

About the Profile

NOTE TO DATA USERS

To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau applies statistical procedures that introduce some uncertainty into data for small geographic areas. Researchers who create their own estimates using data from Census 2000 should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

In order to release the Demographic Profiles before the Summary File 3 (SF 3) data product, 1990 variance parameters will be provided. Generalized design factors from the 1990 census can be used to estimate the sampling error of the census sample ("long form") data. The 2000 generalized design factors will be provided with the release of the SF 3 data product. Users should use the Census 2000 generalized design factors once they become available.

Standard errors are used to measure the magnitude of the sampling error. Variability due to imputation for item nonresponse is not included in the design factors. Census results contain nonsampling error as a result of data collection or processing. Detailed information about the nature and magnitude of nonsampling errors in census sample data will be provided in the SF 3 technical documentation.

Note that the numbers given in Table DP-1 (based on 100-percent data) may differ from those in DP-2, DP-3, and DP-4 (based on sample data). For example, the total number of people age 65 and over in Table DP-1 (100-percent count) may not necessarily be the same as the number of people age 65 and over in Table DP-2 (sample estimate).

The Census Bureau *strongly* recommends that data users incorporate the information regarding standard errors into their analyses of data as these errors could be sizable.

For any estimate in the Demographic Profiles subject to sampling error, users may calculate a confidence interval to see how likely a range of values generated from the sample results would be to contain the value that would have been obtained based on a census where all people and housing units were enumerated with the census long form.

USING THE DATA TABLES

This document utilizes the 1990 generalized design factors for available person and housing unit characteristics. This information is provided in Table C for each state, the District of Columbia, the United States, and Puerto Rico. (See <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/dp/DesignFactors.pdf>) Because the 1990 census did not collect data on Grandparents as Caregivers, use the following design factors for the four 1990 percent-in-sample categories.

Design Factors for Grandparents as Caregivers by Percent-in-Sample Category

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent to less than 30 percent	30 percent to less than 45 percent	45 percent or more
Grandparents as Caregivers	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6

These derived design factors were based on the variance properties of the American Community Survey. Tables A and B give the unadjusted standard errors for estimated totals and percentages based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample. The Census 2000 observed sampling rates (percent-in-sample) for persons and housing units are included in Table D for selected geographic areas. (See <http://censtats.census.gov/SamplingRate.shtml>)

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and percentages. Tables A and B in this document combined with the design factors from Table C provide the necessary information for calculating the standard errors of sample estimates. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in Table A for estimated totals or Table B for estimated percentages) that would result under a simple random sample design of people, households, or housing units; the design factor for the particular estimated characteristic (given in Table C) based on the sample design and estimation techniques employed to produce long form data estimates; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample (i.e., observed sampling rates from Table D). The design factor is the ratio of the calculated standard error to the standard error of a simple random sample. The design factors in Table C reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

Use the steps given below 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. Obtain the person or housing unit observed sampling rate from Table D for the geographic area to which the estimate applies. Use the person observed sampling rate for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit observed sampling rate 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 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.

Sums and differences. The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

SE(\hat{X}) and SE(\hat{Y}) of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE(\hat{X} + \hat{Y}) = SE(\hat{X} - \hat{Y}) = \sqrt{[SE(\hat{X})]^2 + [SE(\hat{Y})]^2}$$

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 Census 2000 sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this document.

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.

$$SE\left(\frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\right) = \left(\frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\right) \sqrt{\frac{[SE(\hat{X})]^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{[SE(\hat{Y})]^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians. For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here.

As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate of a total and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. (See below for a discussion on the construction of confidence intervals.) 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.

Note that standard errors cannot be formed on medians when the distribution is not available. To get an idea of the relative error for mean and median items, see Tables 19-23 in the 1990 CPH-5 state reports at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cph5/index.html>.

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 Census 2000 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. *68 percent confidence interval.* 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. *90 percent confidence interval.* 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.

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3. *95 percent confidence interval.* 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 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.

Calculating the confidence interval from the standard error. To calculate the lower and upper bounds of the 90 percent confidence interval around an estimate using the standard error, multiply the standard error by 1.645, then add and subtract the product from the estimate.

$$\text{Lower bound} = \text{Estimate} - (\text{Standard Error} \times 1.645)$$

$$\text{Upper bound} = \text{Estimate} + (\text{Standard Error} \times 1.645)$$

Limitations. Be careful when computing and interpreting confidence intervals. The estimated standard errors given in this document do not include all portions of the variability due to non-sampling 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.

Zero or small estimates; very large estimates. The value of almost all Census 2000 characteristics is greater than or equal to zero by definition. For zero or small estimates, use of the method given previously for calculating confidence intervals relies on large sample theory and may result in negative values which, for most characteristics, are not admissible. In this case, the lower limit of the confidence interval is set to zero by default. A similar caution holds for estimates of totals close to a control total or estimated proportions near one, where the upper limit of the confidence interval is set to its largest admissible value. In these situations, the level of confidence of the adjusted range of values is less than the prescribed confidence level.

Example: Using Tables to Compute Standard Errors and Confidence Intervals

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total. 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 observed sampling rate (percent-in-sample) for persons in City A is 16.0 percent (from Table D). The column in Table C that includes an observed sampling rate of 16.0 percent 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

$$\begin{aligned} SE(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948)\left(1 - \frac{9,948}{21,220}\right)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The 5 in the above formula is based on a 1-in-6 sample and is derived from the inverse of the sampling rate minus one; i.e., $5 = 6 - 1$. 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 percent ($= 9,948/15,888$). Using the formula below Table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately

$$\begin{aligned} SE(62.6) &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{15,888}\right)(62.6)(100 - 62.6)} \\ &= 0.86 \text{ percentage points.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Note that 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 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} &[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ &\text{or } 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242. \end{aligned}$$

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 illustrates 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. From Table D, we find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range that includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in Table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Using the formula below Table A, the estimated standard error for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City B who were in the civilian labor force is 188 ($= 171 \times 1.1$). 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. Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

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:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{[SE(62.6)]^2 + [SE(55.9)]^2} = \sqrt{(0.95)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points.} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or } 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90.$$

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

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

$$9,948/9,314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9,948}{9,314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{(179)^2}{(9,948)^2} + \frac{(188)^2}{(9,314)^2}} \\ = 0.029.$$

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

$$[1.07 - 1.645(0.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(0.029)] \\ \text{or } 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12.$$

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	15	15	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	31	34	34	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	47	49	49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	63	67	69	70	70	71	71	71	71	71	71
2,500	-	-	-	79	97	106	109	110	111	112	112	112	112	112
5,000	-	-	-	-	112	141	150	154	157	157	158	158	158	158
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	173	200	212	219	221	222	223	223	224
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	173	229	252	266	270	272	273	274	274
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	306	335	345	349	353	353	353
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306	512	565	589	608	610	611
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	548	632	671	700	704	706
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	791	968	1090	1104	1112
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1118	1500	1541	1565
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	2121	2191
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3536	4472
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5477

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

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of publication area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

The 5 in the above equation is based on a 1-in-6 sample and is derived from the inverse of the sampling rate minus one; i.e., 5 = 6-1.

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 Percentages

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

Estimated percentage	Base of estimated 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	0.0
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, use the formula given below to calculate the standard error. Use this table only for proportions; that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{B}\right)\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

The 5 in the above equation is based on a 1-in-6 sample and is derived from the inverse of the sampling rate minus one; i.e., 5 = 6-1.

SUBJECT DEFINITIONS

Ability to speak English. For people who speak a language other than English at home, the response represents the person's own perception of his or her ability to speak English, from "very well" to "not at all." Because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. (For more information, see "Language spoken at home.")

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000. The age of the person usually was derived from their date of birth information. Their reported age was used only when date of birth information was unavailable.

All parents in family in labor force. The "parents in family" referred to in this category, which is shown under "EMPLOYMENT STATUS," are parents whose usual residence was the same as that of their own children; such parents are called "resident parents." If a child had only one such parent, then "all parents in family" means "one parent"; if the child had two such parents, then "all parents in family" means "two parents." The category describes an attribute of each own child under 6 and specifies whether the total number of the child's resident parents equals the number of such parents who were in the labor force.

Ancestry. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," heritage, or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. The data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups; however, only the first two responses were coded. The data presented in this product refer to the total number of ancestries reported (up to two) by people living in the area.

Armed Forces. People on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. It does not include Armed Forces members stationed abroad in foreign countries.

Average family size. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Average household size. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders) since the number of households equals the number of householders.

Average household size of owner-occupied units. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the total number of owner-occupied housing units.

Average household size of renter-occupied units. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the total number of renter-occupied housing units.

Born at sea. In a small number of cases, place of birth was reported as "At sea," which does not fit into any particular world region. Therefore, the foreign-born universe shown in the "Region of birth of foreign born" section does not match the universe shown for the "Nativity and place of birth" section. (For more information, see "Foreign born" and "Native.")

Child. A child includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. For more information, see "Own Child."

Class of worker. The class of worker refers to the same job as the respondent's industry and occupation, categorizing people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. Class of worker categories are private wage and salary workers, government workers, self-employed in own incorporated business workers, self-employed in own not incorporated business

workers, and unpaid family workers. Private wage and salary workers includes private-for-profit and private not-for-profit employees. Government workers includes local, state, and federal government employees. Self-employed in own incorporated business is included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies; whereas, self-employed in own not incorporated business includes people who work in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Unpaid family workers includes people who work 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Citizenship status. U.S. citizens include people born as citizens and people who acquire citizenship through naturalization. All natives are U.S. citizens at birth. A foreign-born person is classified as either a “Naturalized citizen” or “Not a citizen.” (For more information, see “Native” and “Foreign born.”)

Commuting to work. Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the worker usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. The category “Car, truck, or van — drove alone” includes people who usually drove alone to work, as well as people who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination during the reference week. The category “Car, truck, or van — carpooled” includes workers who reported that two or more people usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category “Public transportation (including taxicab)” includes workers who usually used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car (publico in Puerto Rico), subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab during the reference week. The category “Other means” includes workers who used a mode of travel that is not identified separately.

Disability status. People 5 years old and over are considered to have a disability if they have one or more of the following: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment; (b) a substantial limitation in the ability to perform basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying; (c) difficulty learning, remembering, or concentrating; or (d) difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home. In addition to the above criteria, people 16 years old and over are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor’s office, and people 16-64 years old are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty working at a job or business.

Earnings. Earnings is defined as the sum of wage and salary income and net income from 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.

Educational attainment. Educational attainment is the highest degree or level of school completed. The category “Associate degree” includes people whose highest degree is an associate degree, which generally requires two years of college level work and is either in an occupational program that prepares them for a specific occupation, or an academic program primarily in the arts and sciences. The course work may or may not be transferrable to a bachelor’s degree. Master’s degrees include the traditional MA and MS degrees and field-specific degrees, such as MSW, MEd, MBA, MLS, and MEng. Some examples of professional degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Vocational and technical training, such as that in barber school; business, trade, technical, and vocational schools; or other training for a specific trade are specifically excluded.

Employed. All civilians 16 years old and over who are 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) are “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. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations. Also excluded are people on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. The reference week is the full calendar week preceding the date on which the respondent completed the questionnaire or was interviewed by enumerators. (For more information, see “Labor force” and “Unemployed.”)

Employment Status, “Own children under 6 years” category. The universe for this category is own children under 6 years old (see definition of “own child”). The tabulation describes the distribution of own children under 6 years by whether their resident parents were in the labor force (For more information, see “All parents in family in labor force”).

Family household (family). A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder’s family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. 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 people or one person living alone.

Female householder, no husband present. A female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.

Foreign born. The foreign-born population includes all people who are not U.S. citizens at birth. (For more information, see “Native” and “Born at sea.”)

Full-time, year-round workers. This category consists of people 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1999.

Grandparents as caregivers. Data were collected on whether a grandchild lives in the household, whether the grandparent has responsibility for the basic needs of the grandchild, and the duration of that responsibility. The data on grandparents as caregivers were derived from answers to questions asked of the population 15 years and over. Because of the very few numbers of people under 30 years being grandparents, data are only shown for people 30 years and over.

Gross rent. Gross rent is monthly contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuels, if these are paid by the renter. (For more information, see “Specified renter-occupied units.”)

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999. A computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1999 divided by 12). Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1999 comprise the category “Not computed.” (For more information, see “Specified renter-occupied units.”)

Group quarters population. The group quarters population includes all people not living in households. Two general categories of people in group quarters are recognized: (1) the institutionalized population, which includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration (such as correctional institutions, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions), and (2) the noninstitutionalized population, which includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions (such as college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes).

Hispanic or Latino. People who identify with the terms “Hispanic” or “Latino” are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicate that they are “other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino.” Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Homeowner vacancy rate. The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner housing inventory that is vacant for sale. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of owner-occupied units and vacant units that are for sale only, and then multiplying by 100. (For more information, see “Vacant housing unit.”)

House heating fuel. The type of fuel used most often to heat the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Household. A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.

Householder. In most cases, the householder is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed as Person 1 on 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 (i.e., Person 1).

Housing unit. A housing unit may be 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 separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

Income in 1999. Information on money income received in calendar year 1999 was requested from individuals 15 years and over. "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income; social security or railroad retirement income; supplemental security income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement or disability income; and all other income.

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); capital gains; the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover calendar year 1999, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households/families refer to the time of enumeration. Thus, the income of the household or family does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the household/family during all or part of the calendar year 1999 if these individuals no longer resided with the household/family at the time of enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside with the household/family during 1999 but who were members of the household/family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most households/families was the same during 1999 as at the time of enumeration.

Income of families. 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.

Income of households. Includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are 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 type in 1999

Wage or salary income. Wage or salary income includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during calendar year 1999. 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.

Self-employment income. Self-employment income includes both farm and nonfarm self-employment income:

Nonfarm self-employment income. Nonfarm self-employment 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 include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation, charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm self-employment. Farm self-employment 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.

Interest, dividends, or net rental income. Interest, dividends, or net rental income includes interests 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.

Social security income. 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.

Supplemental security income (SSI). Supplemental security income is a U.S. federal assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for Puerto Rico asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in Puerto Rico. Therefore, it is not the same concept as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of Puerto Rico could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.

Public assistance income. Public assistance income includes general assistance and temporary assistance to needy families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include supplemental security income (SSI).

Retirement or disability income. Retirement or disability income includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) income from workers' compensation; disability income from 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. This does not include social security income.

All other income. All other income includes unemployment compensation, Veterans' Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military family allotments, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Industry. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. For employed people, 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. Some examples of industrial groups shown in this product include agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; and public administration.

Institutionalized population. The institutionalized population includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. (For more information, see "Group quarters population.")

Kitchen facilities. Complete kitchen facilities include all of the following: a sink with piped water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same room.

Labor force. The labor force includes all people classified in the civilian labor force (that is, “employed” and “unemployed” people) plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty in the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard). (For more information, see “Employed” and “Unemployed.”)

Language spoken at home. The population who speaks a language other than English includes only those who sometimes or always speak a language other than English at home. It does not include those who speak a language other than English only at school or work, or those who were limited to only a few expressions or slang of the other language. Most people who speak another language at home also speak English. (For more information, see “Ability to speak English.”)

Marital status. Each person is asked whether they are “now married,” “widowed,” “divorced,” “separated,” or “never married.” Couples who live together (for example, people in common-law marriages) were able to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

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

Mean earnings. See “Mean Income.” For more information, see “Conditional rounding” under “Derived measures.”

Mean income. Mean income 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.

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.

Mean public assistance income. See “Mean income.” For more information, see “Conditional rounding” under “Derived measures.”

Mean retirement income. See “Mean income.” For more information, see “Conditional rounding” under “Derived measures.”

Mean social security income. See “Mean income.” For more information, see “Conditional rounding” under “Derived measures.”

Mean supplemental security income. See “Mean income.” For more information, see “Conditional rounding” under “Derived measures.”

Mean travel time to work (minutes). Mean travel time to work is the average travel time in minutes that workers usually took to get from home to work (one-way) during the reference week. This measure is obtained by dividing the total number of minutes taken to get from home to work by the number of workers 16 years old and over who did not work at home. The travel 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 “Conditional rounding” under “Derived measures.”

Means of transportation to work. See “Commuting to work.”

Median age. The median divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median age and one-half above the median.

Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers. The median divides the earnings distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers is based on individuals 16 years and over with earnings who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1999. This measure is rounded to the nearest dollar. (For more information, see “Earnings.”)

Median gross rent. The median divides the gross rent distribution (rent, plus utilities, if paid separately from rent) into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent and one-half above the median. This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are excluded in the calculation of median gross rent.

Median income. The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households or families including those with no income. The median for individuals is based on individuals 15 years and over with income. This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Median rooms. The median divides the room distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category “3 rooms” is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Median selected monthly owner costs. The median divides the selected monthly owner costs into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median selected monthly owner costs and one-half above the median. Medians are shown separately for units “with a mortgage” and for units “not mortgaged.” This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Median value. The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value of the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) and one-half above the median. This measure is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see “Specified owner-occupied units.”)

Mortgage status. “Mortgage” refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt, including deeds of trust, trust deed, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages, and home equity loans.

Native. The native population includes people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Island Areas. People who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category. (For more information, see “Born at sea” and “Foreign born.”)

No telephone service. See “Telephone.”

Nonfamily household. A household consisting of a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Noninstitutionalized population. All people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Also, included are staff residing at institutional group quarters. (For more information, see “Group quarters population.”)

Nonrelative. Any household member who is not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, including foster children.

Occupants per room. Occupants per room is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Occupants per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. Although the Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, many users consider units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded.

Occupation. Occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. For employed people, 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 during the reference week. Some examples of occupational groups shown in this product include service, sales, and farming.

Occupied housing unit. A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business.

Other relative. Any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category.

Own child. A never-married child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consists of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consists of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married. Therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations since marital status was not collected as a 100-percent item in Census 2000. (Note: In the tabulation under "EMPLOYMENT STATUS" of own children under 6 years by employment status of parents, the number of "own children" includes any child under 6 years old in a family or a subfamily who is a son or daughter, by birth, marriage, or adoption, of a member of the householder's family, but not necessarily of the householder.)

Owner-occupied housing unit. A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Per capita 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. For more information, see "Conditional rounding" under "Derived measures."

Place of birth. See "Born at sea," "Foreign born," and "Native."

Plumbing facilities. The data on plumbing facilities are obtained from both occupied and vacant housing units. Complete plumbing facilities include: (1) hot and cold piped water, (2) a flush toilet, and (3) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located in the housing unit.

Poverty status in 1999. Poverty is measured by using 48 thresholds that vary by family size and number of children within the family and age of the householder. To determine whether a person is poor, one compares the total income of that person's family with the threshold appropriate for that family. If the total family income is less than the threshold, then the person is considered poor, together with every member of his or her family.

Not every person is included in the poverty universe: institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor," and are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) mandates that all federal agencies (including the Census Bureau) use this poverty definition for statistical purposes (OMB Statistical Policy Directive 14, May 1978).

Race. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. The categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups.

The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, *Federal Register Notice* entitled, “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories are described below with a sixth category, “Some other race,” added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races.

If an individual could not provide a race response, the race or races of the householder or other household members were assigned by the computer using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the race or races of the householder, another natural-born child, or the spouse of the householder were assigned. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race or races of a householder in a previously processed household were assigned.

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “White” or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “Black, African Am., or Negro,” or who provide written entries such as African American, Afro American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

American Indian and Alaska Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who classify themselves as described below.

American Indian. Includes people who indicate their race as “American Indian,” entered the name of an Indian tribe, or report such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

Alaska Native. Includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians as well as entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian. The Alaska tribes are the Alaskan Athabaskan, Tlingit, and Haida. The information for Census 2000 is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census and was expanded to list the individual Alaska Native Villages when provided as a written response for race.

Asian. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes “Asian Indian,” “Chinese,” “Filipino,” “Korean,” “Japanese,” “Vietnamese,” and “Other Asian.”

Asian Indian. Includes people who indicate their race as “Asian Indian” or identify themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Chinese. Includes people who indicate their race as “Chinese” or who identify themselves as Cantonese or Chinese American. In some census tabulations, written entries of Taiwanese are included with Chinese while in others they are shown separately.

Filipino. Includes people who indicate their race as “Filipino” or who report entries such as Filipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese. Includes people who indicate their race as “Japanese” or who report entries such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Korean. Includes people who indicate their race as “Korean” or who provide a response of Korean American.

Vietnamese. Includes people who indicate their race as “Vietnamese” or who provide a response of Vietnamese American.

Other Asian. Includes people who provide a response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Cambodian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, or Thai.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as “Native Hawaiian,” “Guamanian or Chamorro,” “Samoan,” and “Other Pacific Islander.”

Native Hawaiian. Includes people who indicate their race as “Native Hawaiian” or who identify themselves as “Part Hawaiian” or “Hawaiian.”

Guamanian or Chamorro. Includes people who indicate their race as such, including written entries of Chamorro or Guam.

Samoan. Includes people who indicate their race as “Samoan” or who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Pacific Islander. Includes people 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 Melanesian, Micronesian, or Polynesian.

Some other race. Includes all other responses not included in the “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian and Alaska Native,” “Asian,” and the “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the “Some other race” category are included in this category.

Two or more races. People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by the OMB, plus the Census Bureau “Some other race” category. For data product purposes, “Two or more races” refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories:

- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian and Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- Some other race

Coding of write-in entries. During 100-percent processing of Census 2000 questionnaires, written entries were coded from four response categories on the race item—American Indian or Alaska Native, Other Asian, Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race—for which an area for a write-in response was provided. The Other Asian and Other Pacific Islander response categories shared the same write-in area on the questionnaire.

Reference week. The data on employment status and commuting to work are related to a one-week time period, known as the reference week. For each person, this week is the full calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. This calendar week is not the same for all people since the enumeration was not completed in one week.

Related children. Related children include all people under 18 years old related to the householder, regardless of their marital status. Excluded are spouses of householders.

Rental vacancy rate. The proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant for rent. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent, and then multiplying by 100.

Renter-occupied housing unit. All occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. Housing units in “continuing care” or life care facilities are included in the “rented for cash rent” category.

Residence in 1995. Residence in 1995 indicates an individual’s area of residence on April 1, 1995.

Resident parents of own children. Resident parents of own children are those parents whose usual residence was the same as that of their own children.

Rooms. The data on rooms were obtained from both occupied and vacant housing units. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger’s rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

School enrollment. People are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at anytime between February 1, 2000, and the time of enumeration. The question includes instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling that would lead to a high school diploma or college degree” as regular school. Tutoring or correspondence school counts if credit can be obtained in a “regular school.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by a local, county, state or federal government are defined as public. Those supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are private.

People who are enrolled also report the level in which they are enrolled, from nursery school or preschool through college undergraduate years and graduate and professional school. Vocational, trade, and business schools are not included.

Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use housing unit. Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use housing units include vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are included in this category. (For more information, see “Vacant housing unit.”)

Selected monthly owner costs. Selected monthly owner costs are the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities; and fuels. It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fees or mobile home costs.

Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1999. Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1999. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1999 are included in the “Not computed” category.

Sex. The data on sex were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. Individuals were asked to mark either “male” or “female” to indicate their sex. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person’s given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person.

Specified owner-occupied units. Specified owner-occupied units are owner-occupied, one-family, attached and detached houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property.

Specified renter-occupied units. Specified renter-occupied units include all renter-occupied units except 1-unit attached or detached houses on 10 acres or more.

Spouse. A person who is married to and living with the householder. This category includes people in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages.

Telephone. Households with telephone service have a telephone in working order and are able to make and receive calls.

Tenure. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied. A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied.

Unemployed. 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, (2) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians 16 years old and over who did not work at all during the reference week, were on temporary layoff from a job, expected to be recalled to work within the next 6 months, or had been given a date to return to work, and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see “Employed” and “Labor force.”)

Units in structure. The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from both occupied and vacant housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

Unmarried partner. An unmarried partner is a person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters with, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unrelated individuals. Unrelated individuals include: (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.

Vacant housing unit. A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant. (For more information, see “Housing unit.”)

Value. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale.

Vehicles available. Vehicles available are the number of passenger cars, vans, and pick-up or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for use by household members.

Veteran status. A “civilian veteran” is a person 18 years old or over who, at the time of enumeration, had served on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard in the past (even for a short time), but was not then on active duty, or who had served in the Merchant Marine during World War II. People who had served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they had ever been called or ordered to active duty, not counting the four to six months for initial training or yearly summer camps.

Workers. Workers 16 years and over are members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. (For more information, see “Reference week.”)

Year householder moved into unit. Year householder moved into unit is the year of the latest move by the householder. If the householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy began.

Year of entry. The year in which a person born outside the United States came to live in the United States.

Year structure built. The data on year structure built are obtained from both occupied and vacant housing units. Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. The data relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

DERIVED MEASURES

Average. See “Mean.”

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

Mean. This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, mean household earnings is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all earnings reported by individuals with earnings in households by the total number of households with earnings. (Additional information on means is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Conditional rounding. The means shown in the sample tables of the Demographic Profile may differ slightly from means appearing in or calculated from data in Summary File 3. In the Demographic Profile, conditional rounding is used when there is an estimate based on a weighted sample population of less than 30; and no rounding is used when the estimate is based on a weighted sample population of 30 or more. In Summary File 3, rounding is used for aggregates (numerators for calculating means) of selected variables. See Appendix B of the Summary File 3 technical documentation for details on the calculation of aggregates.

Median. This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of n data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above 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. (See also “Interpolation.”)

Percentage. This measure is calculated by taking the number of items in a group possessing a characteristic of interest and dividing by the total number of items in that group and then multiplying by 100.

Rate. This is a measure of occurrences in a given period of time divided by the possible number of occurrences during that period. Rates are sometimes presented as percentages.

GEOGRAPHIC ACRONYMS

ANVSA	Alaska Native village statistical area
CDP	Census designated place
CMSA	Consolidated metropolitan statistical area
MSA	Metropolitan statistical area
OTSA	Oklahoma tribal statistical area

PMSA	Primary metropolitan statistical area
SDAISA	State designated American Indian statistical area
TDSA	Tribal designated statistical area

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Demographic Profile data also are available through the American FactFinder®, which can be accessed from the Census Bureau's Internet site at www.census.gov. The most efficient way to order this product is to access the CATALOG at www.census.gov to use the e-commerce option. However, you may also place an order by calling 301-763-INFO (4636), faxing your order to 888-249-7295, or e-mailing your order to webmaster@census.gov. We accept American Express, Discover, MasterCard, and Visa. If you wish to pay by check, send your order to U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau (MS 0801), PO Box 277943, Atlanta, GA 30384-7943. Make your check payable to Commerce-Census.