

Journey to Work Huntsville



Published November 2013

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Population	6
Poverty Status	8
Workers and Educational Attainment	8
Means of Transportation to Work	9
Vehicles Available	10
Household Income	11
Worker and Travel Characteristics	12
Commuting Patterns	
Residence by Work Destination	13
Workforce Commuting from other County	14
Commuters from other Counties by County Workforce	15
Definition of Terms	16

Disclaimer

While we have worked hard to avoid errors and to accurately represent this information from its source, a guarantee of accuracy is not possible. All data contained in this document are estimates. These data and representations of these data (i.e. maps and graphs) should not be considered precise measurements. The City of Huntsville and any employee, individual, organization or agency, which has contributed toward the substance or format of this document, is not to be held liable for any damages or loss resulting from the use or reliance on any information contained with this document.

A Publication of the Huntsville Area Metropolitan Planning Organization



Introduction

The Planning Staff for the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) reports Journey to Work statistical data collected and reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Data is collected every ten years, along with other resources and citizen input, to establish goals and objectives for all aspects of the Metropolitan Planning Study Area. To assist in better communicating census changes, a portion of similarly focused data reviewed by the staff is bundled into documents such as Journey to Work.

All data utilized for this document has been extracted from the U.S. Census Bureau reports that utilize tabulated data in a geographic hierarchical format. This format includes; United States, state, county, county subdivision, place (or part), census tract, census block group and census block. The Journey to Work data represents a valuable source of information that is vital to transportation planning at both the state and local level of government. It includes information regarding:

- **Place of residence** – characteristics of housing units, persons, and workers who live in each geographic area.
- **Place of work** – characteristics of persons who work in each geographic area, regardless of where they live
- **Commuter flow** – characteristics of persons in each work trip (their origination and their destination).

This document contains selected worker, commuter and household characteristics of Madison County residents and a portion of residents living in Limestone County that are included in the Study Area. It includes commuting patterns into the Study Area, commuting patterns out of the Study Area and commuting patterns within the Study Area.

These commuting patterns are exhibited for 28 sub-areas that were drawn inside the Study Area boundary. These sub areas consist of one or more census tracts as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

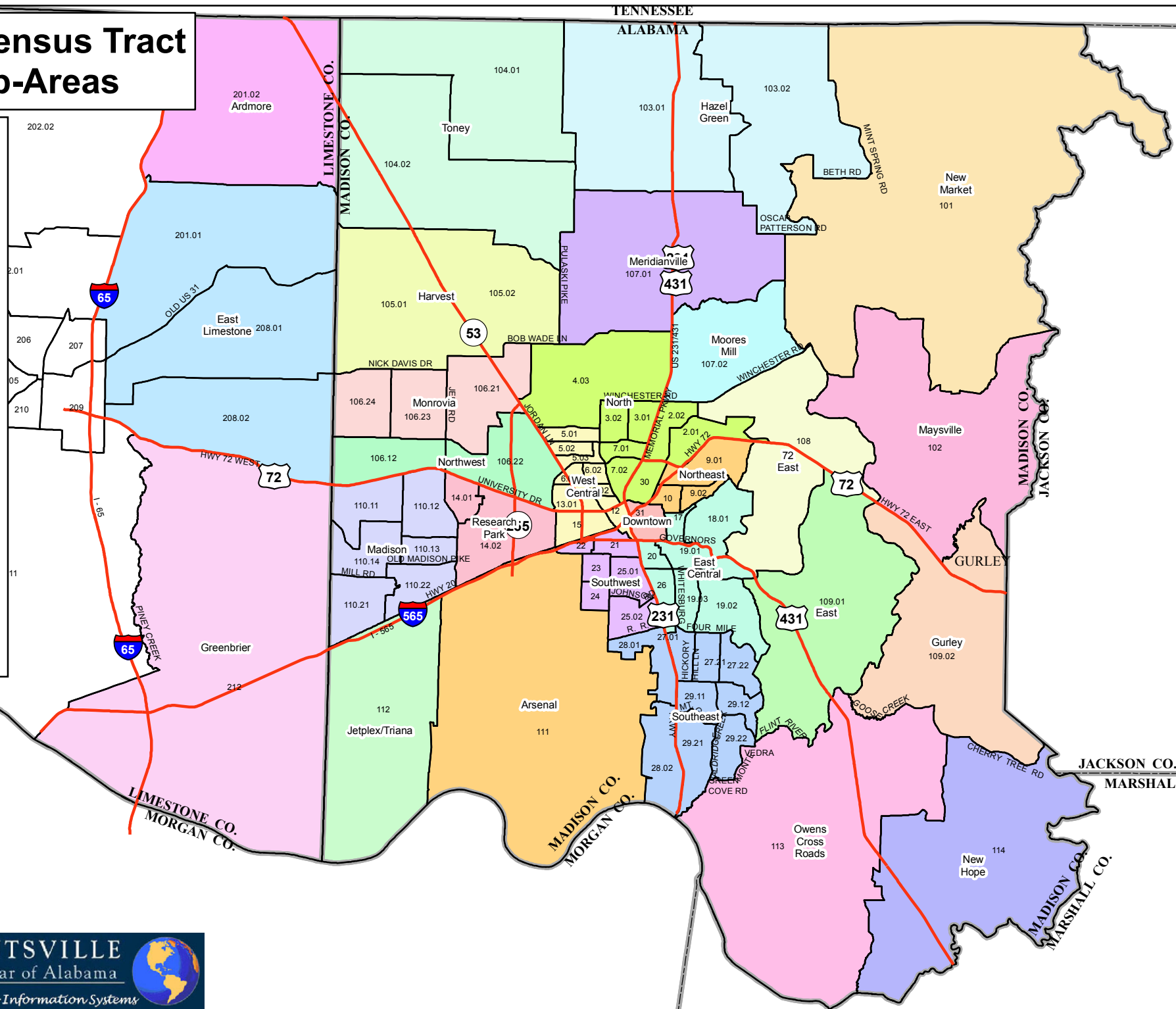
This document is published as a service to citizens. Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to the editor, Connie R. Graham at connie.graham@huntsvilleal.gov.

2010 Census Tract Sub-Areas

- MAJOR HIGHWAYS
- CENSUS TRACTS
- COUNTY LINE

Sub-Areas

- 72 East
- Ardmore
- Arsenal
- Downtown
- East
- East Central
- East Limestone
- Greenbrier
- Gurley
- Harvest
- Hazel Green
- Jetplex/Triana
- Madison
- Maysville
- Meridianville
- Monrovia
- Moores Mill
- New Hope
- New Market
- North
- Northeast
- Northwest
- Owens Cross Roads
- Research Park
- Southeast
- Southwest
- Toney
- West Central



Population and Households

Madison County, Alabama is the third largest county in the state. It is part of the second largest Metropolitan Area (MA) in Alabama and it is centrally located in the heart of the Tennessee Valley in North Alabama. Madison County and a portion of Limestone County make up the Study Area for this report. According to the 2010 Census there were 371,083 persons living in the Study Area, 99,072 were in family households and the average household size was 2.5. Approximately 33 percent of the households had individuals under the age of 18 years living in them, 22 percent had individuals 65 years or older and 2 percent of the population lived in group quarters housing.

Subarea	Total Population	Family Households	Persons per HH	HH's with <18 yrs.	HH with >65 yrs.	Group Quarters Population
72 East	9,826	2,872	2.7	1,432	735	13
Northwest	14,052	3,016	2.1	1,527	813	1,273
Ardmore	6,317	1,831	2.6	894	614	0
Downtown	2,982	447	1.9	177	325	1,158
East	12,621	3,727	2.8	1,982	950	0
East Central	18,776	5,340	2.2	2,118	3,271	160
East Limestone	20,517	5,373	2.6	2,573	1,417	2,342
Greenbrier	9,438	2,718	2.7	1,468	536	0
Gurley	3,124	879	2.6	395	309	0
Harvest	14,268	4,063	2.7	2,211	857	0
Hazel Green	11,993	3,414	2.7	1,761	883	25
Madison	39,245	10,706	2.6	6,059	2,220	116
Maysville	5,516	1,624	2.6	797	416	0
Meridianville	7,848	2,258	2.7	1,116	637	17
Monrovia	20,791	6,061	2.8	3,207	1,178	0
Moore's Mill	7,199	2,103	2.6	984	600	0
New Hope	4,339	1,257	2.4	582	463	0
New Market	9,355	2,671	2.7	1,361	727	14
North	26,383	6,021	2.4	3,086	2,738	2,437
Northeast	9,136	2,393	1.9	814	1,309	0
West Central	23,646	5,521	2.4	2,915	2,083	1,432
Owens Cross Roads	5,242	1,522	2.5	637	542	94
Redstone Arsenal	1,955	304	3.3	238	6	823
Research Park	6,432	1,498	2.0	697	480	0
Southeast	36,982	10,755	2.3	4,486	5,000	100
Southwest	22,021	4,842	2.2	2,800	1,465	380
Toney	12,763	3,625	2.7	1,861	996	0
Triana/Jetplex	8,316	2,231	2.2	1,002	503	0
Madison Co.	334,811	89,159	2.5	44,245	40,873	8,042
Limestone Co. (pt.)	36,272	9,922	2.7	4,935	3,619	2,342
Study Area	371,083	99,072	2.5	49,180	32,091	10,384

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Poverty Status

The U.S. Census Bureau's definition of poverty counts money income before taxes and does not include non-cash benefits such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps. Poverty is measured for families, children, senior citizens and the total population. The following table shows that in all measures, the Study Area's poverty rates were lower than the state of Alabama's and the national average.

	Families	Individuals	Children < 18 yrs.	Persons > 65 yrs.
Study Area	8.5	11.0	15.6	6.4
Alabama	13.0	17.1	24.2	11.6
United States	10.1	13.8	19.2	9.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Educational Attainment

The quality of workers in the Study Area is enhanced by educational attainment. In 2010, the percentage of adult residents with a bachelor's degree or higher was substantially higher in the Study Area than in Alabama or the United States. The following table includes educational attainment for persons over 25 years of age.

Educational Attainment, Population 25 Years and Older

	High School Graduate or Higher	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Study Area	87.5%	36.2%
Alabama	81.4%	21.7%
United States	85.0%	27.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Means of Transportation to Work

The majority of workers in the Study Area use an automobile as their means of transportation to travel to work. Eight-five percent travel by car, van, truck or van. Of those commuters, approximately 77 percent of them drove alone. The percentage of commuters who carpooled was 8 percent.

Commuters by Means of Transportation

Study Area	Workers 16+ yrs. in Households	Drive Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation	Walked	Bicycled	Other Means of Travel
72 East	4,306	89.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Ardmore	2,489	87.8	6.6	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.9
Downtown	1,073	86.5	3.1	3.8	2.7	0.0	0.7
East	5,251	88.2	7.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
East Central	8,341	87.2	5.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
East Limestone	7,885	85.8	10.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.1
Greenbrier	3,506	90.9	5.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3
Gurley	1,429	78.2	14.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8
Harvest	6,260	89.5	7.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.9
Hazel Green	5,132	85.1	9.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9
Madison	18,603	89.6	6.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4
Maysville	2,542	87.0	9.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.2
Meridianville	3,388	88.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Monrovia	9,927	84.9	11.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4
Moore's Mill	3,793	85.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
New Hope	1,786	82.9	12.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.2
New Market	4,187	86.3	10.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8
North	10,464	83.7	11.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7
Northeast	5,269	88.0	8.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4
Northwest	6,131	84.1	7.5	1.1	3.2	0.2	0.7
Owens Cross Roads	2,202	89.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Redstone Arsenal	542	51.2	11.3	0.0	36.7	0.4	0.4
Research Park	3,012	88.2	6.4	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.8
Southeast	18,361	87.2	5.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.4
Southwest	11,129	71.5	21.2	1.4	1.5	0.1	3.3
Toney	5,336	89.7	8.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Triana/Jetplex	3,988	90.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
West Central	9,948	80.6	14.3	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.7
Madison County	152,400	85.0	9.6	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.9
Limestone County (pt.)	33,219	86.0	10.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.0
Study Area	185,619	76.6	8.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Vehicles Available

The majority of workers in the Study Area had access to two or more vehicles to drive to work; 71 percent. Approximately 18 percent had one vehicle and almost 2 percent had no vehicle available.

Vehicles Available, by Subarea

Study Area	Workers 16+ yrs. in Households	No Vehicle Available	One Vehicle Available	Two Vehicles Available	Three Vehicles Available	Four Vehicles Available	Five + Vehicles Available
72 East	4,306	2.0	10.2	45.4	30.8	6.1	5.5
Ardmore	2,489	2.0	10.0	42.9	45.1	45.1	45.1
Downtown	1,073	0.8	22.0	60.1	14.1	3.0	0.0
East	5,251	0.8	8.8	50.6	26.7	11.7	1.5
East Central	8,341	1.7	15.6	47.1	25.8	6.5	3.2
East Limestone	7,885	0.4	12.6	42.3	24.3	15.0	7.5
Greenbrier	3,506	0.0	11.7	51.8	27.7	7.3	1.5
Gurley	1,429	3.6	12.9	24.6	34.3	21.0	3.6
Harvest	6,260	0.3	13.4	45.8	23.5	12.2	4.7
Hazel Green	5,132	0.9	16.5	33.8	23.7	13.2	11.9
Madison	18,603	0.9	22.0	39.8	22.0	11.9	3.5
Maysville	2,542	0.0	9.0	55.6	20.1	9.3	6.0
Meridianville	3,388	3.8	7.4	42.2	35.3	10.2	1.0
Monrovia	9,927	0.5	9.7	43.7	29.1	12.9	4.2
Moore's Mill	3,793	0.4	10.8	54.0	17.8	10.5	6.4
New Hope	1,786	3.1	15.2	40.7	23.1	15.9	2.1
New Market	4,187	1.9	10.0	41.4	31.2	14.7	0.7
North	10,464	4.2	28.2	42.2	16.1	6.1	3.4
Northeast	5,269	1.2	29.3	42.1	19.4	5.8	2.2
Northwest	6,131	3.8	24.9	39.9	18.7	9.5	3.3
Owens Cross Roads	2,202	0.2	12.7	37.1	28.7	11.9	9.4
Redstone Arsenal	542	0.0	36.2	41.7	20.7	1.5	0.0
Research Park	3,012	0.4	41.5	35.2	15.9	4.5	2.5
Southeast	18,361	2.1	15.1	43.5	25.3	9.7	4.3
Southwest	11,129	7.0	40.0	34.1	15.5	2.6	0.9
Toney	5,336	1.3	15.1	39.0	32.4	8.0	4.3
Triana/Jetplex	3,988	1.6	25.9	47.0	16.2	4.9	4.4
West Central	9,948	5.7	33.4	32.3	23.5	4.2	0.9
Madison County	152,400	2.4	20.2	41.8	23.2	9.1	3.4
Limestone Co. (pt.)	33,219	1.2	15.6	41.8	26.1	11.3	3.9
Study Area	185,619	1.9	17.6	37.5	21.3	8.7	3.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Household Income

The number of vehicles available in a household is likely related to household income. The Study Area's household income was higher than Alabama's and the U.S. in 2010. The Study Area's household income was \$58,258 compared to the state's \$42,081 and the national average of \$51,914.

Average Household Income, by Subarea

Subarea	Total Households	Median Household Income (\$)
72 East	3,674	73,346
Northwest	6,358	56,438
Ardmore	2,460	44,299
Downtown	971	22,784
East	4,557	107,500
East Central	8,485	85,290
East Limestone	6,903	59,428
Greenbrier	3,440	73,048
Gurley	1,206	48,683
Harvest	5,135	68,787
Hazel Green	4,415	48,405
Madison	15,095	86,339
Maysville	2,109	56,125
Meridianville	2,910	64,836
Monrovia	7,390	99,185
Moore's Mill	2,796	65,255
New Hope	1,783	36,516
New Market	3,477	53,750
North	9,957	29,885
Northeast	4,743	45,011
West Central	9,571	34,094
Owens Cross Roads	2,086	51,178
Redstone Arsenal	348	53,142
Research Park	3,317	54,736
Southeast	16,014	72,376
Southwest	9,709	24,362
Toney	4,783	51,836
Triana/Jetplex	3,811	64,602
Madison Co.	134,700	\$58,178
Limestone Co. (pt.)	12,803	\$58,925
Study Area	147,503	\$58,258

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

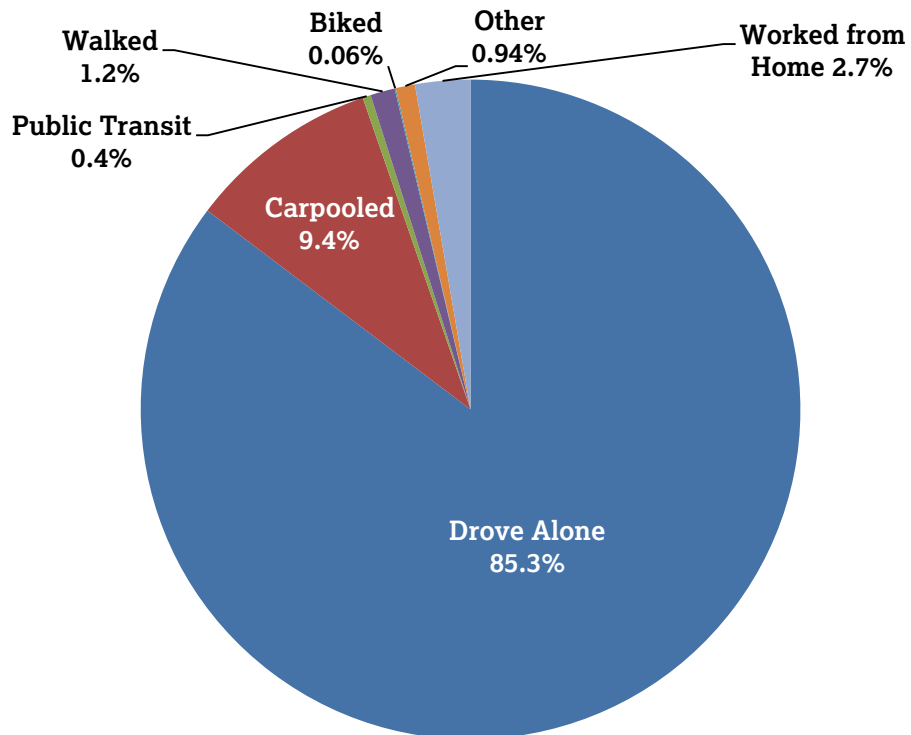
Worker and Travel Characteristics

It does not take that long to commute to work in Madison County. The average time was 20.9 minutes for Madison County workers, and just over 21 minutes for workers living in the Study Area. Most workers prefer to go it alone-- 85 percent of workers drove alone to their job. The percentage of workers using other modes of transportation to get to work remained largely the same from 2000. However, following national trends, there was an increase in those taking public transportation as well as working from home. The following table includes a comparison of selected 2010 worker, household and commuter characteristics for people living in Madison County and the Study Area.

	Madison County		Study Area
	2000	2010	2010
Worker Percent of Population	48%	46.3%	45.5%
Workers per Household	1.22	1.15	1.14
Average Travel Time to Work	20.9 min.	20.9 min.	21.8 min.
Travel Time less than 10 minutes	12.3%	12.7 %	12.3%
Travel Time more than 45 minutes	5.9%	5.9%	6.3%
Vehicles per Household	1.9%	2.3%	2.3%
Households with No Vehicle	5.6%	2.4%	2.2%

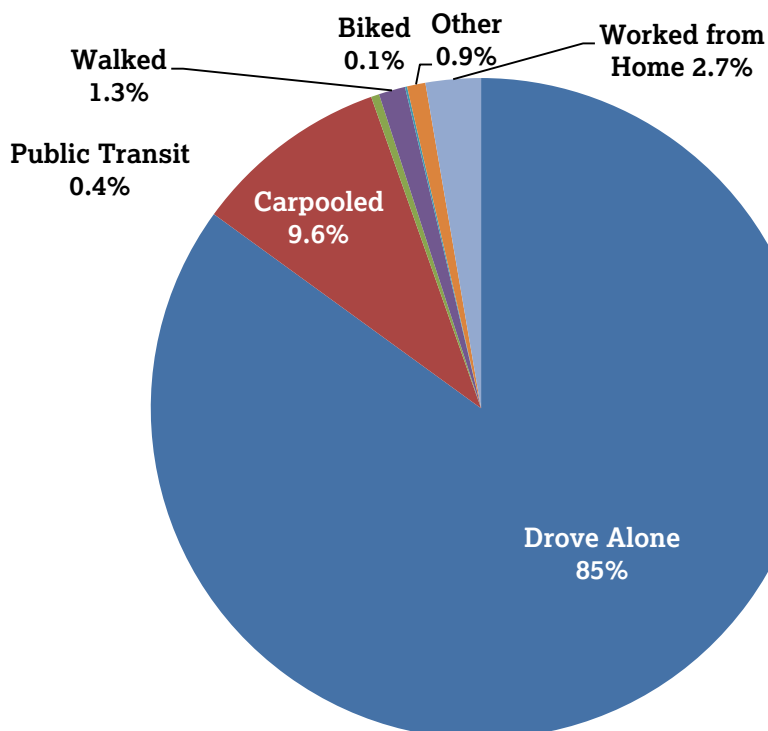
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Means of Transportation to Work, 2010 (Study Area)

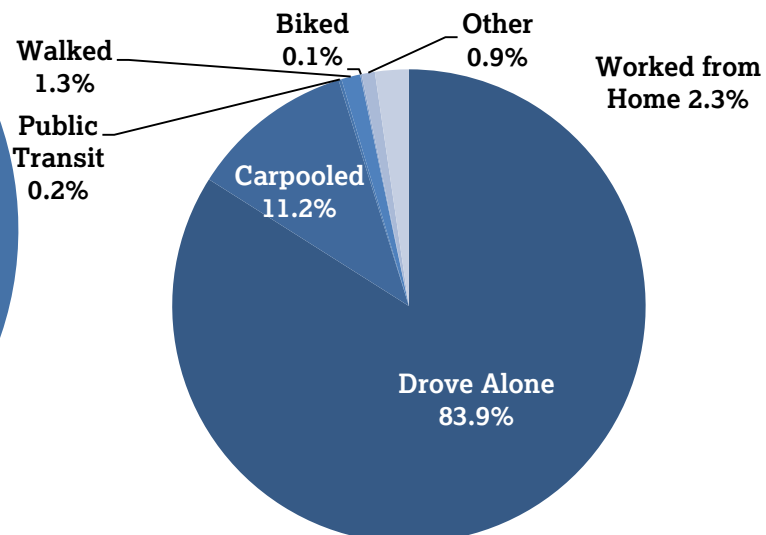


Means of Transportation to Work, Madison County

2010



2000



Commuting Patterns

A low percentage of workers commuted out of Madison County to go somewhere else to work. The 2010 Census reported that only 5.8 percent of those living in Madison County left to go to work somewhere else, unchanged since the 2000 Census. The following table lists the top twenty counties in the United States and the top five countries for workers that called Madison County home.

Residence by Work Destination

Top 20 Counties, US		Top 5 Countries	
County –Work Destination	Number of Commuters	Country – Work Destination	Number of Commuters
Morgan, AL	2,459	Iraq	68
Limestone, AL	1,813	Japan	39
Marshall, AL	488	Afghanistan	28
Lincoln, TN	488	Kuwait	28
Jefferson, AL	336	Ireland	22
Jackson, AL	274	Others: United Kingdom, Canada	
Lauderdale, AL	171		
Giles, TN	127		
Cullman, AL	122		
Shelby, TN	109		
Fulton, GA	84		
Clayton, GA	80		
Madison, TN	70		
Montgomery, AL	69		
Shelby, AL	67		
Lee, AL	61		
Davidson, TN	60		
Etowah, AL	59		
Orleans, LA	59		
Aiken, SC	54		

Workforce Commuting from Another County

Madison County continues to be the leader for job opportunities in the State of Alabama. The following table lists the top twenty counties for workers living outside of Madison County, but commuting into Madison County to work. Limestone County has the largest number of residents commuting into Madison County to work—12,798, or 38.5 percent of their workforce. In addition to Limestone, over twenty percent of the workforces of Morgan County in Alabama and Lincoln County, Tennessee commute to Madison County to work.

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Commuters</u>	<u>Percent of Workforce</u>
Limestone, AL	12,798	38.5%
Morgan, AL	10,526	20.4%
Marshall, AL	6,013	15.9%
Lincoln, TN	3,262	22.9%
Jackson, AL	2,232	10.3%
Cullman, AL	1,312	4.0%
Lauderdale, AL	1,154	3.0%
Giles, TN	692	5.9%
Lawrence, AL	677	4.8%
Franklin, TN	420	2.5%
Colbert, AL	406	1.7%
Blount, AL	315	2.8%
Jefferson, AL	246	0.07%
Etowah, AL	163	0.5%
DeKalb, AL	145	0.6%
Sumner, TN	84	0.2%
Lawrence, TN	74	0.6%
Fulton, GA	70	0.01%
Davidson, TN	66	0.02%
Winston, AL	65	0.7%

Definition of Terms

The U.S. Census Bureau provides a definition of terms on their web site www.census.gov. The following terms were used throughout this document and definitions of these terms may be found on the Census Bureau web site.

Area – The size, in square miles or square meters, recorded for each geographic entity.

Average – A measure obtained by dividing the sum of all quantities by the total number of quantities.

Average family size – A measure obtained by dividing the number of members of families by the total number of families.

Average household size - A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total households.

Block – A subdivision of a census Tract (or, prior to 2000, a block numbering area), a block is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates 100-percent data. Many blocks correspond to individual city blocks bounded by streets, but blocks especially in rural areas may include many square miles and may have some boundaries that are not streets. The Census Bureau established blocks covering the entire nation for the first time in 1990. Previous censuses back to 1940 ad blocks established only for part of the nation.

Block group – A subdivision of a census tract (or, prior to 2000, a block numbering area), a block group is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates sample data. A block group consists of the entire block within a census tract with the same beginning number.

Boundary – The extent or limit of a geographic area such as a block, census tract, county, or place. A boundary may or may not follow a visible geographic physical feature.

Census - A complete enumeration, usually of a population, but also of businesses and commercial establishments, farms, governments, and so forth.

Census (decennial) – The census of population and housing, taken by the U.S. Census Bureau in years ending in 0 (zero). Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

Census (economic) – Collective name for the censuses of construction, manufacturers, minerals, minority owned and women owned businesses, retail trade, service

industries, transportation, and wholesale trade, conducted by Census Bureau every five years, in years ending in 2 and 7.

Census Day – Reference data for the decennial census. For Census 2010, Census Day was April 1, 2010.

Census Tract – A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision or a county delineated by a local committee of census data users for the purpose of presenting data. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other non-visible features in some instances; they always nest within counties. They are designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment, census tracts average about 4,000 inhabitants. They may be split by any sub-county geographic entity.

County and equivalent entity – The primary legal subdivision of most states. In Louisiana, these subdivisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are boroughs, a legal subdivision and census areas. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county and thus constitute primary subdivisions of their states. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes. In Puerto Rico, *municipios* are treated as county equivalents.

Decennial – Occurring or being done every 10 years.

Educational Attainment – Refers to the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

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

Employment status reference week – The data on employment status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the data on which the respondents

completed their questionnaire or were interviewed. This week may not be the same for all respondents.

Family – A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family householder (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 the 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 census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Group quarters – The Census Bureau classifies all people living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters; institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and non-institutional (for example, college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters).

Group quarters population – Includes all people not living in households. Those people residing in group quarters as of the date on which a particular survey was conducted. The Census Bureau recognizes two general categories of people in group quarters; (1) institutionalized population and (2) non-institutionalized population. The institutionalized population includes people under formally authorized supervised care or custody in institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of people in the institution. Generally, the institutionalized population is restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff that has responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision. The non-institutionalized population includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions.

Household – A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Household size – The total number of people living in a housing unit.

Household type and relationship – Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Examples include: married-couple family; male householder, no wife present; female householder, no husband present; spouse (husband/wife); child; and other relatives.

Housing Unit – A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarter, or if vacant, 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 which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

Journey to work – Includes data on where people work, how they get to work, how long it takes them to get from their home to their usual workplace, when they leave home to go to their usual work place, and carpooling.

Means of transportation 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. Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over, that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. People who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. People who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The means of transportation data for some areas may show worker used modes that are not available in those areas (for example, subway or elevated riders tabulated for a residence area where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to people who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as people from home on business, working that week in an area where subway service was available).

Metropolitan – Refers to those areas surrounding large and densely populated cities or towns.

Metropolitan area (MA) – A collective term, established by the federal Office of Management and Budget, to refer to metropolitan statistical areas, consolidated metropolitan statistical areas, and primary metropolitan statistical areas.

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) – A geographic entity defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use by the federal statistical agencies, based on the concept of a core area with a large population nucleus, plus adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Qualification of an MSA requires the presence of a city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or the presence of an Urbanized Area (UA) and a total population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). The county or counties containing the largest city and surrounding densely settled territory are central counties of the MSA. Additional outlying counties qualify to be included in the MSA by meeting certain other criteria of metropolitan character, such as a specified minimum population density or percentage of the population that is

urban. MSA's in New England are defined in terms of minor civil divisions, following rules concerning commuting and population density.

Non-institutionalized population – Includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Examples: college dormitories, rooming houses, religious group homes, communes, and halfway houses.

Number of workers in family (designated calendar year) – The term “worker” as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Worked in (designated calendar year).

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.

Own children – A child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100 percent tabulations, own children consist of all sons/daughters or householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consist of sons/daughters of households 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.

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.

Place – A concentration of population either legally bounded as an incorporated place, or identified as a Census Designated Place (CDP) including comunidades and zonas urbanas in Puerto Rico. Incorporated places have legal descriptions of borough (except in Alaska and New York), city, town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), or village.

Population – All people, male and female, child and adult, living in a given geographic area.

Population density – Total population within a geographic entity divided by the number of square miles of land area of that entity measured in square kilometers or square miles.

Poverty – Following the Office Management and Budget's (OMB) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being “below the poverty level.”

Questionnaire – The census or survey form on which a respondent or enumerator records information requested by the Census Bureau for a specific census or special survey.

Thematic map – A map that reveals the geographic patterns in statistical data.

Time leaving home to go to work – This question was asked of people who indicated that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over, that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week.

Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) – This question was asked of people who indicated that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work each day during the reference week. Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over, that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week.

Vehicles available – These data show that number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks on 1 ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for 1 month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for non-business purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded.

Vehicles used – The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half of a vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third of a vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles. Workers per car, truck or van is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Worker – This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, work status in the past 12 months, weeks worked in the past 12 months, and number of workers in family in the past 12 months. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of this subject in which it appears.