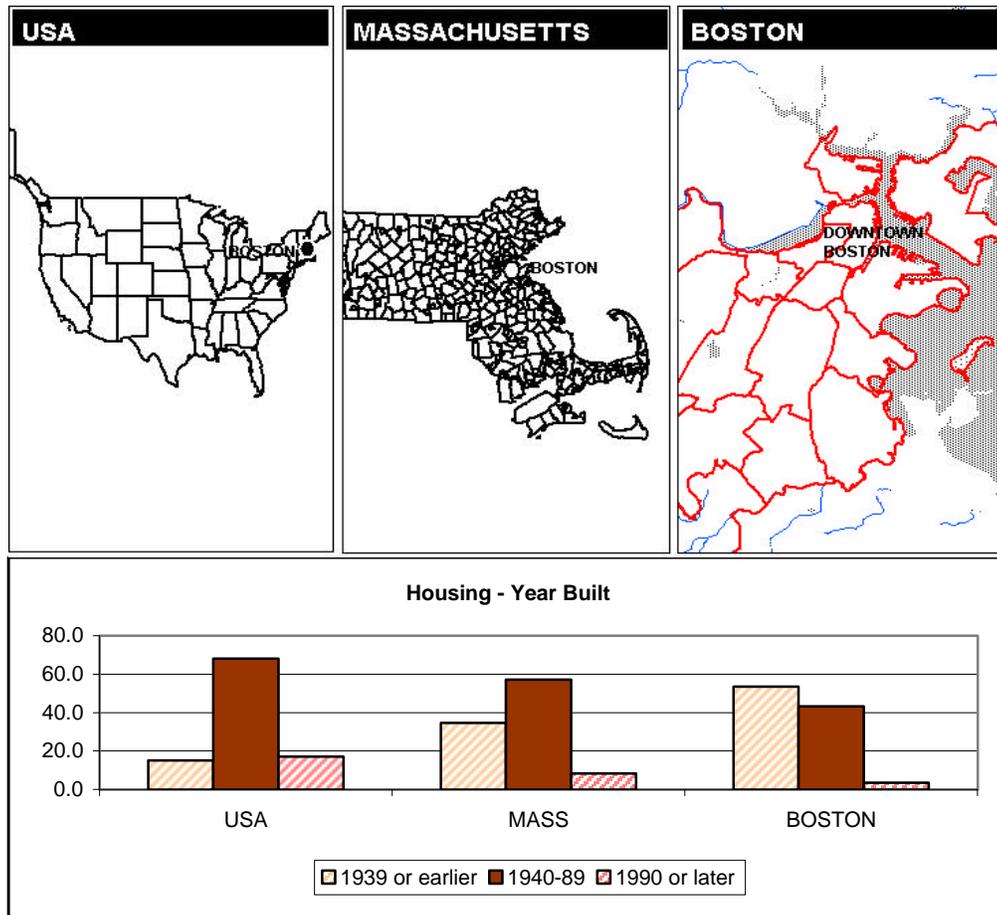


Boston in Context

A Profile of Demographic and Economic Characteristics Comparing the USA, Massachusetts, and Boston

Data Set:

Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data and SF3 - Sample Data



A Publication of Policy Development and Research
Boston Redevelopment Authority

Report # 561

October 1, 2002

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INTRODUCTION

A comparison of the year 2000 census data at three principal levels of public policy and programs, Boston city, Massachusetts state, and the entire USA, provides an interesting backdrop to better ascertain Boston's demographic trends over the last decade. This comparative overview will help make a more realistic assessment of the changes that have taken place over the decade within a broader and relative context.

Data on school enrollment, poverty level, commuting patterns, the year householder moved in, and housing vacancy rates are some of the few indicators that reveal a variety of disparate conditions at these three levels.

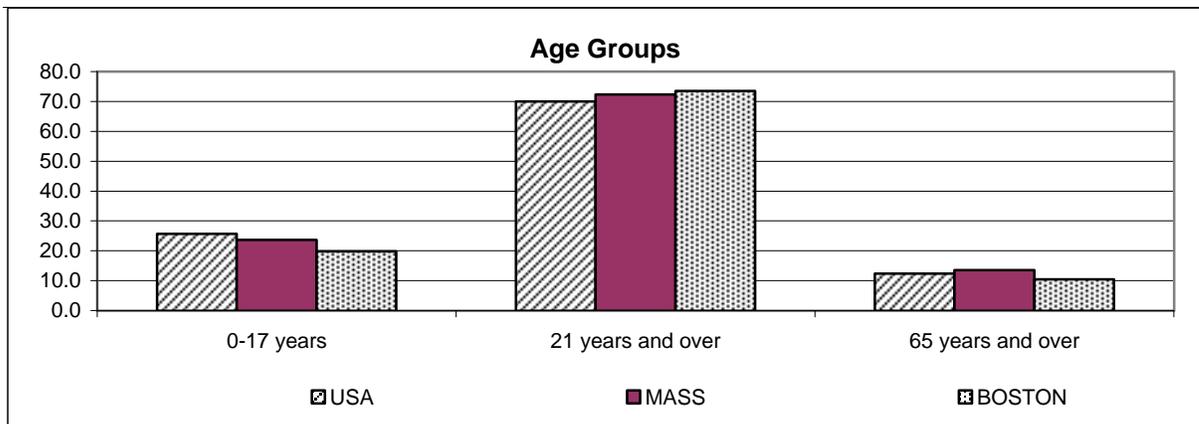
The census data show a community with a higher proportion of foreign born population or newcomers making the city a major entry point of immigrants and students. Some of the physical characteristics such as the structural conditions of housing are in keeping with its history. As an economic anchor, Boston reveals its strengths as a center for higher education and health care services with a high proportion of employees in colleges, professional services, and health care institutions.

Most of the data in this report are from the Summary File 3 (SF3) sample data. However, for basic demographic characteristics, the US Census has used Summary File 1 (SF1) 100% data.

A - Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

1. Age Distribution and Gender

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Population	281,421,906	100	6,349,097	100	589,141	100
SEX AND AGE						
Male	138,053,563	49.1	3,058,816	48.2	283,588	48.1
Female	143,368,343	50.9	3,290,281	51.8	305,553	51.9
Under 5 years	19,175,798	6.8	397,268	6.3	32,046	5.4
5 to 9 years	20,549,505	7.3	430,861	6.8	33,721	5.7
10 to 14 years	20,528,072	7.3	431,247	6.8	32,553	5.5
15 to 19 years	20,219,890	7.2	415,737	6.5	43,631	7.4
20 to 24 years	18,964,001	6.7	404,279	6.4	70,084	11.9
25 to 34 years	39,891,724	14.2	926,788	14.6	124,762	21.2
35 to 44 years	45,148,527	16.0	1,062,995	16.7	86,420	14.7
45 to 54 years	37,677,952	13.4	873,353	13.8	63,554	10.8
55 to 59 years	13,469,237	4.8	310,002	4.9	22,746	3.9
60 to 64 years	10,805,447	3.8	236,405	3.7	18,288	3.1
65 to 74 years	18,390,986	6.5	427,830	6.7	31,154	5.3
75 to 84 years	12,361,180	4.4	315,640	5.0	21,675	3.7
85 years and over	4,239,587	1.5	116,692	1.8	8,507	1.4
Median age (years)	35.3		36.5		31.1	
Age Groups						
0-17 years	72,293,812	25.7	1,500,064	23.6	116,559	19.8
18 years and over	209,128,094	74.3	4,849,033	76.4	472,582	80.2
Male	100,994,367	35.9	2,289,671	36.1	224,078	38.0
Female	108,133,727	38.4	2,559,362	40.3	248,504	42.2
21 years and over	196,899,193	70.0	4,587,935	72.3	432,815	73.5
62 years and over	41,256,029	14.7	997,277	15.7	71,847	12.2
65 years and over	34,991,753	12.4	860,162	13.5	61,336	10.4
Male	14,409,625	5.1	341,539	5.4	23,435	4.0
Female	20,582,128	7.3	518,623	8.2	37,901	6.4

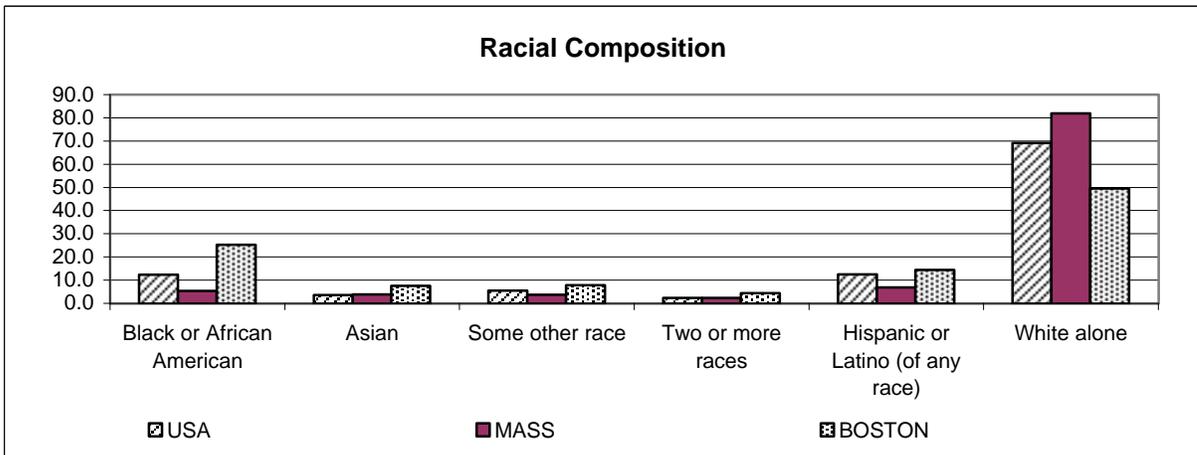


2. Racial Composition

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
RACE						
One race	274,595,678	97.6	6,203,092	97.7	563,263	95.6
White	211,460,626	75.1	5,367,286	84.5	320,944	54.5
Black or African American	34,658,190	12.3	343,454	5.4	149,202	25.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,475,956	0.9	15,015	0.2	2,365	0.4
Asian	10,242,998	3.6	238,124	3.8	44,284	7.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	398,835	0.1	2,489	0.0	366	0.1
Some other race	15,359,073	5.5	236,724	3.7	46,102	7.8
Two or more races	6,826,228	2.4	146,005	2.3	25,878	4.4

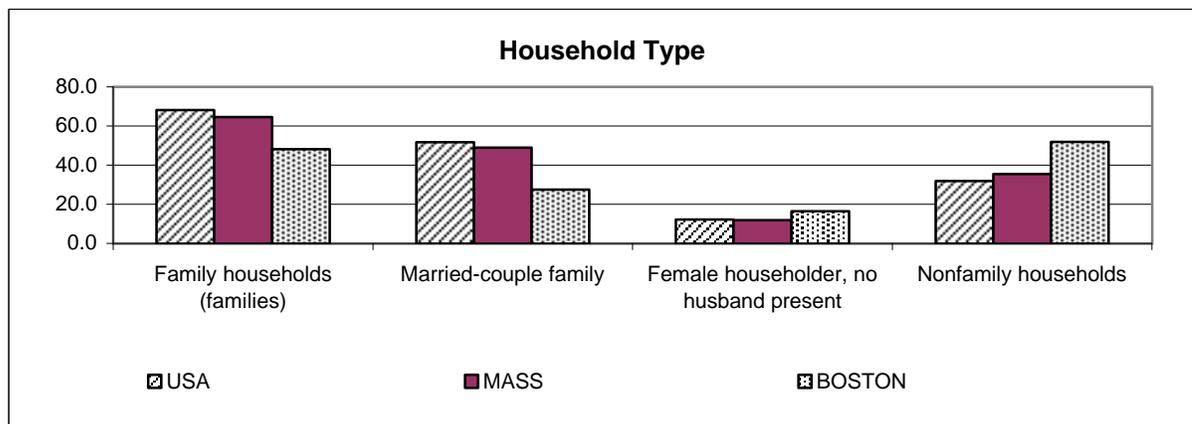
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE

Total population	281,421,906	100	6,349,097	100	589,141	100
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	35,305,818	12.5	428,729	6.8	85,089	14.4
Mexican	20,640,711	7.3	22,288	0.4	4,126	0.7
Puerto Rican	3,406,178	1.2	199,207	3.1	27,442	4.7
Cuban	1,241,685	0.4	8,867	0.1	2,221	0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	10,017,244	3.6	198,367	3.1	51,300	8.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	246,116,088	87.5	5,920,368	93.2	504,052	85.6
White alone	194,552,774	69.1	5,198,359	81.9	291,561	49.5



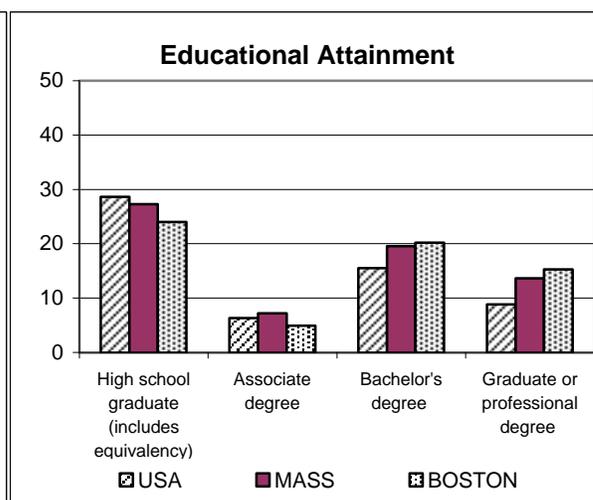
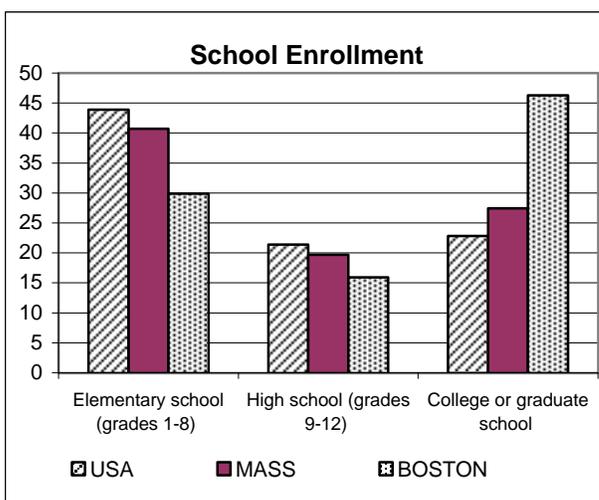
3. Households by Type and Relationships

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE						
Total households	105,480,101	100	2,443,580	100	239,528	100
Family households (families)	71,787,347	68.1	1,576,696	64.5	115,096	48.1
With own children under 18 years	34,588,368	32.8	748,865	30.6	54,310	22.7
Married-couple family	54,493,232	51.7	1,197,917	49.0	65,747	27.4
With own children under 18 years	24,835,505	23.5	548,360	22.4	28,219	11.8
Female householder, no husband present	12,900,103	12.2	289,944	11.9	39,366	16.4
With own children under 18 years	7,561,874	7.2	163,550	6.7	22,793	9.5
Nonfamily households	33,692,754	31.9	866,884	35.5	124,432	51.9
Householder living alone	27,230,075	25.8	684,345	28.0	88,944	37.1
Householder 65 years and over	9,722,857	9.2	256,137	10.5	21,796	9.1
Households with individuals under 18 years	38,022,115	36.0	804,940	32.9	61,428	25.6
Households with individuals 65 years and over	24,672,708	23.4	604,481	24.7	45,350	18.9
Average household size	2.59		2.51		2.31	
Average family size	3.14		3.11		3.17	
RELATIONSHIP						
Total population	281,421,906	100	6,349,097	100	589,141	100
In households	273,643,273	97.2	6,127,881	96.5	554,064	94.0
Householder	105,480,101	37.5	2,443,580	38.5	239,528	40.7
Spouse	54,493,232	19.4	1,197,917	18.9	65,747	11.2
Child	83,393,392	29.6	1,844,182	29.0	142,362	24.2
Own child under 18 years	64,494,637	22.9	1,382,189	21.8	100,177	17.0
Other relatives	15,684,318	5.6	283,525	4.5	41,110	7.0
Under 18 years	6,042,435	2.1	87,502	1.4	13,170	2.2
Nonrelatives	14,592,230	5.2	358,677	5.6	65,317	11.1
Unmarried partner	5,475,768	1.9	130,919	2.1	14,719	2.5
In group quarters	7,778,633	2.8	221,216	3.5	35,077	6.0
Institutionalized population	4,059,039	1.4	88,453	1.4	8,481	1.4
Noninstitutionalized population	3,719,594	1.3	132,763	2.1	26,596	4.5



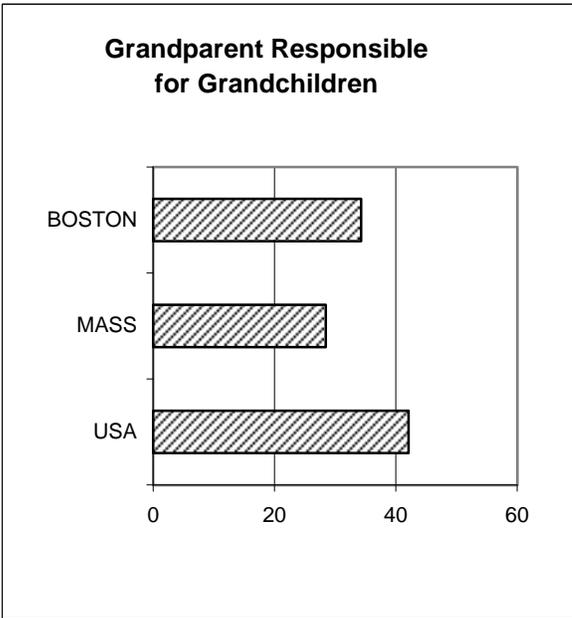
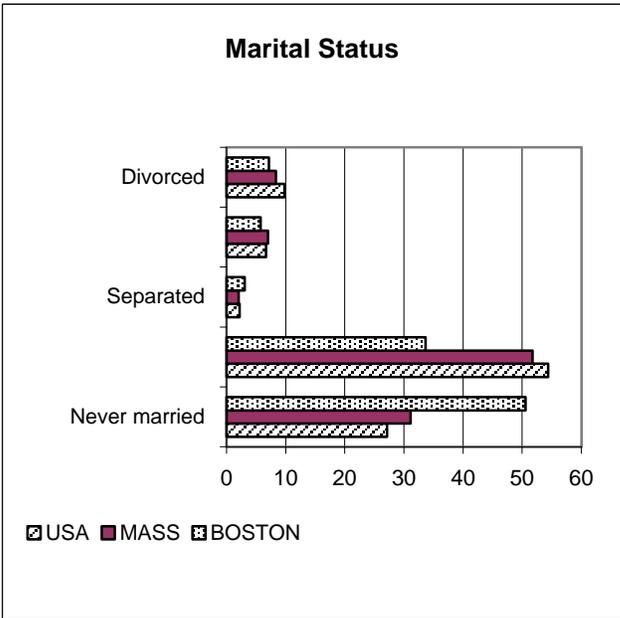
4. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT						
Population 3 years and over						
enrolled in school	76,632,927	100.0	1,726,111	100.0	185,384	100.0
Nursery school, preschool	4,957,582	6.5	122,930	7.1	6,833	3.7
Kindergarten	4,157,491	5.4	86,479	5.0	7,934	4.3
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	33,653,641	43.9	703,094	40.7	55,372	29.9
High school (grades 9-12)	16,380,951	21.4	340,205	19.7	29,398	15.9
College or graduate school	17,483,262	22.8	473,403	27.4	85,847	46.3
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population 25 years and over	182,211,639	100.0	4,273,275	100.0	377,574	100.0
Less than 9th grade	13,755,477	7.5	247,556	5.8	34,321	9.1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	21,960,148	12.1	403,537	9.4	45,308	12.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	52,168,981	28.6	1,165,489	27.3	90,568	24.0
Some college, no degree	38,351,595	21.0	730,135	17.1	54,809	14.5
Associate degree	11,512,833	6.3	308,263	7.2	18,316	4.9
Bachelor's degree	28,317,792	15.5	834,554	19.5	76,442	20.2
Graduate or professional degree	16,144,813	8.9	583,741	13.7	57,810	15.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.4		84.8		78.9	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.4		33.2		35.6	



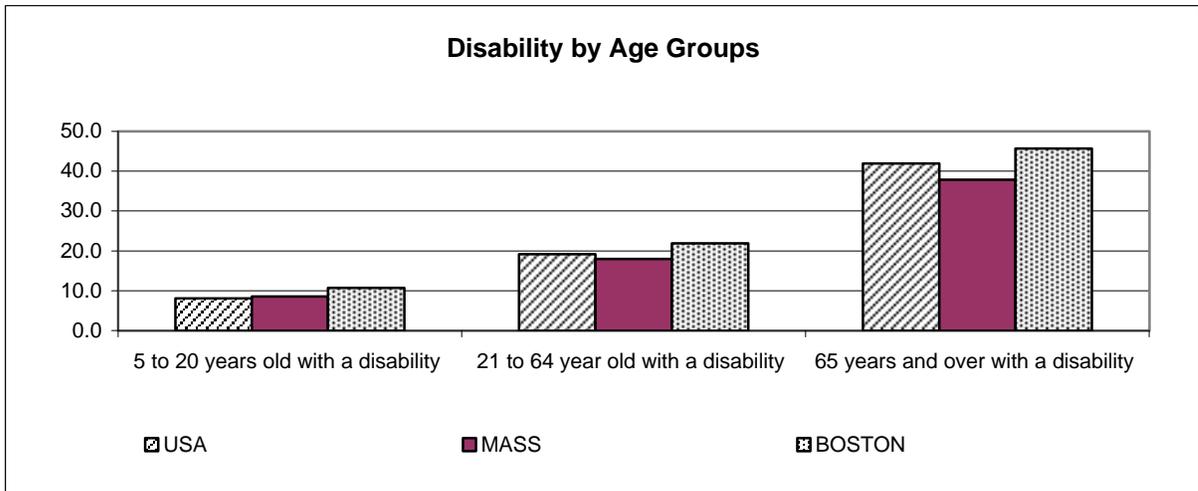
5. Marital Status and Selected Characteristics

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
MARITAL STATUS						
Population 15 years and over	221,148,671	100.0	5,091,369	100.0	490,749	100.0
Never married	59,913,370	27.1	1,581,452	31.1	247,903	50.5
Now married, except separated	120,231,273	54.4	2,631,643	51.7	164,959	33.6
Separated	4,769,220	2.2	100,839	2.0	14,823	3.0
Widowed	14,674,500	6.6	354,485	7.0	28,217	5.7
Female	11,975,325	5.4	288,734	5.7	22,990	4.7
Divorced	21,560,308	9.7	422,950	8.3	34,847	7.1
Female	12,305,294	5.6	254,419	5.0	20,899	4.3
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS						
Grandparent living in household with one or more	5,771,671	100.0	98,325	100.0	12,126	100.0
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	2,426,730	42.0	27,915	28.4	4,142	34.2
VETERAN STATUS						
Civilian population 18 years and over	208,130,352	100.0	4,847,708	100.0	472,979	100.0
Civilian veterans	26,403,703	12.7	558,933	11.5	30,475	6.4



6. Disability Status

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN						
NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION						
Population 5 to 20 years	64,689,357	100.0	1,355,512	100.0	122,506	100.0
5 to 20 years old with a disability	5,214,334	8.1	116,151	8.6	13,129	10.7
Population 21 to 64 years	159,131,544	100.0	3,698,327	100.0	368,831	100.0
21 to 64 year old with a disability	30,553,796	19.2	663,354	17.9	80,856	21.9
Percent employed	56.6		60		54	
No disability	128,577,748	80.8	3,034,973	82.1	287,975	78.1
Percent employed	77.2		81		75	
Population 65 years and over	33,346,626	100.0	807,006	100.0	57,462	100.0
65 years and over with a disability	13,978,118	41.9	305,241	37.8	26,268	45.7

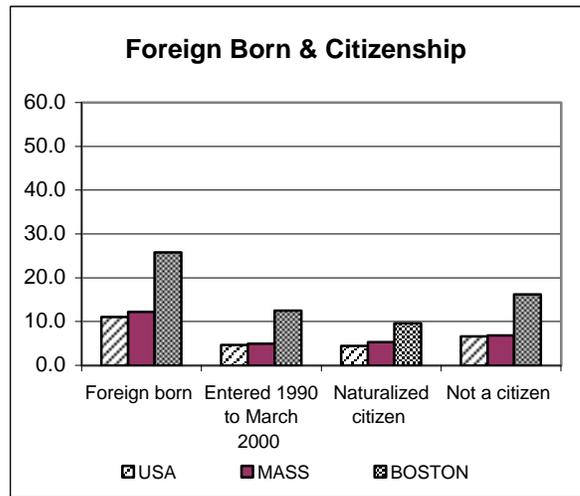
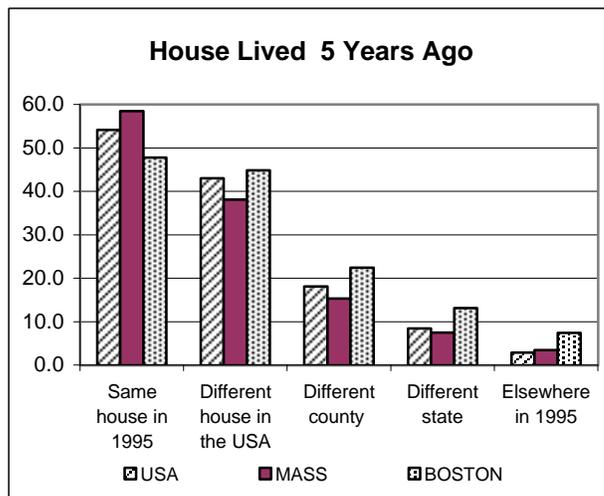


7. Residence in 1995 and Place of Birth

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
RESIDENCE IN 1995						
Population 5 years and over	262,375,152	100.0	5,954,249	100.0	557,376	100.0
Same house in 1995	142,027,478	54.1	3,481,597	58.5	266,242	47.8
Different house in the USA	112,851,828	43.0	2,266,930	38.1	249,805	44.8
Same county	65,435,013	24.9	1,356,297	22.8	124,778	22.4
Different county	47,416,815	18.1	910,633	15.3	125,027	22.4
Same state	25,327,355	9.7	463,784	7.8	52,090	9.3
Different state	22,089,460	8.4	446,849	7.5	72,937	13.1
Elsewhere in 1995	7,495,846	2.9	205,722	3.5	41,329	7.4

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Total population	281,421,906	100.0	6,349,097	100.0	589,141	100.0
Native	250,314,017	88.9	5,576,114	87.8	437,305	74.2
Born in United States	246,786,466	87.7	5,432,764	85.6	418,146	71.0
State of residence	168,729,388	60.0	4,196,702	66.1	279,411	47.4
Different state	78,057,078	27.7	1,236,062	19.5	138,735	23.5
Born outside United States	3,527,551	1.3	143,350	2.3	19,159	3.3
Foreign born	31,107,889	11.1	772,983	12.2	151,836	25.8
Entered 1990 to March 2000	13,178,276	4.7	312,288	4.9	73,670	12.5
Naturalized citizen	12,542,626	4.5	337,617	5.3	56,681	9.6
Not a citizen	18,565,263	6.6	435,366	6.9	95,155	16.2

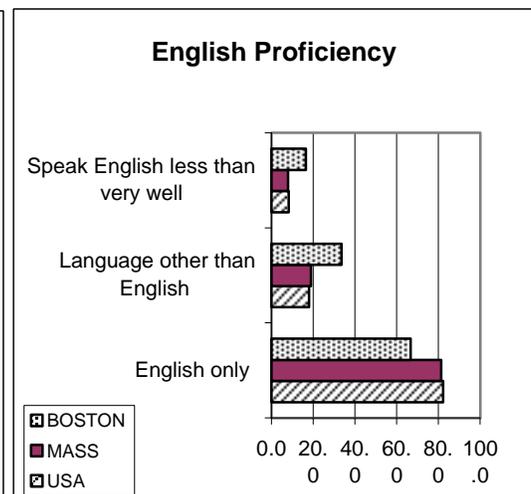
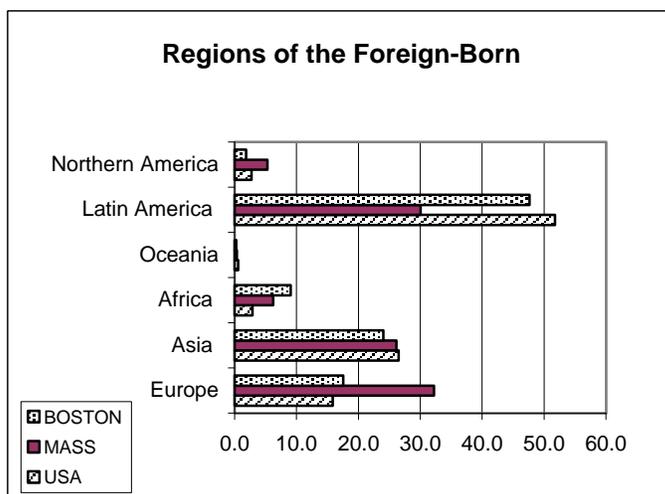


8. Regions of Birth of the Foreign Born and Language Spoken at Home

Regions	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
REGIONS OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN						
Total (excluding born at sea)	31,107,573	100.0	772,972	100.0	151,831	100.0
Europe	4,915,557	15.8	248,614	32.2	26,535	17.5
Asia	8,226,254	26.4	201,598	26.1	36,435	24.0
Africa	881,300	2.8	47,770	6.2	13,612	9.0
Oceania	168,046	0.5	2,517	0.3	364	0.2
Latin America	16,086,974	51.7	231,759	30.0	72,207	47.6
Northern America	829,442	2.7	40,714	5.3	2,678	1.8

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

Population 5 years and over	262,375,152	100.0	5,954,249	100.0	557,376	100.0
English only	215,423,557	82.1	4,838,679	81.3	371,185	66.6
Language other than English	46,951,595	17.9	1,115,570	18.7	186,191	33.4
Speak English less than very well	21,320,407	8.1	459,073	7.7	91,062	16.3
Spanish	28,101,052	10.7	370,011	6.2	75,711	13.6
Speak English less than very well	13,751,256	5.2	162,908	2.7	36,310	6.5
Other Indo-European languages	10,017,989	3.8	529,784	8.9	67,706	12.1
Speak English less than very well	3,390,301	1.3	194,256	3.3	29,682	5.3
Asian and Pacific Island languages	6,960,065	2.7	171,253	2.9	34,765	6.2
Speak English less than very well	3,590,024	1.4	89,931	1.5	22,157	4.0



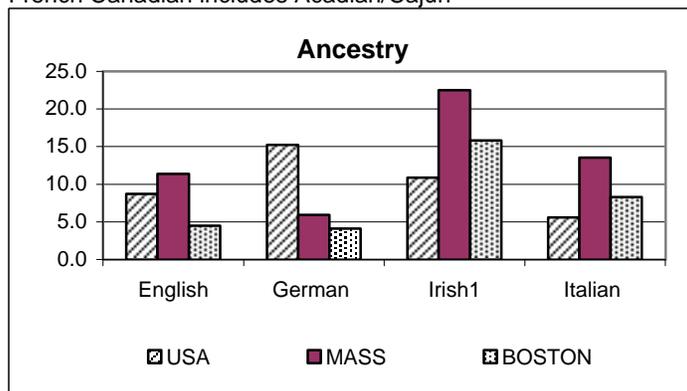
B - Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

9. Ancestry (single or multiple)

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total population	281,421,906	100.0	6,349,097	100.0	589,141	100.0
Total ancestries reported	287,304,886	102.1	7,309,014	115.1	584,135	99.2
Arab	1,202,871	0.4	53,511	0.8	5,955	1.0
Czech ¹	1,703,930	0.6	15,562	0.2	1,221	0.2
Danish	1,430,897	0.5	16,335	0.3	931	0.2
Dutch	4,542,494	1.6	43,727	0.7	2,495	0.4
English	24,515,138	8.7	721,905	11.4	26,384	4.5
French (except Basque) ¹	8,325,509	3.0	508,784	8.0	10,960	1.9
French Canadian ¹	2,435,098	0.9	310,572	4.9	7,186	1.2
German	42,885,162	15.2	377,152	5.9	24,426	4.1
Greek	1,153,307	0.4	78,172	1.2	5,325	0.9
Hungarian	1,398,724	0.5	18,427	0.3	1,236	0.2
Irish ¹	30,594,130	10.9	1,428,472	22.5	93,360	15.8
Italian	15,723,555	5.6	860,079	13.5	49,017	8.3
Lithuanian	659,992	0.2	51,054	0.8	2,778	0.5
Norwegian	4,477,725	1.6	36,106	0.6	2,213	0.4
Polish	8,977,444	3.2	323,210	5.1	13,704	2.3
Portuguese	1,177,112	0.4	279,722	4.4	4,513	0.8
Russian	2,652,214	0.9	110,033	1.7	10,267	1.7
Scotch-Irish	4,319,232	1.5	99,759	1.6	5,138	0.9
Scottish	4,890,581	1.7	162,357	2.6	7,340	1.2
Slovak	797,764	0.3	6,690	0.1	348	0.1
Subsaharan African	1,781,877	0.6	80,274	1.3	21,176	3.6
Swedish	3,998,310	1.4	119,267	1.9	4,211	0.7
Swiss	911,502	0.3	10,191	0.2	824	0.1
Ukrainian	892,922	0.3	22,616	0.4	2,337	0.4
United States or American	20,625,093	7.3	244,572	3.9	19,387	3.3
Welsh	1,753,794	0.6	23,719	0.4	1,544	0.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	1,869,504	0.7	81,451	1.3	37,614	6.4
Other ancestries	91,609,005	32.6	1,225,295	19.3	222,245	37.7

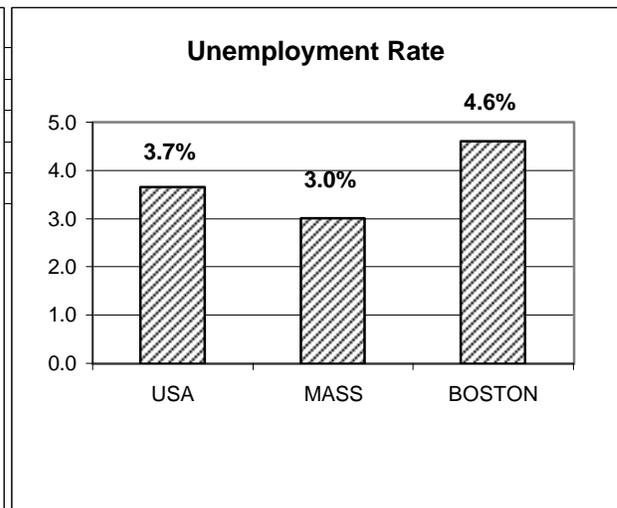
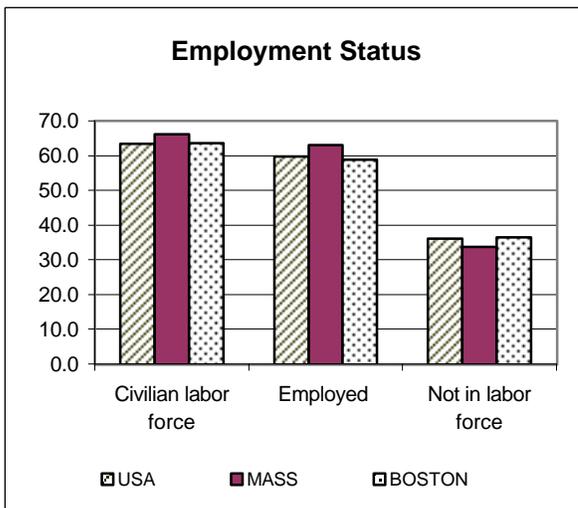
1. The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3

French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun



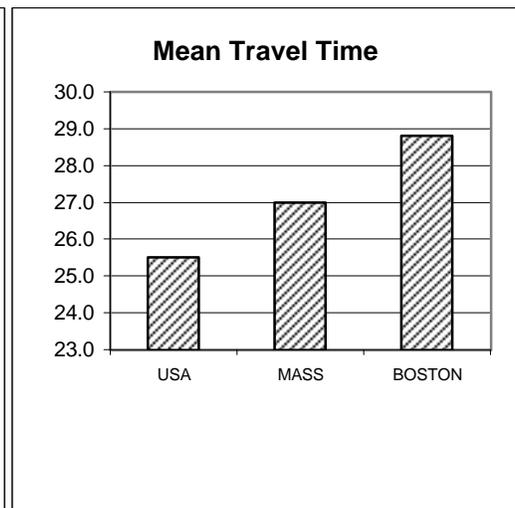
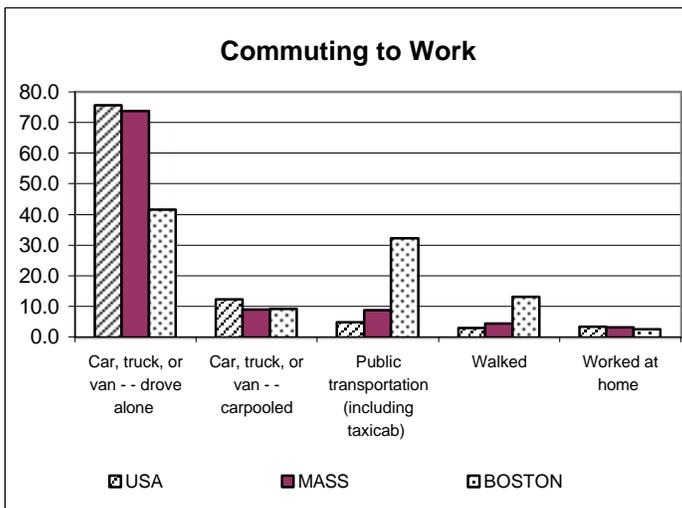
10. Employment Status

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Population 16 years and over	217,168,077	100	5,010,241	100	484,995	100
In labor force	138,820,935	63.9	3,317,479	66.2	308,395	63.6
Civilian labor force	137,668,798	63.4	3,312,039	66.1	308,107	63.5
Employed	129,721,512	59.7	3,161,087	63.1	285,859	58.9
Unemployed	7,947,286	3.7	150,952	3.0	22,248	4.6
Unemployment Rate	5.8		4.6		7.2	
Armed Forces	1,152,137	0.5	5,440	0.1	288	0.1
Not in labor force	78,347,142	36.1	1,692,762	33.8	176,600	36.4
Females 16 years and over	112,185,795	100	2,640,235	100	254,891	100
In labor force	64,547,732	57.5	1,595,998	60.4	152,910	60.0
Civilian labor force	64,383,493	57.4	1,595,032	60.4	152,864	60.0
Employed	60,630,069	54.0	1,525,552	57.8	142,635	56.0
Own children under 6 years	21,833,613	100	461,589	100	35,204	100
All parents in family in labor force	12,787,501	58.6	280,379	60.7	19,969	56.7



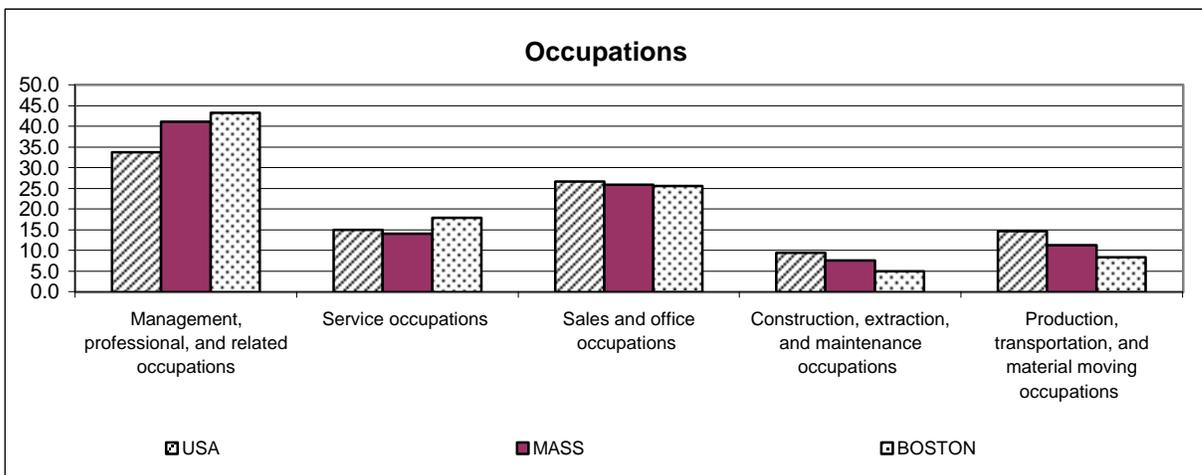
11. Commuting to Work

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
COMMUTING TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	128,279,228	100	3,102,837	100	278,463	100
Car, truck, or van - - drove alone	97,102,050	75.7	2,290,258	73.8	115,618	41.5
Car, truck, or van - - carpooled	15,634,051	12.2	279,111	9.0	25,662	9.2
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6,067,703	4.7	270,742	8.7	89,906	32.3
Walked	3,758,982	2.9	134,566	4.3	36,323	13.0
Other means	1,532,219	1.2	30,656	1.0	4,361	1.6
Worked at home	4,184,223	3.3	97,504	3.1	6,593	2.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes) ¹	25.5		27.0		28.8	



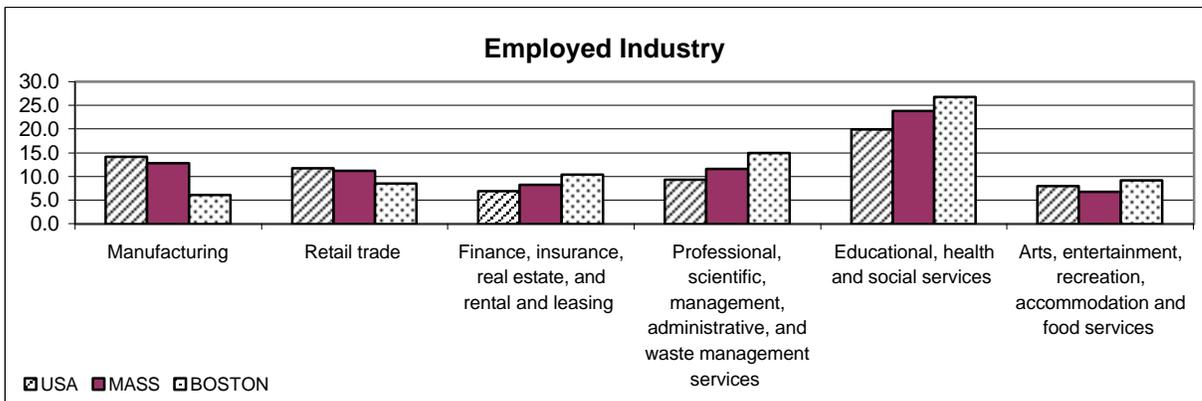
12. Occupation and Class of Worker

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Employed civilian population						
16 years and over	129,721,512	100	3,161,087	100	285,859	100
OCCUPATION						
Management, professional, and related occupations	43,646,731	33.6	1,298,704	41.1	123,850	43.3
Service occupations	19,276,947	14.9	444,298	14.1	50,839	17.8
Sales and office occupations	34,621,390	26.7	818,844	25.9	73,199	25.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	951,810	0.7	6,642	0.2	223	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	12,256,138	9.4	235,876	7.5	14,118	4.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,968,496	14.6	356,723	11.3	23,630	8.3
CLASS OF WORKER						
Private wage and salary workers	101,794,361	78.5	2,528,648	80.0	234,558	82.1
Government workers	18,923,353	14.6	425,573	13.5	38,004	13.3
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	8,603,761	6.6	201,219	6.4	12,988	4.5
Unpaid family workers	400,037	0.3	5,647	0.2	309	0.1



13. Industry

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
INDUSTRY						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2,426,053	1.9	12,440	0.4	296	0.1
Construction	8,801,507	6.8	173,940	5.5	10,848	3.8
Manufacturing	18,286,005	14.1	405,368	12.8	17,297	6.1
Wholesale trade	4,666,757	3.6	103,333	3.3	5,517	1.9
Retail trade	15,221,716	11.7	353,019	11.2	24,375	8.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	6,740,102	5.2	131,820	4.2	11,645	4.1
Information	3,996,564	3.1	118,432	3.7	12,675	4.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	8,934,972	6.9	259,538	8.2	29,799	10.4
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	12,061,865	9.3	365,561	11.6	42,625	14.9
Educational, health and social services	25,843,029	19.9	750,610	23.7	76,508	26.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	10,210,295	7.9	214,026	6.8	26,227	9.2
Other services (except public administration)	6,320,632	4.9	138,635	4.4	13,365	4.7
Public administration	6,212,015	4.8	134,365	4.3	14,682	5.1

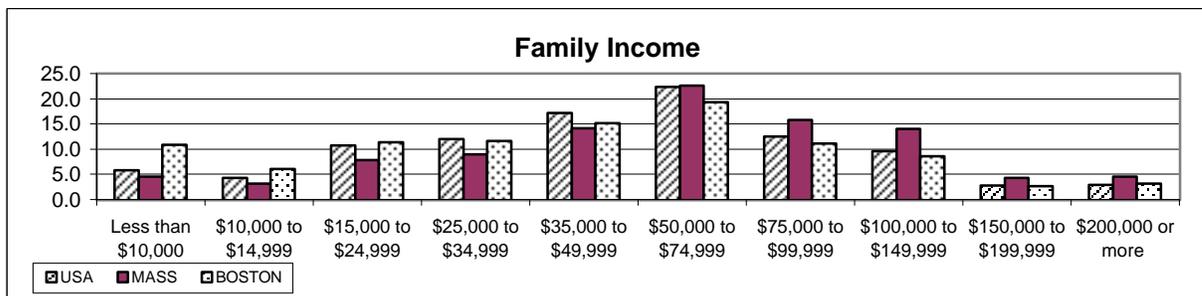
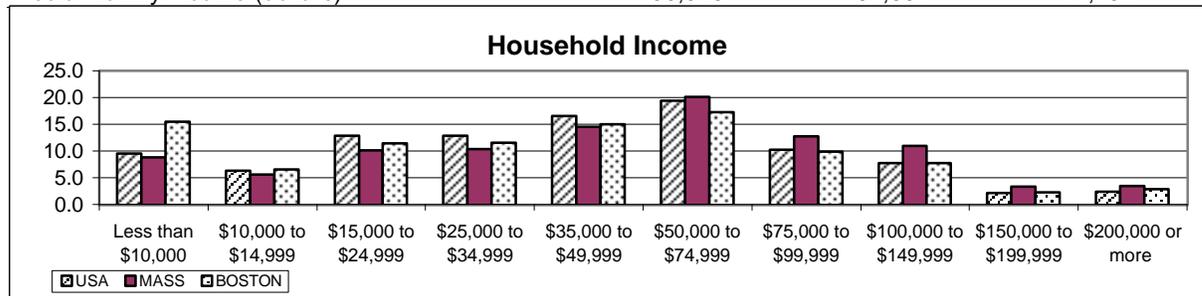


C - Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

14. Income

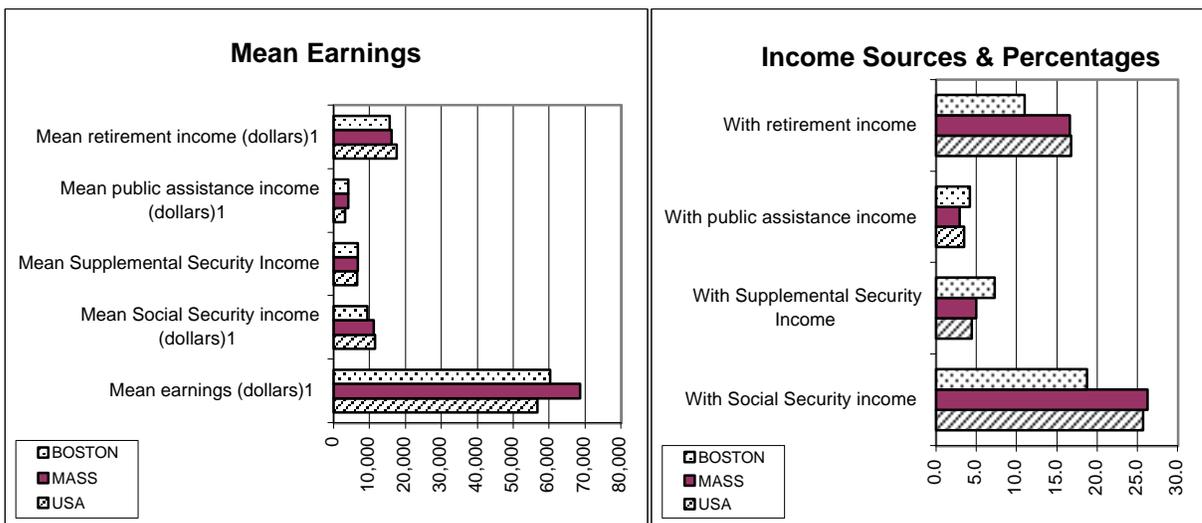
Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
INCOME IN 1999						
Households	105,539,122	100	2,444,588	100	239,603	100
Less than \$10,000	10,067,027	9.5	214,700	8.8	37,230	15.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6,657,228	6.3	137,187	5.6	15,764	6.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13,536,965	12.8	248,208	10.2	27,276	11.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13,519,242	12.8	253,125	10.4	27,496	11.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17,446,272	16.5	355,195	14.5	35,928	15.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20,540,604	19.5	490,998	20.1	41,496	17.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10,799,245	10.2	312,741	12.8	23,784	9.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8,147,826	7.7	267,300	10.9	18,496	7.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2,322,038	2.2	80,640	3.3	5,491	2.3
\$200,000 or more	2,502,675	2.4	84,494	3.5	6,642	2.8
Median household income (dollars)	41,994		50,502		39,629	

Families	72,261,780	100	1,587,537	100	116,657	100
Less than \$10,000	4,155,386	5.8	71,198	4.5	12,602	10.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,115,586	4.3	51,086	3.2	7,118	6.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7,757,397	10.7	124,034	7.8	13,348	11.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8,684,429	12.0	142,948	9.0	13,548	11.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12,377,108	17.1	225,470	14.2	17,595	15.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16,130,100	22.3	359,202	22.6	22,545	19.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9,009,327	12.5	251,231	15.8	12,909	11.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6,936,210	9.6	222,234	14.0	10,061	8.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,983,673	2.7	68,196	4.3	3,175	2.7
\$200,000 or more	2,112,564	2.9	71,938	4.5	3,756	3.2
Median family income (dollars)	50,046		61,664		44,151	



15. Earnings

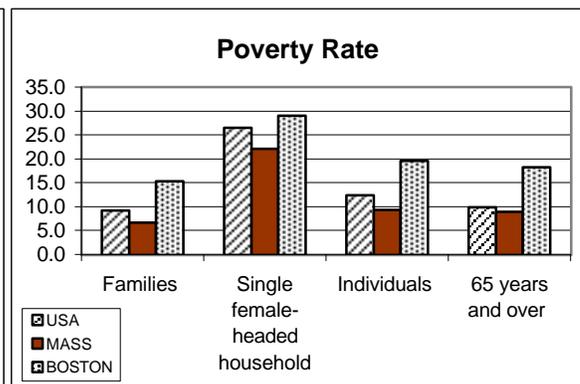
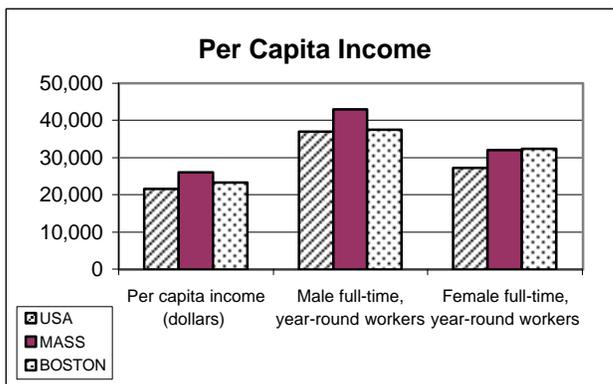
Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
With earnings	84,962,743	80.5	1,959,211	80.1	189,454	79.1
Mean earnings (dollars) ¹	56,604		68,437		60,165	
With Social Security income	27,084,417	25.7	640,561	26.2	44,831	18.7
Mean Social Security income (dollars) ¹	11,320		11,085		9,243	
With Supplemental Security Income	4,615,885	4.4	119,743	4.9	17,158	7.2
Mean Supplemental Security Income	6,320		6,632		6,569	
With public assistance income	3,629,732	3.4	70,183	2.9	9,766	4.1
Mean public assistance income (dollars) ¹	3,032		3,894		3,917	
With retirement income	17,659,058	16.7	403,769	16.5	26,234	10.9
Mean retirement income (dollars) ¹	17,376		16,000		15,498	



¹ If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator.

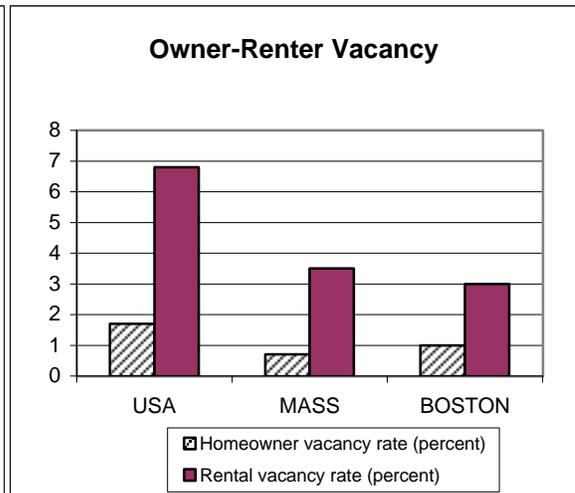
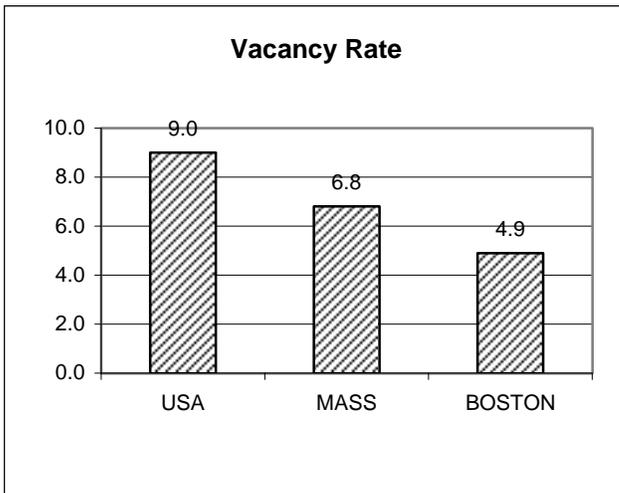
16. Per Capita Income and Poverty Status

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
PER CAPITA INCOME						
Per capita income (dollars)	21,587		25,952		23,353	
Median earnings (dollars):						
Male full-time, year-round workers	37,057		43,048		37,435	
Female full-time, year-round workers	27,194		32,059		32,421	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1999						
		Poverty Rate		Poverty Rate		Poverty Rate
Families	6,620,945	9.2	105,619	6.7	17,892	15.3
With related children under 18 years	5,155,866	13.6	81,762	10.1	13,811	22.2
With related children under 5 years	2,562,263	17.0	38,672	12.2	6,534	24.5
Single female-headed household						
husband present	3,315,916	26.5	61,880	22.1	11,275	29.0
With related children under 18 years	2,940,459	34.3	55,625	31.2	9,801	37.4
With related children under 5 years	1,401,493	46.4	26,564	45.4	4,549	45.6
Individuals						
18 years and over	33,899,812	12.4	573,421	9.3	109,128	19.5
65 years and over	22,152,954	10.9	396,038	8.5	79,629	17.9
Related children under 18 years	3,287,774	9.9	71,435	8.9	10,432	18.2
Related children 5 to 17 years	11,386,031	16.1	170,795	11.6	28,928	25.6
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	7,974,006	15.4	122,354	11.4	21,062	25.7
	10,721,935	22.7	230,045	19.1	49,147	25.9



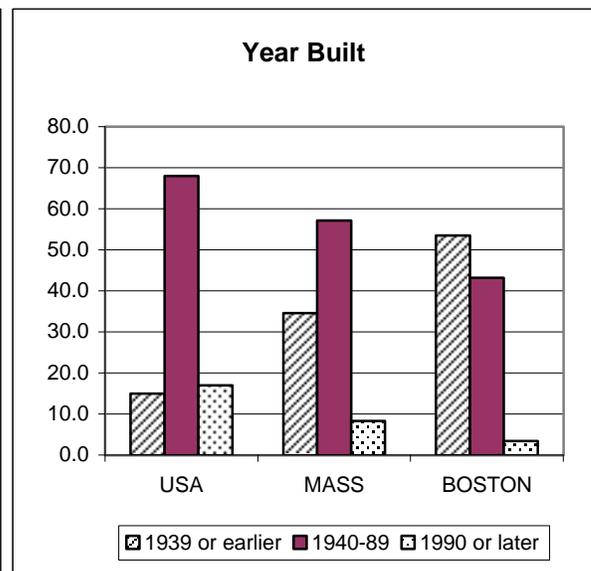
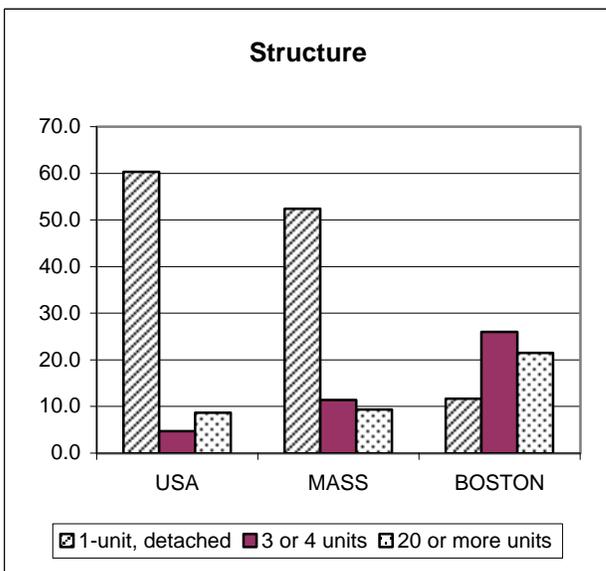
17. Housing: Occupancy and Tenure

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
HOUSING OCCUPANCY						
Total housing units	115,904,641	100	2,621,989	100	251,935	100
Occupied housing units	105,480,101	91.0	2,443,580	93.2	239,528	95.1
Vacant housing units	10,424,540	9.0	178,409	6.8	12,407	4.9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3,578,718	3.1	93,771	3.6	1,568	0.6
VACANCY RATE						
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	1.7		0.7		1.0	
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	6.8		3.5		3.0	
HOUSING TENURE						
Occupied housing units	105,480,101	100	2,443,580	100	239,528	100
Owner-occupied housing units	69,815,753	66.2	1,508,052	61.7	77,226	32.2
Renter-occupied housing units	35,664,348	33.8	935,528	38.3	162,302	67.8
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE						
Avr. household size of owner-occupied unit	2.69		2.72		2.51	
Avr. household size of renter-occupied unit	2.40		2.17		2.22	



18. Structure: Number of Units and Year Built

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
Total housing units	115,904,641	100	2,621,989	100	251,935	100
1-unit, detached	69,865,957	60.3	1,374,479	52.4	29,530	11.7
1-unit, attached	6,447,453	5.6	104,129	4.0	12,364	4.9
2 units	4,995,350	4.3	304,501	11.6	36,822	14.6
3 or 4 units	5,494,280	4.7	299,416	11.4	65,587	26.0
5 to 9 units	5,414,988	4.7	156,135	6.0	29,244	11.6
10 to 19 units	4,636,717	4.0	113,697	4.3	23,893	9.5
20 or more units	10,008,058	8.6	244,892	9.3	54,179	21.5
Mobile home	8,779,228	7.6	24,117	0.9	292	0.1
Boat, recreational vehicle (RV), van, etc	262,610	0.2	623	-	24	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1999 to March 2000	2,755,075	2.4	24,461	0.9	1,156	0.5
1995 to 1998	8,478,975	7.3	87,730	3.3	3,128	1.2
1990 to 1994	8,467,008	7.3	106,216	4.1	4,255	1.7
1980 to 1989	18,326,847	15.8	292,701	11.2	14,614	5.8
1970 to 1979	21,438,863	18.5	336,814	12.8	20,906	8.3
1960 to 1969	15,911,903	13.7	314,855	12.0	24,818	9.9
1940 to 1959	23,145,917	20.0	553,514	21.1	48,351	19.2
1939 or earlier	17,380,053	15.0	905,698	34.5	134,707	53.5
1940-89	78,823,530	68.0	1,497,884	57.1	108,689	43.2
1990 or later	19,701,058	17.0	218,407	8.3	8,539	3.4

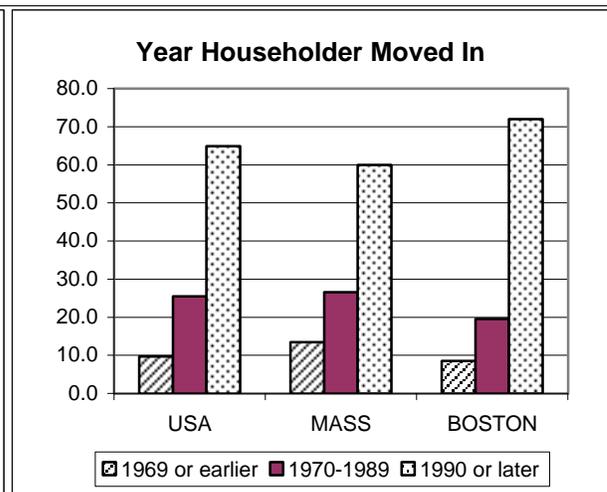
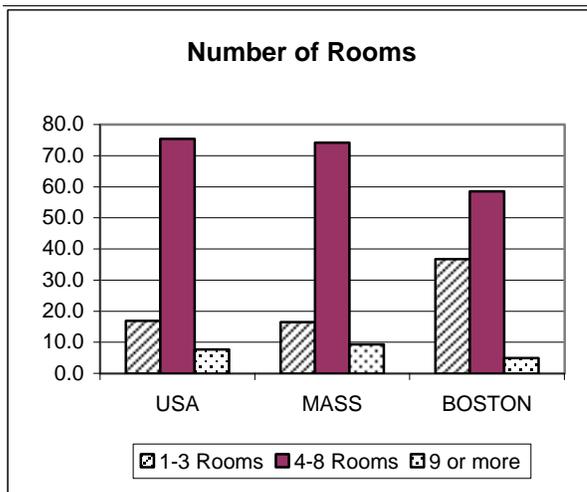


19. Structure: Number of Rooms

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
ROOMS						
1 room	2,551,061	2.2	52,726	2.0	17,815	7.1
2 rooms	5,578,182	4.8	124,481	4.7	29,138	11.6
3 rooms	11,405,588	9.8	254,740	9.7	45,430	18.0
4 rooms	18,514,383	16.0	388,408	14.8	45,547	18.1
5 rooms	24,214,071	20.9	502,111	19.2	48,554	19.3
6 rooms	21,385,794	18.5	479,951	18.3	31,428	12.5
7 rooms	13,981,917	12.1	334,349	12.8	14,106	5.6
8 rooms	9,343,740	8.1	240,039	9.2	7,588	3.0
9 or more rooms	8,929,905	7.7	245,184	9.4	12,329	4.9
Median (rooms)	5.3		5.5		4.2	
1-3 Rooms	19,534,831	16.9	431,947	16.5	92,383	36.7
4-8 Rooms	87,439,905	75.4	1,944,858	74.2	147,223	58.5
9 or more	8,929,905	7.7	245,184	9.4	12,329	4.9

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

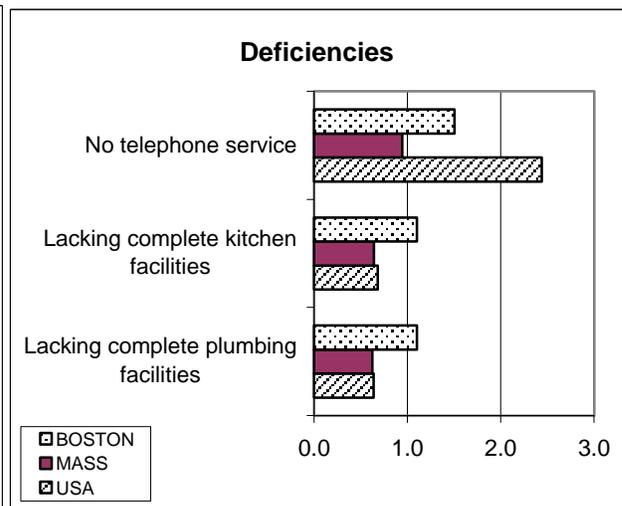
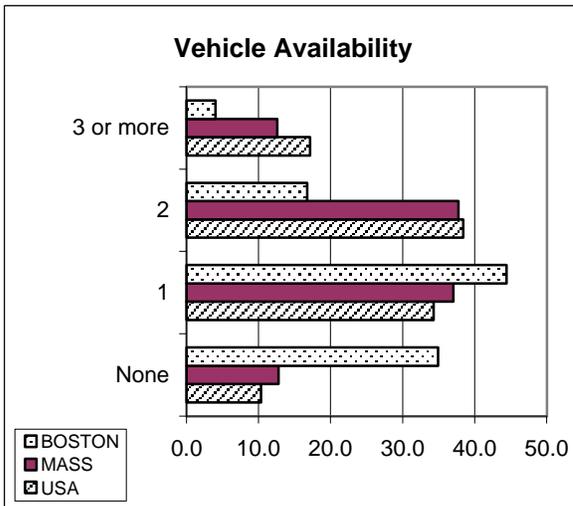
Occupied housing units	105,480,101	100	2,443,580	100	239,528	100
1999 to March 2000	21,041,090	19.9	400,318	16.4	57,514	24.0
1995 to 1998	30,479,848	28.9	685,244	28.0	80,525	33.6
1990 to 1994	16,948,257	16.1	380,137	15.6	34,374	14.4
1980 to 1989	16,429,173	15.6	393,609	16.1	29,598	12.4
1970 to 1979	10,399,015	9.9	256,043	10.5	17,043	7.1
1969 or earlier	10,182,718	9.7	328,229	13.4	20,474	8.5
1970-1989	26,828,188	25.4	649,652	26.6	46,641	19.5
1990 or later	68,469,195	64.9	1,465,699	60.0	172,413	72.0



D - Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

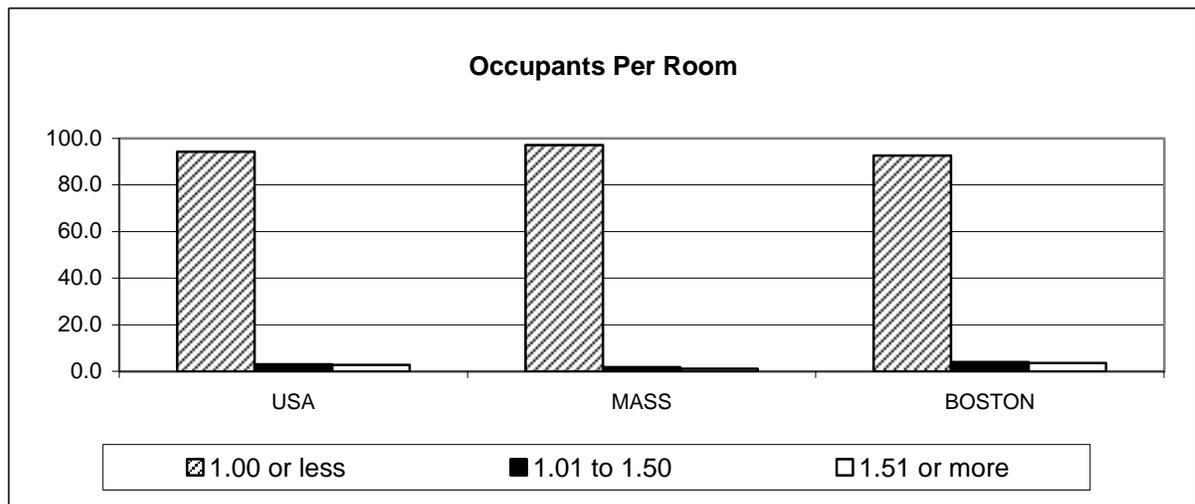
20. Vehicles Available

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	10,861,067	10.3	311,079	12.7	83,608	34.9
1	36,123,613	34.2	903,725	37.0	106,269	44.4
2	40,461,920	38.4	921,732	37.7	40,115	16.7
3 or more	18,033,501	17.1	307,044	12.6	9,536	4.0
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	54,027,880	51.2	1,072,587	43.9	115,280	48.1
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6,880,185	6.5	64,204	2.6	6,426	2.7
Electricity	32,010,401	30.3	303,613	12.4	50,270	21.0
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	9,457,850	9.0	963,353	39.4	62,983	26.3
Coal or coke	142,876	0.1	2,592	0.1	70	-
Wood	1,769,781	1.7	19,513	0.8	17	-
Solar energy	47,069	-	400	-	34	-
Other fuel	412,553	0.4	10,714	0.4	2,453	1.0
No fuel used	731,506	0.7	6,604	0.3	1,995	0.8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	670,986	0.6	15,211	0.6	2,616	1.1
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	715,535	0.7	15,574	0.6	2,622	1.1
No telephone service	2,570,705	2.4	22,981	0.9	3,711	1.5



21. Occupants per Room

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM						
Occupied housing units	105,480,101	100	2,443,580	100	239,528	100
1.00 or less	99,406,609	94.2	2,373,651	97.1	221,837	92.6
1.01 to 1.50	3,198,596	3.0	44,153	1.8	9,389	3.9
1.51 or more	2,874,896	2.7	25,776	1.1	8,302	3.5
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied units	55,212,108	100	1,187,871	100	30,467	100
Less than \$50,000	5,457,817	9.9	8,071	0.7	297	1.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	16,778,971	30.4	105,192	8.9	1,462	4.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13,110,384	23.7	277,571	23.4	6,372	20.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8,075,904	14.6	273,542	23.0	8,718	28.6
\$200,000 to \$299,999	6,583,049	11.9	286,599	24.1	8,473	27.8
\$300,000 to \$499,999	3,584,108	6.5	170,536	14.4	3,622	11.9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1,308,116	2.4	56,270	4.7	930	3.1
\$1,000,000 or more	313,759	0.6	10,090	0.8	593	1.9
Median (dollars)	119,600		185,700		190,600	

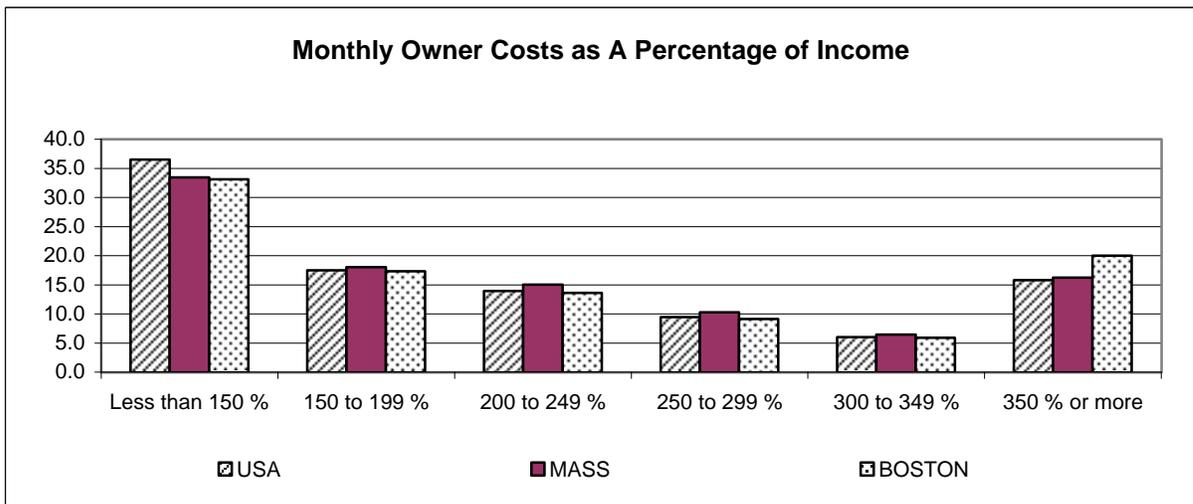


22. Owner Costs: Mortgaged and Owned Properties

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	38,663,887	70.0	850,347	71.6	21,374	70.2
Less than \$300	255,243	0.5	936	0.1	15	-
\$300 to \$499	2,149,992	3.9	14,626	1.2	284	0.9
\$500 to \$699	4,943,283	9.0	45,200	3.8	1,018	3.3
\$700 to \$999	9,612,512	17.4	139,675	11.8	3,049	10.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499	11,679,988	21.2	312,414	26.3	8,511	27.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5,555,203	10.1	187,969	15.8	5,057	16.6
\$2,000 or more	4,467,666	8.1	149,527	12.6	3,440	11.3
Median (dollars)	1,088		1,353		1,370	
Not mortgaged	16,548,221	30.0	337,524	28.4	9,093	29.8
Median (dollars)	295		406		398	

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999

Less than 150 %	20,165,963	36.5	397,028	33.4	10,079	33.1
150 to 199 %	9,661,469	17.5	214,224	18.0	5,285	17.3
200 to 249 %	7,688,019	13.9	178,705	15.0	4,141	13.6
250 to 299 %	5,210,523	9.4	121,955	10.3	2,760	9.1
300 to 349 %	3,325,083	6.0	76,471	6.4	1,810	5.9
350 % or more	8,719,648	15.8	192,836	16.2	6,079	20.0
Not computed	441,403	0.8	6,652	0.6	313	1.0

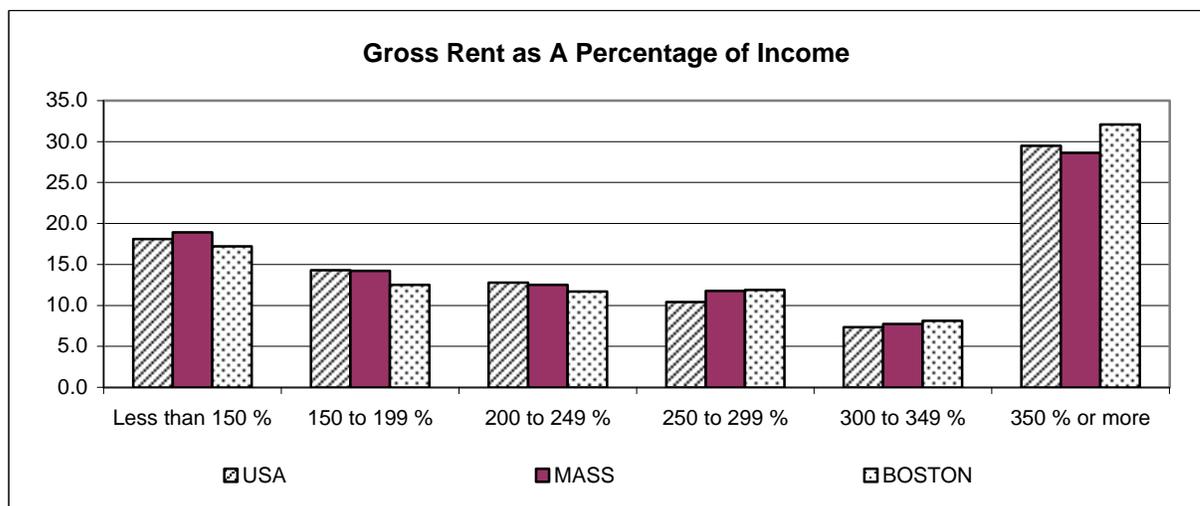


23. Gross Rent

Subject	USA		MASS		BOSTON	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied units	35,199,502	100.0	932,073	100.0	162,118	100
Less than \$200	1,844,181	5.2	65,917	7.1	15,002	9.3
\$200 to \$299	1,818,764	5.2	55,583	6.0	10,366	6.4
\$300 to \$499	7,739,515	22.0	131,590	14.1	14,292	8.8
\$500 to \$749	11,860,298	33.7	267,427	28.7	31,179	19.2
\$750 to \$999	6,045,173	17.2	203,232	21.8	38,839	24.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3,054,099	8.7	129,997	13.9	34,759	21.4
\$1,500 or more	1,024,296	2.9	45,182	4.8	14,667	9.0
No cash rent	1,813,176	5.2	33,145	3.6	3,014	1.9
Median (dollars)	602		684		803	

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999

Less than 150 %	6,370,263	18.1	176,440	18.9	27,844	17.2
150 to 199 %	5,037,981	14.3	132,678	14.2	20,205	12.5
200 to 249 %	4,498,604	12.8	116,690	12.5	18,979	11.7
250 to 299 %	3,666,233	10.4	109,861	11.8	19,277	11.9
300 to 349 %	2,585,327	7.3	71,917	7.7	13,173	8.1
350 % or more	10,383,959	29.5	266,864	28.6	52,014	32.1
Not computed	2,657,135	7.5	57,623	6.2	10,626	6.6



Glossary

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.
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.
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 carpoled 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 transferable 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.)

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 includes net money income Nonfarm self-employment 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.

IV

Glossary

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.
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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.

V

Glossary

Mean earnings.	See Mean Income.
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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 consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consist 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 (note: in tabulations of own children by employment status of parents, the number of own children includes children in families and subfamilies and may therefore differ from other 100-percent and sample tabulations).
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.	<p>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 sociopolitical 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.

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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: <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian and Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> 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.	When a mean is based on a population of less than 30, the mean shown in the sample tables of the Demographic Profile may differ slightly from a mean appearing in or calculated from data in Summary File 3. This is because conditional rounding is used when there is a weighted estimate of less than 30 in the sample tables of the Demographic Profile. In Summary File 3, conditional rounding is used for aggregates (numerators for calculating means) when there are one or two unweighted cases.
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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

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.

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