

User Notes: Source of Data, Data Issues, and Definitions

ATTENTION: A four-page Census 2000 Demographic Profile follows the user notes.

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NOTES TO ALL DATA USERS

How the data are presented

The data issued 14 May 2002, titled *2000 Census of Population and Housing, Demographic Profiles: Illinois, May 2002*, and prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, are presented in four tables, the first of which was originally released in May 2001 and is reprinted here for convenience.

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000 (originally released 17 May 2001)

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

The numbers given in Table DP-1 are based on 100-percent data from the Census short form and may differ from those in DP-2, DP-3, and DP-4 which are based on sample data from the Census long form. 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).

DATA SOURCE, GEOGRAPHIC ENTITIES, AND CONTENT OF DATA TABLES

Data source and geographic entities

These profiles are extracted from the document issued 14 May 2002 for Illinois, titled *2000 Census of Population and Housing, Demographic Profiles: Illinois, May 2002*, and prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau. Each *Demographic Profile* includes four tables that provide various demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics labeled DP-1 through DP-4. For Census 2000 data, the DP-1 table is available as part of the Summary File 1 release from last year, and the other three tables will be available as part of the Summary File 3 (SF3) data set. The release of all SF3 tables will occur in the summer of 2002.

The Census Bureau issued *Demographic Profiles* for the following geographic entities: the state as a whole, counties, county subdivisions, places, consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (Illinois portion only), primary metropolitan statistical areas (Illinois portion only), and congressional districts (106th Congress). Only state, county, county subdivision (MCD), and incorporated place *Demographic Profiles* were extracted by NIPC staff.

Subject content

100-percent data. The *2000 Census of Population and Housing, Demographic Profiles: Illinois, May 2002*, contain the 100-percent data, which are compiled from the questions on the Census 2000 short form questionnaire asked of all people and about every housing unit. Population items include sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino by race and type, household relationship, household type, and group quarters population. Housing items include occupancy status, vacancy status, and tenure (owner occupied or renter occupied).

The ***Profile of General Demographic Characteristics*** includes a total of 71 population and 25 housing variables for the total population and population totals for a limited list of race and Hispanic or Latino groups.

Sample data. The sample data products are based on answers to the questions on the Census 2000 long form questionnaire and were asked of a sample of housing units and persons in group quarters (e.g., college dormitories). The Census 2000 long form is based on varying sampling rates that were determined by the size of the governmental unit. This resulted in an overall sampling rate of about 1-in-6.

Population items include ancestry, disability status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population, grandparents as caregivers, income in 1999, poverty status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, language spoken at home, marital status, migration (residence since 1995), nativity and place of birth, region of birth of the foreign born, citizenship, year of entry, place of work, journey to work, school enrollment and educational attainment, and veteran status.

Housing items include house heating fuel, number of rooms, occupants per room, number of bedrooms, plumbing and kitchen facilities, telephone service, units in structure, utilities, mortgage, taxes, insurance, fuel costs, value of home or monthly rent paid, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income, gross rent as a percentage of household income, vehicles available, year moved into residence, year structure built, and year householder moved into unit.

The ***Profile of Selected Social Characteristics*** includes a total of 102 variables of social characteristics. The ***Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics*** includes 95 variables of economic characteristics. And the ***Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics*** includes 100 variables of housing characteristics.

UNDERSTANDING CONFIDENTIALITY AND SAMPLING ERROR

Confidentiality

To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau applies statistical procedures called "data swapping" that introduce some uncertainty into data for small geographic areas. Title 13, United States Code, Section 9, prohibits the Census Bureau from publishing results in which an individual's data can be identified.

Data Swapping. Data swapping is designed to protect confidentiality in tables of frequency data (the number or percentage of the population with certain characteristics). Data swapping is done by editing the source data or exchanging records for a sample of cases when creating a table. A sample of households is selected and matched on a set of selected key variables with households in neighboring geographic areas that have similar characteristics (such as the same number of adults and same number of children). Because the swap often occurs within a neighboring area, there is no effect on the marginal totals for the area or for totals that include data from multiple areas. Because of data swapping, users should not assume that tables with cells having a

value of one or two reveal information about specific individuals.

Researchers who create their own estimates using data from Census 2000 should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Sampling error

Results appearing in Tables DP-2, DP-3, and DP-4 are actually estimates for the whole population derived from a sample. As a result the estimates are based on a sample and they are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. The standard error is a measure of the precision of an estimate which reflects the sampling and some nonsampling errors. The precision of an estimate will depend on the type of characteristic as well as the sample size for the geographic area.

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.

More complete documentation

For a copy of the Census Bureau's documentation that was released with these *Demographic Profiles*, including a broader discussion of sampling rates and calculations of standard errors of sample estimates, go to NIPC's web site at http://www.nipc.cog.il.us/census_2000_may2002_profile_doc.pdf.

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.

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 non-work 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.")

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.*

Hispanics should have indicated their origin in the Hispanic origin question, not in the race question because the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) recommended that two separate questions, one for race and one for ethnicity or Hispanic origin, be used whenever feasible to ensure data quality.

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 non-farm self-employment income:

Non-farm self-employment income -- Non-farm 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. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

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.”

Non-family 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 "non-poor," 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. These 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 race categories (American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and White) 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 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 Pribilofian. 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 Philipino, 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, and 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 Race 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.

Total Population -- The population data in the *Demographic Profiles* are for resident population only. Population overseas including the number of persons assigned to the military or to other federal agencies is not included. Because military members and other federal workers overseas were allocated to states for the sake of reapportionment, state totals reported in the *Demographic Profiles* will be different from the totals reported for apportionment purposes.

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. For example, linear interpolation is used to calculate median age. "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, average family size is obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In another 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 TERMS AND AREAS

Geography codes are shown primarily on electronic data products, such as database files, CD-ROMs, and the Internet, but since they are central to making reference and thematic maps, NIPC now includes them with all 2000 Census products. The codes assigned to many geographic entities by the Census Bureau are called Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes. In these *Demographic Profiles*, FIPS codes are used with the names of counties, municipalities, and political townships (MCD's).

Northeastern Illinois is NIPC's service area as defined by state law. It consists of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties, a regional aggregation known prior to the 1980 Census as the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

Counties are the primary political divisions of Illinois, just as they are in most states. Counties are assigned a 3-digit FIPS code that is unique within the state.

Municipalities are incorporated places reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 2000 under the laws of Illinois as cities, towns, and villages. Municipal data for 2000 reflect boundaries as of January 1, 2000. The incorporated community of Sunnyside changed its name to Johnsborg after the date of the 1990 Census. While the municipalities of Aurora, Channahon, Coal City, Diamond, Godley, Joliet, Maple Park, Montgomery, and Minooka are partly inside and partly outside of the six county northeastern Illinois region, the data in their *Demographic Profiles* include all parts of these communities. Municipalities are assigned a 5-digit FIPS code that is unique within the state.

Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's) are county subdivisions essentially equivalent, in northeastern Illinois, to political townships. Some MCD's are co-extensive with municipalities of the same name, such as Evanston and Oak Park. However, others cover areas quite different from their namesake municipalities; for example, Niles Township includes only part of the Village of Niles, but does include all or part of several other municipalities, as well as unincorporated areas. There are changes in the MCD's since 1990. First, Deerfield Township in Lake County has changed its name to Moraine Township. Second, Zion in Lake County has annexed into Newport Township, thus increasing Zion Township and reducing Newport Township. Minor Civil Divisions are assigned a 5-digit FIPS code that is unique within the state.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Users requiring additional information about this or any other Census 2000 data release should contact NIPC at 312-454-0400, extension 607. This is NIPC's Census 2000 Hotline. You can also email your questions to: tomasso@nipc.org. Other sources of census information include the NIPC website (<http://www.nipc.cog.il.us> and click on "Census 2000 Updates") or the Census Bureau website (<http://www.census.gov>). The Census website is particularly useful for links to definitions and discussions of census issues. The *General Demographic Profile* data are also available online through the Bureau's American FactFinder site (which can be accessed at <http://factfinder.census.gov>).

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Vernon Hills village, Illinois

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	20,120	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Total population	20,120	100.0
Male.....	9,732	48.4	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	1,446	7.2
Female.....	10,388	51.6	Mexican.....	1,007	5.0
Under 5 years.....	1,632	8.1	Puerto Rican.....	91	0.5
5 to 9 years.....	1,745	8.7	Cuban.....	25	0.1
10 to 14 years.....	1,590	7.9	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	323	1.6
15 to 19 years.....	1,278	6.4	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	18,674	92.8
20 to 24 years.....	914	4.5	White alone.....	15,691	78.0
25 to 34 years.....	3,188	15.8	RELATIONSHIP		
35 to 44 years.....	4,208	20.9	Total population	20,120	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	3,115	15.5	In households.....	20,120	100.0
55 to 59 years.....	790	3.9	Householder.....	7,568	37.6
60 to 64 years.....	441	2.2	Spouse.....	4,479	22.3
65 to 74 years.....	617	3.1	Child.....	6,806	33.8
75 to 84 years.....	405	2.0	Own child under 18 years.....	5,712	28.4
85 years and over.....	197	1.0	Other relatives.....	638	3.2
Median age (years).....	34.3	(X)	Under 18 years.....	140	0.7
18 years and over.....	14,249	70.8	Nonrelatives.....	629	3.1
Male.....	6,740	33.5	Unmarried partner.....	286	1.4
Female.....	7,509	37.3	In group quarters.....	-	-
21 years and over.....	13,691	68.0	Institutionalized population.....	-	-
62 years and over.....	1,470	7.3	Noninstitutionalized population.....	-	-
65 years and over.....	1,219	6.1	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Male.....	427	2.1	Total households	7,568	100.0
Female.....	792	3.9	Family households (families).....	5,312	70.2
RACE			With own children under 18 years.....	3,202	42.3
One race.....	19,773	98.3	Married-couple family.....	4,479	59.2
White.....	16,470	81.9	With own children under 18 years.....	2,694	35.6
Black or African American.....	340	1.7	Female householder, no husband present.....	636	8.4
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	21	0.1	With own children under 18 years.....	412	5.4
Asian.....	2,348	11.7	Nonfamily households.....	2,256	29.8
Asian Indian.....	506	2.5	Householder living alone.....	1,877	24.8
Chinese.....	635	3.2	Householder 65 years and over.....	444	5.9
Filipino.....	326	1.6	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	3,284	43.4
Japanese.....	110	0.5	Households with individuals 65 years and over ..	967	12.8
Korean.....	605	3.0	Average household size.....	2.66	(X)
Vietnamese.....	32	0.2	Average family size.....	3.24	(X)
Other Asian ¹	134	0.7	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	6	-	Total housing units	7,813	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	-	-	Occupied housing units.....	7,568	96.9
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	-	-	Vacant housing units.....	245	3.1
Samoan.....	5	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander ²	1	-	occasional use.....	13	0.2
Some other race.....	588	2.9	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	1.0	(X)
Two or more races.....	347	1.7	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	5.5	(X)
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: ³			HOUSING TENURE		
White.....	16,762	83.3	Occupied housing units	7,568	100.0
Black or African American.....	393	2.0	Owner-occupied housing units.....	6,041	79.8
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	52	0.3	Renter-occupied housing units.....	1,527	20.2
Asian.....	2,536	12.6	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.80	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	30	0.1	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.11	(X)
Some other race.....	710	3.5			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Vernon Hills village, Illinois

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	7,951	100.0	OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			Occupied housing units	7,701	100.0
1-unit, detached	3,606	45.4	1.00 or less	7,508	97.5
1-unit, attached	1,742	21.9	1.01 to 1.50	90	1.2
2 units	27	0.3	1.51 or more	103	1.3
3 or 4 units	619	7.8			
5 to 9 units	1,069	13.4	Specified owner-occupied units	4,794	100.0
10 to 19 units	443	5.6	VALUE		
20 or more units	442	5.6	Less than \$50,000	22	0.5
Mobile home	-	-	\$50,000 to \$99,999	323	6.7
Boat, RV, van, etc	3	-	\$100,000 to \$149,999	763	15.9
			\$150,000 to \$199,999	842	17.6
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			\$200,000 to \$299,999	1,486	31.0
1999 to March 2000	558	7.0	\$300,000 to \$499,999	1,256	26.2
1995 to 1998	543	6.8	\$500,000 to \$999,999	88	1.8
1990 to 1994	1,218	15.3	\$1,000,000 or more	14	0.3
1980 to 1989	2,218	27.9	Median (dollars)	223,300	(X)
1970 to 1979	2,953	37.1			
1960 to 1969	252	3.2	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED		
1940 to 1959	157	2.0	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
1939 or earlier	52	0.7	With a mortgage	4,406	91.9
ROOMS			Less than \$300	-	-
1 room	54	0.7	\$300 to \$499	15	0.3
2 rooms	210	2.6	\$500 to \$699	44	0.9
3 rooms	559	7.0	\$700 to \$999	417	8.7
4 rooms	1,255	15.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499	1,200	25.0
5 rooms	1,370	17.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999	1,152	24.0
6 rooms	948	11.9	\$2,000 or more	1,578	32.9
7 rooms	943	11.9	Median (dollars)	1,614	(X)
8 rooms	1,252	15.7	Not mortgaged	388	8.1
9 or more rooms	1,360	17.1	Median (dollars)	523	(X)
Median (rooms)	6.1	(X)			
Occupied housing units	7,701	100.0	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD		
1999 to March 2000	1,795	23.3	INCOME IN 1999		
1995 to 1998	2,708	35.2	Less than 15.0 percent	1,059	22.1
1990 to 1994	1,603	20.8	15.0 to 19.9 percent	969	20.2
1980 to 1989	1,133	14.7	20.0 to 24.9 percent	791	16.5
1970 to 1979	421	5.5	25.0 to 29.9 percent	690	14.4
1969 or earlier	41	0.5	30.0 to 34.9 percent	390	8.1
			35.0 percent or more	895	18.7
			Not computed	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	340	4.4	Specified renter-occupied units	1,552	100.0
1	2,492	32.4	GROSS RENT		
2	3,946	51.2	Less than \$200	30	1.9
3 or more	923	12.0	\$200 to \$299	72	4.6
			\$300 to \$499	27	1.7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			\$500 to \$749	220	14.2
Utility gas	6,912	89.8	\$750 to \$999	709	45.7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	39	0.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499	202	13.0
Electricity	680	8.8	\$1,500 or more	278	17.9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	33	0.4	No cash rent	14	0.9
Coal or coke	-	-	Median (dollars)	866	(X)
Wood	-	-			
Solar energy	-	-	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF		
Other fuel	13	0.2	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
No fuel used	24	0.3	Less than 15.0 percent	215	13.9
			15.0 to 19.9 percent	215	13.9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			20.0 to 24.9 percent	275	17.7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	0.2	25.0 to 29.9 percent	220	14.2
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	41	0.5	30.0 to 34.9 percent	95	6.1
No telephone service	21	0.3	35.0 percent or more	497	32.0
			Not computed	35	2.3

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.