 085	7 772					
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	423 624	181 749	94 568	48 381	46 187	51 440	35 741	241 875	19 100	11 208	11 119					
Some college, no degree -----	259 477	140 418	80 437	45 436	35 001	38 013	21 968	119 059	11 493	5 255	5 671					
Associate degree, occupational program -----	44 135	21 750	12 672	6 951	5 721	5 728	3 350	22 385	2 083	914	966					
Associate degree, academic program -----	35 129	19 315	11 736	6 090	5 646	4 895	2 684	15 814	1 531	626	741					
Bachelor's degree -----	149 109	94 732	55 226	31 401	23 825	25 628	13 878	54 377	6 455	2 718	3 286					
Master's degree -----	52 638	33 020	18 599	11 442	7 157	9 040	5 381	19 618	2 444	974	1 133					
Professional school degree -----	18 020	13 304	8 292	5 397	2 895	3 421	1 591	4 716	583	193	213					
Doctorate degree -----	7 180	4 974	3 031	1 957	1 074	1 264	679	2 206	137	71	115					
Females 25 years and over -----	832 848	404 650	200 966	114 317	86 649	124 394	79 290	428 198	41 584	21 756	19 157					
Less than 5th grade -----	30 704	13 387	4 040	2 405	1 635	5 776	3 571	17 317	2 091	1 160	654					
5th to 8th grade -----	91 673	37 631	13 235	8 246	4 989	14 346	10 050	54 042	5 702	3 116	1 954					
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	173 184	75 121	31 560	18 667	12 893	25 698	17 863	98 063	8 918	5 081	4 273					
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	241 470	107 034	54 129	27 510	26 619	31 319	21 586	134 436	11 271	6 552	6 305					
Some college, no degree -----	137 809	76 332	43 016	24 911	18 105	21 336	11 980	61 477	6 315	2 796	2 776					
Associate degree, occupational program -----	25 438	12 802	7 271	4 053	3 218	3 676	1 855	12 636	1 283	494	555					
Associate degree, academic program -----	21 276	11 749	7 040	3 741	3 299	2 978	1 731	9 527	963	382	417					
Bachelor's degree -----	74 954	47 177	27 274	16 208	11 066	12 808	7 095	27 777	3 480	1 522	1 485					
Master's degree -----	29 797	18 839	10 372	6 641	3 731	5 465	3 002	10 958	1 395	562	624					
Professional school degree -----	4 624	3 186	2 085	1 289	796	717	384	1 438	144	69	79					
Doctorate degree -----	1 919	1 392	944	646	298	275	173	527	22	22	35					
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 538 997	728 975	373 079	209 914	163 165	216 865	139 031	810 022	72 982	39 060	36 733					
Percent:																
Less than 5th grade -----	4.5	3.7	2.3	2.5	2.0	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.8	6.5	4.7					
High school graduate or higher -----	64.3	69.9	76.3	74.8	78.1	64.3	61.3	59.3	60.1	56.2	63.2					
Male -----	64.0	71.1	76.9	75.4	78.9	65.8	62.7	58.0	60.4	55.2	62.3					
Female -----	64.5	68.8	75.7	74.4	77.5	6										

Table 23. Geographic Mobility, Commuting, 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 Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
PLACE OF BIRTH AND NATIVITY											
All persons	2 573 216	1 211 271	617 704	351 478	266 226	361 583	231 984	1 361 945	126 770	65 585	56 225
Native	2 552 833	1 196 501	607 005	344 838	262 167	359 185	230 311	1 356 332	126 240	65 409	56 013
Born in State of residence	1 989 265	887 045	413 180	254 178	159 002	292 522	181 343	1 102 220	105 153	55 741	48 229
Born in a different State	553 300	303 029	189 119	88 253	100 866	65 776	48 134	250 271	20 768	9 483	7 683
Northeast	34 323	22 745	16 025	8 386	7 639	3 750	2 970	11 578	975	360	266
Midwest	102 861	58 656	35 603	18 549	17 054	13 190	9 863	44 205	3 967	2 077	1 389
South	381 179	200 861	123 804	54 296	69 508	44 805	32 252	180 318	14 612	6 498	5 576
West	34 937	20 767	13 687	7 022	6 665	4 031	3 049	14 170	1 214	548	452
Born abroad	10 268	6 427	4 706	2 407	2 299	887	834	3 841	319	185	101
Puerto Rico	636	392	325	166	159	22	45	244	18	4	13
U.S. outlying area	464	241	131	82	49	47	63	223	19	5	9
U.S. Virgin Islands	67	17	6	6	—	—	11	50	—	—	—
American Samoa	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Guam	262	155	75	34	41	39	41	107	15	1	7
Northern Marianas	21	12	12	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Born abroad of American parents	9 168	5 794	4 250	2 159	2 091	818	726	3 374	282	176	79
Foreign born	20 383	14 770	10 699	6 640	4 059	2 398	1 673	5 613	530	176	212
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	2 378 805	1 117 790	570 096	324 271	245 825	333 231	214 463	1 261 015	116 610	60 045	53 261
Same house	1 407 551	599 546	291 706	164 813	126 893	186 845	120 995	808 005	71 281	38 813	41 458
Different house in the United States	958 992	509 038	271 705	155 024	116 681	144 981	92 352	449 954	45 158	21 115	11 706
Same county	564 550	292 660	143 197	89 749	53 448	95 748	53 715	271 890	28 710	12 949	7 866
Different county	394 442	216 378	128 508	65 275	63 233	49 233	38 637	178 064	16 448	8 166	3 840
Same State	201 294	103 809	59 903	29 385	30 518	24 357	19 549	97 485	9 596	4 992	2 445
Different State	193 148	112 569	68 605	35 890	32 715	24 876	19 088	80 579	6 852	3 174	1 395
Northeast	8 074	5 513	3 532	2 330	1 202	953	1 028	2 561	230	92	13
Midwest	32 493	19 413	10 438	6 346	4 092	4 854	4 121	13 080	1 287	672	192
South	134 379	75 885	47 320	22 769	24 551	16 796	11 769	58 494	4 586	2 074	1 051
West	18 202	11 758	7 315	4 445	2 870	2 273	2 170	6 444	749	336	139
Puerto Rico	148	117	64	59	5	11	42	31	—	—	—
U.S. outlying area	198	166	72	35	37	32	62	32	—	—	—
Elsewhere	11 916	8 923	6 549	4 340	2 209	1 362	1 012	2 993	171	117	97
PLACE OF WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	1 028 014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked in area of residence	968 893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked outside area of residence	59 121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND CARPOOLING											
Workers 16 years and over	1 028 014	502 332	276 210	152 154	124 056	136 675	89 447	525 682	44 188	23 363	23 357
Car, truck, or van	961 441	468 035	258 188	138 691	119 497	126 820	83 027	493 406	40 841	21 573	19 903
Drove alone	777 422	392 919	221 375	117 192	104 183	105 111	66 433	384 503	31 490	16 107	15 351
Carpooled	184 019	75 116	36 813	21 499	15 314	21 709	16 594	108 903	9 351	5 466	4 552
2-person carpool	132 625	57 792	29 560	17 296	12 264	16 229	12 003	74 833	6 207	3 398	3 121
3-person carpool	30 047	10 744	4 420	2 673	1 747	3 522	2 802	19 303	1 689	1 133	762
4-person carpool	12 159	3 870	1 640	814	826	1 229	1 001	8 289	836	520	361
5- or 6-person carpool	5 332	1 534	615	401	214	503	416	3 798	435	294	178
7-or-more-person carpool	3 856	1 176	578	315	263	226	372	2 680	184	121	130
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.17	1.15
Public transportation	8 020	4 535	2 523	2 271	252	1 767	245	3 485	284	135	191
Bus or trolley bus	5 855	2 701	2 035	1 807	228	483	183	3 154	268	120	191
Streetcar or trolley car	80	27	7	7	—	15	5	53	10	5	—
Subway or elevated	35	20	10	10	—	3	7	15	—	—	—
Railroad	22	8	8	—	8	—	—	14	—	—	—
Ferryboat	77	32	24	19	5	4	4	45	2	3	—
Taxicab	1 951	1 747	439	428	11	1 262	46	204	4	7	—
Motorcycle	1 156	720	547	280	267	142	31	436	31	16	8
Bicycle	1 519	1 215	724	512	212	270	221	304	40	9	17
Walked	27 142	15 717	7 927	6 827	1 100	4 255	3 535	11 425	1 843	935	758
Other means	10 116	4 561	2 001	1 121	880	1 567	993	5 555	449	313	199
Worked at home	18 620	7 549	4 300	2 452	1 848	1 854	1 395	11 071	700	382	2 281
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK AND DEPARTURE TIME											
Workers who did not work at home	1 009 394	494 783	271 910	149 702	122 208	134 821	88 052	514 611	43 488	22 981	21 076
Minutes to work:											
Less than 10 minutes	196 121	122 278	47 188	29 412	17 776	40 653	34 437	73 843	13 358	5 461	3 623
10 to 14 minutes	177 907	107 555	51 138	32 718	18 420	39 158	17 259	70 352	5 883	2 774	2 600
15 to 19 minutes	193 024	98 032	62 403	37 175	25 428	25 451	10 178	94 992	6 233	3 440	3 272
20 to 29 minutes	186 612	83 018	61 886	28 736	33 150	12 896	8 236	103 594	6 741	4 298	4 107
30 to 44 minutes	156 242	53 909	34 576	14 531	20 045	9 035	10 298	102 333	6 796	4 240	4 409
45 or more minutes	99 488	29 991	14 719	7 130	7 589	7 628	7 644	69 497	4 477	2 768	3 065
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	17.3	18.6	17.2	20.4	15.1	16.5	23.8	19.5	21.7	23.9
Workers traveling 45 or more minutes	62.6	65.0	66.3	67.2	65.5	66.7	60.7	61.6	62.2	61.7	60.3
Departure time:											
6:00 to 6:59 a.m.	284 283	113 006	55 816	28 467	27 349	30 365	26 825	171 277	12 704	8 127	7 315
7:00 to 7:59 a.m.	334 987	177 612	101 916	54 762	47 154	48 646	27 050	157 375	14 434	6 972	7 161
8:00 to 8:59 a.m.	107 514	65 440	36 543	21 073	15 470	18 661	10 236	42 074	4 718	2 108	1 582
All other times	282 610	138 725	77 635	45 400	32 235	37 149	23 941	143 885	11 632	5 774	5 018
VETERAN STATUS											
Male civilian veterans	228 329	114 080	63 965	34 854	29 111	30 732	19 383	114 249	9 896	5 018	6 163
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over	26.1	28.5	30.7	29.8	31.8	26.4	25.7	24.0	24.4	23.5	28.8
Female civilian veterans	9 648	5 897	3 85								

Table 24. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	1 909 851	907 789	465 822	267 902	197 920	267 388	174 579	1 002 062	92 125	47 838	43 834
In labor force	1 140 893	555 583	302 767	168 795	133 972	153 352	99 464	585 310	50 615	26 229	25 285
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.7	61.2	65.0	63.0	67.7	57.4	57.0	58.4	54.9	54.8	57.7
Armed Forces	17 408	14 854	11 153	8 636	2 517	965	2 736	2 554	247	77	45
Civilian labor force	1 123 485	540 729	291 614	160 159	131 455	152 387	96 728	582 756	50 368	26 152	25 240
Employed	1 028 773	495 928	269 718	146 206	123 512	137 675	88 535	532 845	44 759	23 712	23 622
At work 35 or more hours	811 652	388 154	212 444	112 436	100 008	106 972	68 738	423 498	34 999	19 024	18 794
Unemployed	94 712	44 801	21 896	13 953	7 943	14 712	8 193	49 911	5 609	2 440	1 618
Percent of civilian labor force	8.4	8.3	7.5	8.7	6.0	9.7	8.5	8.6	11.1	9.3	6.4
Not in labor force	768 958	352 206	163 055	99 107	63 948	114 036	75 115	416 752	41 510	21 609	18 549
Institutionalized persons	28 061	19 685	8 413	5 121	3 292	6 177	5 095	8 376	1 795	278	—
Females 16 years and over	1 019 110	494 767	247 660	143 458	104 202	150 311	96 796	524 343	51 404	26 405	22 419
In labor force	529 912	267 384	143 332	81 401	61 931	76 171	47 881	262 528	25 034	12 388	10 789
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.0	54.0	57.9	56.7	59.4	50.7	49.5	50.1	48.7	46.9	48.1
Armed Forces	2 143	1 913	1 461	1 130	331	89	363	230	55	5	2
Civilian labor force	527 769	265 471	141 871	80 271	61 600	76 082	47 518	262 298	24 979	12 383	10 787
Employed	477 080	241 199	130 476	72 837	57 639	67 938	42 785	235 881	21 837	11 014	9 888
At work 35 or more hours	345 376	174 166	95 017	52 085	42 932	48 162	30 987	171 210	15 754	8 277	7 297
Unemployed	50 689	24 272	11 395	7 434	3 961	8 144	4 733	26 417	3 142	1 369	899
Percent of civilian labor force	9.6	9.1	8.0	9.3	6.4	10.7	10.0	10.1	12.6	11.1	8.3
Not in labor force	489 198	227 383	104 328	62 057	42 271	74 140	48 915	261 815	26 370	14 017	11 630
Institutionalized persons	12 997	10 557	3 811	1 809	2 002	3 573	3 173	2 440	936	89	—
Males 16 to 19 years	90 999	41 194	21 005	12 461	8 544	11 698	8 491	49 805	5 084	2 168	2 010
Employed	26 337	11 724	6 586	3 402	3 184	2 786	2 352	14 613	1 174	537	608
Unemployed	7 900	3 915	2 123	1 240	883	1 082	710	3 985	441	169	158
Not in labor force	54 576	23 559	10 666	6 214	4 452	7 785	5 108	31 017	3 457	1 459	1 235
Males 20 to 24 years	93 593	47 503	25 044	16 386	8 658	12 908	9 551	46 090	4 239	1 961	1 829
Employed	57 599	27 927	15 209	8 840	6 369	7 470	5 248	29 672	2 386	1 331	1 232
Unemployed	8 878	4 283	2 021	1 419	602	1 395	867	4 595	589	182	181
Not in labor force	22 912	11 555	5 200	3 780	1 420	3 778	2 577	11 357	1 366	425	402
Males 25 to 54 years	483 726	224 279	124 486	67 158	57 328	61 117	38 676	259 447	20 469	11 098	9 596
Employed	392 789	179 990	100 019	51 162	48 857	48 953	31 018	212 799	16 129	8 902	8 152
Unemployed	24 066	10 866	5 598	3 456	2 142	3 598	1 670	13 200	1 298	634	323
Not in labor force	58 094	26 291	13 471	9 010	4 461	8 006	4 814	31 803	2 882	1 509	1 101
Males 55 to 64 years	97 217	42 627	22 056	12 187	9 869	12 420	8 151	54 590	4 310	2 434	3 616
Employed	57 126	26 137	13 609	7 363	6 246	7 590	4 938	30 988	2 412	1 386	2 616
Unemployed	2 369	1 072	539	312	227	382	151	1 297	103	56	25
Not in labor force	37 629	15 348	7 863	4 493	3 370	4 442	3 043	22 281	1 793	992	975
Males 65 to 69 years	43 500	19 970	9 098	5 423	3 675	6 484	4 388	23 530	2 066	1 177	1 563
In labor force	10 349	5 174	2 346	1 499	847	1 635	1 193	5 175	529	305	589
Not in labor force	33 151	14 796	6 752	3 924	2 828	4 849	3 195	18 355	1 537	872	974
Did not work in 1989	28 064	12 496	5 654	3 277	2 377	4 112	2 730	15 568	1 236	739	554
Males 70 years and over	81 706	37 449	16 473	10 829	5 644	12 450	8 526	44 257	4 553	2 595	2 801
In labor force	8 308	4 175	1 698	1 200	498	1 414	1 063	4 133	448	260	569
Not in labor force	73 398	33 274	14 775	9 629	5 146	11 036	7 463	40 124	4 105	2 335	2 232
Did not work in 1989	67 136	30 539	13 463	8 694	4 769	10 147	6 929	36 597	3 820	2 039	1 520
Females 16 to 19 years	88 874	40 496	20 477	12 191	8 286	11 809	8 210	48 378	5 076	2 277	1 755
Employed	23 079	11 454	6 525	3 388	3 137	2 900	2 029	11 625	1 363	653	395
Unemployed	8 494	4 470	2 239	1 528	711	1 402	829	4 024	569	227	124
Not in labor force	56 821	24 112	11 365	6 930	4 435	7 477	5 270	32 709	3 355	1 686	1 236
Females 20 to 24 years	97 388	49 621	26 217	16 950	9 267	14 108	9 296	47 767	4 744	2 372	1 507
Employed	51 656	27 537	15 437	9 246	6 191	7 306	4 794	24 119	2 149	1 218	739
Unemployed	10 931	5 216	2 421	1 772	649	1 757	1 038	5 715	770	289	164
Not in labor force	34 122	16 246	7 873	5 493	2 380	5 040	3 333	17 876	1 812	865	604
Females 25 to 54 years	520 909	249 501	134 227	72 696	61 531	71 153	44 121	271 408	24 064	12 284	10 490
Employed	342 418	170 808	94 313	51 325	42 988	47 305	29 190	171 610	15 298	7 742	6 812
Unemployed	28 475	13 347	6 096	3 716	2 380	4 618	2 633	15 128	1 665	769	544
Not in labor force	149 032	64 515	33 191	17 309	15 882	19 176	12 148	84 517	7 061	3 769	3 132
Females 55 to 64 years	115 900	54 889	26 253	15 538	10 715	17 514	11 122	61 011	5 706	3 044	3 768
Employed	45 477	23 205	11 029	6 707	4 322	7 365	4 811	22 272	2 316	1 203	1 510
Unemployed	2 110	875	439	260	179	281	155	1 235	99	57	55
Not in labor force	68 313	30 809	14 785	8 571	6 214	9 868	6 156	37 504	3 291	1 784	2 203
Females 65 to 69 years	56 838	28 207	12 456	7 583	4 873	9 543	6 208	28 631	3 050	1 660	1 788
In labor force	8 741	4 909	2 033	1 373	660	1 642	1 234	3 832	486	289	264
Not in labor force	48 097	23 298	10 423	6 210	4 213	7 901	4 974	24 799	2 564	1 371	1 524
Did not work in 1989	43 776	21 115	9 388	5 584	3 804	7 183	4 544	22 661	2 328	1 243	1 310
Females 70 years and over	139 201										

Table 25. Occupation of Employed Persons: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural							
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	Rural farm				
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 028 773	495 928	269 718	146 206	123 512	137 675	88 535	532 845	44 759	23 712	23 622				
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	220 699	129 915	75 517	41 248	34 269	35 256	19 142	90 784	9 025	3 932	4 156				
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	91 732	53 483	31 710	16 128	15 582	14 338	7 435	38 249	3 457	1 513	1 809				
Officials and administrators, public administration	5 696	3 216	1 903	1 082	821	798	515	2 480	276	211	195				
Management and related occupations	24 736	15 212	9 845	4 703	5 142	3 679	1 688	9 524	818	278	450				
Professional specialty occupations	128 967	76 432	43 807	25 120	18 687	20 918	11 707	52 535	5 568	2 419	2 347				
Engineers and natural scientists	15 244	9 393	6 198	2 710	3 488	2 146	1 049	5 851	380	175	254				
Engineers	8 230	4 899	3 169	1 246	1 923	1 219	511	3 331	194	110	95				
Health diagnosing occupations	6 113	4 616	2 724	1 833	891	1 316	576	1 497	156	40	90				
Health assessment and treating occupations	20 272	11 554	7 098	3 662	3 436	3 038	1 418	8 718	815	322	304				
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	61 087	33 840	17 045	10 043	7 002	10 509	6 286	27 247	3 138	1 411	1 432				
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	45 668	24 121	11 658	6 694	4 964	7 862	4 601	21 547	2 499	1 095	1 151				
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	291 360	159 344	92 391	48 708	43 683	42 950	24 003	132 016	11 887	5 529	4 715				
Health technologists and technicians	14 472	8 079	4 617	2 666	1 951	2 316	1 146	6 393	586	261	177				
Technologists and technicians, except health	17 632	9 996	6 331	2 987	3 344	2 423	1 242	7 636	630	257	262				
Sales occupations	116 630	64 698	36 337	18 992	17 345	18 478	9 883	51 932	4 770	2 205	1 685				
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	30 154	15 705	8 446	4 098	4 348	4 598	2 661	14 449	1 383	659	465				
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	25 138	15 556	9 577	4 568	5 009	4 038	1 941	9 582	784	328	343				
Other sales occupations	61 338	33 437	18 314	10 326	7 988	9 842	5 281	27 901	2 603	1 218	877				
Cashiers	27 834	14 334	7 841	4 577	3 264	4 255	2 238	13 500	1 308	572	421				
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	142 626	76 571	45 106	24 063	21 043	19 733	11 732	66 055	5 901	2 806	2 591				
Computer equipment operators	4 921	2 720	1 747	871	876	587	386	2 201	187	109	77				
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	36 528	19 655	11 662	6 192	5 470	5 131	2 862	16 873	1 397	616	686				
Financial records processing occupations	18 490	9 402	5 292	2 580	2 712	2 462	1 648	9 088	811	429	436				
Mail and message distributing occupations	6 484	3 409	2 335	1 356	979	743	331	3 075	191	202	116				
Service occupations	126 247	67 674	36 485	22 661	13 824	20 027	11 162	58 573	5 673	2 686	1 997				
Private household occupations	7 578	4 092	1 642	1 238	404	1 778	672	3 486	337	174	100				
Protective service occupations	16 597	8 608	4 645	2 550	2 095	2 517	1 446	7 989	855	347	242				
Police and firefighters	6 555	3 725	1 929	1 060	869	1 094	702	2 830	245	120	56				
Service occupations, except protective and household	102 072	54 974	30 198	18 873	11 325	15 732	9 044	47 098	4 481	2 165	1 655				
Food service occupations	37 796	21 056	12 209	7 729	4 480	5 643	3 204	16 740	1 566	729	574				
Cleaning and building service occupations	26 643	14 094	7 336	4 650	2 686	4 330	2 428	12 549	1 194	556	405				
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34 627	7 470	3 175	1 860	1 315	2 205	2 090	27 157	1 511	1 205	4 927				
Farm operators and managers	11 903	1 437	333	182	151	506	598	10 466	436	421	3 602				
Farm workers and related occupations	16 650	4 649	2 142	1 298	844	1 442	1 065	12 001	828	606	1 137				
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	133 196	51 340	28 308	13 374	14 934	13 049	9 983	81 856	5 610	3 081	2 670				
Mechanics and repairers	39 638	15 366	8 737	4 086	4 651	3 875	2 754	24 272	1 544	912	714				
Construction trades	44 842	17 759	10 852	5 230	5 622	4 164	2 743	27 083	1 917	1 078	952				
Precision production occupations	44 730	17 386	8 315	3 890	4 425	4 763	4 308	27 344	2 017	1 102	944				
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	222 644	80 185	33 842	18 355	15 487	24 188	22 155	142 455	11 053	7 279	5 157				
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	75 177	24 781	8 104	4 440	3 664	7 978	8 699	50 396	4 090	2 755	1 830				
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	42 475	14 726	5 629	3 128	2 501	4 617	4 480	27 749	2 091	1 610	1 068				
Transportation occupations	42 922	16 229	8 694	4 841	3 853	4 323	3 212	26 693	1 886	1 166	922				
Motor vehicle operators	40 014	14 960	7 826	4 423	3 403	4 042	3 092	25 054	1 765	1 107	856				
Material moving equipment operators	13 619	4 125	1 684	760	924	1 348	1 093	9 494	730	405	347				
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	48 451	20 324	9 731	5 186	4 545	5 922	4 671	28 127	2 456	1 343	990				
Construction laborers	9 332	3 412	1 805	901	904	909	698	5 920	470	215	184				
Freight, stock, and material handlers	18 722	8 381	3 977	2 065	1 912	2 536	1 868	10 341	1 040	480	319				
Employed females 16 years and over	477 080	241 199	130 476	72 837	57 639	67 938	42 785	235 881	21 837	11 014	9 888				
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	115 404	66 169	38 700	21 352	17 348	17 948	9 521	49 235	5 101	2 114	2 291				
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	37 251	21 854	13 745	7 099	6 646	5 351	2 758	15 397	1 059	623	690				
Officials and administrators, public administration	2 301	1 200	708	439	269	279	213	1 101	132	106	87				
Management and related occupations	12 362	7 643	5 329	2 517	2 812	1 625	689	4 719	433	130	186				
Professional specialty occupations	78 153	44 315	24 955	14 253	10 702	12 597	6 763	33 838	3 596	1 491	1 601				
Engineers and natural scientists	1 906	1 224	940	419	521	222	62	682	84	16	31				
Engineers	451	274	174	75	99	78	22	177	20	1	11				
Health diagnosing occupations	1 113	833	592	394	198	159	82	280	28	8	23				
Health assessment and treating occupations	17 321	9 733	6 070	3 191	2 879	2 571	1 092	7 588	625	228	258				
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	47 350	25 796	13 066	7 498	5 568	7 992	4 738	21 554	2 468	1 059	1 139				
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	38 483	20 293	10 046	5 678	4 368	6 475	3 772	18 190	2 047	842	980				
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	187 402	100 897	58 412	31 470	26 942	27 186	15 299	86 505	7 859	3 637	3 078				
Health technologists and technicians	11 991	6 506	3 547	1 997	1 550	1 972	987	5 485	479	229	159				
Technologists and technicians, except health	4 572	2 838	1 938	975	963	572	328	1 734	202	85	52				
Sales occupations	59 362	31 927	17 759	9 859	7 900	9 159	5 009	27 435	2 525	1 149	876				
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	9 799	4 920	2 749	1 407	1 342	1 384	787	4 879	479	238	124				
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	6 906	4 320	2 743	1 388	1 355	1 086	491	2 586	181	85	138				
Other sales occupations	42 657	22 687	12 267	7 064	5 203	6 689	3 731	19 970	1 865	826	614				
Cashiers	23 601	12 001	6 589	3 834	2 755	3 543	1 869	11 600	1 134	482	362				
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	111 477	59 626	35 168	18 639	16 529	15 483	8 975	51 851	4 653	2 174	1 991				
Computer equipment operators	3 409	1 839	1 174	602	572	427	238	1 570	121	69	72				
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	36 085	19 415	11 502	6 084	5 418	5 087	2 826	16 670	1 383	609	679				
Financial records processing occupations	17 040	8 491	4 739	2 234	2 505	2 222	1 530	8 549	772	4					

Table 26. Industry of Employed Persons: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural							
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	Rural farm				
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 028 773	495 928	269 718	146 206	123 512	137 675	88 535	532 845	44 759	23 712	23 622				
Agriculture	33 604	7 597	2 731	1 694	1 037	2 606	2 260	26 007	1 504	1 210	5 188				
Forestry and fisheries	3 710	1 521	900	497	403	283	338	2 189	165	101	127				
Mining	10 522	2 887	1 311	625	686	1 039	537	7 635	346	263	144				
Construction	65 847	25 100	14 133	7 007	7 126	6 741	4 226	40 747	2 454	1 473	1 592				
Manufacturing	240 947	88 875	36 569	17 079	19 490	26 618	25 688	152 072	11 778	7 711	5 551				
Nondurable goods	97 785	36 740	14 556	7 291	7 265	11 254	10 930	61 045	5 268	3 029	2 283				
Food and kindred products	18 926	6 527	3 633	2 086	1 547	2 636	2 258	10 399	997	478	420				
Textile mill and finished textile products	40 712	11 138	2 318	1 334	984	3 259	5 561	29 574	2 721	1 755	1 222				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	9 277	5 179	2 947	1 519	1 428	1 530	702	4 098	371	100	82				
Chemicals and allied products	7 358	3 902	2 346	946	1 400	1 108	448	3 456	281	153	106				
Durable goods	143 162	52 135	22 013	9 788	12 225	15 364	14 758	91 027	6 510	4 682	3 268				
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	49 428	11 420	1 548	918	630	3 743	6 129	38 008	2 389	2 177	1 279				
Primary metal industries	5 683	1 982	609	273	336	726	647	3 701	223	186	93				
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	11 181	4 518	1 478	562	916	1 927	1 113	6 663	450	301	270				
Machinery and computer equipment	15 190	5 504	2 355	1 021	1 334	1 896	1 253	9 686	655	450	440				
Electrical equipment and components, except computer	18 025	6 934	2 669	1 288	1 381	2 669	1 596	11 091	864	410	435				
Transportation equipment	24 954	13 707	10 127	4 145	5 982	1 668	1 912	11 247	1 065	542	266				
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities ..	67 857	32 529	20 549	9 541	11 008	7 272	4 708	35 328	2 822	1 439	1 401				
Air transportation	3 483	1 898	1 388	284	1 104	260	250	1 585	154	45	46				
Trucking service and warehousing	22 161	8 739	4 900	2 282	2 708	2 076	1 673	13 422	951	601	472				
Other transportation	15 652	7 737	5 125	2 512	2 613	1 609	1 003	7 915	624	394	328				
Communications	11 517	7 129	4 978	2 626	2 352	1 556	595	4 388	340	158	211				
Utilities and sanitary services	15 044	7 026	4 068	1 837	2 231	1 771	1 187	8 018	753	241	344				
Wholesale trade	39 011	20 104	11 699	5 513	6 186	5 690	2 715	18 907	1 550	752	742				
Retail trade	165 811	89 663	49 261	27 511	21 750	25 919	14 483	76 148	6 929	3 183	2 098				
General merchandise stores	21 656	12 096	6 726	3 959	2 767	3 424	1 946	9 560	863	323	241				
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	33 554	16 551	8 360	4 352	4 008	5 184	3 007	17 003	1 699	782	439				
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	21 343	9 601	5 028	2 489	2 539	2 673	1 900	11 742	891	604	304				
Eating and drinking places	38 720	23 273	14 152	8 872	5 280	6 204	2 917	15 447	1 353	566	477				
Finance, insurance, and real estate	48 149	30 035	19 412	10 511	8 901	7 279	3 344	18 114	1 754	700	735				
Banking and credit agencies	17 281	9 760	5 445	2 920	2 525	2 867	1 448	7 521	676	355	380				
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	30 868	20 275	13 967	7 591	6 376	4 412	1 896	10 593	1 078	345	355				
Services	303 545	169 146	95 733	56 557	39 176	47 238	26 175	134 399	13 135	5 770	5 134				
Business services	18 238	10 718	6 952	3 704	3 248	2 546	1 220	7 520	620	201	319				
Repair services	15 391	6 264	3 769	1 827	1 942	1 502	993	9 127	533	335	158				
Private households	8 918	4 719	1 946	1 418	528	1 971	802	4 199	421	203	120				
Other personal services	22 110	12 803	7 134	4 402	2 732	3 645	2 024	9 307	926	371	349				
Entertainment and recreation services	6 924	4 184	2 647	1 522	1 125	1 063	474	2 740	241	79	111				
Professional and related services	231 964	130 458	73 285	43 684	29 601	36 511	20 662	101 506	10 394	4 581	4 077				
Hospitals	48 230	28 304	18 366	11 171	7 195	6 853	3 085	19 926	1 899	765	597				
Health services, except hospitals	34 339	18 967	9 660	5 249	4 411	6 141	3 166	15 372	1 437	662	547				
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges	96 598	50 741	25 559	15 646	9 913	15 617	9 565	45 857	4 929	2 219	2 200				
Other educational services	3 222	2 016	986	610	376	634	396	1 206	165	87	51				
Social services, religious and membership organizations	27 368	15 430	9 027	5 286	3 741	3 728	2 675	11 938	1 284	589	406				
Legal, engineering, and other professional services	22 207	15 000	9 687	5 722	3 965	3 538	1 775	7 207	680	259	276				
Public administration	49 770	28 471	17 420	9 671	7 749	6 990	4 061	21 299	2 322	1 110	910				
Employed females 16 years and over	477 080	241 199	130 476	72 837	57 639	67 938	42 785	235 881	21 837	11 014	9 888				
Agriculture	5 531	1 772	754	447	307	599	419	3 759	244	158	856				
Forestry and fisheries	702	307	202	131	71	48	57	395	49	11	23				
Mining	759	370	141	80	61	204	25	389	17	13	10				
Construction	5 491	2 797	1 614	807	807	836	347	2 694	192	88	110				
Manufacturing	92 348	32 138	11 256	5 665	5 591	9 488	11 394	60 210	5 121	3 485	2 555				
Nondurable goods	50 962	17 275	5 709	3 083	2 626	5 120	6 446	33 687	3 122	1 932	1 362				
Food and kindred products	7 047	3 028	1 707	742	475	957	854	4 019	435	183	155				
Textile mill and finished textile products	32 415	8 492	1 775	1 021	754	2 280	4 437	23 923	2 201	1 464	1 027				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	4 381	2 473	1 400	750	650	744	329	1 908	192	45	42				
Chemicals and allied products	1 883	1 060	489	162	327	420	151	823	95	57	37				
Durable goods	41 386	14 863	5 547	2 582	2 965	4 368	4 948	26 523	1 999	1 553	1 193				
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	11 921	2 763	223	109	114	753	1 787	9 158	509	564	339				
Primary metal industries	1 129	478	110	64	46	177	191	651	23	58	21				
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	2 852	1 064	213	106	107	560	291	1 788	144	75	118				
Machinery and computer equipment	3 545	1 327	559	282	277	447	321	2 218	183	102	94				
Electrical equipment and components, except computer	8 666	3 162	1 220	577	643	1 033	909	5 504	447	227	299				
Transportation equipment	6 231	3 283	2 269	1 032	1 237	508	506	2 948	308	261	75				
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities ..	16 347	8 767	5 986	2 871	3 115	1 894	887	7 580	646	327	292				
Air transportation	1 045	610	465	69	396	57	88	435	62	7	17				
Trucking service and warehousing	2 549	1 175	770	328	442	263	142	1 374	116	70	64				
Other transportation	4 330	1 909	1 168	517	651	505	236	2 421	178	145	84				
Communications	5 361	3 540	2 598	1 488	1 110	711	231	1 821	136	62	62				
Utilities and sanitary services	3 062	1 533	985	469	516	358	190	1 529	154	43	65				
Wholesale trade	10 494	5 469	3 392	1 442	1 950	1 493	584	5 025	439	235	196				
Retail trade	88 997	47 328	25 579	14 466	11 113	14 011	7 738	41 669	3 796	1 718	1 168				
General merchandise stores	15 100	8 349	4 784	2 745	2 039	2 178	1 387	6 751	624	223	170				
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	17 342														

Table 27. Class of Worker, Work Status in 1989, and Last Occupation of Experienced Unemployed: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	Rural farm
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 028 773	495 928	269 718	146 206	123 512	137 675	88 535	532 845	44 759	23 712	23 622
Private for profit wage and salary workers	713 496	335 365	180 747	94 850	85 897	93 634	60 984	378 131	30 734	16 327	13 705
Employees of own corporation	25 399	12 907	6 811	3 865	2 946	3 937	2 159	12 492	1 092	428	929
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	47 811	26 283	15 133	8 414	6 719	6 806	4 344	21 528	2 010	1 063	813
Local government workers	72 417	36 899	18 609	10 755	7 854	11 396	6 894	35 518	3 832	1 911	1 629
State government workers	77 836	41 509	22 482	14 333	8 149	11 965	7 062	36 327	3 580	1 687	1 598
Federal government workers	40 021	23 154	15 737	8 464	7 273	4 586	2 831	16 867	1 403	752	869
Self-employed workers	72 105	30 736	16 211	8 922	7 289	8 684	5 841	41 369	3 007	1 829	4 636
In agriculture	10 023	1 672	727	407	320	465	480	8 351	326	270	3 206
Unpaid family workers	5 087	1 982	799	468	331	604	579	3 105	193	143	372
Employed females 16 years and over	477 080	241 199	130 476	72 837	57 639	67 938	42 785	235 881	21 837	11 014	9 888
Private for profit wage and salary workers	314 727	155 108	82 897	45 249	37 648	44 086	28 125	159 619	14 133	7 285	5 891
Employees of own corporation	6 072	3 180	1 787	965	822	926	467	2 892	1 270	90	211
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	29 872	16 749	9 651	5 336	4 315	4 599	2 499	13 123	1 207	568	539
Local government workers	43 023	21 928	11 327	6 388	4 939	6 696	3 905	21 095	2 351	1 135	977
State government workers	48 107	26 008	14 356	9 169	5 187	4 474	2 798	22 099	2 298	1 037	919
Federal government workers	17 743	10 030	6 608	3 837	2 771	2 117	1 305	7 713	709	373	431
Self-employed workers	20 764	10 085	5 118	2 563	2 555	2 876	2 091	10 679	1 015	535	986
Unpaid family workers	2 844	1 291	519	295	224	386	386	1 553	124	81	145
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1989	1 215 732	590 709	322 421	180 424	141 997	161 982	106 306	625 023	53 933	28 142	28 215
50 to 52 weeks	719 973	356 327	199 322	107 151	92 171	96 236	60 769	363 646	30 427	15 837	16 734
48 and 49 weeks	51 574	25 258	13 218	8 127	5 091	7 023	5 017	26 316	2 166	1 290	1 261
40 to 47 weeks	97 986	46 606	24 944	14 584	10 360	12 706	8 956	51 380	4 241	2 461	2 114
27 to 39 weeks	110 446	50 957	26 702	15 586	11 116	14 523	9 732	59 489	5 400	2 917	2 665
14 to 26 weeks	115 178	54 366	28 653	16 660	11 993	14 959	10 754	60 812	5 468	2 625	2 198
1 to 13 weeks	120 575	57 195	29 582	18 316	11 266	16 535	11 078	63 380	6 231	3 012	3 243
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	980 150	469 039	255 999	140 298	115 701	127 643	85 397	511 111	43 505	23 284	22 415
40 or more weeks	765 300	372 649	207 606	111 845	95 761	99 838	65 205	392 581	32 472	17 416	17 251
50 to 52 weeks	648 012	318 251	179 021	95 100	83 921	85 027	54 203	329 761	27 298	14 298	14 498
27 to 39 weeks	77 759	35 103	17 715	10 267	7 448	10 206	7 182	42 656	3 953	2 247	1 919
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week	183 377	96 258	53 669	32 141	21 528	26 712	15 877	87 119	7 602	3 571	4 016
40 or more weeks	84 414	45 729	25 261	15 008	10 253	13 112	7 356	38 685	3 430	1 638	2 119
50 to 52 weeks	58 709	31 560	17 298	10 136	7 162	9 123	5 139	27 149	2 480	1 155	1 624
27 to 39 weeks	26 232	13 084	7 572	4 416	3 156	3 407	2 105	13 148	1 036	507	571
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week	52 205	25 412	12 753	7 985	4 768	7 627	5 032	26 793	2 826	1 287	1 784
40 or more weeks	19 889	9 813	4 617	3 009	1 608	3 015	2 181	10 076	932	534	739
50 to 52 weeks	13 252	6 516	3 003	1 915	1 088	2 086	1 427	6 736	649	384	612
27 to 39 weeks	6 455	2 770	1 415	903	512	910	445	3 685	411	163	175
Females 16 years and over, worked in 1989	570 030	286 912	154 956	87 877	67 079	80 478	51 478	283 118	26 623	13 427	11 797
50 to 52 weeks	303 720	157 623	87 909	48 431	39 478	43 231	26 483	146 097	13 578	6 692	6 258
48 and 49 weeks	24 344	12 153	6 250	3 950	2 300	3 469	2 434	12 191	1 047	588	585
40 to 47 weeks	50 775	25 242	13 173	7 671	5 502	7 285	4 784	25 533	2 180	1 294	1 082
27 to 39 weeks	64 025	30 321	15 542	8 953	6 589	9 050	5 729	33 704	3 546	1 748	1 510
14 to 26 weeks	60 807	29 786	15 642	8 742	6 900	8 162	5 982	31 021	2 966	1 391	953
1 to 13 weeks	66 359	31 787	16 440	10 130	6 310	9 281	6 066	34 572	3 306	1 714	1 409
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	421 110	209 385	113 192	63 475	49 717	58 054	38 139	211 725	19 955	10 325	8 733
40 or more weeks	310 984	158 631	88 071	48 795	39 276	42 955	27 605	152 353	13 991	7 176	6 381
50 to 52 weeks	255 806	131 968	74 372	40 573	33 799	35 407	22 189	123 838	11 463	5 682	5 099
27 to 39 weeks	43 361	20 115	9 805	5 774	4 031	6 215	4 095	23 246	2 555	1 313	1 122
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week	116 698	61 264	33 750	19 551	14 199	17 397	10 117	55 434	4 932	2 307	2 178
40 or more weeks	55 628	30 067	16 296	9 411	6 885	9 036	4 735	25 561	2 200	1 058	1 203
50 to 52 weeks	39 821	21 563	11 647	6 706	4 941	6 544	3 372	18 258	1 668	747	861
27 to 39 weeks	16 564	8 286	4 792	2 580	2 212	2 154	1 340	8 278	719	333	320
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week	32 222	16 263	8 014	4 851	3 163	5 027	3 222	15 959	1 736	795	886
40 or more weeks	12 227	6 320	2 965	1 846	1 119	1 994	1 361	5 907	614	340	341
50 to 52 weeks	8 093	4 092	1 890	1 152	738	1 280	922	4 001	447	263	298
27 to 39 weeks	4 100	1 920	945	599	346	681	294	2 180	272	102	68
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
Families	679 191	312 871	160 432	87 246	73 186	92 279	60 160	366 320	31 987	17 439	16 544
No workers	105 262	47 508	20 046	12 510	7 536	17 021	10 441	57 754	5 968	3 227	2 050
1 worker	212 852	99 431	49 724	28 460	21 264	30 430	19 277	113 421	10 603	5 560	5 610
2 workers	289 196	133 084	72 252	37 021	35 231	36 217	24 615	156 112	12 309	7 033	6 610
3 or more workers	71 881	32 848	18 410	9 255	9 155	8 611	5 827	39 033	3 107	1 619	2 274
Married-couple families	508 885	220 977	118 220	60 148	58 072	60 444	42 313	287 908	21 259	12 514	13 878
No workers	65 447	27 473	12 643	7 391	5 252	8 775	6 055	37 974	2 985	1 923	1 425
1 worker	126 868	52 217	27 454	14 335	13 119	14 452	10 311	74 651	5 112	3 078	4 338
2 workers	254 933	114 077	62 738	31 089	31 649	30 193	21 146	140 856	10 544	6 146	6 054
Husband and wife worked	232 786	105 379	57 792	28 569	29 223	27 966	19 621	127 407	9 678	5 579	5 306

Table 28. Income in 1989 of Households, Families, and Persons: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000		
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999					
INCOME IN 1989												
Households -----	910 574	443 372	224 270	129 503	94 767	134 133	84 969	467 202	43 648	23 759	19 485	
Less than \$5,000 -----	118 663	56 388	21 497	15 209	6 288	21 745	13 146	62 275	7 635	3 931	1 869	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	129 769	59 899	24 260	16 738	7 522	21 948	13 691	69 870	7 268	4 213	1 981	
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	108 899	50 103	23 515	14 708	8 807	15 527	11 061	58 796	5 559	3 350	2 251	
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	179 370	84 102	43 456	25 888	17 568	24 376	16 270	95 268	8 292	4 850	4 050	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	135 025	64 652	35 628	19 354	16 274	17 493	11 531	70 373	5 624	3 199	2 953	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	124 743	62 727	36 282	17 781	18 501	16 119	10 326	62 016	5 063	2 572	3 128	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	79 570	43 946	26 690	12 687	14 003	10 912	6 344	35 624	3 052	1 245	2 110	
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	19 121	11 581	7 158	3 378	3 780	3 170	1 253	7 540	683	216	580	
\$100,000 or more -----	15 414	9 974	5 784	3 760	2 024	2 843	1 347	5 440	472	183	563	
Median (dollars) -----	20 136	21 185	24 841	21 580	29 189	17 762	17 359	19 152	16 420	15 698	23 922	
Mean (dollars) -----	26 880	28 941	32 262	30 469	34 711	26 294	24 356	24 923	22 999	20 958	32 276	
Families -----	679 191	312 871	160 432	87 246	73 186	92 279	60 160	366 320	31 987	17 439	16 544	
Less than \$5,000 -----	55 362	27 344	11 001	7 538	3 463	10 564	5 779	28 018	3 688	1 645	1 029	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	74 976	30 922	11 737	7 993	3 744	11 757	7 428	44 054	4 339	2 546	1 416	
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	78 168	32 262	14 906	8 955	5 951	9 903	7 453	45 906	3 989	2 462	1 806	
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	137 625	57 486	28 768	16 407	12 361	16 704	12 014	80 139	6 530	3 959	3 525	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	114 748	50 809	27 203	14 161	13 042	13 802	9 804	63 939	4 873	2 876	2 734	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	112 205	54 162	30 795	14 458	16 337	14 018	9 349	58 043	4 630	2 411	2 974	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	74 264	40 212	24 269	11 297	12 972	10 014	5 929	34 052	2 875	1 164	2 005	
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	17 852	10 643	6 559	3 085	3 474	2 918	1 166	7 209	639	205	542	
\$100,000 or more -----	13 991	9 031	5 194	3 352	1 842	2 599	1 238	4 960	424	171	513	
Median (dollars) -----	24 448	26 430	29 855	26 725	33 400	23 020	22 357	22 821	20 931	20 008	26 862	
Mean (dollars) -----	30 769	33 719	36 985	35 810	38 385	31 266	28 773	28 249	26 753	24 468	34 610	
Married-couple families -----	508 885	220 977	118 220	60 148	58 072	60 444	42 313	287 908	21 259	12 514	13 878	
Less than \$15,000 -----	102 388	34 866	15 306	9 056	6 250	10 758	8 802	67 522	4 459	3 258	2 623	
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	104 119	39 475	19 432	10 797	8 635	11 190	8 853	64 644	4 644	3 020	3 000	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	97 987	41 122	21 730	11 019	10 711	11 131	8 261	56 865	4 068	2 498	2 482	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	103 012	48 575	27 568	12 572	14 996	12 587	8 420	54 437	4 349	2 242	2 826	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	70 714	37 990	22 890	10 542	12 348	9 445	5 655	32 724	2 746	1 131	1 901	
\$75,000 or more -----	30 665	18 949	11 294	6 162	5 132	5 333	2 322	11 716	993	365	1 046	
Female householder, no husband present -----	141 775	78 876	35 379	23 286	12 093	28 123	15 374	62 899	9 227	4 045	2 115	
Less than \$5,000 -----	36 327	20 650	7 747	5 523	2 224	8 626	4 277	15 677	2 751	1 091	487	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	32 813	16 890	6 438	4 582	1 856	6 698	3 754	15 923	2 297	1 064	520	
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	24 277	12 902	5 842	3 838	2 004	4 405	2 655	11 375	1 779	743	368	
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	26 781	14 933	7 746	4 705	3 041	4 651	2 536	11 848	1 480	743	420	
\$25,000 to \$49,999 -----	18 637	11 515	6 389	3 936	2 453	3 290	1 836	7 122	799	366	252	
\$50,000 or more -----	2 940	1 986	1 217	702	515	453	316	954	121	38	68	
Mailes 15 years and over, with income -----	807 469	374 689	200 197	112 669	87 528	104 390	70 102	432 780	35 698	19 308	19 646	
Median income (dollars) -----	14 585	15 749	17 174	15 127	20 603	14 367	13 517	12 286	11 980	15 675	15 675	
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	48.5	49.7	52.2	48.3	57.3	47.5	45.6	47.5	44.3	44.6	47.7	
Median income (dollars) -----	22 251	24 126	25 494	22 943	27 392	23 171	21 122	21 262	21 044	19 483	23 292	
Females 15 years and over, with income -----	832 527	416 007	207 976	121 623	86 353	126 837	81 194	416 520	42 480	21 921	17 490	
Median income (dollars) -----	7 100	7 744	9 104	8 484	10 074	6 911	6 772	6 581	6 382	6 414	6 892	
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	30.7	31.7	35.7	33.3	39.1	27.9	27.2	29.6	26.9	25.8	28.9	
Median income (dollars) -----	14 472	15 651	16 871	16 310	17 508	14 584	13 228	13 237	13 214	12 423	13 915	
Per capita income (dollars) -----	9 648	10 799	11 931	11 545	12 439	9 892	9 198	8 625	8 055	7 711	11 189	
Persons in households (dollars) -----	9 793	11 017	12 208	11 903	12 596	10 038	9 375	8 723	8 255	7 657	11 189	
Persons in group quarters (dollars) -----	4 412	4 941	4 786	5 119	3 433	4 654	5 536	3 513	2 777	14 608	—	
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
Family type and presence of own children:												
Families (dollars) -----	24 448	26 430	29 855	26 725	33 400	23 020	22 357	22 821	20 931	20 008	26 862	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	24 686	25 438	28 860	24 678	33 088	21 567	20 894	24 123	19 936	20 018	28 452	
With own children under 6 years (dollars) -----	22 089	22 737	25 886	21 731	30 224	19 919	18 183	21 698	17 670	18 352	21 775	
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	29 581	33 501	36 197	34 074	38 082	31 925	28 659	26 759	28 624	24 920	30 552	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	31 354	35 325	37 184	35 221	39 208	34 781	29 813	29 009	30 768	26 672	33 383	
With own children under 6 years (dollars) -----	27 406	30 712	31 658	29 392	34 083	31 871	25 839	25 276	26 133	24 005	27 708	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	10 314	10 639	12 669	11 810	14 882	8 565	9 260	9 919	8 551	9 002	10 524	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	7 654	7 818	10 168	8 743	11 962	6 515	6 760	7 463	6 432	6 814	7 750	
With own children under 6 years (dollars) -----	5 462	5 477	6 285	5 868	7 750	5 000—	5 071	5 437	5 000—	5 428	5 000—	
Workers in family in 1989:												
No workers (dollars) -----	8 080	8 871	11 322	10 276	12 432	7 164	7 889	7 654	6 609	7 507	9 147	
1 worker (dollars) -----	16 990	17 398	19 945	17 705	23 246	15 666	15 158	16 687	14 675	14 652	20 603	
2 or more workers (dollars) -----	33 961	36 732	38 958	36 392	41 218	35 450	32 186	31 878	32 366	29 078	35 427	
Husband and wife worked (dollars) -----	36 253	39 886	41 636	39 599	43 372	39 407	34 858	33 646	35 946	31 458	37 894	
Nonfamily households (dollars) -----	9 036	11 188	14 326	13 240	16 491	9 036	8 082	7 048	7 019	6 514	9 454	
Male householder (dollars) -----	12 479	15 269	17 625	15 965	21 245	12 899	11 442	10 162	9 473	8 381	12 090	
Living alone (dollars) -----	11 568	14 277	16 577	15 192	20 146	12 259	10 782	9 338	8 720	7 718	12 130	
65 years and												

Table 29. Poverty Status in 1989 of Families and Persons: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural				
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	Rural farm
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1989											
Families	679 191	312 871	160 432	87 246	73 186	92 279	60 160	366 320	31 987	17 439	16 544
In owner-occupied housing unit	520 203	214 074	112 065	55 372	56 693	59 701	42 308	306 129	22 975	13 262	15 059
With related children under 18 years	381 982	176 121	90 638	48 495	42 143	52 269	33 214	205 861	18 818	9 678	7 216
With related children under 5 years	152 982	73 853	38 112	21 779	16 333	21 826	13 915	79 129	7 596	4 031	2 328
Householder worked in 1989	507 524	236 175	126 469	66 269	60 200	65 880	43 826	271 349	22 267	12 256	12 960
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	340 575	160 532	88 849	44 508	44 341	43 408	28 275	180 043	14 317	7 633	8 084
Householder under 65 years with work disability	68 824	27 959	14 516	7 833	6 683	7 874	5 369	40 865	3 525	1 894	1 641
Householder foreign born	5 172	3 807	2 865	1 561	1 104	673	469	1 365	1 137	58	42
Householder under 25 years	31 712	16 357	8 188	5 116	3 072	4 640	3 529	15 355	1 443	964	312
Householder 65 years and over	116 317	52 917	23 132	14 629	8 503	17 919	11 866	63 400	6 178	3 634	4 315
Householder high school graduate or higher	440 164	223 137	124 086	66 046	58 040	60 961	38 090	217 027	19 496	9 871	10 322
With public assistance income in 1989	84 877	37 922	14 491	9 793	4 698	15 035	8 396	46 955	5 756	2 768	1 716
With Social Security income in 1989	166 315	74 442	34 330	20 529	13 801	24 192	15 920	91 873	8 616	4 977	5 500
Married-couple families	508 885	220 977	118 220	60 148	58 072	60 444	42 313	287 908	21 259	12 514	13 878
With related children under 18 years	264 584	111 611	61 536	29 814	31 722	29 409	20 666	152 973	11 071	6 218	5 583
With related children under 5 years	106 642	47 945	26 679	13 794	12 885	12 442	8 824	58 697	4 381	2 575	1 708
Householder worked in 1989	403 172	176 905	87 202	47 983	49 219	46 859	32 844	226 267	16 405	9 493	11 441
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	287 606	130 042	72 702	34 954	37 748	34 110	23 230	157 564	11 481	6 393	7 402
Householder high school graduate or higher	348 856	169 178	95 939	48 408	47 531	44 134	29 105	179 678	14 180	7 585	9 070
Householder 65 years and over	86 784	39 119	17 671	10 891	6 780	12 679	8 769	47 663	4 172	2 685	3 615
With public assistance income in 1989	32 032	11 109	4 529	2 662	1 867	4 063	2 517	20 923	1 595	989	911
With Social Security income in 1989	121 212	52 526	25 015	14 485	10 530	16 154	11 357	68 686	5 685	3 525	4 586
Female householder, no husband present	141 775	78 876	35 379	23 286	12 093	28 123	15 374	62 899	9 227	4 045	2 115
With related children under 18 years	101 549	57 270	25 232	16 640	8 592	20 864	11 174	44 279	6 936	2 939	1 364
With related children under 5 years	40 096	23 005	9 822	7 073	2 749	8 653	4 630	16 991	2 630	1 274	558
Householder worked in 1989	84 229	49 791	23 984	15 366	8 618	16 484	9 323	34 438	4 888	2 161	1 139
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	40 553	24 473	12 673	7 690	4 983	7 613	4 187	16 080	2 319	921	452
Householder high school graduate or higher	76 637	46 158	23 630	15 149	8 481	14 815	7 713	30 479	4 533	1 937	990
Householder 65 years and over	24 546	11 766	4 621	3 229	1 392	4 544	2 601	12 780	1 684	783	564
With public assistance income in 1989	47 822	24 900	9 192	6 719	2 473	10 297	5 411	22 922	3 836	1 594	717
With Social Security income in 1989	36 913	18 407	7 735	5 201	2 534	6 962	3 710	18 506	2 432	1 190	702
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	285 254	164 895	82 512	55 233	27 279	51 434	30 949	120 359	13 880	7 336	3 637
Nonfamily householder	231 383	130 501	63 838	42 257	21 581	41 854	24 809	100 882	11 661	6 320	2 941
In owner-occupied housing unit	140 869	64 470	29 389	17 640	11 749	20 409	14 672	76 399	7 573	4 754	2 584
65 years and over	105 237	53 595	20 839	14 219	6 620	19 987	12 769	51 642	6 665	3 827	1 631
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 502 902	1 168 831	594 982	333 904	261 078	351 760	222 089	1 334 071	121 794	64 894	56 055
Persons 18 years and over	1 763 634	832 195	427 183	241 667	185 516	246 662	158 350	931 439	83 334	45 168	41 883
Persons 65 years and over	306 777	145 739	61 711	39 700	22 011	50 659	33 369	161 038	17 174	10 155	9 263
Related children under 18 years	736 090	335 017	167 153	91 812	75 341	104 614	63 250	401 073	38 338	19 634	14 114
Related children under 6 years	233 634	111 704	56 680	32 332	24 348	34 222	20 802	121 930	12 156	6 537	3 633
Related children 5 to 17 years	543 840	242 705	120 090	64 886	55 204	76 662	45 953	301 135	28 287	14 132	11 227
INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	137 025	60 891	24 158	16 339	7 819	22 971	13 762	76 134	8 743	4 434	2 611
Percent below poverty level	20.2	19.5	15.1	18.7	10.7	24.9	22.9	20.8	27.3	25.4	15.8
In owner-occupied housing unit	70 787	21 063	8 159	4 643	3 516	6 998	5 906	49 728	4 002	2 398	1 993
With related children under 18 years	103 009	48 194	19 168	13 137	6 031	18 331	10 695	54 815	6 994	3 394	1 806
With related children under 5 years	49 159	23 892	9 656	6 888	2 768	8 917	5 319	25 267	3 322	1 661	798
Householder worked in 1989	68 344	31 469	13 147	8 859	4 288	11 161	7 161	36 875	4 051	2 224	1 202
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	20 566	8 913	3 461	2 373	1 088	3 228	2 224	11 653	1 331	699	422
Householder under 65 years with work disability	25 240	9 878	4 262	2 757	1 505	3 291	2 325	15 362	1 612	763	446
Householder foreign born	1 196	964	745	555	190	162	57	232	16	10	4
Householder under 25 years	11 970	6 843	2 893	2 065	828	2 427	1 523	5 127	804	455	153
Householder 65 years and over	23 737	8 450	2 851	1 910	941	3 428	2 171	15 287	1 378	765	710
Householder high school graduate or higher	55 272	28 084	12 680	8 526	4 154	9 728	5 676	27 188	3 391	1 662	874
With public assistance income in 1989	49 115	23 031	8 149	5 892	2 257	9 620	5 262	26 084	3 815	1 668	800
With Social Security income in 1989	34 412	13 014	4 613	3 105	1 508	5 209	3 192	21 398	2 069	1 112	829
Mean income deficit (dollars)	5 795	6 066	5 096	6 096	5 488	6 344	5 896	5 578	6 306	5 679	5 939
Married-couple families	57 485	18 937	7 997	4 911	3 086	6 107	4 833	38 548	2 779	1 836	1 381
With related children under 18 years	35 017	11 753	5 203	3 249	1 954	3 659	2 891	23 264	1 760	1 135	755
With related children under 5 years	17 224	6 165	2 855	1 852	1 003	1 737	1 573	11 059	858	569	293
Householder worked in 1989	29 458	9 877	4 442	2 726	1 716	2 892	2 543	19 581	1 388	964	660
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	10 221	3 385	1 474	883	591	994	917	6 836	525	366	241
Householder high school graduate or higher	20 594	8 370	4 123	2 497	1 626	2 340	1 907	12 224	893	600	428
Householder 65 years and over	14 268	4 303	1 445	959	486	1 613	1 245	9 965	698	446	522
With public assistance income in 1989	12 548	3 852	1 210	851	359	1 567	1 075	8 696	725	458	286
With Social Security income in 1989	18 633	5 767	2 022	1 314	708	2 181	1 564	12 866	906</		

Table 30. Selected Characteristics of Persons 60 Years and Over by Age: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000		
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999					
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS												
Persons 60 to 64 years	105 946	49 275	24 025	14 380	9 645	15 512	9 738	56 671	5 107	2 861	3 670	
In households	104 861	48 400	23 527	14 045	9 482	15 290	9 583	56 461	5 059	2 834	3 670	
In group quarters	1 085	875	498	335	163	222	155	210	48	27	—	
Nursing homes	554	486	200	130	70	156	130	68	30	24	—	
Persons 65 to 74 years	182 164	88 041	39 108	24 347	14 761	29 451	19 482	94 123	9 488	5 325	5 887	
In households	179 221	85 562	37 979	23 665	14 314	28 623	18 960	93 659	9 341	5 314	5 887	
In group quarters	2 943	2 479	1 129	682	447	828	522	464	147	11	—	
Nursing homes	2 181	1 878	663	479	184	746	469	303	147	7	—	
Persons 75 years and over	139 081	69 638	26 949	17 988	8 961	25 210	17 479	69 443	8 945	4 875	3 376	
In households	127 223	59 996	23 665	15 984	7 681	21 972	14 359	67 227	7 833	4 841	3 376	
In group quarters	11 858	9 642	3 284	2 004	1 280	3 238	3 120	2 216	1 112	34	—	
Nursing homes	11 263	9 236	2 932	1 924	1 008	3 228	3 076	2 027	1 012	34	—	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
Persons 60 to 64 years	105 946	49 275	24 025	14 380	9 645	15 512	9 738	56 671	5 107	2 861	3 670	
Less than 9th grade	26 334	9 679	3 645	2 376	1 269	3 881	2 153	16 655	1 553	912	656	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	25 012	10 311	4 921	2 955	1 966	3 214	2 176	14 701	1 125	671	983	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27 291	12 895	6 609	3 410	3 199	3 864	2 422	14 396	1 107	728	1 041	
Some college or associate degree	15 488	8 603	4 695	2 863	1 832	2 445	1 463	6 885	755	367	551	
Bachelor's degree or higher	11 821	7 787	4 155	2 776	1 379	2 108	1 524	4 034	567	183	439	
Persons 65 to 74 years	182 164	88 041	39 108	24 347	14 761	29 451	19 482	94 123	9 488	5 325	5 887	
Less than 9th grade	57 734	22 153	7 769	4 822	2 947	8 696	5 688	35 581	3 346	1 917	1 567	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	43 720	19 652	8 457	5 050	3 407	6 676	4 519	24 068	1 975	1 265	1 325	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	42 550	21 866	10 510	6 318	4 192	7 031	4 325	20 684	2 006	1 195	1 702	
Some college or associate degree	21 839	13 689	6 887	4 536	2 351	4 018	2 784	8 150	1 079	540	702	
Bachelor's degree or higher	16 321	10 681	5 485	3 621	1 864	3 030	2 166	5 640	982	408	591	
Persons 75 years and over	139 081	69 638	26 949	17 988	8 961	25 210	17 479	69 443	8 945	4 875	3 376	
Less than 9th grade	60 041	25 632	8 233	5 296	2 937	10 228	7 171	34 409	4 089	1 967	1 261	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	32 794	15 580	6 117	3 865	2 252	5 159	4 304	17 214	1 868	1 193	932	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 141	12 345	5 392	3 603	1 789	4 316	2 637	9 796	1 405	843	678	
Some college or associate degree	13 071	8 752	4 044	2 926	1 118	2 933	1 775	4 319	822	466	248	
Bachelor's degree or higher	11 034	7 329	3 163	2 298	865	2 574	1 592	3 705	761	406	257	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989												
Married-couple families, householder 60 to 64 years	37 506	15 914	8 186	4 549	3 637	4 672	3 056	21 592	1 739	978	1 701	
Less than \$5,000	1 400	383	208	113	95	96	79	1 017	76	74	94	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 256	1 067	435	295	140	396	236	2 189	136	123	70	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 214	1 307	580	296	284	438	289	2 907	243	133	145	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 236	2 950	1 331	751	580	1 027	592	5 286	378	206	464	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 977	2 849	1 545	848	697	725	579	4 128	342	173	339	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 442	3 228	1 696	837	859	913	619	3 214	277	134	261	
\$50,000 or more	6 981	4 130	2 391	1 409	982	1 077	662	2 851	287	135	328	
Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	11.7	8.5	7.2	8.4	5.8	10.0	9.7	14.1	13.1	18.0	9.6	
Persons 60 to 64 years living alone	18 256	9 689	4 489	2 853	1 636	3 180	2 020	8 567	926	518	247	
Less than \$5,000	5 799	2 713	1 069	739	330	930	714	3 086	388	193	56	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 393	2 138	996	585	411	712	430	2 255	198	156	65	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 802	1 550	697	467	230	542	311	1 252	106	80	21	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3 042	1 856	939	522	417	563	354	1 186	115	55	27	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 118	732	386	252	134	238	108	386	52	15	38	
\$35,000 or more	1 102	700	402	288	114	195	103	402	67	19	40	
Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	41.0	35.6	30.7	32.0	28.3	38.2	42.3	47.0	49.0	45.2	33.6	
Married-couple families, householder 65 to 74 years	57 916	26 746	12 481	7 463	5 018	8 361	5 904	31 170	2 635	1 589	2 488	
Less than \$5,000	2 170	704	371	214	157	189	144	1 466	110	43	100	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8 422	2 691	752	493	259	1 119	820	5 731	357	282	285	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9 930	3 733	1 692	842	850	1 229	812	6 197	401	300	352	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14 938	6 496	2 928	1 806	1 122	2 045	1 523	8 442	647	419	673	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 009	4 631	2 236	1 335	901	1 433	962	4 378	467	249	366	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 834	4 085	2 245	1 301	944	1 047	793	2 749	350	169	358	
\$50,000 or more	6 613	4 406	2 257	1 472	785	1 299	850	2 207	303	127	354	
Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	12.9	8.9	6.7	7.2	5.8	10.7	11.1	16.3	13.2	12.7	12.3	
Persons 65 to 74 years living alone	47 227	23 942	9 713	6 508	3 205	8 721	5 508	23 285	2 876	1 518	824	
Less than \$5,000	16 251	6 857	2 184	1 546	638	2 836	1 837	9 394	1 191	590	250	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	15 921	7 938	3 296	2 157	1 139	2 906	1 736	7 983	811	487	149	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 044	3 385	1 485	1 011	474	1 177	723	2 659	338	222	165	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 295	3 147	1 457	945	512	1 043	647	2 148	288	154	153	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 786	1 255	633	452	181	290	332	531	119	44	20	
\$35,000 or more	1 930	1 360	658	397	261	469	233	570	129	21	87	
Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	42.9	36.7	30.7	31.8	28.4	40.8	40.7	49.3	49.4	49.2	32.4	
Married-couple families, householder 75 years and over	28 868	12 373	5 190	3 428	1 762	4 318	2 865	16 495	1 537	1 096	1 127	
Less than \$5,000	1 770	479	189	115	74	172	118	1 291	91	52	66	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8 340	2 617	840	604	236	974	803	5 723	420	333	198	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 823	2 300	978	553	425	716	606	3 523	280	249	260	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 874	2 729	1 149	636	513	1 025	555	3 145	384	239	279	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 936	1 624	787	584	203	520	317	1 312	138	113	124	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 031	1 199	623	436	187	380	196	832	83	60	115	
\$50,000 or more	2 094	1 425	624	500	124	531	270	669	141	50	85	
Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	23.6	15.6	11.8	12.3	11.1	16.7	20.6	29.6	22.8	22.3	19.2	
Persons 75 years and over living alone	52 805	26 765	9 849	6 835	3 014	10 148	6 768	26 040	3 518	2 168	691	
Less than \$5,000	23 740	9 698	2 905	2 026	879	4 016	2 777	14 042	1 589	1 083	306	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	17 161	9 384	3 578	2 461	1 117	3 486	2 320	7 777	1 105	641	165	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 901	2 891	1 283	885	398	1 021	587	2 010	355	189	89	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3 928	2 542	1 020	678	342	905	617	1 386	273	152	55	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 474	1 026	469	335	134	306	251	448	81	56	41	
\$35,000 or more	1 601	1 224	594	450	144	414	216	377	115	47	35	
Percent with income in 1989 below												

Table 31. Ancestry: 1990

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

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area						
		Total	In central city	Not in central city			Rural	Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural			
				Total	Urban				Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
					Inside urban-ized area	Outside urbanized area								
All persons	2 573 216	775 674	309 587	466 087	248 190	28 580	189 317	1 797 542	351 521	213 466	1 172 628			
Ancestry specified	2 170 170	675 357	273 970	401 387	214 930	24 506	161 951	1 494 813	298 726	177 891	964 847			
Single ancestry	1 789 442	514 436	221 357	293 079	149 137	18 163	125 779	1 275 006	256 501	154 260	821 377			
Multiple ancestry	380 728	160 921	52 613	108 308	65 793	6 343	36 172	219 807	42 225	23 631	143 470			
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	403 046	100 317	35 617	64 700	33 260	4 074	27 366	302 729	52 795	35 575	207 781			
Total ancestries reported	5 146 432	1 551 348	619 174	932 174	496 380	57 160	378 634	3 595 084	703 042	426 932	2 345 256			
Acadian	11 097	5 451	1 947	3 504	1 927	198	1 379	5 646	913	494	3 882			
Albanian	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23			
Arab	4 084	1 668	780	888	682	60	146	2 416	1 121	261	833			
Egyptian	141	73	73	—	—	—	—	68	—	41	13			
Iraqi	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9			
Jordanian	37	22	22	—	—	—	—	15	—	12	3			
Lebanese	3 177	1 277	534	743	564	46	133	1 900	937	161	656			
Palestinian	92	36	—	36	36	—	—	56	56	—	—			
Syrian	314	166	88	78	51	14	13	148	77	9	44			
Arab/ Arabic	160	21	21	—	—	—	—	139	45	30	64			
Other Arab	154	73	42	31	31	—	—	81	6	8	44			
Armenian	158	32	12	20	20	—	—	126	39	34	28			
Assyrian	46	39	—	39	39	—	—	7	—	5	2			
Australian	162	89	45	44	26	—	18	73	8	—	65			
Austrian	1 171	775	312	463	366	17	80	396	102	70	180			
Basque	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	19	9	—			
Belgian	604	270	103	167	113	6	48	334	67	32	217			
Brazilian	120	43	—	43	43	—	—	77	—	8	60			
British	8 537	3 641	1 376	2 265	1 406	29	830	4 896	1 084	664	2 803			
Bulgarian	50	50	20	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Canadian	1 364	592	131	461	303	62	96	772	137	46	547			
Celtic	208	102	32	70	47	—	23	106	41	—	57			
Croatian	7 428	2 277	685	1 592	569	75	948	5 151	889	451	3 585			
Czech	1 273	655	274	381	232	58	91	618	173	68	352			
Czechoslovakian	400	219	103	116	55	—	61	181	55	42	55			
Danish	2 454	1 416	520	896	614	60	222	1 038	216	133	576			
Dutch	31 860	11 092	3 572	7 520	4 661	401	2 458	20 768	3 695	2 213	14 119			
Eastern European	96	39	20	19	19	—	—	57	—	3	54			
English	253 741	92 235	32 878	59 357	36 253	3 152	19 952	161 506	32 062	19 928	102 679			
Estonian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
European	3 563	1 347	472	875	542	23	310	2 216	379	223	1 488			
Finnish	1 250	752	305	447	232	7	208	498	92	108	255			
French (except Basque)	84 955	48 193	14 529	33 664	18 676	2 547	12 441	36 762	7 381	3 422	23 700			
French Canadian	7 487	4 327	1 563	2 764	1 438	230	1 096	3 160	618	340	1 953			
German	224 774	95 096	31 881	63 215	38 339	3 507	21 369	129 678	25 012	14 466	84 418			
Greek	2 215	1 384	583	801	433	2	366	831	237	154	330			
Guyanese	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hungarian	1 462	750	297	453	323	8	122	712	78	85	434			
Icelandic	84	56	15	41	41	—	—	28	17	—	—			
Iranian	235	163	37	126	66	—	60	72	23	—	2			
Irish	392 869	123 983	37 180	86 803	50 206	4 647	31 950	268 886	43 020	30 551	186 348			
Israeli	83	73	—	73	67	—	6	10	10	—	—			
Italian	36 499	17 323	5 646	11 677	7 664	549	3 464	19 176	5 572	2 124	10 307			
Latvian	116	50	18	32	20	12	—	66	12	4	46			
Lithuanian	569	333	112	221	130	19	72	236	40	66	101			
Luxemburger	70	36	27	9	9	—	—	34	—	34	—			
Macedonian	15	6	6	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—			
Maltese	88	49	—	49	49	—	—	39	32	—	—			
Northern European	122	46	—	46	46	—	—	76	17	6	53			
Norwegian	4 052	2 036	930	1 106	692	99	315	2 016	521	234	1 081			
Pennsylvania German	181	55	5	50	32	—	18	126	12	—	114			
Polish	10 645	5 670	1 800	3 870	2 456	302	1 112	4 975	1 108	581	3 130			
Portuguese	1 306	911	249	662	457	6	199	395	75	63	257			
Romanian	445	307	126	181	147	—	34	138	44	24	52			
Russian	1 892	990	499	491	295	59	137	902	265	119	471			
Scandinavian	1 755	1 045	292	753	410	90	253	710	258	61	353			
Scotch-Irish	88 052	31 453	12 947	18 506	10 809	1 048	6 649	56 599	13 280	7 552	32 935			
Scottish	35 921	14 669	5 990	8 679	5 804	392	2 483	21 252	4 944	2 726	12 240			
Serbian	115	25	10	15	—	—	15	90	65	15	10			
Slavic	323	243	92	151	112	—	39	80	22	—	58			
Slovak	2 319	1 521	497	1 024	714	85	225	798	243	98	382			
Slovene	66	36	—	36	22	9	5	30	—	22	8			
Subsaharan African	3 785	1 345	855	490	255	—	235	2 440	506	138	1 728			
Cape Verdean	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ethiopian	38	7	7	—	—	—	—	31	—	11	14			
Ghanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Nigerian	1 225	441	318	123	100	—	23	784	272	50	425			
African	2 459	853	505	348	136	—	212	1 606	221	77	1 283			
Other Subsaharan African	51	32	13	19	19	—	—	19	13	—	6			
Swedish	8 629	4 225	1 425	2 800	1 778	134	888	4 404	909	501	2 745			
Swiss	2 237	1 315	507	808	489	49	270	922	165	103	603			
Turkish	206	153	70	83	83	—	—	53	16	5	32			
Ukrainian	480	243	98	145	62	23	60	237	50	25	144			
United States or American	328 276	76 544	19 810	56 544	27 102	3 042	26 400	251 922	32 361	27 306	185 278			
Welsh	8 611	3 765	1 367	2 398	1 700	110	588	4 846	1 195	610	2 833			
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	1 040	386	260	126	80	6	40	654	70	66	500			
Bahamian	50	32	32	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18			
Barbadian	12	10	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2			
Belizean	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
British West Indian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5			
Dutch West Indian	225	57	14	43	22	—	21	168	6	—	162			
Haitian	80	13	8	5	5	—	—	67	—	13	54			
Jamaican	318	138	120	18	9	—	9	180	52	35	75			
Trinidadian/ Tobagonian	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
West Indian	274	69	46	23	7	6	10	205	12	18	175			
Other West Indian	46	37	—	37	37	—	—	9	—	—	9			
Yugoslavian	952	813	429	384	287	—	97	139	35	—	92			
Other ancestries	968 245	274 061	142 839	131 222	61 251	9 726	60 245	694 184	161 646	85 220	423 719			

Table 32. Nativity, Citizenship, Year of Entry, Area of Birth, and Language Spoken at Home: 1990

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

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area					
		Total	In central city	Not in central city			Total	Urban, outside urbanized area			Rural		
				Total	Urban			Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
					Inside urban-ized area	Outside urbanized area							
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP													
All persons	2 573 216	775 674	309 587	466 087	248 190	28 580	189 317	1 797 542	351 521	213 466	1 172 628		
Native	2 552 833	764 768	303 930	460 838	244 215	28 335	188 288	1 788 065	349 135	212 026	1 168 044		
Foreign born	20 383	10 906	5 657	5 249	3 975	245	1 029	9 477	2 386	1 440	4 584		
Naturalized citizen	9 514	5 315	2 323	2 992	2 066	192	734	4 199	994	698	2 247		
Not a citizen	10 869	5 591	3 334	2 257	1 909	53	295	5 278	1 392	742	2 337		
Entered 1980 to 1990	8 206	4 236	2 678	1 558	1 303	42	213	3 970	1 264	466	1 686		
Naturalized citizen	1 229	825	502	323	229	10	84	404	137	56	201		
Entered 1965 to 1979	6 435	3 637	1 884	1 753	1 407	49	297	2 798	524	505	1 374		
Naturalized citizen	3 430	1 921	895	1 026	784	49	193	1 509	365	229	757		
YEAR OF ENTRY													
Foreign-born persons	20 383	10 906	5 657	5 249	3 975	245	1 029	9 477	2 386	1 440	4 584		
1987 to 1990	3 595	1 506	1 049	457	410	7	40	2 089	584	227	976		
1985 or 1986	1 506	766	567	199	189	—	10	740	249	130	206		
1982 to 1984	1 650	1 073	630	443	366	27	50	577	247	58	228		
1980 or 1981	1 455	891	432	459	338	8	113	564	184	51	276		
1975 to 1979	3 046	1 868	1 121	747	596	19	132	1 178	187	243	519		
1970 to 1974	2 054	1 141	470	671	577	—	94	913	215	152	473		
1965 to 1969	1 335	628	293	335	234	30	71	707	122	110	382		
1960 to 1964	1 389	752	225	527	352	18	157	637	93	90	424		
1950 to 1959	2 245	1 339	438	895	611	55	229	912	215	135	525		
Before 1950	2 108	948	432	516	302	81	133	1 160	290	244	575		
AREA OF BIRTH BY YEAR OF ENTRY													
Foreign-born persons	20 383	10 906	5 657	5 249	3 975	245	1 029	9 477	2 386	1 440	4 584		
Europe	5 533	2 867	1 254	1 613	1 085	108	420	2 666	620	436	1 388		
Entered 1980 to 1990	1 019	488	292	196	171	8	17	531	172	66	226		
Soviet Union	29	14	14	—	—	—	—	15	7	—	8		
Entered 1980 to 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asia	9 043	5 180	2 927	2 253	1 923	40	290	3 863	1 218	579	1 624		
Entered 1980 to 1990	4 859	2 636	1 636	1 000	864	28	108	2 223	824	235	839		
North America	3 226	1 658	786	872	641	63	168	1 568	243	213	864		
Entered 1980 to 1990	1 013	488	280	208	144	—	64	525	97	74	269		
Canada	1 131	559	250	309	236	27	46	572	89	38	388		
Entered 1980 to 1990	197	70	55	15	15	—	—	127	31	4	92		
South America	679	315	129	186	127	6	53	364	84	73	99		
Entered 1980 to 1990	343	141	68	73	59	6	8	202	64	56	22		
Africa	665	386	347	39	36	—	3	279	67	34	152		
Entered 1980 to 1990	496	304	291	13	13	—	—	192	47	11	123		
Oceania	117	61	27	34	28	6	—	56	16	23	17		
Entered 1980 to 1990	27	25	14	11	11	—	—	2	—	—	2		
Area not reported	1 091	425	173	252	135	22	95	666	131	82	432		
Entered 1980 to 1990	449	154	97	57	41	—	16	295	60	24	205		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME													
Persons 5 years and over	2 378 805	716 173	285 344	430 829	229 262	26 497	175 070	1 662 632	323 997	197 200	1 085 945		
Speak only English	2 312 289	690 693	272 964	417 729	220 733	25 712	171 284	1 621 596	315 590	192 254	1 060 332		
Spanish	25 061	9 100	4 206	4 894	2 949	321	1 624	15 961	3 303	2 212	9 484		
French	13 215	4 705	2 018	2 687	1 484	175	1 028	8 510	1 758	989	5 472		
Italian	1 401	636	289	347	225	22	100	765	190	136	423		
Portuguese	274	150	53	97	78	—	19	124	5	18	101		
German	6 563	2 612	1 055	1 557	949	161	447	3 951	986	409	2 398		
Yiddish	27	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other West Germanic	439	183	91	92	83	—	9	256	16	27	213		
Scandinavian	266	113	17	96	79	9	8	153	15	3	109		
Polish	173	48	11	37	17	—	20	125	59	8	58		
Russian	53	28	28	—	—	—	—	25	10	6	3		
South Slavic	118	58	26	32	32	—	—	60	19	28	5		
Other Slavic	180	70	19	51	17	6	28	110	43	15	40		
Greek	440	318	248	70	58	—	12	122	36	—	37		
Indic	1 560	549	303	246	199	—	47	1 011	241	152	482		
Other Indo-European languages	453	173	41	132	52	12	68	280	77	53	127		
Chinese	2 201	472	255	217	188	—	29	1 729	652	182	762		
Japanese	1 039	509	204	305	208	7	90	530	103	86	265		
Mon-Khmer	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Korean	1 307	633	443	190	143	13	34	674	169	117	348		
Tagalog	1 054	698	279	419	359	16	44	356	101	96	159		
Vietnamese	3 087	2 894	1 804	1 090	966	43	81	193	60	18	79		
Arabic	976	393	245	148	148	—	—	583	251	109	201		
Hungarian	113	41	32	9	9	—	—	72	—	—	72		
Native North American languages	4 703	179	109	70	46	—	24	4 524	54	201	4 269		
Other languages	1 807	885	571	314	240	—	74	922	259	81	506		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH													
Persons 5 years and over	2 378 805	716 173	285 344	430 829	229 262	26 497	175 070	1 662 632	323 997	197 200	1 085 945		
Speak English only	2 312 289	690 693	272 964	417 729	220 733	25 712	171 284	1 621 596	315 590	192 254	1 060 332		
Spanish	25 061	9 100	4 206	4 894	2 949	321	1 624	15 961	3 303	2 212	9 484		
Speak English "very well"	16 171	5 698	2 652	3 046	1 901	241	904	10 473	1 928	1 420	6 434		
Speak English "well"	4 996	1 922	846	1 076	602	60	414	3 074	784	384	1 753		
Speak English "not well"	3 712	1 411	666	745	429	20	296	2 301	565	384	1 234		
Speak English "not at all"	182	69	42	27	17	—	10	113	26	24	63		
Other Indo-European languages	25 162	9 670	4 226	5 444	3 273	385	1 786	15 492	3 455	1 844	9 468		
Speak English "very well"	17 381	6 828	2 866	3 962	2 380	291	1 291	10 553	2 136	1 223	6 629		
Speak English "well"	5 088	1 874	946	928	593	68	267	3 214	768	482	1 881		
Speak English "not well"	2 604	942	409	533	279	26	228	1 662	519	139	927		
Speak English "not at all"	89	26	5	21	21	—	—	63	32	—	31		
Asian and Pacific Island languages	9 773	5 775	3 307	2 468	2 045	79	344	3 998	1 256	563	1 872		
Speak English "very well"	5 322	2 974	1 761	1 213	980	46	187	2 348	692	416	1 119		
Speak English "well"	2 843	1 743	870	873	721	23	129	1 100	388	111	508		
Speak English "not well"	1 367	848	506	342	304	10	28	519	161	36	229		
Speak English "not at all"	241	210	170	40	40	—	—	31	15	—	16		
All other languages	6 520	935	641	294	262	—	32	5 585	393	327	4 789		
Speak English "very well"	3 130	659	462	197	173	—	24	2 471	273	140	2 015		
Speak English "well"	2 507	247	163	84	76	—	8	2 260	104	153	1 979		
Speak English "not well"	822	21	16	5	5	—	—	801	16	34	742		
Speak English "not at all"	61	8	—	8	8								

Table 33. Place of Birth of Foreign-Born Persons: 1990

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

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area					
		Total	In central city	Not in central city			Rural	Urban, outside urbanized area			Rural		
				Total	Urban			Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
					Inside urban-ized area	Outside urbanized area							
Foreign-born persons	20 383	10 906	5 657	5 249	3 975	245	1 029	9 477	2 386	1 440	4 584		
Europe	5 533	2 867	1 254	1 613	1 085	108	420	2 666	620	436	1 388		
Austria	73	27	11	16	13	—	3	46	—	21	25		
Belgium	62	32	6	26	6	—	20	30	7	—	23		
Czechoslovakia	91	65	35	30	19	11	—	26	—	14	12		
Denmark	100	47	19	28	10	—	18	53	21	—	15		
Estonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Finland	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—		
France	260	120	60	60	53	7	—	140	45	15	73		
Germany	1 807	957	401	556	349	29	178	850	188	88	530		
Greece	196	124	78	46	46	—	—	72	38	—	21		
Hungary	59	31	13	18	17	—	1	28	—	—	28		
Ireland	217	115	79	36	17	19	—	102	50	13	39		
Italy	240	138	48	90	57	17	16	102	17	31	43		
Latvia	28	20	8	12	—	12	—	8	—	—	8		
Lithuania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Netherlands	89	65	27	38	22	7	9	24	—	8	16		
Norway	56	10	10	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	39		
Poland	122	34	19	15	—	—	15	88	42	—	35		
Portugal	53	45	9	36	28	—	8	8	—	—	8		
Romania	32	12	12	—	—	—	—	20	5	7	8		
Spain	135	76	70	6	—	6	—	59	6	15	2		
Sweden	39	18	—	18	17	—	1	21	—	—	21		
Switzerland	53	21	8	13	3	—	10	32	—	19	13		
United Kingdom	1 694	847	337	510	376	—	134	847	182	186	429		
Yugoslavia	59	16	4	12	12	—	—	43	19	16	—		
Soviet Union	29	14	14	—	—	—	—	15	7	—	8		
Asia	9 043	5 180	2 927	2 253	1 923	40	290	3 863	1 218	579	1 624		
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Burma	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cambodia	27	16	16	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—		
China	741	160	66	94	79	—	15	581	214	47	223		
Hong Kong	136	27	18	9	9	—	—	109	64	11	9		
India	1 284	546	291	255	213	—	42	738	171	107	371		
Indonesia	98	69	49	20	20	—	—	29	—	—	29		
Iran	173	94	40	54	25	—	29	79	23	25	2		
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Israel	20	13	—	13	13	—	—	7	7	—	—		
Japan	682	356	182	174	142	13	19	326	28	48	160		
Jordan	53	17	17	—	—	—	—	36	26	7	3		
Korea	836	459	280	179	157	—	22	377	105	73	166		
Laos	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	47	—	—		
Lebanon	125	24	—	24	24	—	—	101	71	12	18		
Malaysia	246	10	—	10	—	—	10	236	78	63	95		
Pakistan	96	29	24	5	5	—	—	67	12	20	15		
Philippines	1 144	803	340	463	393	16	54	341	84	70	171		
Saudi Arabia	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	36	13	—		
Syria	61	47	41	6	6	—	—	14	6	—	8		
Taiwan	342	60	17	43	43	—	—	282	120	30	132		
Thailand	207	122	45	77	50	—	27	85	14	25	46		
Turkey	84	54	34	20	20	—	—	30	8	4	18		
Vietnam	2 284	2 192	1 421	771	688	11	72	92	18	—	65		
North America	3 226	1 658	786	872	641	63	168	1 568	243	213	864		
Canada	1 131	559	250	309	236	27	46	572	89	38	388		
Mexico	702	336	133	203	135	7	61	366	65	78	198		
Caribbean	637	399	283	116	106	—	10	238	37	49	131		
Bahamas	48	32	32	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16		
Barbados	13	7	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6		
Cuba	183	128	67	61	51	—	10	55	—	7	27		
Dominican Republic	56	47	27	20	20	—	—	9	—	—	9		
Grenada	43	11	11	—	—	—	—	32	9	—	23		
Haiti	44	20	—	20	20	—	—	24	—	13	11		
Jamaica	157	100	85	15	15	—	—	57	7	29	21		
Trinidad and Tobago	68	48	48	—	—	—	—	20	12	—	8		
Central America	681	324	116	208	143	29	36	357	52	48	112		
Belize	20	9	9	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11		
Costa Rica	61	56	26	30	21	—	9	5	—	5	—		
El Salvador	54	8	—	8	8	—	—	46	—	—	20		
Guatemala	38	21	—	21	21	—	—	17	—	6	11		
Honduras	222	67	15	52	26	9	17	155	45	25	41		
Nicaragua	119	43	9	34	18	13	3	76	—	5	12		
Panama	147	115	52	63	49	7	7	32	7	—	9		
South America	679	315	129	186	127	6	53	364	84	73	99		
Argentina	21	8	—	8	8	—	—	13	—	—	13		
Bolivia	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	27	—	7		
Brazil	105	59	8	51	45	6	—	46	—	20	26		
Chile	60	34	—	34	34	—	—	26	—	11	—		
Colombia	134	89	37	52	6	—	46	45	—	11	15		
Ecuador	22	6	6	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—		
Guyana	34	19	19	—	—	—	—	15	—	6	—		
Peru	78	20	13	7	—	—	7	58	—	16	24		
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuela	177	66	32	34	34	—	—	111	41	9	14		
Africa	665	386	347	39	36	—	3	279	67	34	152		
Cape Verde	14	8	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—		
Egypt	103	65	65	—	—	—	—	38	—	23	15		
Ethiopia	11	3	—	3	—	—	3	8	—	—	2		
Ghana	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—		
Morocco	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nigeria	244	209	185	24	24	—	—	35	—	—	22		
South Africa	57	35	30	5	5	—	—	22	—	—	22		
Oceania	117	61	27	34	28	6	—	56	16	23	17		
Australia	82	47	13	34	28	6	—	35	—	18	17		
New Zealand	13	8	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—		
Area not reported	1 091	425	173	252	135	22	95	666	131	82	432		

Table 34. Age, Sex, Ability to Speak English, and Disability: 1990

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

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area					
		Total		Total		Not in central city		Total		Urban, outside urbanized area			
						Urban							
						Inside urban- ized area	Outside urbanized area			Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999		
		In central city					Rural				Rural		
AGE AND SEX													
All persons	2 573 216	775 674	309 587	466 087	248 190	28 580	189 317	1 797 542	351 521	213 466	1 172 628		
Under 3 years	114 275	35 089	14 314	20 775	11 080	1 351	8 344	79 186	16 217	9 670	50 793		
3 and 4 years	80 136	24 412	9 929	14 483	7 848	732	5 903	55 724	11 307	6 596	35 890		
5 to 9 years	213 252	61 697	23 333	38 364	20 293	2 264	15 807	151 555	29 666	17 145	100 253		
10 to 14 years	213 226	61 659	22 831	38 828	20 028	2 323	16 477	151 567	28 778	16 506	102 279		
15 to 17 years	126 482	36 010	13 001	23 009	12 021	1 252	9 736	90 472	17 162	9 760	61 184		
18 and 19 years	95 867	27 461	12 294	15 167	7 894	855	6 418	68 406	11 093	9 131	44 982		
20 to 24 years	190 981	56 763	26 507	30 256	16 633	1 838	11 785	134 218	26 313	17 712	82 072		
25 to 29 years	199 476	67 232	28 401	38 831	21 994	2 122	14 715	132 244	25 845	15 734	85 392		
30 to 34 years	204 278	67 645	27 263	40 382	22 062	2 216	16 104	136 633	26 480	15 459	89 855		
35 to 39 years	184 962	60 589	23 284	37 305	20 051	1 992	15 262	124 373	24 666	13 690	81 919		
40 to 44 years	166 235	54 401	19 137	35 264	19 235	1 823	14 206	111 834	20 909	11 857	75 843		
45 to 49 years	132 841	42 141	14 348	27 793	15 337	1 678	10 778	90 700	16 063	9 540	62 540		
50 to 54 years	116 843	36 254	12 844	23 410	12 520	1 387	9 503	80 589	14 685	8 921	54 738		
55 to 59 years	107 171	32 515	12 046	20 469	10 398	1 399	8 672	74 656	14 033	8 525	50 258		
60 to 64 years	105 946	31 040	13 009	18 031	8 856	1 495	7 680	74 906	15 093	8 662	48 991		
65 to 74 years	182 164	48 858	21 595	27 263	13 632	2 507	11 124	133 306	28 625	17 801	82 999		
75 years and over	139 081	31 908	15 451	16 457	8 308	1 346	6 803	107 173	24 586	16 757	62 640		
Female	1 343 557	400 356	161 707	238 649	128 323	14 792	95 534	943 201	191 181	115 761	603 838		
Under 3 years	56 116	17 346	7 080	10 266	5 296	665	4 305	38 770	7 824	4 665	24 869		
3 and 4 years	39 469	11 888	4 666	7 222	3 919	413	2 890	27 581	5 665	3 459	17 604		
5 to 9 years	104 335	30 095	11 379	18 716	9 994	1 072	7 650	74 240	14 610	8 346	49 064		
10 to 14 years	103 785	30 225	11 295	18 930	9 883	1 090	7 957	73 560	14 214	8 094	49 187		
15 to 17 years	61 834	17 502	6 512	10 990	5 826	666	4 498	44 332	8 416	4 966	29 743		
18 and 19 years	47 782	13 315	5 815	7 500	3 876	395	3 229	34 467	5 714	4 372	22 411		
20 to 24 years	97 388	28 823	13 363	15 460	8 625	924	5 911	68 565	13 729	8 751	41 856		
25 to 29 years	104 107	34 223	14 342	20 581	11 586	1 118	7 877	69 184	13 870	8 073	44 464		
30 to 34 years	105 364	34 453	14 176	20 277	11 201	1 155	7 921	70 911	14 490	8 370	45 645		
35 to 39 years	95 818	31 204	12 099	19 105	10 256	959	7 890	64 614	13 009	7 127	42 411		
40 to 44 years	85 880	28 044	9 951	18 093	10 091	934	7 068	57 836	11 128	6 520	38 449		
45 to 49 years	68 404	21 486	7 511	13 975	7 910	857	5 208	46 918	8 666	5 106	31 734		
50 to 54 years	61 336	19 080	6 953	12 127	6 499	745	4 883	42 256	8 065	5 082	27 858		
55 to 59 years	58 029	17 296	6 655	10 641	5 477	788	4 376	40 733	8 035	4 785	26 892		
60 to 64 years	57 871	16 497	7 306	9 191	4 512	848	3 831	41 374	8 970	5 210	25 912		
65 to 74 years	104 990	27 302	12 361	14 941	7 730	1 323	5 888	77 688	17 665	10 863	46 846		
75 years and over	91 049	20 877	10 243	10 634	5 642	840	4 152	70 172	17 111	11 972	38 893		
Median age for all persons	31.3	31.3	30.8	31.7	31.4	33.5	31.7	31.3	31.8	31.4	31.3		
Male	29.8	30.2	29.2	30.9	30.5	32.4	31.2	29.6	29.1	28.3	30.1		
Female	32.7	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	34.6	32.2	32.9	34.0	34.3	32.5		
ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH													
Persons 5 years and over	2 378 805	716 173	285 344	430 829	229 262	26 497	175 070	1 662 632	323 997	197 200	1 085 945		
Speak a language other than English	66 516	25 480	12 380	13 100	8 529	785	3 786	41 036	8 407	4 946	25 613		
5 to 17 years	16 594	5 774	2 695	3 079	2 074	159	846	10 820	1 893	1 066	7 432		
18 to 64 years	44 027	17 472	8 711	8 761	5 682	527	2 552	26 555	5 713	3 340	15 940		
65 to 74 years	3 415	1 337	559	778	442	77	259	2 078	509	268	1 230		
75 years and over	2 480	897	415	482	331	22	129	1 583	292	272	1 011		
Do not speak English "very well"	24 512	9 321	4 639	4 682	3 095	207	1 380	15 191	3 378	1 747	9 416		
5 to 17 years	6 186	2 247	1 066	1 181	834	55	292	3 939	787	365	2 721		
18 to 64 years	16 126	6 250	3 241	3 009	1 946	122	941	9 876	2 309	1 175	5 843		
65 to 74 years	1 264	517	213	304	199	30	75	747	160	104	448		
75 years and over	936	307	119	188	116	—	72	629	122	103	404		
ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH IN HOUSEHOLD													
Linguistically isolated households	3 970	1 515	829	686	521	24	141	2 455	704	229	1 371		
Persons 5 years and over in households	2 309 842	694 409	271 249	423 160	224 770	26 159	172 231	1 615 433	314 485	186 679	1 063 199		
In linguistically isolated households	7 684	2 990	1 633	1 357	1 023	30	304	4 694	1 051	303	3 085		
5 to 17 years	1 877	452	225	259	177	—	117	1 178	176	39	930		
18 to 64 years	4 681	1 776	1 022	754	606	30	118	2 905	722	196	1 781		
65 to 74 years	490	205	122	83	62	—	21	285	70	20	189		
75 years and over	458	132	37	95	47	—	48	326	83	48	195		
DISABILITY STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS													
Males 16 to 64 years	739 222	229 125	86 157	142 968	75 988	8 333	58 647	510 097	93 127	55 589	343 630		
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50 253	12 555	5 506	7 049	2 984	352	3 713	37 698	6 483	4 248	26 198		
With a mobility limitation	24 576	6 185	2 432	3 753	1 525	180	2 048	18 391	3 198	1 990	12 900		
In labor force	4 345	1 351	643	708	268	16	424	2 994	525	294	2 107		
With a self-care limitation	38 173	9 254	4 250	5 004	2 275	223	2 506	28 919	5 129	3 452	19 712		
With a work disability	88 303	25 218	9 764	15 454	7 580	888	6 986	63 085	10 452	6 368	44 415		
In labor force	30 419	10 127	3 693	6 434	3 442	314	2 678	20 292	3 426	2 173	13 959		
Prevented from working	52 874	13 456	5 452	8 004	3 621	478	3 905	39 418	6 401	3 826	28 223		
No work disability	650 919	203 907	76 393	127 514	68 408	7 445	51 661	447 012	82 675	49 221	299 215		
In labor force	546 645	176 139	64 481	111 658	60 554	6 207	44 897	370 506	67 795	40 295	249 616		
Females 16 to 64 years	818 366	253 813	101 057	152 756	82 763	9 061	60 932						

Table 35. Fertility and Household and Family Composition: 1990

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

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area						
		Total	In central city	Not in central city			Rural	Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural			
				Total	Urban				Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
					Inside urban-ized area	Outside urbanized area								
FERTILITY														
Women 15 to 24 years	207 004	59 640	25 690	33 950	18 327	1 985	13 638	147 364	27 859	18 089	94 010			
Children ever born.....	85 338	22 087	10 528	11 559	5 782	845	4 932	63 251	13 514	7 612	40 088			
Per 1,000 women.....	412	370	410	340	315	426	362	429	485	421	426			
Women ever married.....	46 556	13 280	5 018	8 262	4 533	504	3 225	33 276	4 739	4 011	23 413			
Children ever born.....	43 460	12 079	4 675	7 404	3 946	463	2 995	31 381	4 591	3 512	22 458			
Per 1,000 women.....	933	910	932	896	871	919	929	943	969	876	959			
Women 25 to 34 years	209 471	69 376	28 518	40 858	22 787	2 273	15 798	140 095	28 360	16 443	90 109			
Children ever born.....	348 892	103 569	41 048	62 521	32 846	3 729	25 946	245 323	47 717	29 089	161 609			
Per 1,000 women.....	1 666	1 493	1 439	1 530	1 441	1 641	1 642	1 751	1 683	1 769	1 793			
Women ever married.....	161 845	53 675	19 672	34 003	18 992	1 726	13 285	108 170	19 549	12 130	72 850			
Children ever born.....	290 769	89 295	32 583	56 712	30 467	2 995	23 250	201 474	34 638	22 438	138 741			
Per 1,000 women.....	1 797	1 664	1 656	1 668	1 604	1 735	1 750	1 863	1 772	1 850	1 904			
Women 35 to 44 years	181 698	59 248	22 050	37 198	20 347	1 893	14 958	122 450	24 137	13 647	80 860			
Children ever born.....	418 855	124 399	44 488	79 911	41 498	4 363	34 050	294 456	56 353	33 164	196 401			
Per 1,000 women.....	2 305	2 100	2 018	2 148	2 040	2 305	2 276	2 405	2 335	2 430	2 429			
No children	20 469	8 232	3 745	4 487	2 715	233	1 539	12 237	3 003	1 397	7 268			
1 child	28 885	10 493	4 117	6 376	3 643	267	2 466	18 392	3 625	2 132	12 058			
2 children	63 691	20 933	7 085	13 848	7 134	685	5 449	42 758	8 125	4 582	28 848			
3 children	38 972	12 019	4 257	7 762	4 134	399	3 229	26 953	5 121	2 923	18 112			
4 children	15 973	4 329	1 643	2 686	1 294	136	1 256	11 644	2 252	1 311	7 708			
5 or more children	13 708	3 242	1 203	2 039	847	173	1 019	10 466	2 011	1 302	6 866			
Women ever married.....	165 154	53 839	18 999	34 840	19 035	1 763	14 042	111 315	20 998	12 071	74 893			
Children ever born.....	393 586	118 331	41 156	77 175	40 367	4 047	32 761	275 255	50 893	30 027	186 336			
Per 1,000 women.....	2 383	2 198	2 166	2 215	2 121	2 296	2 333	2 473	2 424	2 488	2 488			
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP														
All persons	2 573 216	775 674	309 587	466 087	248 190	28 580	189 317	1 797 542	351 521	213 466	1 172 628			
In households	2 504 103	753 863	295 463	458 400	243 680	28 242	186 478	1 750 240	341 938	202 945	1 149 855			
Family householder	679 191	205 532	78 047	127 485	68 111	7 945	51 429	473 659	89 795	54 699	314 891			
Male.....	507 693	155 673	53 792	101 881	54 151	5 782	41 948	352 020	58 351	37 373	246 578			
Female.....	171 498	49 859	24 255	25 604	13 960	2 163	9 481	121 639	31 444	17 326	68 313			
Nonfamily householder	231 383	69 056	35 648	33 408	20 085	2 211	11 112	162 327	40 995	23 457	89 770			
Male.....	90 940	28 888	14 221	14 667	8 370	993	5 304	62 052	14 455	7 399	36 904			
Female.....	140 443	40 168	21 427	18 741	11 715	1 218	5 808	100 275	26 540	16 058	52 866			
Spouse	505 578	155 527	53 231	102 296	53 654	6 011	42 631	350 051	58 309	37 490	244 577			
Child.....	871 696	260 507	99 226	161 281	85 082	9 472	66 727	611 189	117 084	69 018	407 699			
Other relatives	161 183	44 042	19 553	24 489	10 878	2 054	11 557	117 141	26 293	13 296	74 201			
Nonrelatives	55 072	19 199	9 758	9 441	5 870	549	3 022	35 873	9 462	4 985	18 717			
In group quarters	69 113	21 811	14 124	7 687	4 510	338	2 839	47 302	9 583	10 521	22 773			
Persons per household	2.75	2.75	2.60	2.85	2.76	2.78	2.98	2.75	2.61	2.60	2.84			
Persons per family	3.27	3.24	3.20	3.26	3.20	3.21	3.35	3.28	3.25	3.19	3.31			
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN														
Families	679 191	205 532	78 047	127 485	68 111	7 945	51 429	473 659	89 795	54 699	314 891			
With own children under 18 years.....	345 347	106 335	39 491	66 844	36 639	3 582	26 623	239 012	45 433	27 341	159 042			
With own children under 6 years.....	149 099	47 058	18 855	28 203	15 800	1 517	10 886	102 041	19 998	12 273	66 267			
Married-couple families	508 885	156 850	54 225	102 625	54 182	5 958	42 485	352 035	59 130	37 669	245 423			
With own children under 18 years.....	249 436	78 465	25 650	52 815	28 296	2 535	21 984	170 971	27 187	17 452	121 838			
With own children under 6 years.....	111 162	36 232	12 931	23 301	12 813	1 147	9 341	74 930	12 491	8 163	51 944			
Female householder, no husband present	141 775	40 276	20 418	19 858	11 171	1 718	6 969	101 499	27 036	14 743	55 930			
With own children under 18 years.....	83 073	24 006	12 354	11 652	6 958	933	3 761	59 067	16 682	8 921	31 036			
With own children under 6 years.....	32 615	9 178	5 192	3 986	2 370	360	1 256	23 437	6 881	3 727	11 755			
Subfamilies	41 554	11 566	4 841	6 725	2 987	593	3 145	29 988	6 554	3 443	19 076			
With own children under 18 years.....	38 987	10 701	4 601	6 100	2 684	581	2 835	28 286	6 206	3 262	17 931			
Married-couple subfamilies	4 719	1 633	433	1 200	575	38	3 086	570	50	329	2 109			
With own children under 18 years.....	2 152	768	193	575	272	26	277	1 384	222	148	964			
Mother-child subfamilies	29 908	7 893	3 495	4 398	1 880	432	2 086	22 015	4 893	2 588	13 856			
Persons under 18 years	747 371	218 867	83 408	135 459	71 270	7 922	56 267	528 504	103 130	59 677	350 399			
Percent living with two parents	61.6	65.2	56.0	70.9	70.9	57.6	72.8	60.1	48.0	52.5	65.2			
UNMARRIED-PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS														
Total	20 932	6 682	3 365	3 317	1 825	212	1 280	14 250	3 533	1 773	8 317			
Male and female	20 259	6 451	3 254	3 197	1 746	212	1 239	13 808	3 390	1 712	8 090			
Both male	237	94	50	44	22	—	22	143	37	29	66			
Both female	436	137	61	76	57	—	19	299	106	32	161			
SELECTED LIVING ARRANGEMENTS														
Households	910 574	274 588	113 695	160 893	88 196	10 156	62 541	635 986	130 790	78 156	404 661			
With one or more subfamilies	38 963	10 547	4 410	6 137	2 695	580	2 862	28 416	6 259	3 392	17 926			
With related members 15 years and over other than spouse, children, parents, or parents-in-law of householder	52 336	15 055	6 669	8 386	3 877	674	3 835	37 281	8 320	4 341	23 356			
With roomer, boarder, or foster child 15 years and over	4 896	2 056	1 027	1 029	602	90	337	2 840	808	421	1 394			
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS														
Married-couple families	508 885	156 850	54 225	102 625	54 182	5 958	42 485	352 035	59 130	37 669	245 423			
Husband employed or in Armed Forces	377 264	121 031	40 569	80 462	43 573	4 139	32 750	256 233	43 144	27 579	178 126			
Wife employed or in Armed Forces	242 189	79 155	27 009	52 146	29 019	2 434	20 693	163 034	28 706	18 467	111 220			
Wife unemployed	13 187	3 453	1 225	2 228	1 292	137	799	9 734	1 323	961	7 246			
Wife not in labor force	121 888	38 423	12 335	26 088	13 262	1 568	11 258	83 465	13 115	8 151	59 660			
Husband unemployed	12 310	3 586	1 110	2 476	1 217	164	1 095	8 724	1 270	839	6 432			
Wife employed or in Armed Forces	7 022	2 115	711	1 404	713	75	616	4 907	891	489	3 433			
Wife unemployed	1 285	319	114	205	88	18	99	966	143	95	711			
Wife not in labor force	4 003	1 152	285</											

Table 36. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment: 1990

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

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area						
		Total	In central city	Not in central city			Rural	Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural			
				Total	Urban				Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
					Inside urban-ized area	Outside urbanized area								
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL														
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school ---	727 486	217 850	87 541	130 309	70 091	7 185	53 033	509 636	100 845	59 092	328 209			
Preprimary school -----	43 906	14 597	6 019	8 578	5 030	320	3 228	29 309	6 992	3 512	17 516			
Public school -----	29 308	8 070	3 271	4 799	2 561	206	2 032	21 238	4 707	2 698	13 056			
Elementary or high school -----	525 658	150 964	56 702	94 262	49 133	5 514	39 615	374 694	72 219	41 198	251 008			
Public school -----	479 944	134 207	49 569	84 638	43 904	4 872	35 862	345 737	65 523	38 569	231 993			
College -----	157 922	52 289	24 820	27 469	15 928	1 351	10 190	105 633	21 634	14 382	59 685			
Public college -----	137 598	41 082	19 194	21 888	12 296	1 107	8 485	96 516	19 952	12 939	54 394			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school ---	727 486	217 850	87 541	130 309	70 091	7 185	53 033	509 636	100 845	59 092	328 209			
3 and 4 years -----	24 219	8 219	3 690	4 529	2 629	192	1 708	16 000	3 975	2 034	9 208			
5 to 14 years -----	394 220	114 692	42 910	71 782	37 513	4 216	30 053	279 528	54 147	31 022	186 442			
15 to 17 years -----	116 636	33 584	12 067	21 517	11 288	1 080	9 149	83 052	15 736	8 818	56 299			
18 and 19 years -----	64 031	18 135	7 729	10 406	5 537	526	4 343	45 896	7 527	5 753	30 080			
20 to 24 years -----	60 474	17 387	8 822	8 565	5 039	458	3 068	43 087	9 547	6 134	22 306			
25 to 34 years -----	35 309	13 626	6 866	6 760	4 220	349	2 191	21 683	4 898	2 807	11 046			
35 years and over -----	32 597	12 207	5 457	6 750	3 865	364	2 521	20 390	5 015	2 542	11 828			
Percent enrolled in school:														
3 and 4 years -----	30.2	33.7	37.2	31.3	33.5	26.2	28.9	28.7	35.2	30.8	25.7			
5 to 14 years -----	92.4	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	91.9	93.1	92.2	92.6	92.2	92.1			
15 to 17 years -----	92.2	93.3	92.8	93.5	93.9	86.3	94.0	91.8	91.7	90.3	92.0			
18 and 19 years -----	66.8	66.0	62.9	68.6	70.1	61.5	67.7	67.1	67.9	63.0	66.9			
20 to 24 years -----	31.7	30.6	33.3	28.3	30.3	24.9	26.0	32.1	36.3	34.6	27.2			
25 to 34 years -----	8.7	10.1	12.3	8.5	9.6	8.0	7.1	8.1	9.4	9.0	6.9			
35 years and over -----	2.9	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.3			
Persons 18 to 24 years -----	286 848	84 224	38 801	45 423	24 527	2 693	18 203	202 624	37 406	26 843	127 054			
Percent enrolled in college -----	34.0	33.7	35.4	32.2	33.3	25.7	31.7	34.2	35.5	36.1	30.9			
Male -----	31.1	29.9	29.5	30.2	32.0	26.1	28.5	31.5	35.4	33.8	27.6			
Female -----	37.0	37.4	41.4	34.2	34.6	25.2	34.8	36.8	35.6	38.5	34.2			
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS														
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	179 873	51 402	21 053	30 349	15 694	1 704	12 951	128 471	22 886	15 618	85 232			
Enrolled in school -----	140 057	40 164	15 764	24 400	12 751	1 235	10 414	99 893	18 125	11 468	66 376			
Employed -----	33 520	11 942	4 283	7 659	4 505	278	2 786	21 578	4 135	2 687	13 682			
Unemployed -----	9 922	3 523	1 715	1 808	948	112	748	6 399	1 469	835	3 750			
Not in labor force -----	96 405	24 542	9 612	14 930	7 295	845	6 790	71 863	12 510	7 931	48 926			
Not enrolled in school -----	39 816	11 238	5 289	5 949	2 943	469	2 537	28 578	4 761	4 150	18 856			
High school graduate -----	18 648	6 273	3 327	2 946	1 461	238	1 247	12 375	1 766	1 809	8 431			
Employed -----	8 965	2 496	855	1 641	837	84	720	6 469	723	682	4 819			
Unemployed -----	2 840	854	327	527	271	55	201	1 986	299	278	1 365			
Not in labor force -----	4 504	1 109	392	717	337	90	290	3 395	699	505	2 111			
Not high school graduate -----	21 168	4 965	1 962	3 003	1 482	231	1 290	16 203	2 995	2 341	10 425			
Employed -----	6 931	1 709	610	1 099	573	67	459	5 222	796	685	3 682			
Unemployed -----	3 632	769	350	419	217	18	184	2 863	612	345	1 761			
Not in labor force -----	10 488	2 444	968	1 476	683	146	647	8 044	1 647	1 267	4 962			
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT														
Persons 18 to 24 years -----	286 848	84 224	38 801	45 423	24 527	2 693	18 203	202 624	37 406	26 843	127 054			
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	83 972	25 324	11 409	13 915	6 931	939	6 045	58 648	9 337	7 437	39 915			
Some college or associate degree -----	110 624	34 092	16 577	17 515	9 928	845	6 742	76 532	14 739	10 073	44 910			
Bachelor's degree or higher -----	15 204	5 804	2 942	2 862	2 071	136	655	9 400	2 679	1 861	3 825			
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 538 997	472 583	187 378	285 205	152 393	17 965	114 847	1 066 414	210 985	126 946	695 175			
Less than 5th grade -----	69 453	12 668	4 464	8 204	3 019	943	4 242	56 785	10 938	6 714	38 209			
5th to 8th grade -----	170 814	34 649	12 872	21 777	8 541	1 840	11 396	136 165	22 765	16 081	94 762			
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	309 418	75 899	29 655	46 244	21 314	3 358	21 572	233 519	40 866	27 690	159 791			
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	423 624	126 521	43 265	83 256	42 779	5 078	35 399	297 103	50 256	31 847	206 476			
Some college, no degree -----	259 477	98 235	40 935	57 300	32 951	3 127	21 222	161 242	37 258	19 596	97 837			
Associate degree, occupational program -----	44 135	16 491	6 450	10 041	5 411	539	4 091	27 644	5 518	3 021	18 294			
Associate degree, academic program -----	35 129	14 533	5 634	8 899	5 402	367	3 130	20 596	4 813	2 399	12 684			
Bachelor's degree -----	149 109	61 653	27 851	33 802	22 530	1 836	9 436	87 456	25 118	12 552	44 941			
Master's degree -----	52 638	20 314	9 952	10 362	6 696	645	3 021	32 324	8 840	4 936	16 597			
Professional school degree -----	18 020	8 958	4 895	4 063	2 836	156	1 071	9 062	3 364	1 492	3 645			
Doctorate degree -----	7 180	2 662	1 405	1 257	914	76	267	4 518	1 249	618	1 939			
Females 25 years and over -----	832 848	251 162	101 597	149 565	80 904	9 567	59 094	581 686	121 009	73 108	369 104			
Less than 5th grade -----	30 704	5 439	1 990	3 449	1 534	423	1 492	25 265	5 539	3 385	15 825			
5th to 8th grade -----	91 673	18 418	7 117	11 301	4 530	1 047	5 724	73 255	13 854	9 495	48 318			
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	173 184	41 901	16 579	25 322	11 894	1 848	11 580	131 283	24 781	16 932	86 483			
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	241 470	71 294	24 464	46 830	24 664	2 836	19 330	170 176	30 693	19 376	115 106			
Some college, no degree -----	137 809	51 705	22 431	29 274	17 127	1 534	10 613	86 104	20 854	10 928	50 864			
Associate degree, occupational program -----	25 438	9 048	3 714	5 334	3 030	299	2 005	16 390	3 502	1 730	10 631			
Associate degree, academic program -----	21 276	8 715	3 460	5 255	3 170	242	1 843	12 561	2 914	1 553	7 684			
Bachelor's degree -----	74 954	30 206	14 332	15 874	10 449	873	4 552	44 748	12 545	6 485	23 225			
Master's degree -----	29 797	11 189	5 806	5 383	3 471	401	1 511	18 608	5 335	2 731	9 447			
Professional school degree -----	4 624	2 355	1 202	1 153	776	34	343	2 269	717	350	1 095			
Doctorate degree -----	1 919	892	502	390	259	30	101	1 027	275	143	426			
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 538 997	472 583	187 378	285 205	152 393	17 965	114 847	1 066 414	210 985	126 946	695 175			
Percent:														
Less than 5th grade -----	4.5	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.0	5.2	3.7	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5			
High school graduate or higher -----	64.3	73.9	74.9	73.3	78.4	65.8	67.6	60.0	64.7	60.2	57.9			
Male -----	64.0	74.1	75.2	73.3	79.1	66.4	67.0	59.4	66.2	61.6	56.4			
Female -----	64.5	73.8	74.7	73.2	77.8	65.3	68.2	60.5	63.5	59.2	59.2			
Some college or higher -----	36.8	47.2	51.8	44.1	50.4	37.6	36.8	32.1	40.8	35.1	28.2			
Bachelor's degree or higher -----	14.7	19.8	23.5	17.4	21.6	15.1	12.0	12.5						

Table 37. Geographic Mobility, Commuting, 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 Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area					
		Total	In central city	Not in central city			Rural	Urban, outside urbanized area			Rural		
				Total	Urban			Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
					Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area							
PLACE OF BIRTH AND NATIVITY													
All persons	2 573 216	775 674	309 587	466 087	248 190	28 580	189 317	1 797 542	351 521	213 466	1 172 628		
Native	2 552 833	764 768	303 930	460 838	244 215	28 335	188 288	1 788 065	349 135	212 026	1 168 044		
Born in State of residence	1 989 265	520 644	223 831	296 813	145 318	17 803	133 692	1 468 621	283 361	172 701	968 528		
Born in a different State	553 300	238 560	77 830	160 730	96 703	10 401	53 626	314 740	64 887	38 622	196 645		
Northeast	34 323	18 599	7 734	10 865	7 425	734	2 706	15 724	3 701	2 285	8 872		
Midwest	102 861	43 212	16 741	26 471	16 359	1 595	8 517	59 649	12 932	8 526	35 688		
South	381 179	160 640	47 137	113 503	66 679	7 611	39 213	220 539	44 299	25 147	141 105		
West	34 937	16 109	6 218	9 891	6 240	461	3 190	18 828	3 955	2 664	10 980		
Born abroad	10 268	5 564	2 269	3 295	2 194	131	970	4 704	887	703	2 871		
Puerto Rico	636	399	157	242	159	18	65	237	22	27	179		
U.S. outlying area	464	199	82	117	49	15	53	265	47	48	170		
U.S. Virgin Islands	67	18	6	12	—	—	6	49	—	5	44		
American Samoa	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5		
Guam	262	128	34	94	41	9	44	134	39	32	63		
Northern Marianas	21	12	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9		
Born abroad of American parents	9 168	4 966	2 030	2 936	1 986	98	852	4 202	818	628	2 522		
Foreign born	20 383	10 906	5 657	5 249	3 975	245	1 029	9 477	2 386	1 440	4 584		
RESIDENCE IN 1985													
Persons 5 years and over	2 378 805	716 173	285 344	430 829	229 262	26 497	175 070	1 662 632	323 997	197 200	1 085 945		
Same house	1 407 551	386 260	148 839	237 421	117 837	14 810	104 774	1 021 291	180 874	112 156	703 231		
Different house in the United States	958 992	323 247	132 590	190 657	109 209	11 585	69 863	635 745	141 751	83 997	380 091		
Same county	564 550	177 966	80 945	97 021	49 745	6 039	41 237	386 584	93 334	50 090	230 653		
Different county	394 442	145 281	51 645	93 636	59 464	5 546	28 626	249 161	48 417	33 907	149 438		
Same State	201 294	63 609	20 512	43 097	28 037	1 810	13 250	137 685	23 940	18 156	84 235		
Different State	193 148	81 672	31 133	50 539	31 427	3 736	15 376	111 476	24 477	15 751	65 203		
Northeast	8 074	3 868	2 184	1 684	1 137	191	356	4 206	917	873	2 205		
Midwest	32 493	12 051	5 663	6 388	4 015	543	1 830	20 442	4 675	3 757	11 250		
South	134 379	57 214	19 142	38 072	23 582	2 740	11 750	77 165	16 672	9 153	46 744		
West	18 202	8 539	4 144	4 395	2 693	262	1 440	9 663	2 213	1 968	5 004		
Puerto Rico	148	64	59	5	5	—	—	84	11	42	31		
U.S. outlying area	198	127	35	92	37	23	32	71	32	39	—		
Elsewhere	11 916	6 475	3 821	2 654	2 174	79	401	5 441	1 329	966	2 592		
PLACE OF WORK													
Workers 16 years and over	1 028 014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked in area of residence	968 893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked outside area of residence	59 121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND CARPOOLING													
Workers 16 years and over	1 028 014	342 882	135 553	207 329	116 137	11 130	80 062	685 132	133 070	81 922	445 620		
Car, truck, or van	961 441	322 099	123 766	198 333	111 856	10 404	76 073	639 342	123 477	75 966	417 333		
Drove alone	777 422	272 992	104 444	168 548	97 514	8 297	62 737	504 430	102 617	60 630	321 766		
Carpooled	184 019	49 107	19 322	29 785	14 342	2 107	13 336	134 912	20 860	15 336	95 567		
2-person carpool	132 625	38 141	15 451	22 690	11 462	1 507	9 721	94 484	15 708	11 017	65 112		
3-person carpool	30 047	6 527	2 487	4 040	1 645	304	2 091	23 520	3 381	2 639	17 212		
4-person carpool	12 159	2 285	740	1 545	797	69	679	9 874	1 190	971	7 610		
5- or 6-person carpool	5 332	930	334	596	183	53	360	4 402	464	402	3 438		
7-or-more-person carpool	3 856	1 224	310	914	255	174	485	2 632	117	307	2 195		
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.13	1.11	1.14	1.10	1.13	1.15		
Public transportation	8 020	2 883	2 060	823	248	98	477	5 137	1 695	219	3 008		
Bus or trolley bus	5 855	2 461	1 711	750	224	77	449	3 394	432	157	2 705		
Streetcar or trolley car	80	21	7	14	—	—	14	59	15	5	39		
Subway or elevated	35	13	10	3	—	3	—	22	—	7	15		
Railroad	22	8	—	8	8	—	—	14	—	—	14		
Ferryboat	77	24	19	5	5	—	—	53	4	—	190		
Taxicab	1 951	356	313	43	11	18	14	1 595	1 244	46	415		
Motorcycle	1 156	640	259	381	253	6	122	516	142	25	314		
Bicycle	1 519	644	410	234	198	—	36	875	270	221	268		
Walked	27 142	8 139	5 826	2 313	1 060	169	1 084	19 003	4 160	3 461	10 341		
Other means	10 116	2 702	1 016	1 686	835	166	685	7 414	1 452	852	4 870		
Worked at home	18 620	5 775	2 216	3 559	1 687	287	1 585	12 845	1 784	1 178	9 486		
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK AND DEPARTURE TIME													
Workers who did not work at home	1 009 394	337 107	133 337	203 770	114 450	10 843	78 477	672 287	131 286	80 744	436 134		
Minutes to work:													
Less than 10 minutes	196 121	48 927	23 815	25 112	16 500	2 009	6 603	147 194	39 606	33 475	67 240		
10 to 14 minutes	177 907	53 132	27 931	25 201	16 750	1 406	7 045	124 775	38 596	16 415	63 307		
15 to 19 minutes	193 024	69 831	34 245	35 586	23 066	1 322	11 198	123 193	25 081	9 226	83 794		
20 to 29 minutes	186 612	80 924	27 524	53 400	31 685	1 857	19 858	105 688	12 533	6 742	83 736		
30 to 44 minutes	156 242	59 109	13 531	45 578	19 257	2 776	23 545	97 133	8 300	8 257	78 788		
45 or more minutes	99 488	25 184	6 291	18 893	7 192	1 473	10 228	74 304	7 170	6 629	59 269		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	20.7	17.5	22.8	20.5	24.3	25.9	20.5	15.0	15.7	23.4		
Workers traveling 45 or more minutes	62.6	61.7	66.3	60.2	65.1	61.5	56.6	62.9	67.2	60.5	62.5		
Departure time:													
6:00 to 6:59 a.m.	284 283	76 575	25 531	51 044	25 514	2 963	22 567	207 708	29 507	24 720	148 710		
7:00 to 7:59 a.m.	334 987	124 956	49 475	75 481	44 404	3 505	27 572	210 031	47 406	24 785	129 803		
8:00 to 8:59 a.m.	107 514	41 199	18 575	22 624	14 437	1 287	6 900	66 315	18 196	9 414	35 174		
All other times	282 610	94 377	39 756	54 621	30 095	3 088	21 438	188 233	36 177	21 825	122 447		
VETERAN STATUS													
Male civilian veterans	228 329	80 728	31 508	49 220	27 371	3 400	18 449	147 601	30 009	16 706	95 800		
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over	26.1	30.4	30.8	30.2	32.0	33.6	27.3	24.2	26.5	24.4	23.5		
Female civilian veterans	9 648	4 317	2 096	2 221	1 535	124	562	5 331	1 254	669	3 189		
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over .....	.9	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.1	.8	.7	.9	.8	.7	
PERIOD OF SERVICE													
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	237 977	85 045	33 604	51 441	28 906	3 524	19 011						

Table 38. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

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

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
		Total		Total		Rural		Total		Rural	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	1 909 851	580 748	234 938	345 810	184 720	21 507	139 583	1 329 103	260 184	160 276	862 479
In labor force	1 140 893	375 312	149 984	225 328	125 381	12 438	87 509	765 581	149 281	91 097	497 801
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.7	64.6	63.8	65.2	67.9	57.8	62.7	57.6	57.4	56.8	57.7
Armed Forces	17 408	11 834	8 552	3 282	2 448	81	753	5 574	943	2 677	1 801
Civilian labor force	1 123 485	363 478	141 432	222 046	122 933	12 357	86 756	760 007	148 338	88 420	496 000
Employed	1 028 773	336 944	129 310	207 634	115 560	11 303	80 771	691 829	134 049	80 858	452 074
At work 35 or more hours	811 652	268 712	101 027	167 685	93 628	8 900	65 157	542 940	104 117	62 693	358 341
Unemployed	94 712	26 534	12 122	14 412	7 373	1 054	5 985	68 178	14 289	7 562	43 926
Percent of civilian labor force	8.4	7.3	8.6	6.5	6.0	8.5	6.9	9.0	9.6	8.6	8.9
Not in labor force	768 958	205 436	84 954	120 482	59 339	9 069	52 074	563 522	110 903	69 179	364 678
Institutionalized persons	28 061	9 184	4 226	4 958	3 247	247	1 464	18 877	6 008	5 017	6 912
Females 16 years and over	1 019 110	304 910	125 073	179 837	97 167	11 321	71 349	714 200	146 252	89 534	452 994
In labor force	529 912	173 827	72 015	101 812	58 009	5 626	38 177	356 085	74 208	44 218	224 351
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.0	57.0	57.6	56.6	59.7	49.7	53.5	49.9	50.7	49.4	49.5
Armed Forces	2 143	1 565	1 115	450	326	18	106	578	89	345	124
Civilian labor force	527 769	172 262	70 900	101 362	57 683	5 608	38 071	355 507	74 119	43 873	224 227
Employed	477 080	159 065	64 516	94 549	54 045	5 140	35 364	318 015	66 113	39 470	200 517
At work 35 or more hours	345 376	116 952	46 904	70 048	40 322	3 665	26 061	228 424	46 825	28 659	145 149
Unemployed	50 689	13 197	6 384	6 813	3 638	468	2 707	37 492	8 006	4 403	23 710
Percent of civilian labor force	9.6	7.7	9.0	6.7	6.3	8.3	7.1	10.5	10.8	10.0	10.6
Not in labor force	489 198	131 083	53 058	78 025	39 158	5 995	33 172	358 115	72 044	45 316	228 643
Institutionalized persons	12 997	3 784	1 334	2 450	1 976	131	343	9 213	3 459	3 156	2 097
Males 16 to 19 years	90 999	26 477	10 940	15 537	8 056	874	6 607	64 522	11 372	7 943	43 198
Employed	26 337	8 282	2 956	5 326	2 988	201	2 137	18 055	2 737	2 200	12 476
Unemployed	7 900	2 661	1 080	1 581	823	90	668	5 239	1 015	687	3 317
Not in labor force	54 576	13 875	5 299	8 576	4 220	574	3 782	40 701	7 584	4 735	27 235
Males 20 to 24 years	93 593	27 940	13 144	14 796	8 008	914	5 874	65 653	12 584	8 961	40 216
Employed	57 599	17 477	6 969	10 508	5 867	586	4 055	40 122	7 307	4 825	25 617
Unemployed	8 878	2 277	1 149	1 128	572	109	447	6 601	1 332	821	4 148
Not in labor force	22 912	5 505	2 706	2 799	1 311	206	1 282	17 407	3 693	2 456	10 075
Males 25 to 54 years	483 726	159 072	60 245	98 827	53 656	5 450	39 721	324 654	59 420	34 923	219 726
Employed	392 789	129 121	45 922	83 199	45 670	4 440	33 089	263 668	47 623	27 908	179 710
Unemployed	24 066	7 428	3 135	4 293	1 993	341	1 959	16 638	3 458	1 469	11 241
Not in labor force	58 094	16 660	7 700	8 960	4 170	647	4 143	41 434	7 779	4 394	27 660
Males 55 to 64 years	97 217	29 762	11 094	18 668	9 265	1 258	8 145	67 455	12 121	7 192	46 445
Employed	57 126	18 312	6 663	11 649	5 856	717	5 076	38 814	7 382	4 429	25 913
Unemployed	2 369	708	300	408	227	37	144	1 661	367	129	1 153
Not in labor force	37 629	10 681	4 112	6 569	3 166	485	2 918	26 948	4 366	2 634	19 363
Males 65 to 69 years	43 500	12 157	4 903	7 254	3 419	744	3 091	31 343	6 330	3 798	20 439
In labor force	10 349	2 908	1 312	1 596	793	165	638	7 441	1 599	1 064	4 537
Not in labor force	33 151	9 249	3 591	5 658	2 626	579	2 453	23 902	4 731	2 734	15 902
Did not work in 1989	28 064	7 731	3 009	4 722	2 191	493	2 038	20 333	4 019	2 330	13 530
Males 70 years and over	81 706	20 430	9 539	10 891	5 149	946	4 796	61 276	12 105	7 925	39 461
In labor force	8 308	2 047	1 051	996	461	63	472	6 261	1 399	1 015	3 661
Not in labor force	73 398	18 383	8 488	9 895	4 688	883	4 324	55 015	10 706	6 910	35 800
Did not work in 1989	67 136	16 808	7 671	9 137	4 320	793	4 024	50 328	9 865	6 418	32 573
Females 16 to 19 years	88 874	24 925	10 113	14 812	7 638	830	6 344	63 949	11 514	7 675	42 034
Employed	23 079	7 865	2 792	5 073	2 927	228	1 918	15 214	2 847	1 854	9 707
Unemployed	8 494	2 485	1 312	1 173	613	95	465	6 009	1 365	771	3 559
Not in labor force	56 821	14 220	5 673	8 547	4 095	507	3 945	42 601	7 272	4 968	28 764
Females 20 to 24 years	97 388	28 823	13 363	15 460	8 625	924	5 911	68 565	13 729	8 751	41 856
Employed	51 656	16 778	7 326	9 452	5 754	540	3 158	34 878	7 094	4 466	20 961
Unemployed	10 931	2 676	1 442	1 234	590	41	603	8 255	1 741	1 013	5 112
Not in labor force	34 122	8 863	4 156	4 707	2 234	343	2 130	25 259	4 889	3 141	15 746
Females 25 to 54 years	520 909	169 190	65 032	104 158	57 543	5 768	40 847	351 719	69 228	40 278	230 561
Employed	342 418	117 040	46 431	70 609	40 328	3 701	26 580	225 378	46 009	26 785	145 030
Unemployed	28 475	7 265	3 255	4 010	2 231	271	1 508	21 210	4 544	2 436	13 620
Not in labor force	149 032	44 181	15 006	29 175	14 708	1 778	12 689	104 851	18 621	10 925	71 828
Females 55 to 64 years	115 900	33 793	13 961	19 832	9 989	1 636	8 207	82 107	17 005	9 995	52 804
Employed	45 477	13 643	6 083	7 560	4 066	508	2 986	31 834	7 202	4 466	19 286
Unemployed	2 110	574	235	339	172	61	106	1 536	270	105	1 129
Not in labor force	68 313	19 576	7 643	11 933	5 751	1 067	5 115	48 737	9 533	5 424	32 389
Females 65 to 69 years	56 838	15 123	6 673	8 450	4 454	761	3 235	41 715	9 235	5 755	25 396
In labor force	8 741	2 429	1 165	1 264	619	101	544	6 312	1 578	1 197	3 288
Not in labor force	48 097	12 694	5 508	7 186	3 835	660	2 691	35 403	7 657	4 558	22 108
Did not work in 1989	43 776	11 533	4 989	6 544	3 444	585	2 515	32 243	6 975	4 167	20 146
Females 70 years and over	139 201	33 056	15 931	17 125	8 918	1 402	6 805	106 145	25 541	17 080	60 343
In labor force	6 388	1 507	859	648	383	62	203	4 881	1 469	780	2 535
Not in labor force	132 813	31 549	15 072	16 477	8 535	1 340	6 602	101 264	24 072	16 300	57 808
Did not work in 1989	127 130	30 268	14 422	15 846	8 174	1 275	6 397	96 862	23 039	15 579	55 290
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN IN FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES											
Females 16 years and over	1 019 110	304 910	125 073	179 837	97 167	11 321	71 349	714 200	146 252	89 534	452 994
With own children under 6											

Table 39. Occupation of Employed Persons: 1990

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

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area					
		Total	In central city	Not in central city			Rural	Urban, outside urbanized area			Rural		
				Total	Urban			Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
					Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 028 773	336 944	129 310	207 634	115 560	11 303	80 771	691 829	134 049	80 858	452 074		
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	220 699	86 883	36 100	50 783	32 469	2 447	15 867	133 816	34 439	17 512	74 917		
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	91 732	38 179	14 411	23 767	14 973	1 157	7 637	53 554	13 971	6 645	30 612		
Officials and administrators, public administration	5 696	2 324	1 001	1 323	791	95	437	3 372	3 772	446	2 043		
Management and related occupations	24 736	11 588	4 232	7 356	4 952	336	2 068	13 148	3 571	1 460	7 456		
Professional specialty occupations	128 967	48 705	21 689	27 016	17 496	1 290	8 230	80 262	20 468	10 867	44 305		
Engineers and natural scientists	15 244	7 493	2 400	5 093	3 411	299	1 383	7 751	2 112	784	4 468		
Engineers	8 230	3 947	1 121	2 826	1 897	147	782	4 283	1 211	372	2 549		
Health diagnosing occupations	6 113	2 926	1 647	1 279	878	13	388	3 187	1 316	563	1 109		
Health assessment and treating occupations	20 272	7 988	3 193	4 795	3 224	156	1 415	12 284	2 990	1 310	7 303		
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	61 087	18 708	8 508	10 200	6 363	548	3 289	42 379	10 245	6 002	23 958		
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	45 668	13 698	6 104	7 594	4 589	454	2 551	31 970	7 635	4 374	18 996		
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	291 360	112 165	43 052	69 113	40 926	3 578	24 609	179 195	41 827	21 548	107 407		
Health technologists and technicians	14 472	5 702	2 419	3 283	1 857	139	1 287	8 770	2 242	1 081	5 106		
Technologists and technicians, except health	17 632	7 704	2 613	5 091	3 150	235	1 706	9 928	2 378	1 052	5 930		
Sales occupations	116 630	43 202	16 623	26 579	16 288	1 244	9 047	73 428	18 145	8 972	42 885		
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	30 154	10 419	3 555	6 864	4 139	327	2 398	19 735	4 492	2 440	12 051		
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	25 138	11 365	4 120	7 245	4 751	246	2 248	13 773	3 997	1 736	7 334		
Other sales occupations	61 338	21 418	8 948	12 470	7 398	671	4 401	39 920	9 556	4 796	23 500		
Cashiers	27 834	9 463	4 018	5 445	3 027	334	2 084	18 371	4 152	2 007	11 416		
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	142 626	55 557	21 397	34 160	19 631	1 960	12 569	87 069	19 062	10 443	53 486		
Computer equipment operators	4 921	2 142	795	1 347	846	34	467	2 779	587	352	1 734		
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	36 528	14 243	5 405	8 838	5 149	324	3 365	22 285	5 016	2 653	13 508		
Financial records processing occupations	18 490	6 692	2 287	4 405	2 480	314	1 611	11 798	2 354	1 442	7 477		
Mail and message distributing occupations	6 484	2 799	1 178	1 621	919	67	635	3 685	718	289	2 440		
Service occupations	126 247	43 565	19 925	23 640	12 906	1 409	9 325	82 682	19 497	10 283	49 248		
Private household occupations	7 578	2 020	1 096	924	380	82	462	5 558	1 759	609	3 024		
Protective service occupations	16 597	6 034	2 352	3 682	1 971	186	1 525	10 563	2 432	1 345	6 464		
Police and firefighters	6 555	2 588	982	1 606	811	82	713	3 967	1 072	642	2 117		
Service occupations, except protective and household	102 072	35 511	16 477	19 034	10 555	1 141	7 338	66 561	15 306	8 329	39 760		
Food service occupations	37 796	13 965	6 607	7 358	4 209	372	2 777	23 831	5 515	2 960	13 963		
Cleaning and building service occupations	26 643	8 897	4 099	4 798	2 476	357	1 965	17 746	4 206	2 195	10 584		
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34 627	5 360	1 666	3 694	1 183	218	2 293	29 267	2 127	1 950	24 864		
Farm operators and managers	11 903	1 111	182	929	145	23	761	10 792	506	575	9 705		
Farm workers and related occupations	16 650	3 202	1 111	2 091	732	126	1 233	13 448	1 387	994	10 768		
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	133 196	40 900	12 220	28 680	13 770	1 555	13 355	92 296	12 721	8 756	68 501		
Mechanics and repairers	39 638	12 366	3 761	8 605	4 259	384	3 962	27 272	3 754	2 491	20 310		
Construction trades	44 842	15 913	4 813	11 100	5 189	616	5 295	28 929	4 085	2 206	21 788		
Precision production occupations	44 730	12 186	3 528	8 658	4 127	544	3 987	32 544	4 635	3 892	23 357		
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	222 644	48 071	16 347	31 724	14 306	2 096	15 322	174 573	23 438	20 809	127 137		
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	75 177	11 458	3 795	7 663	3 319	588	3 756	63 719	7 734	8 355	46 640		
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	42 475	8 821	2 929	5 892	2 331	372	3 189	33 654	4 465	4 260	24 560		
Transportation occupations	42 922	11 819	4 322	7 497	3 534	496	3 467	31 103	4 221	2 818	23 226		
Motor vehicle operators	40 014	10 668	3 910	6 758	3 125	442	3 191	29 346	3 940	2 752	21 863		
Material moving equipment operators	13 619	2 847	885	2 162	890	131	1 141	10 772	1 311	999	8 353		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	48 451	13 126	4 616	8 510	4 232	509	3 769	35 325	5 707	4 377	24 358		
Construction laborers	9 332	2 618	796	1 822	863	52	907	6 714	909	646	5 013		
Freight, stock, and material handlers	18 722	5 253	1 872	3 381	1 780	238	1 363	13 469	2 435	1 731	8 978		
Employed females 16 years and over	477 080	159 065	64 516	94 549	54 045	5 140	35 364	318 015	66 113	39 470	200 517		
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	115 404	44 620	10 786	25 744	16 363	1 102	8 279	70 814	17 519	8 848	40 956		
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	37 251	16 632	6 411	10 221	6 384	476	3 361	20 619	5 195	2 438	12 036		
Officials and administrators, public administration	2 301	876	411	465	252	38	175	1 425	192	926	92		
Management and related occupations	12 362	6 401	2 289	4 112	2 726	153	1 233	5 961	1 572	589	3 486		
Professional specialty occupations	78 153	27 988	12 465	15 523	9 979	626	4 918	50 165	12 324	6 410	28 920		
Engineers and natural scientists	1 906	1 104	356	748	521	23	204	802	212	49	478		
Engineers	451	220	75	145	99	—	46	231	78	22	131		
Health diagnosing occupations	1 113	669	370	299	198	—	101	444	159	82	179		
Health assessment and treating occupations	17 321	6 797	2 776	4 021	2 703	118	1 200	10 524	2 528	1 017	6 388		
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	47 350	14 816	6 625	8 191	5 141	400	2 650	32 534	7 805	4 525	18 904		
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	38 483	11 808	5 199	6 609	4 037	336	2 236	26 675	6 309	3 602	15 954		
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	187 402	71 668	28 058	43 610	25 241	2 301	16 068	115 734	26 436	13 748	70 437		
Health technologists and technicians	11 991	4 497	1 799	2 698	1 486	126	1 086	7 494	1 898	935	4 399		
Technologists and technicians, except health	4 572	2 265	857	1 408	926	48	434	2 307	561	291	1 300		
Sales occupations	59 362	21 091	8 684	12 407	7 351	590	4 466	38 271	9 020	4 558	22 969		
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	9 799	3 257	1 233	2 024	1 286	74	664	6 542	1 366	731	4 215		
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	6 906	3 254	1 274	1 980	1 295	64	621	3 652	1 072	441	1 965		
Other sales occupations	42 657	14 580	6 177	8 403	4 770	452	3 181	28 077	6 582	3 386	16 789		
Cashiers	23 601	8 088	3 417	4 671	2 542	286	1 843	15 513	3 464	1 662	9 757		
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	111 477	43 815	16 718	27 097	15 478	1 537	10 082	67 662	14 957	7 964	41 769		
Computer equipment operators	3 409	1 399	559	840	550	24	266	2 010	427	214	1 304		
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	36 085	14 090	5 347	8 743	5 103	324	3 316	21 995	4 972	2 617	13 354		
Financial records processing occupations	17 040	6 096	2 026	4 070	2 291	268	1 511	10 944	2 123	1 361	7 038		
Mail and message distributing occupations	2 434	975	330	645	260	48	337	1 459	224	69	1 118		
Service occupations	81 41												

Table 220. **Geographic Mobility, Disability, Labor Force Characteristics, and Industry for Rural Farm Portions of Counties: 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	Sunflower County	Tallahatchie County	Tate County	Tippah County	Tishomingo County	Tunica County	Union County	Walthall County
PLACE OF BIRTH, NATIVITY, AND CITIZENSHIP								
All persons	865	913	803	577	378	445	743	929
Native	841	913	803	577	378	445	743	929
Born in State of residence	763	838	498	503	272	347	668	819
Born in a different State	76	75	305	74	106	98	75	110
Born abroad	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign born	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naturalized citizen	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not a citizen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	793	825	767	547	355	401	710	857
Same house	548	565	618	480	271	230	644	609
Different house in the United States	241	260	149	67	84	171	66	248
Same county	140	147	101	48	62	89	51	170
Different county	101	113	48	19	22	82	15	78
Same State	54	55	19	—	16	60	3	26
Different State	47	58	29	19	6	22	12	52
Abroad	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISABILITY STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS								
Persons 16 to 64 years	455	523	532	342	238	236	510	552
With a mobility or self-care limitation	67	71	40	47	—	45	40	79
With a mobility limitation	19	25	15	21	—	21	17	20
With a self-care limitation	62	66	40	28	—	29	34	59
With a work disability	36	54	20	60	23	26	43	51
Prevented from working	22	22	13	13	7	16	37	51
Persons 65 years and over	165	155	148	126	77	49	128	154
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41	48	38	25	—	23	33	64
With a mobility limitation	37	45	26	25	—	13	29	56
With a self-care limitation	17	3	27	11	—	13	9	47
PLACE OF WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	298	308	378	290	156	123	381	321
Worked in county of residence	215	173	197	245	106	95	247	251
Worked outside county of residence	83	135	181	45	50	28	134	70
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.6	23.2	23.6	31.4	19.1	21.6	22.2	22.1
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS								
Persons 16 years and over	620	678	680	468	315	285	638	706
Labor force	325	340	392	297	172	144	387	344
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.4	50.1	57.6	63.5	54.6	50.5	60.7	48.7
Employed	303	311	378	292	162	131	381	321
Unemployed	22	29	14	5	10	13	6	23
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	8.5	3.6	1.7	5.8	9.0	1.6	6.7
Not in labor force	295	338	288	171	143	141	251	362
Females 16 years and over	359	381	344	228	160	147	323	353
Labor force	156	141	164	124	71	69	166	137
Percent of females 16 years and over	43.5	37.0	47.7	54.4	44.4	46.9	51.4	38.8
Employed	147	134	161	119	61	56	166	133
Unemployed	9	7	3	5	10	13	—	4
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.0	1.8	4.0	14.1	18.8	—	2.9
Not in labor force	203	240	180	104	89	78	157	216
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1989	388	400	476	343	238	159	432	404
50 to 52 weeks	172	185	276	207	155	74	282	238
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	147	164	246	194	115	66	241	202
Females 16 years and over, worked in 1989	189	168	208	139	106	71	182	163
50 to 52 weeks	61	70	104	93	60	34	109	62
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53	69	99	87	47	26	99	48
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 to 19 years	42	53	73	6	—	44	57	48
Enrolled in school	22	36	51	—	—	38	57	38
Employed	3	—	10	—	—	—	9	1
Unemployed	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	19	32	38	—	—	38	48	37
Not enrolled in school	20	17	22	6	—	6	—	10
High school graduate	14	12	11	6	—	6	—	10
Employed	3	10	8	6	—	—	—	10
Unemployed	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	11	—	3	—	—	6	—	—
Not high school graduate	6	5	11	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN IN FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES								
Females 16 years and over	359	381	344	228	160	147	323	353
With own children under 6 years	47	59	44	26	11	31	27	68
In labor force	26	32	13	26	—	18	20	58
With own children 6 to 17 years only	80	58	32	40	23	34	65	33
In labor force	66	27	27	37	16	19	58	11
INDUSTRY								
Employed persons 16 years and over	303	311	378	292	162	131	381	321
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	92	95	82	52	24	36	52	102
Mining	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8
Construction	10	6	45	7	17	12	43	—
Manufacturing	44	73	79	152	76	27	115	62
Durable goods	18	12	51	121	47	20	83	37
Transportation	3	—	10	—	4	—	31	9
Communications and other public utilities	3	—	—	14	—	—	—	8
Wholesale trade	19	—	19	5	—	14	10	15
Retail trade	42	15	38	6	13	12	44	38
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9	28	—	20	—	—	6	1
Business and repair services	—	6	6	—	4	—	5	10
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	5	18	8	—	—	—	—	18
Professional and related services	66	27	91	24	15	23	68	34
Health services	15	24	23	—	8	—	13	10
Educational services	42	—	25	21	7	5	55	24
Public administration	10	43	—	6	9	7	7	16

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 220. **Geographic Mobility, Disability, Labor Force Characteristics, and Industry for Rural Farm Portions of Counties: 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	Warren County	Washington County	Wayne County	Webster County	Wilkinson County	Winston County	Yalobusha County	Yazoo County
PLACE OF BIRTH, NATIVITY, AND CITIZENSHIP								
All persons	782	759	678	424	319	664	507	703
Native	782	756	678	422	319	659	507	694
Born in State of residence	519	627	625	402	266	644	490	618
Born in a different State	263	129	53	20	53	10	17	76
Born abroad	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Foreign born	—	3	—	2	—	5	—	9
Naturalized citizen	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	9
Not a citizen	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	765	722	628	424	289	613	491	693
Same house	567	563	485	361	192	483	452	630
Different house in the United States	198	159	143	63	97	130	39	63
Same county	74	142	100	52	76	130	30	44
Different county	124	17	43	11	21	—	9	19
Same State	28	12	27	9	10	—	9	5
Different State	96	5	16	2	11	—	—	14
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISABILITY STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS								
Persons 16 to 64 years	438	440	415	257	175	409	335	455
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	46	24	28	28	59	39	57
With a mobility limitation	—	40	4	11	13	27	37	23
With a self-care limitation	44	19	20	17	23	38	39	44
With a work disability	25	69	51	14	25	39	70	47
Prevented from working	—	63	27	14	8	28	39	23
Persons 65 years and over	96	139	140	110	54	100	71	178
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	26	9	37	18	29	—	43
With a mobility limitation	8	26	3	25	16	23	—	32
With a self-care limitation	8	23	6	17	8	21	—	33
PLACE OF WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	312	176	309	185	146	297	179	290
Worked in county of residence	302	158	243	98	98	224	108	253
Worked outside county of residence	10	18	66	87	48	73	71	37
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.5	13.6	28.2	21.4	22.4	27.9	22.0	22.8
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS								
Persons 16 years and over	534	579	555	367	229	513	406	633
Labor force	329	188	335	187	157	324	215	299
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.6	32.5	60.4	51.0	68.6	63.2	53.0	47.2
Employed	312	176	309	185	146	293	181	290
Unemployed	17	12	26	2	11	27	34	9
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	6.4	7.8	1.1	7.0	8.4	15.8	3.0
Not in labor force	205	391	220	180	72	189	191	334
Females 16 years and over	244	325	296	187	110	282	215	315
Labor force	87	73	139	85	72	174	94	102
Percent of females 16 years and over	35.7	22.5	47.0	45.5	65.5	61.7	43.7	32.4
Employed	87	66	113	83	69	154	90	101
Unemployed	—	7	26	2	3	20	4	1
Percent of civilian labor force	—	9.6	18.7	2.4	4.2	11.5	4.3	1.0
Not in labor force	157	252	157	102	38	108	121	213
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1989	351	250	343	191	140	339	223	357
50 to 52 weeks	245	145	221	115	89	214	120	194
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	200	118	174	82	76	205	107	170
Females 16 years and over, worked in 1989	96	98	123	79	58	158	115	120
50 to 52 weeks	65	50	68	48	35	104	50	36
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	49	38	48	28	35	95	37	26
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 to 19 years	34	50	45	29	19	40	36	33
Enrolled in school	34	44	45	23	19	33	25	33
Employed	21	6	7	—	—	2	2	9
Unemployed	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	13	38	29	23	19	31	23	24
Not enrolled in school	—	6	—	6	—	7	11	—
High school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN IN FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES								
Females 16 years and over	244	325	296	187	110	282	215	315
With own children under 6 years	20	66	39	6	37	41	18	17
In labor force	10	18	24	6	31	41	9	14
With own children 6 to 17 years only	77	34	49	26	4	51	51	29
In labor force	28	19	40	24	2	46	40	7
INDUSTRY								
Employed persons 16 years and over	312	176	309	185	146	293	181	290
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	99	73	112	50	36	17	36	108
Mining	—	—	18	—	—	4	—	—
Construction	56	—	13	2	16	7	22	25
Manufacturing	21	16	76	59	31	94	43	26
Durable goods	13	11	45	32	4	74	24	7
Transportation	10	—	5	2	8	14	17	6
Communications and other public utilities	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	15
Wholesale trade	14	11	5	—	8	5	—	8
Retail trade	16	42	28	10	27	49	24	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	17	12	2	8	2	14
Business and repair services	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	7
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	39	13	—	—	9	17	8	—
Professional and related services	38	13	27	28	7	53	16	61
Health services	29	5	7	10	2	5	—	31
Educational services	9	—	20	15	5	29	16	30
Public administration	19	8	8	22	2	9	13	—

Table 221. **Class of Worker, Occupation, and Income and Poverty Status in 1989 for the Rural Farm Portions of Counties: 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	Choctaw County	Claiborne County	Clarke County	Clay County	Coahoma County	Copiah County	Covington County	DeSoto County	Forrest County	Franklin County
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	185	68	335	384	128	408	404	366	195	44
Private wage and salary workers	127	56	255	305	85	226	232	276	65	22
Government workers	38	5	40	23	26	108	84	60	65	18
Self-employed workers	20	7	37	56	17	57	81	30	65	4
Unpaid family workers	—	—	3	—	—	17	7	—	—	—
Males employed in agriculture	7	7	31	42	31	51	81	47	36	—
Wage and salary workers	—	—	6	20	26	11	40	35	—	—
Self-employed workers	7	7	22	22	5	27	41	12	36	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	3	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Females employed in agriculture	—	—	—	8	5	11	18	15	5	10
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	5	—	10
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	—	5	7	12	10	5	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	185	68	335	384	128	408	404	366	195	44
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	49	—	41	14	7	102	84	56	33	14
Professional specialty occupations	45	—	41	14	7	39	31	24	33	14
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	20	20	71	75	18	151	63	109	67	12
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19	—	40	45	18	81	47	72	58	6
Service occupations	6	13	30	30	13	28	37	60	—	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	7	37	44	36	58	111	46	41	10
Farm operators and managers	7	7	22	28	10	34	68	33	41	10
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	9	16	26	13	22	13	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	6	—	—	11	6	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	45	4	44	43	10	25	55	27	41	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	58	24	112	178	44	44	54	68	13	2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	9	10	73	13	—	23	12	—	—
Employed females 16 years and over	76	33	165	174	55	206	174	158	84	25
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	32	—	32	14	7	38	49	18	25	3
Professional specialty occupations	32	—	32	14	7	29	31	6	25	3
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	19	20	54	46	18	117	45	77	39	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19	—	37	39	18	69	37	56	39	—
Service occupations	6	13	14	23	13	28	24	27	—	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	8	5	7	24	15	5	10
Farm operators and managers	—	—	—	—	5	7	18	10	5	10
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	9	2	5	10	11	7	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	19	—	65	74	10	11	22	10	8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	9	10	73	13	—	23	12	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Families	113	54	201	245	133	238	256	231	157	41
No workers	7	13	8	40	41	14	11	22	32	7
1 worker	42	14	45	23	58	88	86	86	39	17
2 workers	33	18	127	152	22	99	105	91	57	15
3 or more workers	31	9	21	30	12	37	54	32	29	2
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	115	84	208	282	153	277	309	282	169	74
Less than \$5,000	12	16	4	25	24	9	15	13	—	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4	9	13	27	28	28	29	26	—	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	22	21	38	20	22	19	42	25	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	31	25	61	54	57	71	93	40	6	17
\$25,000 to \$34,999	22	3	34	61	—	55	43	56	50	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	7	40	45	5	33	39	45	32	15
\$50,000 to \$74,999	29	2	27	15	—	53	71	25	39	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	8	—	14	6	—	35	9	2
\$100,000 or more	6	—	—	17	5	—	—	—	8	—
Median (dollars)	29 792	13 611	28 438	23 929	15 450	29 271	24 375	29 306	35 625	16 429
Mean (dollars)	43 033	15 459	31 926	32 259	23 479	30 439	29 649	34 145	43 240	23 563
Families	113	54	201	245	133	238	256	231	157	41
Median income (dollars)	32 578	14 722	29 531	26 635	15 855	27 917	30 278	31 161	36 696	35 972
Mean income (dollars)	43 672	17 887	32 765	34 983	25 621	28 753	34 210	35 000	44 263	32 711
Per capita income (dollars)	12 729	5 039	10 233	10 893	6 010	10 480	11 406	10 469	15 147	14 158
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Family type and presence of own children:										
Families (dollars)	32 578	14 722	29 531	26 635	15 855	27 917	30 278	31 161	36 696	35 972
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 844	13 889	29 583	21 696	12 917	32 679	42 292	30 556	61 876	40 000
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	20 000	5 360	34 063	22 054	5 192	18 000	26 250	13 173	41 250	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 969	17 500	32 829	30 132	19 861	33 042	32 083	33 458	37 321	36 528
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 453	16 250	33 333	26 667	22 750	44 464	42 292	33 693	61 876	77 197
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	5 000—	—	33 750	50 680	—	—	26 250	26 250	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	5 000—	5 000—	12 250	6 786	7 478	10 625	20 179	14 327	28 750	5 000—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	5 000—	11 563	5 000—	7 509	7 790	—	12 500	—	5 000—
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	—	—	16 250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers in family in 1989:										
No workers (dollars)	16 458	5 825	16 250	6 863	18 542	7 973	8 937	22 885	14 444	5 192
1 worker (dollars)	32 813	6 140	15 536	22 321	15 132	17 353	31 389	21 250	33 403	14 375
2 or more workers (dollars)	50 171	18 750	32 895	30 658	20 000	34 083	27 014	34 375	61 436	37 361
Husband and wife worked (dollars)	50 922	18 750	42 679	32 917	23 000	34 833	42 292	36 667	63 639	37 361
Nonfamily households (dollars)	5 360	11 731	5 000—	13 977	5 000—	50 100	7 148	24 219	26 250	15 179
Male householder (dollars)	5 360	10 313	13 750	25 179	15 833	50 028	7 404	35 139	—	—
Living alone (dollars)	5 360	11 250	13 750	25 179	—	50 028	11 250	35 556	—	6 667
Female householder (dollars)	—	15 682	5 000—	13 864	5 000—	58 750	6 734	6 768	26 250	23 500
Living alone (dollars)	—	15 682	5 000—	13 864	5 000—	58 750	6 734	6 768	26 250	23 500
INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	18	37	6	32	69	31	9	47	—	4
Percent below poverty level	15.9	68.5	3.0	13.1	51.9	13.0	3.5	20.3	—	9.8
Married-couple families	12	25	4	11	35	8	3	21	—	—
Percent below poverty level	12.8	59.5	2.3	5.4	38.5	4.5	1.2	11.9	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	6	10	2	21	30	23	6	26	—	4
Percent below poverty level	75.0	100.0	11.1	61.8	78.9	39.0	46.2	57.8	—	100.0
Unrelated individuals	—	13	4	17	25	15	46	20	13	16
Percent below poverty level	—	35.1	57.1	40.5	75.8	30.6	71.9	20.6	52.0	48.5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	68	194	25	119	381	142	78	238	13	27
Percent below poverty level	17.2	77.0	3.9	14.1	63.7	17.4	9.6	26.2	2.7	22.0
Related children under 18 years	34	62	6	37	155	75	—	109	—	5
Related children 5 to 17 years	18	54	6	34	150	55	—	74	—	3
Persons 65 years and over	—	5	5	15	52	9	23	26	—	16
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	70	194	64	167	485	255	102	288	29	37
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	82	202	377	476	519	366	211	436	64	53

Table 221. **Class of Worker, Occupation, and Income and Poverty Status in 1989 for the Rural Farm Portions of Counties: 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	George County	Greene County	Grenada County	Hancock County	Harrison County	Hinds County	Holmes County	Humphreys County	Issaquena County	Itawamba County
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	243	191	158	108	200	406	323	255	97	338
Private wage and salary workers	136	138	119	43	165	201	174	186	67	249
Government workers	30	23	33	35	7	152	81	27	9	35
Self-employed workers	77	17	6	30	28	53	64	42	15	46
Unpaid family workers	—	13	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	8
Males employed in agriculture	77	23	10	12	21	41	102	76	39	33
Wage and salary workers	21	—	10	—	21	11	38	54	29	6
Self-employed workers	56	10	—	12	—	30	64	22	9	19
Unpaid family workers	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Females employed in agriculture	11	7	6	—	—	25	—	7	5	—
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	7	3	—
Self-employed workers	11	7	6	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	243	191	158	108	200	406	323	255	97	338
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	40	48	39	27	30	89	92	36	13	53
Professional specialty occupations	29	11	23	27	30	66	31	19	9	37
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	43	48	42	27	31	103	97	20	15	54
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	25	—	24	13	10	99	62	7	9	34
Service occupations	18	—	28	—	8	64	14	22	10	8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	77	30	10	12	21	68	82	84	35	40
Farm operators and managers	67	17	10	12	—	48	72	31	27	19
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	13	—	—	21	10	10	38	8	14
Related agricultural occupations	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	26	9	—	24	52	18	24	30	18	34
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	39	56	39	18	58	64	14	63	6	149
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	26	9	5	7	—	10
Employed females 16 years and over	95	107	96	30	47	228	127	109	31	154
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	25	44	23	17	11	49	46	29	6	36
Professional specialty occupations	19	11	23	17	11	41	25	19	4	30
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	43	31	32	13	22	92	70	9	11	40
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	25	—	18	13	10	90	44	7	8	27
Service occupations	18	—	28	—	8	39	2	22	8	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	7	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Farm operators and managers	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	12	6	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	9	25	13	—	6	23	6	37	—	72
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	26	9	5	7	—	10
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Families	170	117	90	75	155	302	291	160	63	228
No workers	34	14	19	—	28	34	41	8	2	34
1 worker	36	27	24	37	66	145	108	77	21	61
2 workers	92	66	29	30	51	87	123	63	31	102
3 or more workers	8	10	18	8	10	36	19	12	9	31
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	179	150	129	75	198	362	350	204	80	280
Less than \$5,000	11	17	19	5	7	22	54	18	6	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	22	6	37	—	25	63	74	56	17	61
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	19	7	20	39	49	33	16	5	23
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15	24	21	20	55	65	65	49	16	45
\$25,000 to \$34,999	17	25	23	—	11	62	25	16	23	52
\$35,000 to \$49,999	101	40	14	30	29	48	33	8	7	49
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5	12	—	—	32	32	42	24	4	33
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	12	23	2	2	13
\$100,000 or more	—	7	8	—	—	9	1	15	—	—
Median (dollars)	36 793	27 813	15 341	21 563	20 278	20 000	16 094	16 000	20 500	27 667
Mean (dollars)	32 027	31 949	28 545	25 484	27 752	29 509	24 952	34 084	23 194	30 114
Families	170	117	90	75	155	302	291	160	63	228
Median income (dollars)	37 283	37 578	21 250	21 563	22 829	23 056	17 461	16 667	22 083	28 167
Mean income (dollars)	33 352	37 317	36 290	25 484	31 275	31 989	28 430	34 742	25 732	30 271
Per capita income (dollars)	11 069	10 273	9 139	8 593	9 111	9 481	7 731	8 919	9 345	11 569
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Family type and presence of own children:										
Families (dollars)	37 283	37 578	21 250	21 563	22 829	23 056	17 461	16 667	22 083	28 167
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 643	28 438	41 458	35 625	23 929	30 536	17 159	15 104	15 833	30 469
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	61 359	43 750	150 000+	40 625	50 089	17 604	30 469	26 750	7 500	31 250
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 432	31 607	25 987	21 563	32 500	29 318	35 500	33 750	28 889	29 417
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 643	28 594	41 458	35 625	48 500	62 476	31 094	48 438	17 292	30 469
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	—	—	150 000+	41 250	—	—	50 089	26 250	28 750	28 594
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 226	38 611	5 000—	—	17 031	10 833	7 646	5 623	6 538	23 036
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	11 250	—	—	—	10 781	10 625	5 133	5 360	—
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 270	5 360	—
Workers in family in 1989:										
No workers (dollars)	23 929	27 500	15 536	—	14 342	6 497	5 000—	5 000—	5 360	8 593
1 worker (dollars)	22 188	23 875	10 714	20 187	16 711	18 125	16 316	7 441	8 042	16 458
2 or more workers (dollars)	37 955	39 688	27 188	40 156	47 625	31 964	32 188	26 042	28 611	37 969
Husband and wife worked (dollars)	41 477	43 036	35 938	37 000	49 375	47 361	39 375	26 458	28 889	37 656
Nonfamily households (dollars)	5 360	5 000—	5 212	—	8 681	11 250	5 000—	11 250	18 125	16 250
Male householder (dollars)	—	—	5 000—	—	30 455	28 125	6 777	12 083	20 625	45 469
Living alone (dollars)	—	—	5 000—	—	31 250	40 417	6 304	12 083	20 625	45 469
Female householder (dollars)	5 360	5 000—	5 360	—	5 360	11 125	5 000—	10 417	13 750	7 880
Living alone (dollars)	5 360	18 750	5 360	—	5 360	11 125	5 000—	10 417	13 750	7 880
INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	11	13	26	5	26	65	113	64	19	43
Percent below poverty level	6.5	11.1	28.9	6.7	16.8	21.5	38.8	40.0	30.2	18.9
Married-couple families	11	12	7	5	19	17	48	9	12	39
Percent below poverty level	7.4	11.4	10.4	6.7	15.6	8.8	25.5	9.4	23.1	18.3
Female householder, no husband present	—	1	9	—	—	48	53	31	5	4
Percent below poverty level	—	10.0	100.0	—	—	44.4	61.6	77.5	83.3	36.4
Unrelated individuals	—	26	42	—	14	33	51	37	6	—
Percent below poverty level	—	61.9	46.7	—	24.6	40.2	68.9	47.4	31.6	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	37	110	172	25	122	279	598	309	56	138
Percent below poverty level	7.3	23.6	42.9	10.5	21.0	25.5	54.2	45.4	28.6	18.9
Related children under 18 years	16	35	32	13	47	104	202	138	17	35
Related children 5 to 17 years	16	35	17	4	37	61	161	112	7	35
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	4	—	19	42	88	16	10	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	69	110	204	25	156	403	631	397	68	177
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	92	255	282	71	349	611	711	415	100	297

Table 221. **Class of Worker, Occupation, and Income and Poverty Status in 1989 for the Rural Farm Portions of Counties: 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	Jackson County	Jasper County	Jefferson County	Jefferson Davis County	Jones County	Kemper County	Lafayette County	Lamar County	Lauderdale County	Lawrence County
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	168	291	64	258	634	288	348	209	312	189
Private wage and salary workers	106	217	40	148	321	159	196	129	242	113
Government workers	62	56	24	74	138	65	85	22	30	56
Self-employed workers	—	18	—	36	163	55	67	46	40	13
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	12	9	—	12	—	7
Males employed in agriculture	—	15	—	25	117	57	74	40	20	14
Wage and salary workers	—	9	—	14	43	20	24	11	5	2
Self-employed workers	—	6	—	11	74	28	50	29	15	5
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7
Females employed in agriculture	—	—	—	16	61	10	5	6	5	—
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	7	14	—	5	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	9	35	10	—	—	5	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	6	—	—
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	168	291	64	258	634	288	348	209	312	189
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	37	82	12	52	122	75	81	39	40	55
Professional specialty occupations	17	40	12	28	28	37	36	27	37	12
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	33	43	24	55	181	29	47	32	102	43
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14	24	13	21	102	14	21	22	20	10
Service occupations	34	25	10	45	50	12	53	20	52	9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	15	—	42	192	67	66	46	15	14
Farm operators and managers	—	2	—	27	132	56	50	22	15	5
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	9	—	7	34	11	12	22	—	9
Related agricultural occupations	8	4	—	7	12	—	—	2	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40	53	15	51	29	13	61	39	21	15
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16	73	3	13	60	92	40	33	82	53
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	18	—	2	6	2	2	—	17	15
Employed females 16 years and over	51	124	23	117	266	107	130	67	137	71
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	—	31	—	11	64	47	59	13	22	13
Professional specialty occupations	—	24	—	8	28	18	36	7	19	6
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	14	34	13	48	91	20	37	10	50	30
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14	17	13	21	67	14	15	8	20	6
Service occupations	27	20	10	31	43	6	24	20	52	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	16	61	10	—	6	—	—
Farm operators and managers	—	—	—	9	40	10	—	—	—	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	6	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10	32	—	11	7	24	10	16	13	28
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	18	—	2	6	2	2	—	17	15
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Families	125	266	42	196	367	204	207	139	229	146
No workers	6	46	—	11	17	7	10	2	45	21
1 worker	70	100	15	49	124	91	99	60	71	67
2 workers	42	94	27	93	162	64	65	53	96	29
3 or more workers	7	26	—	43	64	42	33	24	17	29
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	147	318	42	202	436	226	232	161	311	173
Less than \$5,000	14	47	2	14	28	9	—	—	75	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6	36	—	15	5	19	31	9	23	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	60	10	26	23	27	30	36	20	15
\$15,000 to \$24,999	37	63	11	29	87	47	32	31	38	30
\$25,000 to \$34,999	22	47	16	55	70	47	51	32	45	28
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41	38	3	16	119	37	49	38	51	33
\$50,000 to \$74,999	27	23	—	40	43	40	28	15	37	31
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	11
\$100,000 or more	—	4	—	7	33	—	11	—	22	7
Median (dollars)	31 875	17 000	24 545	32 564	35 481	26 833	30 208	26 607	24 844	30 893
Mean (dollars)	30 784	22 767	24 851	32 812	42 167	31 785	55 820	27 706	45 556	45 435
Families	125	266	42	196	367	204	207	139	229	146
Median income (dollars)	36 058	18 269	24 545	32 756	36 202	27 000	31 979	33 350	30 375	39 750
Mean income (dollars)	34 593	25 162	24 851	33 750	40 537	31 461	34 319	28 914	55 766	49 889
Per capita income (dollars)	11 607	6 864	6 111	11 110	16 440	11 012	18 962	8 989	19 561	17 468
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Family type and presence of own children:										
Families (dollars)	36 058	18 269	24 545	32 756	36 202	27 000	31 979	33 350	30 375	39 750
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 538	17 014	32 596	26 667	46 458	33 750	33 750	23 125	34 118	31 071
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	36 250	12 098	13 500	26 944	30 625	61 359	41 000	23 750	29 722	5 000—
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 058	23 958	24 205	33 814	36 827	23 125	33 456	33 500	30 000	48 068
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 538	21 042	32 596	33 214	46 458	22 000	40 192	24 063	34 531	44 063
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	—	21 500	—	21 250	30 313	—	—	22 656	33 750	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	10 000	—	18 438	11 806	33 438	10 417	14 250	34 444	6 953
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	6 166	—	7 452	—	60 342	10 417	11 250	33 750	5 000—
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	—	—	—	21 250	—	61 359	—	11 250	—	5 000—
Workers in family in 1989:										
No workers (dollars)	5 360	7 443	—	5 000—	15 729	16 250	25 714	5 360	5 012	5 000—
1 worker (dollars)	31 250	15 694	13 875	12 396	31 912	20 078	16 250	33 333	17 039	45 469
2 or more workers (dollars)	38 036	32 875	32 981	34 500	39 712	46 071	40 476	33 516	45 221	62 923
Husband and wife worked (dollars)	35 962	33 875	32 692	46 964	44 167	47 083	41 597	34 219	45 500	65 504
Nonfamily households (dollars)	5 000—	5 616	—	5 000—	33 125	14 750	25 729	18 571	5 000—	27 891
Male householder (dollars)	21 250	21 964	—	—	39 375	60 595	25 938	10 833	5 000—	28 750
Living alone (dollars)	21 250	21 964	—	—	39 375	60 595	25 521	10 833	23 594	28 750
Female householder (dollars)	5 000—	5 000—	—	5 000—	17 500	13 750	16 250	22 500	5 000—	10 536
Living alone (dollars)	5 000—	5 000—	—	5 000—	17 500	13 750	16 250	22 500	5 000—	5 000—
INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	6	68	2	23	12	15	26	21	45	25
Percent below poverty level	4.8	25.6	4.8	11.7	3.3	7.4	12.6	15.1	19.7	17.1
Married-couple families	6	34	2	16	12	14	18	17	34	—
Percent below poverty level	4.8	17.1	5.1	9.8	3.4	9.2	9.5	14.2	16.7	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	29	—	7	—	1	8	4	—	25
Percent below poverty level	—	72.5	—	26.9	—	3.3	57.1	21.1	—	80.6
Unrelated individuals	14	37	—	8	21	2	—	—	63	20
Percent below poverty level	63.6	67.3	—	100.0	27.3	8.3	—	—	62.4	44.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	25	319	10	79	52	114	67	113	153	91
Percent below poverty level	6.5	30.9	6.3	13.2	4.6	16.9	9.8	22.6	21.8	20.2
Related children under 18 years	—	162	6	22	2	32	28	42	—	35
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	103	2	22	2	31	26	32	—	24
Persons 65 years and over	19	41	—	17	16	16	20	—	77	4
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	25	429	52	79	52	150	129	126	161	126
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	25	636	52	276	330	268	256	249	272	133

Table 221. **Class of Worker, Occupation, and Income and Poverty Status in 1989 for the Rural Farm Portions of Counties: 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	Leake County	Lee County	Leflore County	Lincoln County	Lowndes County	Madison County	Marion County	Marshall County	Monroe County	Montgomery County
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	311	512	324	326	343	259	306	533	436	161
Private wage and salary workers	178	375	227	194	214	167	146	368	306	68
Government workers	56	76	44	90	93	33	110	42	40	29
Self-employed workers	71	54	38	33	36	45	44	112	90	64
Unpaid family workers	6	7	15	9	—	14	6	11	—	—
Males employed in agriculture	63	69	84	38	31	61	36	77	89	35
Wage and salary workers	19	32	31	5	20	22	6	16	6	—
Self-employed workers	44	32	38	33	11	25	30	52	83	35
Unpaid family workers	—	5	15	—	—	14	—	9	—	—
Females employed in agriculture	26	2	6	—	5	7	14	17	7	20
Wage and salary workers	6	—	6	—	5	5	8	15	7	5
Self-employed workers	14	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	15
Unpaid family workers	6	2	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	311	512	324	326	343	259	306	533	436	161
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	74	79	46	86	53	24	109	91	45	43
Professional specialty occupations	33	41	25	61	32	15	69	51	33	24
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	38	103	41	58	86	52	51	110	102	27
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	53	21	40	52	28	45	57	84	13
Service occupations	35	20	41	38	65	8	16	10	10	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	89	71	70	23	30	63	41	83	89	55
Farm operators and managers	72	49	49	23	23	27	22	57	82	55
Farm occupations, except managerial	17	22	21	—	—	36	14	26	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	22	93	11	30	23	33	40	71	42	13
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	53	146	115	91	86	79	49	168	148	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24	4	21	21	27	11	29	47	—	—
Employed females 16 years and over	143	191	167	147	196	107	114	223	194	77
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	41	50	27	21	53	24	51	55	33	24
Professional specialty occupations	18	41	20	21	32	15	51	37	33	11
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	29	69	41	37	42	28	18	61	88	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	44	21	28	39	22	12	33	79	13
Service occupations	18	2	41	30	56	8	16	10	10	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	26	2	—	—	7	2	14	17	7	20
Farm operators and managers	20	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	20
Farm occupations, except managerial	6	2	—	—	—	—	14	9	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	36	—	—	8	6	—	2	8	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	29	32	58	59	30	39	15	78	48	2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24	4	21	21	27	11	29	47	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Families	203	346	198	193	244	216	235	400	298	91
No workers	17	44	29	6	23	39	36	59	24	10
1 worker	50	116	60	52	95	80	55	133	88	26
2 workers	65	117	82	72	109	74	106	193	165	36
3 or more workers	71	69	27	63	17	23	38	15	21	19
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	237	406	239	202	290	280	260	465	338	107
Less than \$5,000	22	40	18	—	39	59	20	63	12	1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8	21	49	16	54	42	18	89	38	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	62	27	10	5	46	19	68	31	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	55	90	53	62	69	47	76	81	56	21
\$25,000 to \$34,999	48	46	40	29	27	45	30	77	53	12
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34	30	21	26	54	18	54	37	84	41
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15	71	6	46	42	—	29	33	50	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22	37	16	13	—	6	9	6	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	9	9	—	—	17	5	11	14	—
Median (dollars)	25 083	21 932	19 279	30 682	20 673	14 028	24 583	18 224	31 429	33 542
Mean (dollars)	31 157	34 791	33 672	37 197	25 355	22 288	30 960	23 268	33 766	30 435
Families	203	346	198	193	244	216	235	400	298	91
Median income (dollars)	26 750	26 607	23 056	31 193	21 250	17 885	32 865	20 811	32 500	35 865
Mean income (dollars)	32 951	38 230	37 298	37 820	27 471	27 051	33 810	25 576	35 068	33 185
Per capita income (dollars)	11 497	11 850	9 640	11 210	8 283	8 308	11 133	7 545	12 890	10 379
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Family type and presence of own children:										
Families (dollars)	26 750	26 607	23 056	31 193	21 250	17 885	32 865	20 811	32 500	35 865
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 250	43 021	21 364	24 952	20 917	15 750	34 167	23 750	37 841	34 375
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	11 250	43 889	16 071	24 432	17 500	25 192	19 583	18 365	37 614	27 083
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 462	30 000	30 208	36 094	35 000	19 583	33 229	21 940	35 735	35 962
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 958	45 714	27 625	46 000	34 583	25 096	35 234	27 969	40 208	34 375
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	11 250	50 351	21 250	—	33 542	127 308	19 583	18 750	39 545	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 341	5 000—	7 577	19 286	7 712	15 536	37 500	7 789	13 750	5 000—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 000—	5 000—	6 137	5 360	7 244	8 496	—	8 226	11 250	—
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	5 000	5 000—	—	21 250	—	—
Workers in family in 1989:										
No workers (dollars)	5 000—	17 679	5 000—	5 360	5 232	10 391	13 750	5 539	6 733	7 245
1 worker (dollars)	21 875	16 071	14 643	23 750	19 432	15 333	20 673	15 893	21 528	28 750
2 or more workers (dollars)	34 000	56 269	27 625	37 031	34 375	27 312	36 048	30 556	37 727	42 750
Husband and wife worked (dollars)	40 500	56 929	29 250	47 885	38 661	27 679	36 359	33 529	38 977	42 083
Nonfamily households (dollars)	7 176	11 406	6 570	23 750	5 000—	5 000—	5 022	5 538	14 286	8 160
Male householder (dollars)	42 500	20 625	5 250	—	5 000—	5 000—	5 000—	5 428	32 031	23 750
Living alone (dollars)	77 197	20 625	5 201	—	5 000—	5 000—	5 000—	5 428	32 031	23 750
Female householder (dollars)	5 000—	11 094	10 972	23 750	5 000—	5 000—	5 360	7 500	13 125	5 360
Living alone (dollars)	5 000—	11 094	10 972	23 750	5 000—	5 000—	5 360	7 500	13 125	5 360
INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	10	36	40	16	82	76	8	110	30	5
Percent below poverty level	4.9	10.4	20.2	8.3	33.6	35.2	3.4	27.5	10.1	5.5
Married-couple families	—	9	8	6	34	62	8	76	18	4
Percent below poverty level	—	2.9	6.3	3.7	18.7	34.8	3.8	22.0	7.1	4.4
Female householder, no husband present	10	27	32	10	45	14	—	34	12	1
Percent below poverty level	43.5	75.0	56.1	33.3	76.3	36.8	—	75.6	33.3	100.0
Unrelated individuals	20	15	24	—	29	45	18	44	3	—
Percent below poverty level	50.0	20.8	32.4	—	60.4	63.4	72.0	62.0	7.5	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	46	133	188	52	367	336	53	518	91	58
Percent below poverty level	7.3	11.5	22.9	7.7	40.5	42.7	7.5	36.8	10.3	18.3
Related children under 18 years	11	63	98	12	161	114	21	238	39	16
Related children 5 to 17 years	11	49	62	6	123	82	21	168	35	12
Persons 65 years and over	7	22	3	18	51	98	12	86	12	12
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	97	249	358	83	367	336	105	580	124	71
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	252	450	559	199	533	458	267	797	222	94

Table 221. **Class of Worker, Occupation, and Income and Poverty Status in 1989 for the Rural Farm Portions of Counties: 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	Neshoba County	Newton County	Noxubee County	Oktibbeha County	Panola County	Pearl River County	Perry County	Pike County	Pontotoc County
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	296	411	409	334	433	382	161	280	461
Private wage and salary workers	192	267	237	132	300	261	111	144	312
Government workers	33	31	69	97	81	99	28	55	50
Self-employed workers	71	113	98	95	52	22	22	69	99
Unpaid family workers	—	—	5	10	—	—	—	12	—
Males employed in agriculture	46	146	75	53	81	68	27	59	99
Wage and salary workers	33	67	19	3	48	54	11	9	25
Self-employed workers	13	79	56	50	33	14	16	50	74
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females employed in agriculture	12	24	17	13	—	—	—	16	—
Wage and salary workers	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	12	15	13	13	—	—	—	10	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	296	411	409	334	433	382	161	280	461
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	56	43	25	76	95	101	23	41	50
Professional specialty occupations	21	26	24	41	78	61	8	17	26
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	87	60	68	54	109	36	28	63	73
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	28	30	40	16	72	18	—	38	47
Service occupations	7	—	61	60	45	37	13	4	49
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	53	162	75	66	73	68	46	74	86
Farm operators and managers	32	106	68	60	48	19	21	64	74
Farm occupations, except managerial	21	38	2	6	13	31	—	6	5
Related agricultural occupations	—	16	5	—	6	18	—	—	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	33	48	55	36	44	63	14	9	42
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	60	98	125	42	67	77	37	89	161
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	16	31	—	6	31	—	26	30
Employed females 16 years and over	128	169	181	149	175	142	60	124	179
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	26	20	19	38	62	58	8	27	26
Professional specialty occupations	21	20	19	31	57	42	8	9	16
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	46	53	54	39	50	36	22	53	43
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12	24	33	16	42	18	—	38	26
Service occupations	—	—	61	43	30	19	13	2	23
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	24	—	13	—	—	—	11	—
Farm operators and managers	12	24	—	7	—	—	—	5	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8	15	13	10	10	—	—	—	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	36	57	34	6	23	29	17	31	77
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	16	31	—	6	31	—	26	30
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Families	231	237	220	208	331	214	120	225	268
No workers	7	17	30	9	45	16	—	5	32
1 worker	118	74	33	80	125	63	65	77	75
2 workers	73	89	118	88	85	84	45	138	109
3 or more workers	33	57	39	31	76	51	10	5	52
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	275	264	263	234	405	270	134	266	302
Less than \$5,000	39	21	41	15	54	—	14	33	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7	22	19	15	75	29	11	39	48
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	28	26	26	50	21	10	40	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	65	52	59	28	65	70	12	47	108
\$25,000 to \$34,999	58	48	20	29	45	45	34	33	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999	55	30	43	76	35	33	43	17	65
\$50,000 to \$74,999	25	45	35	15	65	18	10	15	40
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	—	2	24	16	26	—	11	—
\$100,000 or more	—	18	18	6	—	28	—	31	4
Median (dollars)	26 583	26 071	23 750	35 278	18 385	28 438	29 333	20 395	24 018
Mean (dollars)	28 995	36 687	45 022	39 049	26 267	43 643	28 808	38 391	29 466
Families	231	237	220	208	331	214	120	225	268
Median income (dollars)	28 603	28 125	24 800	36 090	24 567	33 100	33 250	23 625	25 417
Mean income (dollars)	29 512	39 196	50 193	42 422	30 545	43 725	31 892	43 508	31 496
Per capita income (dollars)	11 868	13 063	14 266	14 978	9 165	15 012	9 533	12 373	10 602
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Family type and presence of own children:									
Families (dollars)	28 603	28 125	24 800	36 090	24 567	33 100	33 250	23 625	25 417
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 000	24 250	37 019	19 583	33 906	25 357	28 833	20 833	38 125
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	40 694	18 125	15 417	13 750	23 750	12 500	29 250	7 098	40 417
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 971	28 125	36 442	36 378	32 031	33 900	34 625	28 125	28 235
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 000	24 250	44 821	47 895	38 438	25 357	29 750	20 833	39 167
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	43 750	13 750	28 750	47 917	33 438	8 741	33 000	7 755	61 359
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	5 000—	27 500	17 750	22 500	12 000	21 250	5 360	5 000—	22 083
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 000—	—	7 957	5 000—	5 000	21 250	5 360	—	7 452
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	5 000—	—	5 000—	5 000—	5 000	—	—	—	—
Workers in family in 1989:									
No workers (dollars)	5 360	5 000—	5 000—	5 000—	10 074	18 750	—	5 000—	7 071
1 worker (dollars)	30 556	19 821	17 083	36 500	18 162	17 292	35 417	16 750	23 083
2 or more workers (dollars)	28 529	33 906	35 673	36 250	36 250	34 550	29 917	30 583	36 406
Husband and wife worked (dollars)	28 309	33 281	44 643	37 171	50 174	41 875	32 750	31 667	37 708
Nonfamily households (dollars)	15 357	20 208	10 208	11 250	5 320	15 357	5 000—	8 730	8 235
Male householder (dollars)	16 429	20 208	19 375	11 250	5 000—	22 250	5 000—	5 360	16 250
Living alone (dollars)	16 429	7 586	19 375	11 250	5 000—	22 250	5 000—	5 360	16 250
Female householder (dollars)	5 000—	—	5 000—	11 250	5 698	13 542	5 000—	10 833	5 000—
Living alone (dollars)	5 000—	—	5 000—	—	5 698	13 542	5 000—	10 833	5 000—
INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	35	31	41	30	57	15	11	61	19
Percent below poverty level	15.2	13.1	18.6	14.4	17.2	7.0	9.2	27.1	7.1
Married-couple families	27	26	16	17	28	15	—	56	5
Percent below poverty level	12.9	11.5	10.7	9.8	11.3	7.6	—	27.6	2.2
Female householder, no husband present	8	5	25	13	25	—	11	5	14
Percent below poverty level	61.5	50.0	35.2	46.4	33.8	—	100.0	100.0	36.8
Unrelated individuals	21	6	19	9	33	—	29	26	6
Percent below poverty level	47.7	16.7	30.6	22.0	42.3	—	100.0	50.0	17.6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	163	95	185	108	262	69	54	266	61
Percent below poverty level	24.1	13.1	21.0	18.0	22.6	8.9	13.6	32.9	7.2
Related children under 18 years	69	18	90	55	119	38	13	92	31
Related children 5 to 17 years	40	13	83	43	72	—	13	62	23
Persons 65 years and over	34	30	38	9	60	—	7	22	23
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	163	139	235	123	333	157	86	299	116
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	199	330	373	207	527	195	170	467	306

Table 221. **Class of Worker, Occupation, and Income and Poverty Status in 1989 for the Rural Farm Portions of Counties: 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	Prentiss County	Quitman County	Rankin County	Scott County	Sharkey County	Simpson County	Smith County	Stone County
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	447	167	761	591	69	357	435	167
Private wage and salary workers	300	85	499	315	40	175	260	73
Government workers	70	40	119	50	—	92	19	39
Self-employed workers	75	37	143	204	29	84	136	55
Unpaid family workers	2	5	—	22	—	6	20	—
Males employed in agriculture	65	42	109	188	43	58	119	40
Wage and salary workers	14	6	26	32	14	11	25	9
Self-employed workers	49	31	83	141	29	47	90	31
Unpaid family workers	2	5	—	15	—	—	4	—
Females employed in agriculture	29	—	51	44	—	37	43	21
Wage and salary workers	13	—	22	21	—	10	5	14
Self-employed workers	16	—	29	23	—	27	32	7
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	447	167	761	591	69	357	435	167
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	77	23	121	61	4	48	58	47
Professional specialty occupations	45	10	88	31	—	31	22	9
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	101	33	131	113	14	42	76	14
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	60	28	88	50	8	31	37	14
Service occupations	20	17	84	40	3	42	21	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	81	42	159	211	43	86	162	55
Farm operators and managers	73	31	133	166	38	75	141	38
Farm occupations, except managerial	2	11	7	45	5	11	15	9
Related agricultural occupations	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	36	6	145	72	—	48	57	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	132	46	121	94	5	91	61	46
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	13	25	28	—	25	18	—
Employed females 16 years and over	167	63	315	216	24	154	157	26
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	16	6	64	46	4	24	47	—
Professional specialty occupations	9	6	57	31	—	16	22	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	47	31	75	64	12	21	39	14
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39	28	54	26	8	21	31	14
Service occupations	14	13	61	19	3	28	21	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	23	—	40	29	—	37	43	7
Farm operators and managers	23	—	38	17	—	37	37	7
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	2	12	—	—	6	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2	—	34	20	—	7	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	65	13	41	38	5	37	7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	13	25	28	—	25	18	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
Families	300	196	480	388	44	244	277	110
No workers	47	58	56	37	2	17	12	—
1 worker	84	66	150	101	24	61	119	50
2 workers	137	66	193	157	4	117	112	41
3 or more workers	32	6	81	93	14	49	34	19
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	320	236	532	403	55	265	309	110
Less than \$5,000	11	43	26	55	—	20	10	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	27	37	53	15	7	4	12	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999	59	38	33	34	7	31	39	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	48	49	138	34	8	67	56	15
\$25,000 to \$34,999	75	20	70	85	6	47	87	26
\$35,000 to \$49,999	77	33	149	63	8	56	26	30
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	16	35	60	17	27	59	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	—	8	39	—	7	13	—
\$100,000 or more	15	—	20	18	2	6	7	—
Median (dollars)	27 206	15 000	28 526	31 544	32 292	26 458	30 699	26 833
Mean (dollars)	39 280	19 783	32 401	39 347	38 320	34 714	35 447	28 995
Families	300	196	480	388	44	244	277	110
Median income (dollars)	27 965	20 093	28 910	32 667	43 125	28 000	31 350	26 833
Mean income (dollars)	41 135	22 371	33 603	40 793	39 851	36 421	36 567	28 995
Per capita income (dollars)	14 892	6 305	10 880	13 615	7 670	11 536	12 454	9 933
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
Family type and presence of own children:								
Families (dollars)	27 965	20 093	28 910	32 667	43 125	28 000	31 350	26 833
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 643	12 188	24 786	31 111	51 008	24 285	50 313	46 667
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	11 071	37 656	18 393	34 167	50 211	18 750	75 720	5 000—
Married-couple families (dollars)	27 965	21 713	29 808	33 333	52 157	28 583	31 000	26 667
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 417	21 964	40 054	31 111	52 150	24 632	50 196	5 000—
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	5 360	40 625	44 500	75 567	—	18 750	5 360	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	33 750	5 000—	23 654	—	5 000—	5 000—	—	7 276
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	5 000—	22 788	—	5 360	5 000—	—	—
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	—	5 000—	—	—	5 360	—	—	—
Workers in family in 1989:								
No workers (dollars)	13 021	10 938	5 500	5 363	13 750	5 000—	18 500	—
1 worker (dollars)	25 833	20 556	23 846	8 513	25 104	24 236	20 625	19 000
2 or more workers (dollars)	33 036	27 188	38 250	38 571	60 224	33 750	46 667	33 333
Husband and wife worked (dollars)	33 000	37 721	38 906	39 107	60 595	35 833	46 667	33 958
Nonfamily households (dollars)	5 776	5 000	18 500	5 000—	11 750	16 875	18 571	—
Male householder (dollars)	5 000—	5 000—	35 500	5 000—	11 750	16 250	18 214	—
Living alone (dollars)	5 000—	5 000—	35 500	5 000—	11 750	16 250	17 679	—
Female householder (dollars)	13 500	6 135	6 739	—	—	17 625	30 278	—
Living alone (dollars)	13 500	6 135	6 222	—	—	17 625	30 278	—
INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Families	36	53	57	55	13	29	12	21
Percent below poverty level	12.0	27.0	11.9	14.2	29.5	11.9	4.3	19.1
Married-couple families	30	21	54	45	—	17	8	8
Percent below poverty level	10.4	13.0	12.7	12.1	—	7.5	3.1	9.8
Female householder, no husband present	—	24	—	—	11	12	—	13
Percent below poverty level	—	88.9	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	72.2
Unrelated individuals	21	24	27	15	2	—	7	—
Percent below poverty level	65.6	54.5	42.9	100.0	10.0	—	16.7	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	111	310	220	177	89	89	62	104
Percent below poverty level	13.0	40.5	13.8	15.4	31.3	11.1	7.1	30.7
Related children under 18 years	23	125	71	29	57	39	24	28
Related children 5 to 17 years	17	115	68	22	31	39	22	16
Persons 65 years and over	48	25	60	46	5	8	8	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	121	409	261	254	139	125	115	125
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	213	524	671	418	153	288	235	125

Table 221. **Class of Worker, Occupation, and Income and Poverty Status in 1989 for the Rural Farm Portions of Counties: 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	Sunflower County	Tallahatchie County	Tate County	Tippah County	Tishomingo County	Tunica County	Union County	Walthall County
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	303	311	378	292	162	131	381	321
Private wage and salary workers	171	199	248	185	107	105	209	120
Government workers	68	49	44	37	23	12	101	50
Self-employed workers	62	63	82	64	31	14	67	134
Unpaid family workers	2	—	4	6	1	—	4	17
Males employed in agriculture	89	88	75	28	24	36	52	96
Wage and salary workers	33	32	19	3	—	29	11	16
Self-employed workers	56	56	52	19	23	7	37	78
Unpaid family workers	—	—	4	6	1	—	4	2
Females employed in agriculture	2	7	7	24	—	—	—	6
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	7	7	15	—	—	—	—
Unpaid family workers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	303	311	378	292	162	131	381	321
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	81	33	73	44	13	19	66	56
Professional specialty occupations	42	5	37	14	—	4	50	31
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	53	37	93	27	31	35	104	84
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	25	25	56	14	31	13	50	65
Service occupations	23	72	20	10	24	—	22	44
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	64	83	82	61	24	28	52	79
Farm operators and managers	57	73	59	38	23	17	43	75
Farm occupations, except managerial	7	10	17	6	1	11	9	2
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	36	13	32	84	25	27	55	31
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	46	73	78	66	45	22	82	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	11	34	20	—	7	—	8
Employed females 16 years and over	147	134	161	119	61	56	166	133
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	58	17	33	22	4	11	53	32
Professional specialty occupations	37	—	17	14	—	4	37	9
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	45	21	69	14	26	25	49	60
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	22	16	56	14	26	13	32	53
Service occupations	19	48	18	7	7	—	17	22
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	7	7	24	—	—	—	—
Farm operators and managers	—	7	7	24	—	—	—	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9	7	—	18	6	5	22	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16	34	34	34	18	15	25	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	11	34	20	—	7	—	8
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
Families	203	241	265	189	145	108	236	272
No workers	36	31	25	22	10	25	19	38
1 worker	67	99	80	49	59	23	65	92
2 workers	67	81	123	102	69	46	122	131
3 or more workers	33	30	37	16	7	14	30	11
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	309	311	318	242	164	115	302	305
Less than \$5,000	13	76	16	19	1	20	30	33
\$5,000 to \$9,999	35	9	29	19	15	10	18	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999	71	46	23	34	21	39	27	27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	55	70	86	39	53	14	71	86
\$25,000 to \$34,999	38	33	49	45	24	5	45	51
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	28	64	78	34	10	78	40
\$50,000 to \$74,999	56	18	44	3	13	10	24	36
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4	18	7	—	3	7	—	9
\$100,000 or more	6	13	—	5	—	—	9	2
Median (dollars)	21 250	18 292	25 463	26 667	23 000	13 562	26 042	23 934
Mean (dollars)	28 171	29 934	30 056	29 723	27 393	24 572	28 781	28 761
Families	203	241	265	189	145	108	236	272
Median income (dollars)	24 135	22 813	29 107	30 368	24 875	13 375	29 423	27 833
Mean income (dollars)	31 512	36 737	33 270	27 769	29 270	24 618	31 372	31 069
Per capita income (dollars)	10 013	10 105	11 914	12 589	11 694	6 087	11 768	9 521
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
Family type and presence of own children:								
Families (dollars)	24 135	22 813	29 107	30 368	24 875	13 375	29 423	27 833
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 750	18 750	24 375	27 031	31 042	13 750	35 781	34 306
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	28 500	5 000—	24 219	27 344	23 875	11 932	20 972	33 750
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 500	40 096	31 250	31 691	25 903	17 768	28 269	28 750
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 500	26 667	31 250	33 750	32 292	14 063	35 781	34 444
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	26 667	28 750	17 500	27 344	—	—	—	17 083
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 788	11 786	11 250	11 250	5 360	5 000—	—	20 972
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 250	5 000—	5 000—	—	—	5 000—	—	5 360
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	—	5 000—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers in family in 1989:								
No workers (dollars)	13 889	5 000—	19 531	32 885	18 750	5 000—	16 250	9 031
1 worker (dollars)	16 875	18 355	15 833	15 893	20 375	13 203	25 625	31 389
2 or more workers (dollars)	37 083	33 036	36 591	32 059	26 912	19 464	37 143	30 313
Husband and wife worked (dollars)	55 000	45 179	37 159	35 446	27 353	45 125	39 286	32 344
Nonfamily households (dollars)	13 182	5 000—	15 547	13 472	11 250	5 360	11 250	6 090
Male householder (dollars)	11 042	8 689	15 703	40 208	—	5 360	16 250	8 090
Living alone (dollars)	11 042	8 689	15 703	40 208	—	5 360	16 250	23 750
Female householder (dollars)	27 917	5 000—	9 151	13 333	11 250	—	5 000—	5 000—
Living alone (dollars)	27 917	5 000—	9 151	13 333	11 250	—	5 000—	5 000—
INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Families	46	45	18	9	14	55	18	22
Percent below poverty level	22.7	18.7	6.8	4.8	9.7	50.9	7.6	8.1
Married-couple families	20	—	8	2	6	30	18	20
Percent below poverty level	16.1	—	3.3	1.2	4.6	38.0	8.0	7.7
Female householder, no husband present	24	38	10	—	8	25	—	2
Percent below poverty level	32.0	51.4	50.0	—	100.0	86.2	—	18.2
Unrelated individuals	26	57	6	19	—	12	19	44
Percent below poverty level	22.6	62.6	11.3	35.8	—	70.6	28.8	83.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	244	252	89	45	31	253	54	96
Percent below poverty level	28.2	27.6	11.1	7.8	8.2	56.9	7.3	10.3
Related children under 18 years	108	125	30	16	2	119	—	5
Related children 5 to 17 years	86	74	30	16	2	75	—	3
Persons 65 years and over	18	39	16	12	12	31	17	20
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	310	318	133	96	33	311	118	263
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	492	606	277	210	118	361	239	360

Table 221. **Class of Worker, Occupation, and Income and Poverty Status in 1989 for the Rural Farm Portions of Counties: 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	Warren County	Washington County	Wayne County	Webster County	Wilkinson County	Winston County	Yalobusha County	Yazoo County
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	312	176	309	185	146	293	181	290
Private wage and salary workers	121	138	172	94	94	203	97	179
Government workers	54	14	47	47	6	46	31	37
Self-employed workers	112	24	73	44	46	44	47	74
Unpaid family workers	25	—	17	—	—	—	6	—
Males employed in agriculture	87	67	87	30	22	12	24	102
Wage and salary workers	19	50	22	—	3	—	—	47
Self-employed workers	43	17	59	30	19	12	18	55
Unpaid family workers	25	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
Females employed in agriculture	12	6	25	7	14	5	12	6
Wage and salary workers	—	6	14	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	12	—	7	7	14	5	12	6
Unpaid family workers	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	312	176	309	185	146	293	181	290
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	57	11	54	21	12	56	15	45
Professional specialty occupations	28	6	15	14	12	40	8	31
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	12	58	33	37	51	85	27	60
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	12	19	27	16	18	21	26
Service occupations	33	8	36	15	11	28	21	25
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	99	66	99	50	30	12	44	103
Farm operators and managers	66	50	73	37	30	12	30	60
Farm occupations, except managerial	33	16	18	—	—	—	6	28
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	8	13	—	—	—	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	57	20	18	17	20	19	26	37
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	54	13	69	45	22	93	48	20
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24	8	30	4	2	16	5	—
Employed females 16 years and over	87	66	113	83	69	154	90	101
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	34	—	31	11	4	37	8	31
Professional specialty occupations	18	—	8	11	4	26	8	31
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	8	47	26	37	32	55	21	39
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	12	19	27	8	5	21	19
Service occupations	23	8	10	6	9	19	21	25
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	6	25	7	8	—	12	6
Farm operators and managers	12	6	7	7	8	—	12	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	8	6	2	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10	5	21	22	8	37	26	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24	8	30	4	2	16	5	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
Families	200	206	228	142	94	195	130	223
No workers	20	44	25	43	19	34	28	30
1 worker	88	107	101	53	30	49	42	99
2 workers	59	28	85	22	45	85	51	68
3 or more workers	33	27	17	24	—	27	9	26
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	235	252	255	172	117	214	178	294
Less than \$5,000	43	28	30	11	37	24	34	29
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11	30	35	11	7	6	31	22
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	32	53	38	22	13	29	33
\$15,000 to \$24,999	41	41	20	50	32	63	16	34
\$25,000 to \$34,999	28	38	33	17	9	39	27	66
\$35,000 to \$49,999	77	33	43	14	5	27	9	19
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17	41	29	22	—	17	20	57
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	9	12	3	—	16	7	—
\$100,000 or more	10	—	6	—	5	9	12	27
Median (dollars)	31 812	24 107	23 250	22 931	12 132	25 313	12 222	27 014
Mean (dollars)	46 747	27 634	26 912	31 261	64 473	36 132	41 255	38 973
Families	200	206	228	142	94	195	130	223
Median income (dollars)	37 308	28 929	26 071	23 793	12 000	26 406	23 125	29 821
Mean income (dollars)	53 329	31 162	29 534	33 690	78 517	35 908	50 105	45 043
Per capita income (dollars)	14 519	9 026	10 619	12 544	23 569	12 561	14 719	16 258
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
Family type and presence of own children:								
Families (dollars)	37 308	28 929	26 071	23 793	12 000	26 406	23 125	29 821
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 154	37 989	31 458	40 536	11 250	22 283	27 857	26 094
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	35 288	39 886	13 889	76 333	11 042	20 667	10 625	100 542
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 361	31 964	28 984	24 009	17 188	30 385	26 667	37 857
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 903	38 478	45 469	41 429	20 417	43 194	32 321	41 250
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	—	39 792	25 714	—	12 083	43 750	—	102 264
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 865	5 100	5 518	15 750	5 000—	13 125	10 682	13 750
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 865	—	5 000—	16 250	5 000—	20 583	10 341	—
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	5 360	—	5 000—	—	—	5 000—	5 000—	—
Workers in family in 1989:								
No workers (dollars)	5 000—	11 842	5 179	10 469	10 179	11 071	7 122	14 000
1 worker (dollars)	32 273	28 068	23 295	26 250	23 897	25 156	11 591	26 902
2 or more workers (dollars)	41 466	38 681	37 500	41 429	13 750	41 250	28 214	51 071
Husband and wife worked (dollars)	41 293	45 000	39 375	41 786	15 000	43 417	29 107	51 711
Nonfamily households (dollars)	5 104	5 972	5 000—	17 727	5 000—	5 000—	11 250	9 169
Male householder (dollars)	21 250	6 547	—	35 000	8 750	28 750	24 000	12 344
Living alone (dollars)	21 250	6 547	—	35 000	13 750	28 750	24 000	12 344
Female householder (dollars)	5 000—	5 000—	5 000—	11 667	5 000—	5 000—	10 781	5 000—
Living alone (dollars)	5 110	5 000	5 000—	11 667	5 000—	5 000—	10 781	5 000—
INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Families	36	40	25	22	29	21	60	18
Percent below poverty level	18.0	19.4	11.0	15.5	30.9	10.8	46.2	8.1
Married-couple families	18	8	—	20	8	12	38	15
Percent below poverty level	10.4	4.7	—	15.0	11.0	7.9	37.3	8.0
Female householder, no husband present	18	25	25	2	21	9	22	3
Percent below poverty level	66.7	100.0	83.3	28.6	100.0	27.3	78.6	11.5
Unrelated individuals	27	37	18	—	18	16	8	30
Percent below poverty level	47.4	58.7	66.7	—	64.3	59.3	14.5	42.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	131	275	93	52	138	88	223	109
Percent below poverty level	16.8	36.2	13.7	12.3	43.3	13.3	44.3	15.5
Related children under 18 years	35	110	45	3	54	25	57	27
Related children 5 to 17 years	26	101	21	3	46	19	45	22
Persons 65 years and over	48	13	—	40	16	28	11	20
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	175	304	135	83	156	131	231	124
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	261	379	246	180	251	269	293	219

Table 222. **Age, Fertility, and Household and Family Composition of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons 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	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND			
	All areas	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands
AGE				
All persons	4 056	4 056	3 850	206
Under 3 years	323	323	306	17
3 and 4 years	216	216	216	—
5 to 9 years	635	635	573	62
10 to 14 years	489	489	467	22
15 to 17 years	267	267	267	—
18 and 19 years	125	125	125	—
20 to 24 years	298	298	298	—
25 to 29 years	372	372	328	44
30 to 34 years	246	246	237	9
35 to 39 years	276	276	269	7
40 to 44 years	268	268	259	9
45 to 49 years	84	84	84	—
50 to 54 years	162	162	145	17
55 to 59 years	53	53	45	8
60 to 64 years	152	152	141	11
65 to 74 years	50	50	50	—
75 years and over	40	40	40	—
Median age	19.5	19.5	19.5	25.2
FERTILITY				
Women 15 to 24 years	393	393	393	—
Children ever born	306	306	306	—
Per 1,000 women	779	779	779	—
Women ever married	95	95	95	—
Children ever born	170	170	170	—
Per 1,000 women	1 789	1 789	1 789	—
Women 25 to 34 years	290	290	259	31
Children ever born	689	689	621	68
Per 1,000 women	2 376	2 376	2 398	2 194
Women ever married	174	174	148	26
Children ever born	495	495	432	63
Per 1,000 women	2 845	2 845	2 919	2 423
Women 35 to 44 years	332	332	323	9
Children ever born	754	754	731	23
Per 1,000 women	2 271	2 271	2 263	2 556
No children	60	60	60	—
1 child	36	36	36	—
2 children	126	126	122	4
3 children	37	37	32	5
4 children	47	47	47	—
5 or more children	26	26	26	—
Women ever married	274	274	269	5
Children ever born	714	714	699	15
Per 1,000 women	2 606	2 606	2 599	3 000
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	4 056	4 056	3 850	206
In households	4 044	4 044	3 838	206
Family householder	834	834	788	46
Male	506	506	482	24
Female	328	328	306	22
Nonfamily householder	90	90	79	11
Male	54	54	47	7
Female	36	36	32	4
Spouse	413	413	403	10
Child	1 813	1 813	1 748	65
Other relatives	201	201	162	39
Nonrelatives	317	317	303	14
In group quarters	12	12	12	—
Persons per household	4.43	4.43	4.48	3.70
Persons per family	4.41	4.41	4.43	4.04
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	834	834	788	46
With own children under 18 years	553	553	526	27
With own children under 6 years	234	234	216	18
Married-couple families	422	422	404	18
With own children under 18 years	315	315	303	12
With own children under 6 years	122	122	110	12
Female householder, no husband present	317	317	295	22
With own children under 18 years	167	167	158	9
With own children under 6 years	74	74	74	—
Subfamilies	146	146	141	5
With own children under 18 years	146	146	141	5
Married-couple subfamilies	32	32	32	—
With own children under 18 years	32	32	32	—
Mother-child subfamilies	90	90	85	5
Persons under 18 years	1 930	1 930	1 829	101
Percent living with two parents	44.5	44.5	45.5	24.8
UNMARRIED-PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS				
Total	139	139	128	11
Male and female	135	135	124	11
Both male	—	—	—	—
Both female	4	4	4	—
SELECTED LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
Households	924	924	867	57
With one or more subfamilies	161	161	156	5
With related members 15 years and over other than spouse, children, parents, or parents-in-law of householder	184	184	163	21
With roomer, boarder, or foster child 15 years and over	29	29	29	—

Table 223. Education, Ability to Speak English, and Disability of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons 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	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND			
	All areas	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 782	1 782	1 663	119
Preprimary school	183	183	179	4
Public school	104	104	104	—
Elementary or high school	1 343	1 343	1 254	89
Public school	1 014	1 014	957	57
College	256	256	230	26
Public college	112	112	108	4
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 782	1 782	1 663	119
3 and 4 years	146	146	146	—
5 to 14 years	1 005	1 005	921	84
15 to 17 years	241	241	241	—
18 and 19 years	45	45	45	—
20 to 24 years	59	59	59	—
25 to 34 years	193	193	162	31
35 years and over	93	93	89	4
Persons 18 to 24 years	423	423	423	—
Percent enrolled in college	4.5	4.5	4.5	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	327	327	327	—
Percent not enrolled, not high school graduate	25.7	25.7	25.7	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 18 to 24 years	423	423	423	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	176	176	176	—
Some college or associate degree	18	18	18	—
Bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	—
Persons 25 years and over	1 703	1 703	1 598	105
Less than 5th grade	220	220	215	5
5th to 8th grade	325	325	280	45
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	275	275	257	18
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	530	530	514	16
Some college, no degree	231	231	210	21
Associate degree, occupational program	26	26	26	—
Associate degree, academic program	56	56	56	—
Bachelor's degree	31	31	31	—
Graduate or professional degree	9	9	9	—
Females 25 years and over	957	957	894	63
Less than 5th grade	150	150	145	5
5th to 8th grade	191	191	159	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	126	126	121	5
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	241	241	229	12
Some college, no degree	166	166	157	9
Associate degree, occupational program	17	17	17	—
Associate degree, academic program	42	42	42	—
Bachelor's degree	24	24	24	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	—
Persons 25 years and over	1 703	1 703	1 598	105
Percent less than 5th grade	12.9	12.9	13.5	4.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	51.8	51.8	52.9	35.2
Percent some college or higher	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.3	2.3	2.5	—
Males 25 to 34 years	328	328	306	22
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.3	61.3	62.7	40.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	—
Females 25 to 34 years	290	290	259	31
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.0	69.0	70.7	54.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	—
ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Persons 5 years and over	3 517	3 517	3 328	189
Speak a language other than English	3 275	3 275	3 086	189
5 to 17 years	1 251	1 251	1 167	84
18 to 64 years	1 934	1 934	1 829	105
65 to 74 years	50	50	50	—
75 years and over	40	40	40	—
Do not speak English "very well"	2 039	2 039	1 901	138
5 to 17 years	867	867	794	73
18 to 64 years	1 082	1 082	1 017	65
65 to 74 years	50	50	50	—
75 years and over	40	40	40	—
ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH IN HOUSEHOLD				
Linguistically isolated households	401	401	367	34
Persons 5 years and over in households	3 505	3 505	3 316	189
In linguistically isolated households	1 402	1 402	1 287	115
5 to 17 years	541	541	486	55
18 to 64 years	786	786	726	60
65 to 74 years	43	43	43	—
75 years and over	32	32	32	—
DISABILITY STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS				
Persons 16 to 64 years	2 226	2 226	2 121	105
With a mobility or self-care limitation	578	578	569	9
With a mobility limitation	146	146	141	5
In labor force	32	32	32	—
With a self-care limitation	519	519	515	4
With a work disability	257	257	241	16
In labor force	64	64	64	—
Prevented from working	180	180	164	16
No work disability	1 969	1 969	1 880	89
In labor force	1 341	1 341	1 275	66
Persons 65 to 74 years	50	50	50	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	17	17	—
With a mobility limitation	17	17	17	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	40	40	40	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	19	19	19	—
With a mobility limitation	19	19	19	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—

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Table 224. **Geographic Mobility, Commuting, and Industry of Employed Persons for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons 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	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND			
	All areas	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands
PLACE OF BIRTH, NATIVITY, AND CITIZENSHIP				
All persons	4 056	4 056	3 850	206
Native	4 056	4 056	3 850	206
Born in State of residence	3 801	3 801	3 602	199
Born in a different State	255	255	248	7
Northeast	—	—	—	—
Midwest	44	44	44	—
South	195	195	188	7
West	16	16	16	—
Born abroad	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—
U.S. outlying area	—	—	—	—
Born abroad of American parents	—	—	—	—
Foreign born	—	—	—	—
Naturalized citizen	—	—	—	—
Not a citizen	—	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	3 517	3 517	3 328	189
Same house	2 091	2 091	2 041	50
Different house in the United States	1 426	1 426	1 287	139
Same county	1 215	1 215	1 081	134
Different county	211	211	206	5
Same State	154	154	154	—
Different State	57	57	52	5
Northeast	—	—	—	—
Midwest	3	3	3	—
South	54	54	49	5
West	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—
U.S. outlying area	—	—	—	—
Elsewhere	—	—	—	—
PLACE OF WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	1 186	1 186	1 142	44
Worked in county of residence	978	978	941	37
Worked outside county of residence	208	208	201	7
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	1 186	1 186	1 142	44
Car, truck, or van	1 103	1 103	1 064	39
Drove alone	669	669	634	35
Carpooled	434	434	430	4
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.05
Public transportation	33	33	33	—
Bus or trolley bus	33	33	33	—
Streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated	—	—	—	—
Railroad	—	—	—	—
Ferryboat	—	—	—	—
Taxicab	—	—	—	—
Motorcycle	—	—	—	—
Bicycle	—	—	—	—
Walked	26	26	26	—
Other means	24	24	19	5
Worked at home	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.0	23.0	23.3	13.5
INDUSTRY				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 202	1 202	1 158	44
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	55	55	55	—
Mining	—	—	—	—
Construction	47	47	47	—
Manufacturing	503	503	474	29
Nondurable goods	160	160	138	22
Food and kindred products	55	55	48	7
Textile mill and finished textile products	51	51	36	15
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	13	13	13	—
Durable goods	343	343	336	7
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	8	8	8	—
Metal industries	—	—	—	—
Machinery and computer equipment	—	—	—	—
Electrical equipment and components, except computer	98	98	98	—
Transportation equipment	154	154	147	7
Transportation	43	43	43	—
Communications and other public utilities	—	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	26	26	26	—
Retail trade	82	82	82	—
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	20	20	20	—
Eating and drinking places	15	15	15	—
Banking and credit agencies	5	5	5	—
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	8	8	8	—
Business and repair services	11	11	11	—
Private households	—	—	—	—
Other personal services	11	11	7	4
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	309	309	298	11
Hospitals	48	48	41	7
Health services, except hospitals	78	78	74	4
Educational services	139	139	139	—
Public administration	102	102	102	—

Table 225. Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons 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	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND			
	All areas	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	2 328	2 328	2 223	105
In labor force	1 405	1 405	1 339	66
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.4	60.4	60.2	62.9
Armed Forces	—	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 405	1 405	1 339	66
Employed	1 202	1 202	1 158	44
At work 35 or more hours	1 044	1 044	1 000	44
Unemployed	203	203	181	22
Percent of civilian labor force	14.4	14.4	13.5	33.3
Not in labor force	923	923	884	39
Institutionalized persons	12	12	12	—
Females 16 years and over	1 312	1 312	1 249	63
In labor force	734	734	699	35
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.9	55.9	56.0	55.6
Armed Forces	—	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	734	734	699	35
Employed	640	640	614	26
At work 35 or more hours	545	545	519	26
Unemployed	94	94	85	9
Percent of civilian labor force	12.8	12.8	12.2	25.7
Not in labor force	578	578	550	28
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—
Males 16 to 19 years	127	127	127	—
Employed	25	25	25	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	102	102	102	—
Males 20 to 24 years	143	143	143	—
Employed	86	86	86	—
Unemployed	11	11	11	—
Not in labor force	46	46	46	—
Males 25 to 54 years	635	635	599	36
Employed	434	434	416	18
Unemployed	98	98	85	13
Not in labor force	103	103	98	5
Males 55 to 64 years	86	86	80	6
Employed	17	17	17	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	69	69	63	6
Males 65 to 69 years	14	14	14	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	14	14	14	—
Did not work in 1989	14	14	14	—
Males 70 years and over	11	11	11	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	11	11	11	—
Did not work in 1989	11	11	11	—
Females 16 to 19 years	200	200	200	—
Employed	21	21	21	—
Unemployed	17	17	17	—
Not in labor force	162	162	162	—
Females 20 to 24 years	155	155	155	—
Employed	104	104	104	—
Unemployed	10	10	10	—
Not in labor force	41	41	41	—
Females 25 to 54 years	773	773	723	50
Employed	494	494	468	26
Unemployed	56	56	47	9
Not in labor force	223	223	208	15
Females 55 to 64 years	119	119	106	13
Employed	21	21	21	—
Unemployed	11	11	11	—
Not in labor force	87	87	74	13
Females 65 to 69 years	32	32	32	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	32	32	32	—
Did not work in 1989	32	32	32	—
Females 70 years and over	33	33	33	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	33	33	33	—
Did not work in 1989	33	33	33	—
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN IN FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES				
Females 16 years and over	1 312	1 312	1 249	63
With own children under 6 years	275	275	265	10
In labor force	181	181	181	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	330	330	321	9
In labor force	261	261	252	9
Own children under 6 years living with two parents	275	275	264	11
Both parents in labor force	187	187	187	—
Both at work 35 or more hours	153	153	153	—
Own children under 6 years living with one parent	354	354	335	19
Parent in labor force	230	230	221	9
At work 35 or more hours	154	154	154	—
Own children 6 to 17 years living with two parents	583	583	569	14
Both parents in labor force	428	428	428	—
Both at work 35 or more hours	271	271	271	—

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Table 225. Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990—Con.

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

American Indian Area	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND			
	All areas	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	Mississippi Choc- taw Reservation	Mississippi Choc- taw Trust Lands
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN IN FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES—Con.				
Own children 6 to 17 years living with one parent	493	493	456	37
Parent in labor force	366	366	340	26
At work 35 or more hours	213	213	213	—

Table 226. **Additional Labor Force Characteristics and Veteran Status of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons 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	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND			
	All areas	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS				
Married-couple families	422	422	404	18
Husband employed or in Armed Forces	296	296	289	7
Wife employed or in Armed Forces	213	213	213	—
Wife unemployed	12	12	12	—
Husband unemployed	33	33	33	—
Wife employed or in Armed Forces	23	23	23	—
Wife unemployed	—	—	—	—
Husband not in labor force	93	93	82	11
Wife employed or in Armed Forces	—	—	—	—
Wife unemployed	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	317	317	295	22
Employed or in Armed Forces	150	150	150	—
Unemployed	22	22	13	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 to 19 years	327	327	327	—
Enrolled in school	221	221	221	—
Employed	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	221	221	221	—
Not enrolled in school	106	106	106	—
High school graduate	22	22	22	—
Employed	16	16	16	—
Unemployed	6	6	6	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	84	84	84	—
Employed	30	30	30	—
Unemployed	11	11	11	—
Not in labor force	43	43	43	—
CLASS OF WORKER				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 202	1 202	1 158	44
Private wage and salary workers	753	753	722	31
Local government workers	244	244	239	5
State government workers	37	37	37	—
Federal government workers	155	155	147	8
Self-employed workers	13	13	13	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—
Employed females 16 years and over	640	640	614	26
Private wage and salary workers	375	375	358	17
Local government workers	150	150	145	5
State government workers	18	18	18	—
Federal government workers	90	90	86	4
Self-employed workers	7	7	7	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1989	1 448	1 448	1 382	66
50 to 52 weeks	746	746	708	38
48 and 49 weeks	118	118	118	—
40 to 47 weeks	138	138	131	7
27 to 39 weeks	127	127	110	17
14 to 26 weeks	128	128	124	4
1 to 13 weeks	191	191	191	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 307	1 307	1 246	61
40 or more weeks	931	931	891	40
50 to 52 weeks	700	700	667	33
27 to 39 weeks	103	103	86	17
Females 16 years and over, worked in 1989	737	737	706	31
50 to 52 weeks	405	405	381	24
48 and 49 weeks	36	36	36	—
40 to 47 weeks	80	80	73	7
27 to 39 weeks	56	56	56	—
14 to 26 weeks	51	51	51	—
1 to 13 weeks	109	109	109	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	643	643	617	26
40 or more weeks	483	483	457	26
50 to 52 weeks	381	381	362	19
27 to 39 weeks	36	36	36	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989				
Families	834	834	788	46
No workers	123	123	101	22
1 worker	243	243	237	6
2 workers	360	360	349	11
3 or more workers	108	108	101	7
Married-couple families	422	422	404	18
No workers	62	62	62	—
1 worker	71	71	65	6
2 or more workers	289	289	277	12
Husband and wife worked	238	238	226	12
Female householder, no husband present	317	317	295	22
No workers	48	48	26	22
1 worker	125	125	125	—
2 or more workers	144	144	144	—
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE				
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	143	143	134	9
Male	143	143	134	9
May 1975 or later service only	38	38	29	9
September 1980 or later service only	—	—	—	—
Served 2 or more years	—	—	—	—
Vietnam-era service	60	60	60	—
World War II service	30	30	30	—

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Table 227. Occupation of Employed American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons 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	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND			
	All areas	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 202	1 202	1 158	44
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	83	83	83	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13	13	13	—
Officials and administrators, public administration	6	6	6	—
Management and related occupations	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	70	70	70	—
Engineers and natural scientists	—	—	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing occupations	—	—	—	—
Health assessment and treating occupations	7	7	7	—
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	37	37	37	—
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	29	29	29	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	219	219	212	7
Health technologists and technicians	29	29	22	7
Technologists and technicians, except health	16	16	16	—
Sales occupations	37	37	37	—
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	14	14	14	—
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	—	—	—	—
Other sales occupations	23	23	23	—
Cashiers	13	13	13	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	137	137	137	—
Computer equipment operators	8	8	8	—
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	33	33	33	—
Financial records processing occupations	12	12	12	—
Mail and message distributing occupations	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	178	178	174	4
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	10	10	10	—
Police and firefighters	10	10	10	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	168	168	164	4
Food service occupations	57	57	57	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	54	54	54	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	43	43	43	—
Farm operators and managers	—	—	—	—
Farm workers and related occupations	38	38	38	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	164	164	157	7
Mechanics and repairers	34	34	34	—
Construction trades	42	42	42	—
Precision production occupations	88	88	81	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	515	515	489	26
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	117	117	98	19
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	260	260	260	—
Transportation occupations	51	51	51	—
Motor vehicle operators	48	48	48	—
Material moving equipment operators	5	5	5	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	82	82	75	7
Construction laborers	5	5	5	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers	17	17	17	—
Employed females 16 years and over	640	640	614	26
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	65	65	65	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13	13	13	—
Officials and administrators, public administration	6	6	6	—
Management and related occupations	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	52	52	52	—
Engineers and natural scientists	—	—	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing occupations	—	—	—	—
Health assessment and treating occupations	7	7	7	—
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	24	24	24	—
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	16	16	16	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	150	150	150	—
Health technologists and technicians	17	17	17	—
Technologists and technicians, except health	16	16	16	—
Sales occupations	14	14	14	—
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	7	7	7	—
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	—	—	—	—
Other sales occupations	7	7	7	—
Cashiers	7	7	7	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	103	103	103	—
Computer equipment operators	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	33	33	33	—
Financial records processing occupations	12	12	12	—
Mail and message distributing occupations	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	102	102	102	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—
Police and firefighters	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	102	102	102	—
Food service occupations	57	57	57	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	—	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—
Farm operators and managers	—	—	—	—
Farm workers and related occupations	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	52	52	45	7
Mechanics and repairers	9	9	9	—
Construction trades	—	—	—	—
Precision production occupations	43	43	36	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	271	271	252	19
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	74	74	55	19
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	167	167	167	—
Transportation occupations	13	13	13	—
Motor vehicle operators	10	10	10	—
Material moving equipment operators	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	17	17	—
Construction laborers	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers	5	5	5	—

Table 228. **Income in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Households, Families, and Persons 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	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND			
	All areas	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	924	924	867	57
Less than \$5,000	143	143	120	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999	107	107	102	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	155	155	155	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	309	309	287	22
\$25,000 to \$34,999	91	91	91	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	105	105	98	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	7	7	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	7	7	7	—
Median (dollars)	16 601	16 601	16 702	15 208
Mean (dollars)	20 037	20 037	20 457	13 663
Families	834	834	788	46
Less than \$5,000	129	129	106	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999	97	97	92	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	164	164	164	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	278	278	267	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	79	79	79	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	73	73	66	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	7	7	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	7	7	7	—
Median (dollars)	15 951	15 951	16 231	5 000
Mean (dollars)	19 852	19 852	20 287	12 396
Married-couple families	422	422	404	18
Less than \$15,000	133	133	127	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	181	181	176	5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	39	39	39	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	62	62	55	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	7	7	—
\$75,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	317	317	295	22
Less than \$5,000	57	57	40	17
\$5,000 to \$9,999	39	39	34	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	97	97	97	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	66	66	66	—
\$25,000 to \$49,999	51	51	51	—
\$50,000 or more	7	7	7	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	827	827	785	42
Median income (dollars)	7 681	7 681	7 750	6 818
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.6	38.6	38.9	33.3
Females 15 years and over, with income	967	967	904	63
Median income (dollars)	8 117	8 117	8 272	6 125
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.4	39.4	40.0	30.2
Median income (dollars)	11 050	11 050	11 087	10 804
Per capita income (dollars)	4 440	4 440	4 486	3 583
Persons in households (dollars)	4 434	4 434	4 480	3 583
Persons in group quarters (dollars)	6 400	6 400	6 400	—
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
Family type and presence of own children:				
Families (dollars)	15 951	15 951	16 231	5 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 091	17 091	17 115	16 875
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	15 104	15 104	14 487	21 500
Married-couple families (dollars)	18 319	18 319	18 190	21 500
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 455	19 455	19 071	40 357
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	19 044	19 044	18 676	21 250
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 404	12 404	13 164	5 000—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 361	12 361	12 841	5 000—
With own children under 6 years (dollars)	5 000—	5 000—	5 000—	—
Workers in family in 1989:				
No workers (dollars)	5 000—	5 000—	5 000—	5 000—
1 worker (dollars)	12 411	12 411	12 585	5 000—
2 or more workers (dollars)	20 938	20 938	20 882	21 500
Husband and wife worked (dollars)	21 894	21 894	21 696	40 357
Nonfamily households (dollars)	10 577	10 577	9 041	18 750
Male householder (dollars)	10 625	10 625	9 264	18 750
Living alone (dollars)	5 360	5 360	5 360	—
65 years and over (dollars)	—	—	—	—
Female householder (dollars)	10 500	10 500	7 824	18 750
Living alone (dollars)	16 250	16 250	16 250	—
65 years and over (dollars)	—	—	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	924	924	867	57
With earnings	780	780	745	35
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 495	21 495	21 579	19 709
With wage or salary income	780	780	745	35
Mean wage or salary income (dollars)	17 792	17 792	17 702	19 709
With nonfarm self-employment income	7	7	7	—
Mean nonfarm self-employment income (dollars)	412 540	412 540	412 540	—
With farm self-employment income	—	—	—	—
Mean farm self-employment income (dollars)	—	—	—	—
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	—	—	—	—
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income (dollars)	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income	147	147	141	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 297	4 297	4 402	1 840
With public assistance income	217	217	189	28
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 186	2 186	2 276	1 576
With retirement income	77	77	71	6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 436	4 436	4 804	76
With other income	134	134	129	5
Mean other income (dollars)	2 248	2 248	2 076	6 672

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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Table 229. Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Families and Persons 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	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND			
	All areas	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1989				
Families	834	834	788	46
In owner-occupied housing unit	616	616	578	38
With related children under 18 years	692	692	652	40
With related children under 5 years	280	280	268	12
Householder worked in 1989	603	603	579	24
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	287	287	280	7
Householder under 65 years with work disability	128	128	117	11
Householder foreign born	—	—	—	—
Householder under 25 years	41	41	41	—
Householder 65 years and over	61	61	61	—
Householder high school graduate or higher	483	483	471	12
With public assistance income in 1989	185	185	157	28
With Social Security income in 1989	136	136	130	6
Married-couple families	422	422	404	18
With related children under 18 years	340	340	328	12
With related children under 5 years	115	115	108	7
Householder worked in 1989	338	338	320	18
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	195	195	188	7
Householder high school graduate or higher	261	261	249	12
Householder 65 years and over	11	11	—	—
With public assistance income in 1989	52	52	46	6
With Social Security income in 1989	43	43	37	6
Female householder, no husband present	317	317	295	22
With related children under 18 years	263	263	241	22
With related children under 5 years	129	129	124	5
Householder worked in 1989	201	201	201	—
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	83	83	83	—
Householder high school graduate or higher	163	163	163	—
Householder 65 years and over	36	36	36	—
With public assistance income in 1989	129	129	107	22
With Social Security income in 1989	79	79	79	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	288	288	263	25
Nonfamily householder	90	90	79	11
In owner-occupied housing unit	62	62	58	4
65 years and over	4	4	4	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 925	3 925	3 719	206
Persons 18 years and over	2 114	2 114	2 009	105
Persons 65 years and over	90	90	90	—
Related children under 18 years	1 777	1 777	1 676	101
Related children under 6 years	635	635	605	30
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 259	1 259	1 175	84
INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
Families	324	324	296	28
Percent below poverty level	38.8	38.8	37.6	60.9
In owner-occupied housing unit	247	247	227	20
With related children under 18 years	285	285	263	22
With related children under 5 years	129	129	124	5
Householder worked in 1989	164	164	158	6
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	37	37	37	—
Householder under 65 years with work disability	87	87	76	11
Householder foreign born	—	—	—	—
Householder under 25 years	15	15	15	—
Householder 65 years and over	26	26	26	—
Householder high school graduate or higher	144	144	144	—
With public assistance income in 1989	141	141	113	28
With Social Security income in 1989	50	50	44	6
Mean income deficit (dollars)	7 273	7 273	7 124	8 850
Married-couple families	113	113	107	6
With related children under 18 years	74	74	74	—
With related children under 5 years	33	33	33	—
Householder worked in 1989	53	53	47	6
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	21	21	21	—
Householder high school graduate or higher	32	32	32	—
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	—	—
With public assistance income in 1989	39	39	33	6
With Social Security income in 1989	14	14	8	6
Mean income deficit (dollars)	7 783	7 783	7 995	3 993
Female householder, no husband present	147	147	125	22
With related children under 18 years	147	147	125	22
With related children under 5 years	70	70	65	5
Householder worked in 1989	78	78	78	—
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	16	16	16	—
Householder high school graduate or higher	78	78	78	—
Householder 65 years and over	12	12	12	—
With public assistance income in 1989	98	98	76	22
With Social Security income in 1989	22	22	22	—
Mean income deficit (dollars)	7 712	7 712	7 278	10 174
Unrelated individuals	136	136	136	—
Percent below poverty level	47.2	47.2	51.7	—
Nonfamily householder	39	39	39	—
In owner-occupied housing unit	27	27	27	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—
Mean income deficit (dollars)	5 222	5 222	5 222	—
Persons	1 718	1 718	1 606	112
Percent below poverty level	43.8	43.8	43.2	54.4
Persons 18 years and over	863	863	818	45
Persons 65 years and over	40	40	40	—
Related children under 18 years	830	830	763	67
Related children under 6 years	297	297	287	10
Related children 5 to 17 years	573	573	516	57
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 267	2 267	2 144	123
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 323	3 323	3 166	157

Table 230. **Selected Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons 60 Years and Over 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	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND			
	All areas	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
Persons 60 to 64 years	152	152	141	11
In households	152	152	141	11
In group quarters	—	—	—	—
Nursing homes	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 to 74 years	50	50	50	—
In households	50	50	50	—
In group quarters	—	—	—	—
Nursing homes	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	40	40	40	—
In households	40	40	40	—
In group quarters	—	—	—	—
Nursing homes	—	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 60 to 64 years	152	152	141	11
Less than 9th grade	117	117	106	11
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	17	17	17	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	—	—
Some college or associate degree	14	14	14	—
Bachelor's degree or higher	4	4	4	—
Persons 65 to 74 years	50	50	50	—
Less than 9th grade	32	32	32	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14	14	14	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	—	—
Some college or associate degree	4	4	4	—
Bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	40	40	40	—
Less than 9th grade	40	40	40	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	—	—
Some college or associate degree	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	—
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
Married-couple families, householder 60 to 64 years	56	56	50	6
Less than \$5,000	14	14	8	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	17	17	17	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7	7	7	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13	13	13	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5	5	5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	67.9	67.9	64.0	100.0
Persons 60 to 64 years living alone	—	—	—	—
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families, householder 65 to 74 years	—	—	—	—
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 to 74 years living alone	—	—	—	—
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families, householder 75 years and over	11	11	11	—
Less than \$5,000	11	11	11	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over living alone	—	—	—	—
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	—	—

Table 231. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1990

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

State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
RACE				
All persons	2 573 216	2 544 336	100.0	100.0
White	1 632 884	1 619 728	63.5	63.7
Black	915 858	900 607	35.6	35.4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8 856	8 619	.3	.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	12 706	12 514	.5	.5
Other race	2 912	2 868	.1	.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN				
All persons	2 573 216	2 442 419	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14 745	14 189	.6	.6
Mexican	6 133	5 994	.2	.2
Puerto Rican	1 240	1 198	—	—
Cuban	435	435	—	—
Other Hispanic	6 937	6 562	.3	.3
Not of Hispanic origin	2 558 471	2 428 230	99.4	99.4
SEX				
All persons	2 573 216	2 542 772	100.0	100.0
Male	1 229 659	1 215 940	47.8	47.8
Female	1 343 557	1 326 832	52.2	52.2
AGE				
All persons	2 573 216	2 541 899	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	194 411	191 516	7.6	7.5
5 to 9 years	213 252	210 445	8.3	8.3
10 to 14 years	213 226	210 848	8.3	8.3
15 to 19 years	222 349	219 688	8.6	8.6
20 to 24 years	190 981	188 432	7.4	7.4
25 to 29 years	199 476	197 143	7.8	7.8
30 to 34 years	204 278	202 445	7.9	8.0
35 to 39 years	184 962	182 957	7.2	7.2
40 to 44 years	166 235	164 638	6.5	6.5
45 to 49 years	132 841	131 397	5.2	5.2
50 to 54 years	116 843	115 464	4.5	4.5
55 to 59 years	107 171	105 957	4.2	4.2
60 to 64 years	105 946	104 608	4.1	4.1
65 to 69 years	100 338	99 015	3.9	3.9
70 to 74 years	81 826	80 608	3.2	3.2
75 years and over	139 081	136 738	5.4	5.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	2 573 216	2 467 853	100.0	100.0
In households	2 504 103	2 446 547	97.3	99.1
Family householder	679 191	678 361	26.4	27.5
Nonfamily householder	231 383	231 123	9.0	9.4
Spouse	505 578	495 319	19.6	20.1
Child	871 696	843 403	33.9	34.2
Other relatives	161 183	149 195	6.3	6.0
Nonrelatives	55 072	49 146	2.1	2.0
In group quarters	69 113	21 306	2.7	.9
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP				
All persons	2 573 216	2 412 050	100.0	100.0
Native	2 552 833	2 383 373	99.2	98.8
Foreign born	20 383	18 446	.8	.8
Naturalized citizen	9 514	8 391	.4	.3
Not a citizen	10 869	10 055	.4	.4
YEAR OF ENTRY				
Foreign-born persons	20 383	18 393	100.0	100.0
1987 to 1990	3 595	3 283	17.6	17.8
1985 or 1986	1 506	1 372	7.4	7.5
1982 to 1984	1 650	1 512	8.1	8.2
1980 or 1981	1 455	1 305	7.1	7.1
1975 to 1979	3 046	2 816	14.9	15.3
1970 to 1974	2 054	1 778	10.1	9.7
1965 to 1969	1 335	1 181	6.5	6.4
1960 to 1964	1 389	1 274	6.8	6.9
1950 to 1959	2 245	2 019	11.0	11.0
Before 1950	2 108	1 853	10.3	10.1
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME				
Persons 5 years and over	2 378 805	2 218 645	100.0	100.0
Speak only English	2 312 289	2 177 355	97.2	98.1
Spanish	25 061	13 520	1.1	.6
French	13 215	6 686	.6	.3
Italian	1 401	856	.1	—
Portuguese	274	216	—	—
German	6 563	3 622	.3	.2
Yiddish	27	15	—	—
Other West Germanic	439	262	—	—
Scandinavian	266	196	—	—
Polish	173	108	—	—
Russian	53	23	—	—
South Slavic	118	89	—	—
Other Slavic	180	64	—	—
Greek	440	326	—	—
Indic	1 560	1 322	.1	.1
Other Indo-European languages	453	294	—	—
Chinese	2 201	1 985	.1	.1
Japanese	1 039	708	—	—
Mon-Khmer	6	6	—	—
Korean	1 307	919	.1	—
Tagalog	1 054	966	—	—
Vietnamese	3 087	2 854	.1	.1
Arabic	976	775	—	—
Hungarian	113	58	—	—
Native North American languages	4 703	4 137	.2	.2
Other languages	1 807	1 283	.1	.1
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Persons 5 years and over	2 378 805	2 239 859	100.0	100.0
Speak English only	2 312 289	2 177 355	97.2	97.2

Table 231. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1990—Con.

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

State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH—Con.				
Speak other language	66 516	53 896	2.8	2.4
Speak English "very well"	42 004	34 491	1.8	1.5
Speak English "well"	15 434	12 580	.6	.6
Speak English "not well"	8 505	6 354	.4	.3
Speak English "not at all"	573	471	—	—
ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH IN HOUSEHOLD				
Households	910 574	891 540	100.0	100.0
Linguistically isolated	3 970	3 189	.4	.4
Not linguistically isolated	906 604	888 351	99.6	99.6
DISABILITY STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS				
Persons 16 years and over	1 864 382	1 768 536	100.0	100.0
With a mobility limitation	121 614	115 532	6.5	6.5
No mobility limitation	1 742 768	1 653 004	93.5	93.5
Persons 16 years and over	1 864 382	1 755 748	100.0	100.0
With a self-care limitation	134 125	126 262	7.2	7.2
No self-care limitation	1 730 257	1 629 486	92.8	92.8
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 557 588	1 421 402	100.0	100.0
With a work disability	171 042	142 941	11.0	10.1
Prevented from working	110 274	101 060	7.1	7.1
No work disability	1 386 546	1 278 461	89.0	89.9
FERTILITY				
Women 15 years and over	1 039 852	972 750	100.0	100.0
No children ever born	277 224	252 147	26.7	25.9
1 child	167 912	157 954	16.1	16.2
2 children	240 110	227 657	23.1	23.4
3 children	155 205	147 271	14.9	15.1
4 children	81 472	77 313	7.8	7.9
5 or more children	117 929	110 408	11.3	11.4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over	2 458 941	2 334 430	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school	727 486	690 191	29.6	29.6
Preprimary school	43 906	41 022	1.8	1.8
Public school	29 308	27 114	1.2	1.2
Elementary or high school	525 658	497 292	21.4	21.3
Public school	479 944	453 671	19.5	19.4
College	157 922	151 877	6.4	6.5
Public college	137 598	132 438	5.6	5.7
Not enrolled in school	1 731 455	1 644 239	70.4	70.4
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	1 538 997	1 458 688	100.0	100.0
Less than 5th grade	69 453	64 462	4.5	4.4
5th to 8th grade	170 814	159 764	11.1	11.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	309 418	291 979	20.1	20.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	423 624	402 618	27.5	27.6
Some college, no degree	259 477	247 244	16.9	16.9
Associate degree, occupational program	44 135	41 979	2.9	2.9
Associate degree, academic program	35 129	33 526	2.3	2.3
Bachelor's degree	149 109	142 710	9.7	9.8
Master's degree	52 638	50 276	3.4	3.4
Professional school degree	18 020	17 237	1.2	1.2
Doctorate degree	7 180	6 893	.5	.5
PLACE OF BIRTH AND NATIVITY				
All persons	2 573 216	2 412 050	100.0	100.0
Native	2 552 833	2 392 910	99.2	99.2
Born in State of residence	1 989 265	1 856 592	77.3	77.0
Born in a different State	553 300	526 781	21.5	21.8
Northeast	34 323	32 781	1.3	1.4
Midwest	102 861	97 494	4.0	4.0
South	381 179	363 250	14.8	15.1
West	34 937	33 256	1.4	1.4
Born abroad	10 268	9 537	.4	.4
Puerto Rico	636	619	—	—
U.S. outlying area	464	355	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	67	67	—	—
American Samoa	5	5	—	—
Guam	262	262	—	—
Northern Marianas	21	21	—	—
Born abroad of American parents	9 168	8 563	.4	.4
Foreign born	20 383	19 140	.8	.8
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	2 378 805	2 217 800	100.0	100.0
Same house	1 407 551	1 330 365	59.2	60.0
Different house in the United States	958 992	875 782	40.3	39.5
Same county	564 550	517 766	23.7	23.3
Different county	394 442	358 016	16.6	16.1
Same State	201 294	182 130	8.5	8.2
Different State	193 148	175 886	8.1	7.9
Northeast	8 074	7 054	.3	.3
Midwest	32 493	29 689	1.4	1.3
South	134 379	122 345	5.6	5.5
West	18 202	16 798	.8	.8
Puerto Rico	148	142	—	—
U.S. outlying area	198	192	—	—
Elsewhere	11 916	11 319	.5	.5
PLACE OF WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	1 028 014	937 351	100.0	100.0
Worked in State of residence	968 893	885 045	94.2	94.4
Worked in county of residence	761 316	696 348	74.1	74.3
Worked outside county of residence	207 577	188 697	20.2	20.1
Worked outside State of residence	59 121	52 306	5.8	5.6
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND CARPOOLING				
Workers 16 years and over	1 028 014	971 888	100.0	100.0
Car, truck, or van	961 441	908 641	93.5	93.5
Drove alone	777 422	736 395	75.6	75.8
Carpooled	184 019	172 246	17.9	17.7
2-person carpool	132 625	123 715	12.9	12.7
3-person carpool	30 047	27 935	2.9	2.9
4-person carpool	12 159	11 297	1.2	1.2
5- or 6-person carpool	5 332	4 929	.5	.5
7-or-more-person carpool	3 856	3 548	.4	.4

Table 231. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1990—Con.

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

State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND CARPOOLING				
—Con.				
Public transportation	8 020	7 762	.8	.8
Bus or trolley bus	5 855	5 690	.6	.6
Streetcar or trolley car	80	80	—	—
Subway or elevated	35	35	—	—
Railroad	22	22	—	—
Ferryboat	77	77	—	—
Taxicab	1 951	1 858	.2	.2
Motorcycle	1 156	1 153	.1	.1
Bicycle	1 519	1 472	.1	.2
Walked	27 142	25 580	2.6	2.6
Other means	10 116	9 740	1.0	1.0
Worked at home	18 620	17 540	1.8	1.8
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK AND DEPARTURE TIME				
Workers who did not work at home	1 009 394	929 163	100.0	100.0
Minutes to work:				
Less than 10 minutes	196 121	180 471	19.4	19.4
10 to 14 minutes	177 907	164 127	17.6	17.7
15 to 19 minutes	193 024	178 318	19.1	19.2
20 to 29 minutes	186 612	172 343	18.5	18.5
30 to 44 minutes	156 242	143 346	15.5	15.4
45 or more minutes	99 488	90 558	9.9	9.7
Departure time:				
6:00 to 6:59 a.m.	284 283	247 195	28.2	28.0
7:00 to 7:59 a.m.	334 987	295 334	33.2	33.5
8:00 to 8:59 a.m.	107 514	94 870	10.7	10.7
All other times	282 610	245 433	28.0	27.8
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE				
Civilian persons 16 years and over	1 892 443	1 776 882	100.0	100.0
Veteran	237 977	213 688	12.6	12.0
May 1975 or later service only	28 954	25 283	1.5	1.4
September 1980 or later service only	16 639	14 387	.9	.8
Served 2 or more years	13 053	11 431	.7	.6
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	59 543	54 535	3.1	3.1
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	7 782	7 313	.4	.4
February 1955 to July 1964 only	23 915	21 813	1.3	1.2
Korean conflict, no World War II	32 863	31 126	1.7	1.8
Korean conflict and World War II	6 080	5 822	.3	.3
World War II, no Korean conflict	76 195	71 745	4.0	4.0
World War I	454	447	—	—
Other service	2 191	1 978	.1	.1
Nonveteran	1 654 466	1 563 194	87.4	88.0
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	1 909 851	1 821 558	100.0	100.0
In labor force	1 140 893	1 094 933	59.7	60.1
Armed Forces	17 408	16 973	.9	.9
Civilian labor force	1 123 485	1 077 960	58.8	59.2
Employed	1 028 773	989 354	53.9	54.3
At work 35 or more hours	811 652	760 643	42.5	41.8
Unemployed	94 712	88 606	5.0	4.9
Not in labor force	768 958	726 625	40.3	39.9
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 028 773	948 772	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	220 699	210 391	21.5	22.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	91 732	86 914	8.9	9.2
Professional specialty occupations	128 967	123 477	12.5	13.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	291 360	267 443	28.3	28.2
Technicians and related support occupations	32 104	29 815	3.1	3.1
Sales occupations	116 630	102 999	11.3	10.9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	142 626	134 629	13.9	14.2
Service occupations	126 247	114 869	12.3	12.1
Private household occupations	7 578	6 559	.7	.7
Protective service occupations	16 597	15 175	1.6	1.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	102 072	93 135	9.9	9.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34 627	28 437	3.4	3.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	133 196	124 266	12.9	13.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	222 644	203 366	21.6	21.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	117 652	107 824	11.4	11.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	56 541	52 113	5.5	5.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	48 451	43 429	4.7	4.6
INDUSTRY				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 028 773	961 319	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	33 604	29 462	3.3	3.1
Forestry and fisheries	3 710	3 470	.4	.4
Mining	10 522	9 949	1.0	1.0
Construction	65 847	60 929	6.4	6.3
Manufacturing	240 947	225 108	23.4	23.4
Nondurable goods	97 785	91 032	9.5	9.5
Durable goods	143 162	134 076	13.9	13.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	67 857	63 701	6.6	6.6
Wholesale trade	39 011	36 553	3.8	3.8
Retail trade	165 811	154 253	16.1	16.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	48 149	46 002	4.7	4.8
Business and repair services	33 629	31 480	3.3	3.3
Personal services	31 028	28 626	3.0	3.0
Entertainment and recreation services	6 924	6 514	.7	.7
Professional and related services	231 964	218 828	22.5	22.8
Public administration	49 770	46 444	4.8	4.8
CLASS OF WORKER				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 028 773	940 243	100.0	100.0
Private for-profit wage and salary workers	713 496	653 828	69.4	69.5
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	47 811	42 054	4.6	4.5
Local government workers	72 417	64 315	7.0	6.8
State government workers	77 836	72 995	7.6	7.8
Federal government workers	40 021	36 063	3.9	3.8
Self-employed workers	72 105	66 383	7.0	7.1
Unpaid family workers	5 087	4 605	.5	.5
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over	1 909 851	1 620 432	100.0	100.0
Worked in 1989	1 215 732	1 000 673	63.7	61.8
50 to 52 weeks	719 973	616 557	37.7	38.0

Table 231. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1990—Con.

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

State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
WORK STATUS IN 1989—Con.				
48 and 49 weeks	51 574	43 295	2.7	2.7
40 to 47 weeks	97 986	80 730	5.1	5.0
27 to 39 weeks	110 446	89 133	5.8	5.5
14 to 26 weeks	115 178	90 651	6.0	5.6
1 to 13 weeks	120 575	91 200	6.3	5.6
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	980 150	826 549	51.3	51.0
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week	183 377	148 788	9.6	9.2
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week	52 205	40 488	2.7	2.5
Did not work in 1989	694 119	619 759	36.3	38.2
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	910 574	713 942	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	118 663	95 911	13.0	13.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	129 769	102 954	14.3	14.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	108 899	82 521	12.0	11.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	179 370	136 411	19.7	19.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	135 025	105 140	14.8	14.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	124 743	99 854	13.7	14.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	79 570	63 943	8.7	9.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19 121	15 192	2.1	2.1
\$100,000 or more	15 414	12 016	1.7	1.7
Median (dollars)	20 136	20 217	...	...
Mean (dollars)	26 880	26 906	...	...
Families	679 191	519 741	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	55 362	41 887	8.2	8.1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	74 976	56 357	11.0	10.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	78 168	57 013	11.5	11.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	137 625	101 863	20.3	19.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	114 748	88 078	16.9	16.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	112 205	89 611	16.5	17.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	74 264	59 851	10.9	11.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17 852	14 223	2.6	2.7
\$100,000 or more	13 991	10 858	2.1	2.1
Median (dollars)	24 448	25 265	...	...
Mean (dollars)	30 769	31 281	...	...
Nonfamily households	231 383	197 057	...	...
Median income (dollars)	9 036	9 012	...	...
Males 15 years and over with income	807 469	676 945	...	...
Median income (dollars)	14 585	15 334	...	...
Females 15 years and over with income	832 527	703 673	...	...
Median income (dollars)	7 100	11 653	...	...
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	910 574	752 496	100.0	100.0
Without earnings	218 649	205 833	24.0	27.4
With earnings	691 925	546 663	76.0	72.6
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 521	28 949	...	...
Without wage or salary income	245 132	203 853	26.9	28.6
With wage or salary income	665 442	510 089	73.1	71.4
Mean wage or salary income (dollars)	27 038	28 667	...	...
Without nonfarm self-employment income	820 969	645 969	90.2	90.5
With nonfarm self-employment income	89 605	67 973	9.8	9.5
Mean nonfarm self-employment income (dollars)	16 944	18 614	...	...
Without farm self-employment income	888 258	697 099	97.5	97.6
With farm self-employment income	22 316	16 843	2.5	2.4
Mean farm self-employment income (dollars)	10 054	10 392	...	...
Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	684 217	523 597	75.1	73.3
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	226 357	190 345	24.9	26.7
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income (dollars)	6 177	6 490	...	...
Without Social Security income	640 716	501 434	70.4	70.2
With Social Security income	269 858	212 508	29.6	29.8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 426	7 005	...	...
Without public assistance income	792 541	629 155	87.0	88.1
With public assistance income	118 033	84 787	13.0	11.9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 800	3 094	...	...
Without retirement income	793 669	621 024	87.2	87.0
With retirement income	116 905	92 918	12.8	13.0
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 045	8 822	...	...
Without other income	814 112	640 364	89.4	89.7
With other income	96 462	73 578	10.6	10.3
Mean other income (dollars)	3 501	3 848	...	...
INCOME IN 1989 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
Families	137 025	99 205	100.0	100.0
In owner-occupied housing unit	70 787	50 067	51.7	50.5
With related children under 18 years	103 009	73 828	75.2	74.4
With related children under 5 years	49 159	35 882	35.9	36.2
Householder worked in 1989	68 344	48 364	49.9	48.8
Householder worked year round full time in 1989	20 566	14 243	15.0	14.4
Householder under 65 years with work disability	25 240	28 954	18.4	29.2
Householder foreign born	1 196	949	.9	1.0
Householder under 25 years	11 970	9 382	8.7	9.5
Householder 65 years and over	23 737	17 822	17.3	18.0
Householder high school graduate or higher	55 272	40 863	40.3	41.2
With public assistance income in 1989	49 115	35 480	35.8	35.8
With Social Security income in 1989	34 412	24 733	25.1	24.9
Married-couple families	57 485	41 429	42.0	41.8
Female householder, no husband present	71 668	52 277	52.3	52.7
Unrelated individuals	117 440	98 666	100.0	100.0
Nonfamily householder	87 541	75 403	74.5	76.4
In owner-occupied housing unit	50 082	50 949	42.6	51.6
65 years and over	52 854	44 727	45.0	45.3
Persons	631 029	453 687	100.0	100.0
Persons 18 years and over	382 324	280 319	60.6	61.8
Persons 65 years and over	90 243	73 633	14.3	16.2
Related children under 18 years	246 224	171 629	39.0	37.8
Related children under 6 years	83 304	60 865	13.2	13.4
Related children 5 to 17 years	177 433	121 560	28.1	26.8

Table 232. Allocation of Selected 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 Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons	Percent of —												
		Persons with allocat- ed —		Persons 5 years and over with allocated —						Employed persons 16 years and over with al- located —				
		One or more items	Place of birth	English/ non-Eng- lish spoken at home	Residence in 1985	Persons 3 years and over with school en- rollment allocated	Persons 25 years and over with educational attainment allocated	Workers 16 years and over with means of transporta- tion to work allo- cated	Persons 16 years and over with labor force status al- located	Occupation	Industry	Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 with weeks worked al- located	Persons 15 years and over with income in 1989 allo- cated	Households with income in 1989 al- located
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION — Con.														
Louisville city	7 169	62.3	7.4	5.8	6.3	4.9	6.9	5.7	4.1	7.4	6.2	17.2	18.9	21.2
Lucedale city	2 619	46.6	6.0	3.7	2.6	3.9	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.2	4.0	10.8	10.5	13.3
McComb city	11 591	56.8	5.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.1	3.8	2.8	5.5	4.4	13.7	13.5	14.6
Madison city	7 471	48.3	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.0	3.9	2.4	2.4	4.1	2.4	10.6	12.1	16.0
Magee city	3 607	72.2	13.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	9.5	6.6	5.0	11.1	9.5	17.9	18.3	24.8
Meridian city	41 036	65.2	7.2	7.6	9.3	5.9	5.9	7.2	7.2	10.2	8.2	17.8	18.8	24.9
Meridian Station CDP	2 503	68.8	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.5	.4	1.6	—	5.9	8.9	5.6
Morton city	3 212	71.2	6.1	7.4	6.6	5.7	11.9	5.2	8.8	10.7	11.2	18.2	21.4	26.8
Moss Point city	17 837	48.6	5.1	4.4	4.9	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.8	4.6	3.7	17.5	12.0	20.6
Natchez city	19 460	60.8	5.1	4.7	7.0	3.8	4.7	5.5	4.8	7.4	6.8	19.2	16.2	21.2
New Albany city	6 775	67.2	10.1	7.5	7.8	7.3	3.8	5.4	5.6	6.9	6.0	12.0	13.5	19.5
Newton city	3 701	66.4	8.0	7.7	6.0	5.7	5.6	7.4	7.3	10.0	10.3	19.6	22.2	23.2
North Gulfport CDP	4 966	49.6	9.1	9.6	8.9	9.3	12.7	14.3	12.3	17.8	17.0	32.1	22.9	33.4
Ocean Springs city	14 643	47.8	2.6	3.4	4.2	3.0	5.0	2.8	2.1	3.6	3.3	10.7	10.5	15.6
Okolona city	3 267	64.8	5.8	3.9	5.0	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.8	9.2	6.9	14.1	14.7	16.0
Olive Branch city	3 567	47.3	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.9	4.2	1.1	8.0	9.9	16.3
Orange Grove CDP	15 676	47.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.3	2.9	6.0	5.4	13.5	12.0	18.4
Oxford city	9 984	66.2	4.9	3.6	5.1	2.5	5.7	3.4	4.2	5.0	5.2	12.7	11.6	15.6
Pascagoula city	25 899	47.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.2	5.3	4.8	13.6	13.7	19.3
Pass Christian city	5 557	43.5	3.1	4.1	5.7	5.2	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.9	5.6	17.6	15.6	19.0
Pearl city	19 580	56.2	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.1	6.7	5.3	12.3	16.5	21.3
Petal city	7 883	45.5	3.2	3.6	4.5	3.8	4.3	2.7	2.2	4.5	2.3	11.0	13.2	17.3
Philadelphia city	6 758	69.0	7.0	7.0	8.8	5.5	4.1	4.3	5.3	7.9	5.7	18.5	18.3	25.1
Picayune city	10 633	51.7	6.2	5.1	5.5	4.3	6.0	4.8	3.7	6.0	4.9	12.2	15.3	20.9
Pontotoc city	4 570	63.9	2.6	2.7	5.7	2.6	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	18.1	10.4	14.9
Poplarville city	2 675	58.1	4.0	6.0	6.6	4.0	4.3	6.9	3.4	7.1	9.5	14.2	12.2	15.0
Quitman city	2 693	72.6	8.7	9.8	10.3	9.2	12.9	7.9	10.7	9.6	7.7	19.3	24.1	25.9
Richland city	4 014	56.2	1.8	5.3	4.2	4.5	3.3	4.7	4.7	10.4	6.4	11.6	14.6	21.5
Ridgeland city	11 765	55.5	3.1	3.0	3.9	2.7	2.8	2.3	1.7	5.1	2.5	10.2	7.1	10.0
Ripley city	5 371	63.8	3.5	4.2	4.2	2.9	5.8	3.7	3.7	4.9	4.3	15.5	10.7	11.8
Rosedale city	2 595	55.7	8.0	5.1	3.5	2.2	4.9	7.6	4.6	11.4	8.9	19.8	19.1	24.3
Ruleville city	3 241	60.6	4.6	5.3	5.1	4.6	3.2	2.9	3.3	4.4	4.2	15.1	12.3	19.0
St. Martin CDP	6 328	50.5	4.2	5.5	5.3	4.5	5.8	7.5	4.0	7.6	6.3	14.6	12.8	20.7
Senatobia city	4 772	65.4	7.9	6.6	8.4	5.9	7.1	3.8	3.6	6.2	6.9	10.6	16.1	17.7
Shelby city	2 806	56.1	9.7	10.6	9.7	8.1	11.4	7.0	4.7	7.9	6.3	16.7	21.5	24.2
Shoreline Park CDP	2 591	56.9	7.4	7.2	10.8	6.8	7.7	5.2	4.7	7.9	9.2	20.9	19.4	30.5
Southaven city	17 949	47.3	3.5	3.2	4.8	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.1	6.6	4.7	10.4	11.0	15.9
Starkville city	18 458	67.3	5.1	7.0	7.7	4.2	4.9	5.2	4.7	8.9	8.0	16.2	16.3	22.6
Tupelo city	30 685	66.3	4.7	4.1	5.1	2.8	4.0	3.5	2.9	4.7	3.2	14.3	12.8	16.5
Vandaleave CDP	3 229	52.5	4.4	2.6	5.1	2.5	3.3	3.3	1.8	4.4	5.4	7.9	9.3	16.0
Verona town	2 978	72.3	6.3	8.6	12.4	5.6	3.4	7.1	10.4	13.5	10.5	26.3	15.9	24.8
Vicksburg city	20 908	60.9	5.2	5.3	7.0	4.4	3.5	4.1	3.2	6.3	5.0	16.1	16.6	21.6
Water Valley city	3 610	61.6	7.5	5.2	5.3	4.7	7.3	6.1	4.5	8.0	9.1	21.9	12.3	18.2
Waveland city	5 369	48.2	5.8	5.3	7.2	6.8	3.7	6.4	6.4	6.7	7.8	19.8	15.9	21.9
Waynesboro city	5 143	60.0	4.4	5.6	5.0	5.9	2.5	8.9	6.8	11.8	9.2	24.1	19.1	23.0
West Hattiesburg CDP	5 441	45.1	2.9	1.4	2.6	1.8	2.3	3.3	1.4	4.7	2.8	8.8	10.1	16.6
West Point city	8 489	65.4	7.6	7.1	8.0	5.7	4.7	7.7	7.0	10.7	9.1	25.4	20.1	25.2
Wiggins city	3 185	56.6	4.2	4.3	3.2	3.6	6.7	5.1	3.4	7.8	6.5	17.2	11.8	18.2
Winona city	5 705	68.3	10.4	9.7	10.8	7.9	8.0	9.4	7.8	12.4	10.9	19.3	20.2	24.9
Yazoo City city	12 430	55.9	5.8	4.9	5.7	4.8	6.0	4.5	3.9	6.2	5.3	15.9	16.6	22.2

Table 233. Allocation of Selected Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons 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	All persons	Percent of —											
		Persons with allocated—	Persons 5 years and over with allocated—		Persons 3 years and over with school enrollment allocated	Persons 25 years and over with educational attainment allocated	Workers 16 years and over with means of transportation to work allocated	Persons 16 years and over with labor force status allocated	Employed persons 16 years and over with allocated—		Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 with weeks worked allocated	Persons 15 years and over with income in 1989 allocated	Households with income in 1989 allocated
		Place of birth	English/ non-English spoken at home	Residence in 1985					Occupation	Industry			
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas -----	4 056	12.8	10.2	4.1	6.8	6.6	4.8	5.6	9.3	8.9	25.2	20.4	37.3
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS -----	4 056	12.8	10.2	4.1	6.8	6.6	4.8	5.6	9.3	8.9	25.2	20.4	37.3
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation -----	3 850	12.8	9.9	3.7	6.4	5.9	4.4	5.5	9.1	8.3	24.4	20.2	37.5
Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands -----	206	14.6	15.3	10.6	13.2	17.1	15.9	6.7	15.9	25.0	42.4	25.7	35.1

Table 234. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Persons		State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State -----	2 573 216	15.5	COUNTY—Con.		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Quitman County -----	10 490	32.8
Urban -----	1 210 729	12.9	Rankin County -----	87 161	14.5
Inside urbanized area -----	617 412	12.3	Scott County -----	24 137	15.1
Central place -----	351 512	12.3	Sharkey County -----	7 066	32.1
Urban fringe -----	265 900	12.4	Simpson County -----	23 953	17.8
Outside urbanized area -----	593 317	13.4	Smith County -----	14 798	23.5
Place of 10,000 or more -----	361 414	12.9	Stone County -----	10 750	13.1
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	231 903	14.3	Sunflower County -----	32 867	18.8
Rural -----	1 362 487	17.9	Tallahatchie County -----	15 210	22.3
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	126 605	35.4	Tate County -----	21 432	16.6
Place of less than 1,000 -----	65 446	43.7			
Other rural -----	1 170 436	14.5	Tippah County -----	19 523	18.0
Rural farm -----	—	—	Tishomingo County -----	17 683	21.0
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA			Tunica County -----	8 164	20.3
Inside metropolitan area -----	775 674	12.8	Union County -----	22 085	17.2
In central city -----	309 630	12.1	Walthall County -----	14 352	16.5
Not in central city -----	466 044	13.2	Warren County -----	47 880	13.1
Urban -----	276 651	12.3	Washington County -----	67 935	14.9
Inside urbanized area -----	248 025	12.3	Wayne County -----	19 517	15.1
Outside urbanized area -----	28 626	12.7	Webster County -----	10 222	28.0
Rural -----	189 393	14.5	Wilkinson County -----	9 678	26.8
Outside metropolitan area -----	1 797 542	16.7	Winston County -----	19 433	17.0
Urban -----	624 448	13.5	Yalobusha County -----	12 033	20.7
Inside urbanized area -----	59 757	13.6	Yazoo County -----	25 506	15.3
Outside urbanized area -----	564 691	13.5			
Place of 10,000 or more -----	351 352	12.9	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION		
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	213 339	14.5	Aberdeen city -----	6 837	14.9
Rural -----	1 173 094	18.4	Amory city -----	7 093	14.9
COUNTY			Baldwyn city -----	3 204	13.0
Adams County -----	35 356	13.9	Batesville city -----	6 403	12.1
Alcorn County -----	31 722	14.5	Bay St. Louis city -----	8 063	11.4
Amite County -----	13 328	22.3	Belzoni city -----	2 536	17.0
Attala County -----	18 481	16.9	Biloxi city -----	46 319	13.0
Benton County -----	8 046	21.1	Booneville city -----	7 955	11.5
Bolivar County -----	41 875	21.6	Brandon city -----	11 077	10.6
Calhoun County -----	14 908	32.9	Brookhaven city -----	10 243	10.3
Carroll County -----	9 237	22.0			
Chickasaw County -----	18 085	15.5	Canton city -----	10 062	13.4
Choctaw County -----	9 071	23.3	Carthage city -----	3 819	15.9
Claiborne County -----	11 370	19.5	Clarksdale city -----	19 717	12.6
Clarke County -----	17 313	20.1	Cleveland city -----	15 384	11.8
Clay County -----	21 120	13.7	Clinton city -----	21 847	12.0
Coahoma County -----	31 665	17.4	Collins city -----	2 541	15.9
Copiah County -----	27 592	16.2	Columbia city -----	6 815	13.5
Covington County -----	16 527	16.3	Columbus city -----	23 799	12.5
DeSoto County -----	67 910	13.5	Columbus AFB CDP -----	2 890	15.3
Forrest County -----	68 314	13.1	Corinth city -----	11 820	13.1
Franklin County -----	8 377	23.3			
George County -----	16 673	12.0	Crystal Springs city -----	5 643	10.6
Greene County -----	10 220	21.5	Diamondhead CDP -----	2 661	15.4
Grenada County -----	21 555	13.6	D'Iberville city -----	6 566	10.6
Hancock County -----	31 760	11.2	Durant city -----	2 838	16.0
Harrison County -----	165 365	12.1	Ellisville city -----	3 634	15.4
Hinds County -----	254 441	12.5	Escatawpa CDP -----	3 902	10.4
Holmes County -----	21 604	21.5	Flowood town -----	2 860	35.4
Humphreys County -----	12 134	20.3	Forest city -----	5 060	14.5
Issaquena County -----	1 909	44.3	Fulton city -----	3 387	16.2
Itawamba County -----	20 017	18.1	Gautier city -----	10 088	11.5
Jackson County -----	115 243	12.7			
Jasper County -----	17 114	22.0	Greenville city -----	45 226	13.8
Jefferson County -----	8 653	20.0	Greenwood city -----	18 906	11.8
Jefferson Davis County -----	14 051	17.6	Grenada city -----	10 864	13.8
Jones County -----	62 031	13.9	Gulf Hills CDP -----	5 004	15.1
Kemper County -----	10 356	19.5	Gulfport city -----	40 775	12.4
Lafayette County -----	31 826	14.0	Hattiesburg city -----	41 882	13.5
Lamar County -----	30 424	18.2	Hazlehurst city -----	4 221	16.3
Lauderdale County -----	75 555	13.0	Hernando city -----	3 125	11.8
Lawrence County -----	12 458	21.5	Hollandale city -----	3 576	14.6
Leake County -----	18 436	15.6	Holly Springs city -----	7 261	11.3
Lee County -----	65 581	14.7			
Leflore County -----	37 341	14.1	Horn Lake city -----	9 069	11.0
Lincoln County -----	30 278	11.8	Houston city -----	3 903	15.2
Lowndes County -----	59 308	13.7	Indianola city -----	11 809	10.6
Madison County -----	53 794	13.4	Iuka city -----	3 122	15.2
Marion County -----	25 544	14.0	Jackson city -----	196 637	11.7
Marshall County -----	30 361	14.6	Kosciusko city -----	6 986	14.9
Monroe County -----	36 582	16.3	Latimer CDP -----	3 222	10.8
Montgomery County -----	12 388	17.0	Laurel city -----	18 827	11.7
Neshoba County -----	24 800	15.2	Leland city -----	6 366	16.1
Newton County -----	20 291	19.8	Long Beach city -----	15 804	11.7
Noxubee County -----	12 604	26.5			
Oktibbeha County -----	38 375	13.6	Louisville city -----	7 169	14.3
Panola County -----	29 996	22.0	Lucedale city -----	2 592	14.0
Pearl River County -----	38 714	12.3	McComb city -----	11 591	13.5
Perry County -----	10 865	23.0	Madison city -----	7 471	12.6
Pike County -----	36 882	17.2	Magee city -----	3 607	15.1
Pontotoc County -----	22 237	16.4	Meridian city -----	41 036	12.9
Prentiss County -----	23 278	15.1	Meridian Station CDP -----	2 503	17.1
			Morton city -----	3 212	14.5
			Moss Point city -----	17 837	14.3
			Natchez city -----	19 460	14.5

Table 234. **Percent of Persons in Sample: 1990—Con.**

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Persons		State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.			PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.		
New Albany city	6 775	16.8	Ripley city	5 371	14.0
Newton city	3 701	13.9	Rosedale city	2 595	14.8
North Gulfport CDP	4 966	10.6	Ruleville city	3 245	13.3
Ocean Springs city	14 658	11.5	St. Martin CDP	6 349	10.8
Okolona city	3 267	15.2	Senatobia city	4 772	15.1
Olive Branch city	3 567	14.4	Shelby city	2 806	46.9
Orange Grove CDP	15 676	11.3	Shoreline Park CDP	2 775	9.7
Oxford city	9 984	12.1	Southaven city	17 949	14.0
Pascagoula city	25 899	13.7	Starkville city	18 458	13.1
Pass Christian city	5 557	13.6	Tupelo city	30 685	11.9
			Vanceleav CDP	3 214	11.4
Pearl city	19 588	11.9	Verona town	2 893	11.0
Petal city	7 883	15.2	Vicksburg city	20 908	14.3
Philadelphia city	6 758	15.5	Water Valley city	3 610	15.9
Picayune city	10 633	12.7	Waveland city	5 369	11.0
Pontotoc city	4 570	11.3	Waynesboro city	5 143	12.3
Poplarville city	2 561	13.5	West Hattiesburg CDP	5 450	12.8
Quitman city	2 736	14.2	West Point city	8 489	12.7
Richland city	4 014	13.9	Wiggins city	3 185	15.0
Ridgeland city	11 714	10.5	Winona city	5 705	12.0
			Yazoo City city	12 427	14.9

Table 235. **Percent of Persons in Sample for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

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

American Indian Area	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND		
All areas	4 073	14.4
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	4 073	14.4
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	3 782	14.5
Mississippi Choctaw Trust Lands	291	12.4



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
  
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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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SUBJECT 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.

FARM POPULATION

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.

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.)

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).

FERTILITY

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

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

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

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of

all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

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

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

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

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

Subfamily

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

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

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

Unmarried-Partner Household

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

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

Stepfamily

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

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

INCOME IN 1989

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

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

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

Income Type in 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

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

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

Industry

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

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those

obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

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

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

Class of Worker

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

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This

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

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

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

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

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

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

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

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

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

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

Within New England MSA/ PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/ PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/ PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/ PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/ PMSA's in New England; Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/ PMSA or MSA/ PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its

components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

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

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

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

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of

work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

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

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

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

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

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that

they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”) Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

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

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

Private Vehicle Occupancy

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

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

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

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

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

Travel Time to Work

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

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

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

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

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

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

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the

following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

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

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Aleut” or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

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

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

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

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Filipino” or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the

pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner “Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, “Other API,” for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for “Other API” were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as “Other Asian,” while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as “Other Pacific Islander.” In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as “Other API” in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

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

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

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as “Other race” or “Other.” These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses,

these entries remained in the “Other race” or “Other” category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the “White” category.

REFERENCE WEEK

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

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

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

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

The tabulation category, “Same house,” includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, “Different house in the United States,” includes persons who lived in

the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

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

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

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

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

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

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

the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

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

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

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

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if

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

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

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

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

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that

attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

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

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

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a “public” or “private” school. Since

the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to “public,” “parochial,” and “other private.” In the 1980 census, “private, church related” and “private, not church related” replaced “parochial” and “other private.”

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

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

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

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

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

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by

the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

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

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

VETERAN STATUS

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

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a “civilian veteran” is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

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

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report

the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

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

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

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

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

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

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

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

WORK STATUS IN 1989

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

Weeks Worked in 1989

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

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

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

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

YEAR OF ENTRY

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

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

To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

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

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

DERIVED MEASURES

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

Interpolation

Interpolation is frequently used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the logarithm of the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by

the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of an open-ended distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+), or if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (–). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products and are used to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items and (2) the quotient of two numbers which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

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

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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.

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:

$$SE_{\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y}} = SE_{\hat{X}} \pm SE_{\hat{Y}} = \sqrt{SE_{\hat{X}}^2 + SE_{\hat{Y}}^2}$$

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.

$$SE_{\hat{X}/\hat{Y}} = \frac{\sqrt{SE_{\hat{X}}^2 + SE_{\hat{Y}}^2}}{\hat{Y}}$$

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

$$SE_{\$9,948} = \sqrt{\$9,948 \$1\$9,948 \$21,220} \\ = 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\$9,948 \$1.645\$179\$\$ \text{ to } \$9,948 \$1.645\$179\$\$ \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

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:

$$\begin{aligned} SE_{\$6.7\$} &= \sqrt{\$SE_{\$62.6\$}^2 + \$SE_{\$55.9\$}^2} = \sqrt{\$0.94\$^2 + \$0.95\$^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} \$6.70 \pm 1.645 \$1.34 &\$ \$6.70 \pm 1.645 \$1.34 \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948 / 9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE_{\$1.07\$} &= \$ \frac{9948}{9314} \$ \frac{\$ \frac{179^2}{\$9948\$^2} + \frac{188^2}{\$9314\$^2}}{2} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \$1.07 \pm 1.645 \$.029 &\$ \$1.07 \pm 1.645 \$.029 \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/ nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/ NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/ SEX/ RACE/ HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/ Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/ rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS**STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD**

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE_{\hat{Y}} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/ or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE_{\hat{p}} = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}}{B}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Mississippi

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.5
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.1
Place of birth.....	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.3
Citizenship.....	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	2.1	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.0
Household type.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/ mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/ leave/ mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/ enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990

U.S. Census

Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

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

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

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

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.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate ■ <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican ■</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD			
Last name _____		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? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No			
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"/> _____ <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		H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <i>Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —</i> 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? <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more </div> </div>			
<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) <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <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) </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API </div> </div>					
a. Age b. Year of birth <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> 1 0 8 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 </div> </div>					
<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: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)		H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other			
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms </div> </div>					
H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?					
b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
FOR CENSUS USE					
A. Total persons <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 </div> </div>		B. Type of unit <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere </div> </div>		D. Months vacant <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more </div> </div>	
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		E. Complete after <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM </div> </div>		G. DO ID <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 </div> </div>	
C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		H7a. What is the monthly rent? <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more </div> </div>	

Page 4

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER THESE

<p>H8. 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>H14. 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>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .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>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</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>H15. 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. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .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>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. 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>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .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>H11. 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>H17. 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>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .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>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. 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><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>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

Page 5

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. →

PERSON 1			PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS					
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.)			14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i> <input type="radio"/> No			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? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States			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. _____			b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950			(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits			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? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
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. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college			15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i> b. What is this language? _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all			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 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
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. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)			16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i>			21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> 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.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i>		
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, Ecuadorean, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)			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. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i> b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years			21b. 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? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County _____ e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____		

FOR PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

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 ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

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

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

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

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

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

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

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

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR Dollars
 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-6
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-5

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("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 standard 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.)

There also is a special 3-percent "elderly" file with the same geography as the 5-percent sample. Included are households with at least one person age 60 or more and all members of those households.

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

All printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled, so that more products could be produced on CD-ROM.

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. The Census Bureau also offers on CD-ROM: PUMS Files, SSTF's, Census EEO File, and County-to-County Migration File. (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. CENDATA™ also offers the entire Census EEO File.

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 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. The Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Urbanized Area Outline/ Boundary Maps—Maps in this urbanized area-based series depict the boundaries of the urbanized area and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries for American Indian

and Alaska Native areas (AIANA's), States, counties, county subdivisions (MCD's/ CCD's), places (incorporated and census designated), the map series subject area, and selected base features and their names at a small scale. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of the 1990 CPH-2 series and the Supplementary Report, *Population and Land Area of Urbanized Areas for the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990*.

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 will not be printed. Persons interested in this report are encouraged to use the TIGER/ GICS™ tape file (which also will be available on CD-ROM) described below. Listings similar to the tables that would have been included in the report may be offered. Contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100.

The *Congressional District Atlas, 103rd Congress of the United States* is a two-volume, 1,200-page atlas depicting the boundaries and number of the districts for the 103rd Congress as defined following the 1990 decennial census. This is the first Congress defined following the 1990 decennial census and, therefore, illustrates the most significant changes of the decade, including the reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional district boundaries following governmental unit boundaries such as an incorporated place of a minor civil division, are illustrated using symbology identified in the map legend. Wherever possible, features used as congressional district boundaries are identified by their feature name or their feature type. The Census Bureau may produce subsequent atlases if court ordered or State mandated redistricting creates new congressional district boundaries. The Atlas is sold by the Superintendent of Documents (stock no. 003-024-08683-2; \$42).

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 (released on tape and CD-ROM) 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 that have city-style (house number/street name) addresses; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information. The 1992 version also includes school district codes, 1990 census urbanized area codes, codes for districts of the 103rd Congress, and address range coverage expanded to include all areas that have city-style addresses.

TIGER/GICS™ file is another extract. This file contains a total of 12 files, organized on a national or State-by-State basis, for a variety of geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas and their components as of the 1990 census, 1990 census urbanized areas and their components, American Indian and Alaska Native areas and their related states and counties, as well as more familiar entities including counties with their county subdivisions and places). This file contains high-level geographic names, codes, and relationship information. It can be used to link geographic entity names to the codes in the TIGER/Line™, TIGER/SDTS™ and other TIGER extract files. It also contains 1990 census population and housing counts, population density (CD-ROM version only, but can be calculated using the tape version), and area measurement information (including land area, total water area and separate measurements for each of the four components of water—Inland, Great Lakes, Coastal, and Territorial), as well as the latitude and longitude for an internal point within each geography entity. The TIGER/GICS™ also includes corrections to names for selected entities and corrections to the FIPS 55 codes for county subdivisions and places. The first 300 characters of each record in this file are the

same as those in the Data Dictionary for the Summary Tape Files; and additional 100 characters provide the above mentioned corrections and components of water. Listings of the files in the TIGER/GICS™ may be offered. Call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

Other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Census Tract Comparability™ file and TIGER/UA Limit file, 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. (Part A, Text: stock no. 003-024-08574-7, \$11. Part B, Glossary: stock no. 003-024-08679-4, \$5.50.)
- *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.
- *Maps and More.* A free, tabloid-size booklet that describes the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The booklet provides information on the types of geographic entities, how their boundaries are established, and how they relate to each other. It also covers how these entities differ among the censuses and surveys and describes the geographic products available from the Census Bureau. 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	704-344-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-259-0056
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.

Census Information Center (CIC)—The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based non-profit 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 the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census

Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Census Information Center Branch, 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. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics
SAMPLE COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
<i>Social characteristics:</i>	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
<i>Economic characteristics:</i>	Farm residence
Labor force	Shelter costs, including utilities
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/ BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Reports on housing census subjects such as structural and utilization characteristics in metropolitan areas	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ²	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 ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ²	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ²	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	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 State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

Note: STF 420 Place of Work 20 Destinations File. This is a new file for 1990. Comparable data were included as part of STF 4 in 1980, but for 1990 this is a separate file and must be ordered and purchased separately from STF 4. The file contains 20 place of work destinations for each county or county equivalent, minor civil division, place of 10,000 or more persons, and census tract or block numbering area. Data are also provided for each major race and for workers of Hispanic origin cross-classified by race. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, county, balance of county, metropolitan area, or balance of metropolitan area.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	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) 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
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
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.