

Census Residential Mobility Indicators

I. Definitions

Persons in same house include the population aged 5 or over who lived in the same house when the Census was taken when compared to 5 years prior to the Census. For example, persons who lived in the same house in 1985 as they did when the Census was taken in 1990, or persons who lived in the same house in 1995 as they did when the Census was taken in 2000.

Persons in different house include the population aged 5 or over who lived in a different house when the Census was taken when compared to 5 years prior to the Census. For example, persons who lived in one house in 1985 and in a different house when the Census was taken in 1990, or persons who lived in one house in 1995 and in a different house when the Census was taken in 2000.

% Persons in same house is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Persons aged 5 or over in same house in 1985} \times 100}{\text{Population Aged 5+, 1990}}$$

The calculation using 2000 Census data would have the persons aged 5 or over in the same house in 1995 in the numerator, and the denominator would be the population aged 5+ in 2000.

% Persons in different house is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Persons aged 5 or over in different house in 1985} \times 100}{\text{Population Aged 5+, 1990}}$$

The calculation using 2000 Census data would have the persons aged 5 or over in a different house in 1995 in the numerator, and the denominator would be the population aged 5+ in 2000.

Occupied < 1 year by household includes the number of occupied housing units where the householder has lived in the unit less than 1 year from the time the Census was taken. For the 1990 Census, this would mean that the householder moved into the unit sometime between 1989 and March 1990; whereas for the 2000 Census, the householder moved into the unit between 1999 and March 2000.

Occupied > 1 year by household includes the number of occupied housing units where the householder has lived in the unit for more than 1 year from the time the Census was taken. For the 1990 Census, this would mean that the householder moved into the unit sometime prior to 1989; whereas for the 2000 Census, the householder moved into the unit prior to 1999.

% Occupied < 1 year by household is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Occupied < 1 year by household}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Occupied housing units

% Occupied > 1 year by household is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Occupied > 1 year by household}}{\text{Occupied housing units}} \times 100$$

II. Precautions and Information regarding use of data

The Census occurs every ten years on the decade. However, the actual data are not available for 2-3 years following the Census. NEO CANDO contains selected tables from the 1990 and 2000 Census. All 1990 and 2000 Census data tables are available at [American FactFinder](#).

Information from the Census is derived either from questions asked of the entire population or from questions asked of only a sample of the population. Questions asked of every person are called the 100-percent or short-form questions. The short-form questions include basic demographic and housing information. The questions asked of a sample of the population are called sample or long-form questions. Approximately 1 in 6 households received the long-form questionnaire. The long-form questions, in addition to the demographic and housing information, include data about income, employment status and educational attainment. [Click here](#) to view copies of the 1990 and 2000 Census questionnaires.

The Census questionnaire is either mailed to households or delivered by census enumerators (mainly in rural areas). The Census Bureau follows up, either by phone or in person, with those who have not responded to the questionnaire.

The Census Bureau releases a number of files containing different geographic levels and/or different variables. The data in NEO CANDO from the 1990 Census are extracted from [Summary Tape File 3A \(STF3A\)](#) and [Summary Tape File 1A \(STF1A\)](#). The STF3A is a sample file (derived from the long-form questionnaire), which is weighted to represent the entire population, and the STF1A contains the 100-percent count data (short-form questionnaire). The 2000 Census data in NEO CANDO are extracted from [Summary File 3 \(SF3\)](#) (sample data) and [Summary File 1 \(SF1\)](#) (100-percent count data). The 100% counts may differ from the sample counts for the same variable particularly at the census tract level.

The 1990 data in NEO CANDO have been put into the 2000 census tract boundaries to allow for comparisons between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. Some census tract boundaries and numbers change from Census year to Census year. In order to accurately compare the data over time, the data must be in the same geographic boundaries. For those census tracts that have changed between the 2 Census years, we used GIS techniques to determine the proportion of the 1990 tract population that lived in the corresponding 2000 tract.

III. Data source and suggested citation

Source of Census Data: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Update Schedule: Every 10 years -- data are generally available within 2 years of the actual Census

Years Available: 1990 and 2000

Geographic Coverage: 8 County Cleveland-Akron Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), which includes Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit Counties, and the following counties: Ashland, Columbiana, Erie, Huron, Mahoning, Richland, Stark, Trumbull and Wayne

Suggested Citation: NEO CANDO system, Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development, MSASS, Case Western Reserve University (<http://neocando.case.edu>).

IV. Links to related web sites

[Residential Mobility – Census Bureau](#)

[Gateway to 2000 Census](#)