1990 SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3
TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION ON CD-ROM

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ABSTRACT

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CITATION

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3 on CD-ROM [machine-readable data files] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1992.

TYPE OF FILE

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION

All persons and housing units in the United States.

SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTION

Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3) contains sample data weighted to represent the total population. In addition, the file contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for total persons and total housing units. Other population and housing items are listed below. Please see the List of Tables chapter for a complete listing.

Population items include:

Age
Ancestry
Citizenship
Class of worker
Educational attainment
Employment status
Family type
Farm and nonfarm population
Foreign-born status
Group quarters
Hispanic origin
Household type and relationship
Income in 1989
Industry
Language spoken at home
Marital status
Means of transportation to work

Mobility limitation status
Occupation
Place of birth
Place of work
Poverty status in 1989
Private vehicle occupancy
Race
Residence in 1985
School enrollment
Self-care limitation status
Sex
Travel time to work
Urban and rural population
Veteran/military status
Work disability status
Work status in 1989
Workers in family in 1989

Housing items include:

Age of householder
Bedrooms
Condominium status
Farm and nonfarm housing
Heating fuel
Hispanic origin of householder
Housing units
Kitchen facilities
Meals included in rent
Mortgage status
Occupancy status
Plumbing facilities
Race of householder
Rent
Rooms
Selected monthly owner costs
Sewage disposal
Telephone availability
Tenure
Units in structure
Urban and rural housing
Utilities in rent
Value of housing unit
Vehicles available
Water source
Year householder moved into unit
Year structure built

Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 193 population tables (matrices) and 99 housing tables (matrices).

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Summary Tape File 3 is released as file 3A, file 3B, file 3C, and file 3D. The record layout is identical for all four files but the geographic coverage differs.

This abstract lists only the most frequently accessed geographic levels. The Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter outlines the hierarchical and inventory summaries in their entirety.

STF 3A provides data for States and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. This hierarchy is shown below:

State
  County
    County subdivision
     Place (or place part)
       Census tract/block numbering area (BNA) (or part)
        Block group (or part)
  State portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area (with trust lands and with no trust lands)
    County portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area
  Alaska Native Regional Corporation
  State portion of Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)
  State portion of urbanized areas (UA)

File 3A also has inventory (complete) summaries for the following geographic areas:

   Census tract/block numbering area (BNA)
   Block group
   Place
   Consolidated city

STF 3B provides ZIP Code data for the 5-digit ZIP Codes within each State including county portions of the ZIP Codes. The hierarchy for the file is shown below:

ZIP Code
  State
    County

STF 3C provides summaries for the entire United States. The file structure is as follows:

United States
Region
Division
State
  County
  County subdivision with 10,000 or more persons (12 States)
  County subdivision with fewer than 10,000 persons and in an MSA/CMSA (6 States)
  Place with 10,000 or more persons
  Consolidated city
American Indian/Alaska Native areas (with trust lands and with no trust lands)
Alaska Native Regional Corporation
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)
Urbanized area (UA)

STF 3D is not available on CD-ROM.

RELATED PRODUCTS

Listed below are the 1990 census printed reports containing sample data from STF 3 and STF 4. These reports will be available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. An order form follows this abstract.

1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas. One report will be published for each metropolitan area (MA) and one for the non-metropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico and the U. S. Virgin Islands showing data for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1990 census. Some tables will be based on the 100-percent tabulations, others on the sample tabulations. Scheduled for release in 1992-93.

1990 CPH-4, Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress. A report for each State and the District of Columbia which provides both 100-percent and sample data for States, congressional districts and, within congressional districts, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in 12 States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas. Scheduled for release in 1993.

1990 CPH-5, Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics. These reports, issued for the United States, States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, provide sample population and housing data for States and local governmental units (i. e., counties, places, towns, and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas. Scheduled for release in 1992-93.

1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics. These reports are issued for the United States, States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands. They focus on the population subjects collected on a sample basis in 1990. Data are shown for States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and each State portion of American Indian areas. Scheduled for release in 1993.

1990 CP-2-1A, Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas. Data are shown for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. Scheduled for release in 1993.

1990 CP-2-1B, Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas. Data are shown for MA's. Scheduled for release in 1993.

1990 CP-2-1C, Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas. Data are shown for urbanized areas (UA's). Scheduled for release in 1993.

1990 CP-3, Population Subject Reports. Thirty reports are planned covering population subjects and subgroups. These include migration, income, and the older population. Geographic areas generally will include the United States, regions, and divisions; some reports may include data

for highly populated areas, such as States, MA's, counties and large places. Scheduled for release in 1993.

1990 CH-2, Detailed Housing Characteristics. These reports, issued for the United States, States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, focus on the housing subjects collected on a sample basis in 1990. Data are shown for States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas and the State portion of American Indian areas. Scheduled for release in 1993.

1990 CH-2-1A, Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas. Data are shown for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. Scheduled for release in 1993.

1990 CH-2-1B, Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas. Data are shown for MA's. Scheduled for release in 1993.

1990 CH-2-1C, Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas. Data are shown for UA's. Scheduled for release in 1993.

1990 CH-3, Housing Subject Reports. Ten housing subject reports are planned covering 1990 census items such as structural characteristics and space utilization. Geographic areas generally include the United States, regions, and divisions; some reports may include data for other highly populated geographic areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places. Scheduled for release in 1993.

STF 3 data also are available on tape as files 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3D. STF 3A will be available on microfiche.

RELATED REFERENCE MATERIALS

1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. This booklet provides descriptions of the data products available from the 1990 census. Available without charge from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: 301-763-4100. FAX: 301-763-4794.

Census '90 Basics. This booklet provides a general overview of the census activity and detailed information on census content, geographic areas, and products. Available without charge from Customer Services (see above).

Census ABC's. Applications in Business and Community. This booklet highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Available without charge from Customer Services (see above).

A comprehensive 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide will be available in early 1992. It will provide detailed information about all aspects of the census.

SOFTWARE

Data retrieval software is on the CD-ROM. It can be accessed by typing GO.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

The data files on the CD-ROM are in dBASE III + TM format. The files for each State are labelled. STF 3A files are labelled STF300ss.DBF through STF334ss.DBF where ss is the two-character State abbreviation. Some State files will occupy more than one CD-ROM. For further information, refer to the README file on the CD-ROM. (Information on STF 3B and STF 3C files will be available later.)

FILE AVAILABILITY

CD-ROM's are released for States or groups of States as the files become available. The STF 3A CD-ROM will be issued in mid 1992. The STF 3B and STF 3C CD-ROM products will be released later in 1992. Cost of each CD-ROM is $150.

HOW TO USE THIS FILE

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This chapter serves as a guide for data users to both the tape and the technical documentation. Novice users trying to understand how to use the documentation and the file should read this chapter first.

DOCUMENTATION CHAPTERS

The Abstract chapter in this documentation provides a quick overview of the file, including the formal title, geographic coverage, subject coverage, and file availability. Also shown are citations for related reference materials and printed reports. Their titles and geography are included in this section, along with purchasing information.

The Subject Locator is an aid to finding which tables provide the information needed. The List of Tables (Matrices) and the Table (Matrix) Outlines provide two types of presentations for the tables available in the file. The List of Tables (Matrices) has the table titles and universes.

The Table (Matrix) Outlines offer a detailed presentation of the tables. When reviewing the tables, remember that a colon (:) following an entry indicates the entry is a heading, not a data cell.

USER NOTES

Information about file or documentation changes sometimes becomes available after the documentation has been printed. User notes inform the user community about these changes. These are issued in a numbered series. If there are technical documentation changes, revised pages usually accompany them. The revised pages should be inserted in their proper location, but the user note cover sheet should be filed in the User Notes chapter. Technical notes, which contain file errata, are also issued by the Census Bureau. We suggest filing these following appendix I.

DATA DICTIONARY

The data dictionary describes the file and provides character locations for each variable and each table. It has two elements, the identification section and the table (matrix) section.

In the identification section, the components include the field name; the data dictionary reference name, a short mnemonic for use with software

packages; field size; starting position; and data type (alphabetic, numeric, or alphanumeric).

The identification section of the data dictionary is identical for all summary tape files. It provides a list of the geographic codes or refers the user to the appropriate source. Review the footnotes carefully; they provide explanations for various terms. These footnotes are listed at the end of the identification section of the data dictionary.

The table (matrix) section provides information on the table (matrix) number; table (matrix) description; number of implied decimals in each cell (if not 0); starting position within the record, within the segment, and for all cells within the first-level variable; and cell coordinates.

APPENDIXES

Detailed information on geographic areas is in appendix A followed by subject-matter definitions in appendix B. Appendix C provides detailed statistical information about the data while appendix D outlines the data collection and processing procedures. Facsimiles of both the respondent instructions and 1990 census long-form questionnaire are in appendix E.

Appendix F furnishes detailed information on all the data products of the 1990 census, as well as suggested sources of information and assistance. Map information is included in appendix G.

Appendix H contains the code lists used in processing the data. These are especially helpful in determining the components included in categories such as race or group quarters. These codes are used in conjunction with the table (matrix) outlines and data dictionary chapters. In the file presentation included in those chapters, some cell entries are followed by numeric codes in parentheses. These are the codes included in that cell. For example, in a table including race, the entry for Asian or Pacific Islander is followed by (600-699, 976-985). The code list for race in appendix H identifies all the race codes included in the Asian or Pacific Islander category.

Appendix I provides CD-ROM specific information.

COUNT CORRECTIONS

The Census Bureau issues population count corrections on an occasional basis. Count corrections for geography at the place level and above are available from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Count corrections for geography at the census tract/BNA level or below are available from Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. When requesting these corrections, please include the desired census tract/BNA, block group, or block numbers.

USING THE FILE

File Segments

The file is segmented into 35 dBase III (.DBF) files, designated STF300ss.DBF through STF334ss.DBF where ss is the two-character State abbreviation. The STF300 segment contains the full 67 field identifiction

section. The identification field names are shown in the Data Dictionary chapter of the technical documentation. Segments STF301 through STF334 each contain eight identification fields repeated from the STF300 segment. They are shown below.

Identification Fields Common To All Segments

SUMLEV	Summary Level
STATEFP	State (FIPS)
CNTY	County (FIPS)
COUSUBFP	County Subdivision (FIPS)
PLACEFP	Place (FIPS)
TRACTBNA	Census Tract/Block Numbering Area
BLCKGR	Block Group
LOGRECNU	Logical Record Number

The segments are divided as shown below.

Data Tables In Each Segment

STF300	Field Identification Section
STF301	P1 - P13
STF302	P14A - P14C
STF303	P14D - P14F
STF304	P14G - P14I
STF305	P14J - P17
STF306	P18 - P26
STF307	P27 - P32
STF308	P33 - P36
STF309	P37 - P51
STF310	P52 - P60
STF311	P61 - P65
STF312	P66 - P70
STF313	P71 - P76
STF314	P77 - P83
STF315	P84 - P86
STF316	P87A
STF317	P87B
STF318	P87C
STF319	P87D
STF320	P87E
STF321	P88 - P107A
STF322	P108 - P118
STF323	P119 - P121
STF324	P122 - P123
STF325	P124A - P124B
STF326	P125 - P143
STF327	P144 - P170, H1 - H9
STF328	H10 - H21
STF329	H22 - H33
STF330	H34 - H44
STF331	H45 - H52A
STF332	H53 - H59
STF333	H60 - H81
STF334	H82 - H92

Field Names In Numeric Data Tables

Fields in numeric data tables are named according to a convention which identifies the tables and the sequence of the data item within the table. The 63 data items in P88, for example, are identified as P0880001 through P0880063. The one data item in table P107A is identified as P107A001.

Components Of The Field Name

Character 1	P or H
Character 2-4	Table number; right justified with leading zeroes
Character 5	Sub-table letter; zero if not applicable
Character 6-8	Item number; right justified with leading zeroes

Record Identification

Each record on a summary tape file is uniquely identified by a combination of geographic (for example, State, county, and county subdivision), summary level, and geographic component codes. For example, if you have a Maryland STF 3A file and want to look at the summary record for Prince George's County, three identification fields must be checked: the summary level code for county records (050), the total record for geographic components (00), and the county code for Prince George's County (033). If all three fields are not checked, multiple records will be found. See the Summary Level Sequence Charts and Geographic Area Component Codes section below for information on identifying summary level and geographic component codes.

SUMMARY LEVEL SEQUENCE CHARTS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA COMPONENT CODES

The Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter and the geographic area component codes provide important information for using the 1990 census summary tape files.

The Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter for STF 3 files identifies the geographic levels for which data are provided. It is easy to determine this if you remember that the last geographic area type listed in the sequence identifies the geography of the summary level; the prior codes simply define the hierarchy. For example, in summary level 140, the hierarchy listed is State-county-census tract/block numbering area (BNA). The record actually contains data for a census tract/BNA within a given county and State.

When reading the Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter, it is important to recognize that dashes (--) separate the individual hierarchies while slashes (/) separate different types of geography within the same hierarchy.

After identifying the summary level code, turn to chart 1 at the end of this chapter to determine the geographic area codes and area characteristics provided on CD-ROM for this summary level. Remember that an asterisk (*) indicates a code in that field. The code may be one of the standard codes described below.

The Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter also provides geographic component code information. This code identifies the various geographic components for which the record is repeated within the summary level. These component codes are provided in the data dictionary beginning in

position 14. For example, the Summary Level Sequence Chart for STF 3A indicates that the summary level for State records (040) has geographic component codes 00, 40, 42, 43, and 44. By turning to the geographic component variable in the data dictionary, you can determine that the tables for summary level 040 (State) are available for total geography (State) (geographic component=00), American Indian reservation and trust land (geographic component=40), tribal jurisdiction statistical area (geographic component=42), tribal designated statistical area (geographic component=43), and Alaska Native village statistical area (Alaska only) (geographic component=44).

In short, always check the geographic codes, the summary level (beginning in position 11 of the data dictionary), and the geographic component code (beginning in position 14 of the data dictionary) for complete identification of an STF 3 record.

SPECIAL AREA CODES

Special area codes appear in the geographic area codes portion of the data dictionary (positions 142-171) on all STF's. The codes represented may vary across STF's. In STF 3 CD-ROM files special area code (1), and special area code (9) are used. The codes are described below. Special area code (9) is used in all summary levels except 800, 810, and 820.

In STF 3B files only, special area code 1 is used. It contains the 5-digit ZIP Code.

Special area code (9)	Land/water area
1	Significant land, significant (0.0005 or more square kilometers) water
2	Significant land, minimal (less than 0.0005 square kilometer) water
3	Significant land, zero (0) water
4	Minimal land, significant water
5	Minimal land, minimal water
6	Minimal land, zero water
7	Zero land, significant water
8	Zero land, minimal water
9	Zero land, zero water

STANDARD CODES

In the identification section of all STF's, there are standard codes, undefined in the data dictionary, that have identical meaning regardless of the field. The codes are the same size as the field; that is, a three-character field will have three symbols. These standard codes are listed below.

! Not available--The code would be shown except it had not been determined when the files were prepared (for example, metropolitan area code on a county summary level (050) on STF 1A).

9 Not in--This indicates a "remainder of" an area, such as a place code in the portion of a county subdivision not in a place, or the summary level is not part of any area to which the code field

applies, such as a summary level which is not in an Alaska Native Regional Corporation.

Blank Not applicable--This indicates that the code is not applicable to the summary level.

Where these codes are specifically defined in the data dictionary, the defined code should be used. For example, in the division code description on the data dictionary (position 89), the code for the Pacific Division is indicated as "9." This "9" should be interpreted as the division code, not as "not in," the standard code for "9."

Chart 1. STF 3 File Identification by Summary Level[1]

Field name	Summary level 010	020	030	040	050	060	061	062	070
Record Codes									
File Identification	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State/US-Abbreviation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Summary Level	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Component	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Characteristic Iteration	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Part Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Number of Parts In Record	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Area Codes									
Alaska Native Regional Corporation									
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)									
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)									
American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code									
American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator									
Block									
Block Group									
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area									
Congressional District									
Consolidated City (Census)									*
Consolidated City (FIPS)									*
Consolidated City Class Code									*
Consolidated City Size Code									*
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area					*	*	*	*	*
County					*	*	*	*	*
County Size Code					*	*	*	*	*

County Subdivision (Census)						*	*	*	*
County Subdivision (FIPS)						*	*	*	*
County Subdivision Class Code						*	*	*	*
County Subdivision Size Code						*	*	*	*
Division		*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Extended City Indicator									*
Internal Use Code									
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area					*	*	*	*	*
MSA/CMSA Size Code					*	*	*	*	*
Place (Census)									*
Place (FIPS)									*
Place Class Code									*
Place Description Code									*
Place Size Code									*
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area					*	*	*	*	*
Region		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State (Census)				*	*	*	*	*	*
State (FIPS)				*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban/Rural									
Urbanized Area									
Urbanized Area Size Code									
Special Area Code (1)									
Special Area Code (2)									
Special Area Code (3)									
Special Area Code (4)									
Special Area Code (5)									
Special Area Code (6)									
Special Area Code (7)									
Special Area Code (8)									
Special Area Code (9)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Area Code (10)									

Area Characteristics

Area (Land)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area (Water)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Functional Status Code	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Change User Note Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Housing Unit Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Latitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Longitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Part Flag											*	
Political/Statistical Area Description Code						*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Population Count (100 percent)					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Flag					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Summary level 080	090	140	150	155	160	161	170	200	201	202	203	Field name
												Record Codes
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	File Identification
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State/US-Abbreviation
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Summary Level
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Component
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Characteristic Iteration
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Part Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Total Number of Parts In Record
												Geographic Area Codes
	*										*	Alaska Native Regional Corporation
	*							*	*	*	*	American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)
	*											American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)
	*											American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code
	*								*	*	*	American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator
	*		*									Block
*	*	*	*									Block Group
	*											Census Tract/Block Numbering Area
*	*			*	*	*	*					Congressional District
*	*			*	*	*	*					Consolidated City (Census)
*	*			*	*	*	*					Consolidated City (FIPS)
*	*			*	*	*	*					Consolidated City Class Code
*	*			*	*	*	*					Consolidated City Size Code

*	*	*	*				*	Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*			*	County
*	*	*	*	*			*	County Size Code
*	*							County Subdivision (Census)
*	*							County Subdivision (FIPS)
*	*							County Subdivision Class Code
*	*							County Subdivision Size Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Division
*	*			*	*	*		Extended City Indicator
								Internal Use Code
								Metropolitan Statistical Area/ Consolidated
*	*	*	*				*	Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*				*	MSA/CMSA Size Code
*	*			*	*	*		Place (Census)
*	*			*	*	*		Place (FIPS)
*	*			*	*	*		Place Class Code
*	*			*	*	*		Place Description Code
*	*			*	*	*		Place Size Code
*	*	*	*				*	Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Region
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State (Census)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State (FIPS)
	*							Urban/Rural
	*							Urbanized Area
	*							Urbanized Area Size Code
								Special Area Code (1)
								Special Area Code (2)
								Special Area Code (3)
								Special Area Code (4)
								Special Area Code (5)
								Special Area Code (6)

												Special Area Code (7)
												Special Area Code (8)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Area Code (9)
												Special Area Code (10)
												Area Characteristics
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Land)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Water)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Functional Status Code
				*	*	*	*	*	*		*	Geographic Change User Note Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Housing Unit Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Latitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Longitude)
*	*											Part Flag
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Political/Statistical Area Description Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Population Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Flag

Field name	Summary level 204	205	206	207	208	210	211	212	215
Record Codes									
File Identification	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State/US-Abbreviation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Summary Level	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Component	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Characteristic Iteration	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Part Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Number of Parts In Record	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Area Codes									
Alaska Native Regional Corporation				*					*
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Block									
Block Group									
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area									
Congressional District									
Consolidated City (Census)									
Consolidated City (FIPS)									
Consolidated City Class Code									
Consolidated City Size Code									
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area									
County									
County Size Code									
County Subdivision (Census)									
County Subdivision (FIPS)									
County Subdivision Class Code									
County Subdivision Size Code									
Division		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Extended City Indicator									
Internal Use Code									
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area									

MSA/CMSA Size Code									
Place (Census)									
Place (FIPS)									
Place Class Code									
Place Description Code									
Place Size Code									
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area									
Region		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State (Census)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State (FIPS)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban/Rural									
Urbanized Area									
Urbanized Area Size Code									
Special Area Code (1)									
Special Area Code (2)									
Special Area Code (3)									
Special Area Code (4)									
Special Area Code (5)									
Special Area Code (6)									
Special Area Code (7)									
Special Area Code (8)									
Special Area Code (9)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Area Code (10)									
Area Characteristics									
Area (Land)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area (Water)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Functional Status Code	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Change User Note Indicator	*	*		*	*	*	*		*
Housing Unit Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Latitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Longitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Part Flag		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Political/Statistical Area Description Code	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Population Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Flag	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Summary level			Summary level			Summary level			Summary level			
216	220	221	230	300	301	310	311	319	321	329	331	Field name
												Record Codes
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	File Identification
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State/US-Abbreviation
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Summary Level
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Component
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Characteristic Iteration
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Part Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Total Number of Parts In Reco
												Geographic Area Codes
			*									Alaska Native Regional Corporation
*	*	*										American Indian/ Alaska Native Area (Census)
*	*	*										American Indian/ Alaska Native Area (FIPS)
*	*	*										American Indian/ Alaska Native Area Class Code
*	*	*										American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator
												Block
												Block Group
												Census Tract/Block Numbering Area
												Congressional District
												Consolidated City (Census)
												Consolidated City (FIPS)
												Consolidated City Class Code
												Consolidated City Size Code
				*	*	*	*	*	*		*	Consolidated Metro-politan Statistical Area
	*	*								*	*	County
	*	*								*	*	County Size Code
												County Subdivision (Census)

												County Subdivision (FIPS)
												County Subdivision Class Code
												County Subdivision Size Code
*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	Division
												Extended City Indicator
												Internal Use Code
												Metropolitan Statistical Area/ Consolidated
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Metropolitan Statistical Area
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	MSA/CMSA Size Code
												Place (Census)
												Place (FIPS)
												Place Class Code
												Place Description Code
												Place Size Code
					*		*		*		*	Primary Metro-politan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	Region
*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	State (Census)
*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	State (FIPS)
												Urban/Rural
												Urbanized Area
												Urbanized Area Size Code
												Special Area Code (1)
												Special Area Code (2)
												Special Area Code (3)
												Special Area Code (4)
												Special Area Code (5)
												Special Area Code (6)
												Special Area Code (7)
												Special Area Code (8)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Area Code (9)
												Special Area Code (10)

												Area Characteristics
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Land)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Water)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator
*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Functional Status Code
*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Change User Note Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Housing Unit Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Latitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Longitude)
*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	Part Flag
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Political/Statistical Area Description Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Population Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Flag

Field name	Summary level 340	341	400	410	420	430	440	450	460
Record Codes									
File Identification	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State/US-Abbreviation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Summary Level	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Component	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Characteristic Iteration	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Part Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Number of Parts In Record	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Area Codes									
Alaska Native Regional Corporation									
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)									
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)									
American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code									

American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator									
Block									
Block Group									
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area									
Congressional District									
Consolidated City (Census)	*	*						*	*
Consolidated City (FIPS)	*	*						*	*
Consolidated City Class Code	*	*						*	*
Consolidated City Size Code	*	*						*	*
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area		*				*	*	*	
County						*	*	*	
County Size Code						*	*	*	
County Subdivision (Census)							*	*	
County Subdivision (FIPS)							*	*	
County Subdivision Class Code							*	*	
County Subdivision Size Code							*	*	
Division	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Extended City Indicator	*	*						*	*
Internal Use Code									
Metropolitan Statistical Area/ Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area	*	*				*	*	*	
MSA/CMSA Size Code	*	*				*	*	*	
Place (Census)	*	*						*	*
Place (FIPS)	*	*						*	*
Place Class Code	*	*						*	*
Place Description Code	*	*						*	*
Place Size Code	*	*						*	*
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area		*				*	*	*	
Region	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
State (Census)	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
State (FIPS)	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban/Rural			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urbanized Area			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urbanized Area Size Code			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Area Code (1)									
Special Area Code (2)									
Special Area Code (3)									
Special Area Code (4)									
Special Area Code (5)									
Special Area Code (6)									
Special Area Code (7)									
Special Area Code (8)									

Special Area Code (9)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Special Area Code (10)												
Area Characteristics												
Area (Land)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Area (Water)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Functional Status Code		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Geographic Change User Note Indicator		*	*		*		*	*	*	*		
Housing Unit Count (100 percent)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Internal Point (Latitude)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Internal Point (Longitude)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Part Flag		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		
Political/Statistical Area Description Code		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Population Count (100 percent)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Special Flag		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		

Summary level 501	510	520	530	540	550	551	552	560	800	810	820	Field Name
												Record Codes
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	File Identification
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State/US-Abbreviation
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Summary Level
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Component
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Characteristic Iteration
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Part Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Total Number of Parts In Record
												Geographic Area Codes
								*				Alaska Native Regional Corporation
					*	*	*					American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)
					*	*	*					American Indian/Alaska Native Area

												(FIPS)
					*	*	*					American Indian/ Alaska Native Area Class Code
						*	*					American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator
												Block
												Block Group
												Census Tract/Block Numbering Area
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				Congressional District
			*	*								Consolidated City (Census)
			*	*								Consolidated City (FIPS)
			*	*								Consolidated City Class Code
			*	*								Consolidated City Size Code
	*	*									*	Consolidated Metro-politan Statistical Area
	*	*									*	County
	*	*									*	County Size Code
		*										County Sub-division (Census)
		*										County Sub-division (FIPS)
		*										County Sub-division Class Code
		*										County Sub-division Size Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	Division
			*									Extended City Indicator
												Internal Use Code
												Metropolitan Statistical Area/ Consolidated
	*	*									*	Metropolitan Statistical Area
	*	*									*	MSA/CMSA Size Code
			*									Place (Census)
			*									Place (FIPS)
			*									Place Class Code
			*									Place Description Code
			*									Place Size Code

	*	*									*	Primary Metro-politan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	Region
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	State (Census)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	State (FIPS)
												Urban/Rural
												Urbanized Area
												Urbanized Area Size Code
									*	*	*	Special Area Code (1)
												Special Area Code (2)
												Special Area Code (3)
												Special Area Code (4)
												Special Area Code (5)
												Special Area Code (6)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				Special Area Code (7)
												Special Area Code (8)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				Special Area Code (9)
												Special Area Code (10)
												Area Characteristics
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				Area (Land)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				Area (Water)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	Functional Status Code
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				Geographic Change User Note Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Housing Unit Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				Internal Point (Latitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				Internal Point (Longitude)
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	Part Flag
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	Political/Stati-stical Area Description Code

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Population Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Flag

[1]See the Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter for identification of the summary level record numbers.

SUBJECT LOCATOR

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Index 3--1

This index is designed to quickly identify the STF 3 tables needed. Each table variable is listed alphabetically. Both the type of entry being tabulated (universe), which is shown in italics, and the relevant table numbers appear under the variable heading. If the entry variable is cross tabulated by another variable, the variable of cross tabulation is indicated beneath the universe and is preceded by the word "by." The index entries for each variable are arranged alphabetically by universe, then by variable of cross tabulation, if any. For example, if you are looking for a table tabulating age by sex for females, check the index under either of the two variables. Checking under age, you find an entry for a table with a universe of females. Checking the entry, you can see that age is cross tabulated by sex in table P15B.

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Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Data type	Table (matrix) coordinates
P1.	PERSONS(1) [1]				
	Universe: Persons				
	Total	P0010001	9	N	1
P2.	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS(1) [1]				
	Universe: Persons				
	Total	P0020001	9	N	1
P3.	100 PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS(1) [1]				
	Universe: Persons				
	Total	P0030001	9	N	1
P3A.	PERCENT OF PERSONS IN SAMPLE(1) [1]				
	1 implied decimal(s)				
	Universe: Persons				
	Total	P003A001	9	9	1
P4.	FAMILIES(1) [1]				
	Universe: Families				
	Total	P004001	9	N	1
P5.	HOUSEHOLDS(1) [1]				
	Universe: Households				
	Total	P0050001	9	N	1
P6.	URBAN AND RURAL(4) [4]				
	Universe: Persons				
	Urban:				
	Inside urbanized area	P0060001	9	N	1
	Outside urbanized area	P0060002	9	N	2
	Rural:				
	Farm	P0060003	9	N	3
	Nonfarm	P0060004	9	N	4
P7.	SEX(2) [2]				
	Universe: Persons				
	Male	P0070001	9	N	1
	Female	P0070002	9	N	2
P8.	RACE(5) [5]				
	Universe: Persons				
	White	P0080001	9	N	1
	Black	P0080002	9	N	2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	P0080003	9	N	3
	Asian or Pacific Islander	P0080004	9	N	4
	Other race	P0080005	9	N	5
P9.	RACE(25) [25]				
	Universe: Persons				
	White (800 869, 971)	P0090001	9	N	1

Black (870 934, 972)	P0090002	9	N	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (000 599, 935 970, 973 975):				
American Indian (000 599, 973)	P0090003	9	N	3
Eskimo (935 940, 974)	P0090004	9	N	4
Aleut (941 970, 975)	P0090005	9	N	5
Asian or Pacific Islander (600 699, 976 985):				
Asian (600 652, 976, 977, 979 982, 985):				
Chinese (605 607, 976)	P0090006	9	N	6
Filipino (608, 977)	P0090007	9	N	7
Japanese (611, 981)	P0090008	9	N	8
Asian Indian (600, 982)	P0090009	9	N	9
Korean (612, 979)	P0090010	9	N	10
Vietnamese (619, 980)	P0090011	9	N	11
Cambodian (604)	P0090012	9	N	12
Hmong (609)	P0090013	9	N	13
Laotian (613)	P0090014	9	N	14
Thai (618)	P0090015	9	N	15
Other Asian (601 603, 610, 614 617, 620 652, 985)	P0090016	9	N	16
Pacific Islander (653 699, 978, 983, 984):				
Polynesian (653 659, 978, 983):				
Hawaiian (653, 654, 978)	P0090017	9	N	17
Samoan (655, 983)	P0090018	9	N	18
Tongan (657)	P0090019	9	N	19
Other Polynesian (656, 658, 659)	P0090020	9	N	20
Micronesian (660 675, 984):				
Guamanian (660, 984)	P0090021	9	N	21
Other Micronesian (661 675)	P0090022	9	N	22
Melanesian (676 680)	P0090023	9	N	23
Pacific Islander, not specified (681 699)	P0090024	9	N	24
Other race (700 799, 986 999)	P0090025	9	N	25

P10. PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN(1) [1]
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin

Total	P0100001	9	N	1

P11. HISPANIC ORIGIN(16) [16]
Universe: Persons

Not of Hispanic origin (000 001, 006 199)	P0110001	9	N	1
Hispanic origin (002 005, 200 999):				
Mexican (002, 210 220)	P0110002	9	N	2
Puerto Rican (003, 261 270)	P0110003	9	N	3
Cuban (004, 271 274)	P0110004	9	N	4
Other Hispanic (005, 200 209, 221 260, 275 999):				
Dominican (Dominican Republic) (275 289)	P0110005	9	N	5
Central American (221 230):				
Guatemalan (222)	P0110006	9	N	6
Honduran (223)	P0110007	9	N	7

Nicaraguan (224)	P0110008	9	N	8
Panamanian (225)	P0110009	9	N	9
Salvadoran (226)	P0110010	9	N	10
Other Central American (221, 227 230)	P0110011	9	N	11
South American (231 249):				
Colombian (234)	P0110012	9	N	12
Ecuadorian (235)	P0110013	9	N	13
Peruvian (237)	P0110014	9	N	14
Other South American (231 233, 236, 238 249)	P0110015	9	N	15
Other Hispanic (005, 200 209, 250 260, 290 999)	P0110016	9	N	16

P12. HISPANIC ORIGIN(2) BY RACE(5) [10]

Universe: Persons

Not of Hispanic origin:				
White	P0120001	9	N	1,1
Black	P0120002	9	N	1,2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	P0120003	9	N	1,3
Asian or Pacific Islander	P0120004	9	N	1,4
Other race	P0120005	9	N	1,5
Hispanic origin:				
(Repeat RACE)	P0120006	45(1)	N	2,1

P13. AGE(31) [31]

Universe: Persons

Under 1 year	P0130001	9	N	1
1 and 2 years	P0130002	9	N	2
3 and 4 years	P0130003	9	N	3
5 years	P0130004	9	N	4
6 years	P0130005	9	N	5
7 to 9 years	P0130006	9	N	6
10 and 11 years	P0130007	9	N	7
12 and 13 years	P0130008	9	N	8
14 years	P0130009	9	N	9
15 years	P0130010	9	N	10
16 years	P0130011	9	N	11
17 years	P0130012	9	N	12
18 years	P0130013	9	N	13
19 years	P0130014	9	N	14
20 years	P0130015	9	N	15
21 years	P0130016	9	N	16
22 to 24 years	P0130017	9	N	17
25 to 29 years	P0130018	9	N	18
30 to 34 years	P0130019	9	N	19
35 to 39 years	P0130020	9	N	20
40 to 44 years	P0130021	9	N	21
45 to 49 years	P0130022	9	N	22
50 to 54 years	P0130023	9	N	23
55 to 59 years	P0130024	9	N	24
60 and 61 years	P0130025	9	N	25
62 to 64 years	P0130026	9	N	26
65 to 69 years	P0130027	9	N	27
70 to 74 years	P0130028	9	N	28
75 to 79 years	P0130029	9	N	29

80 to 84 years	P0130030	9	N	30
85 years and over	P0130031	9	N	31

P14A. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: White males
White:
Male:

Under 1 year	P014A001	9	N	1,1,1
1 and 2 years	P014A002	9	N	1,1,2
3 and 4 years	P014A003	9	N	1,1,3
5 years	P014A004	9	N	1,1,4
6 years	P014A005	9	N	1,1,5
7 to 9 years	P014A006	9	N	1,1,6
10 and 11 years	P014A007	9	N	1,1,7
12 and 13 years	P014A008	9	N	1,1,8
14 years	P014A009	9	N	1,1,9
15 years	P014A010	9	N	1,1,10
16 years	P014A011	9	N	1,1,11
17 years	P014A012	9	N	1,1,12
18 years	P014A013	9	N	1,1,13
19 years	P014A014	9	N	1,1,14
20 years	P014A015	9	N	1,1,15
21 years	P014A016	9	N	1,1,16
22 to 24 years	P014A017	9	N	1,1,17
25 to 29 years	P014A018	9	N	1,1,18
30 to 34 years	P014A019	9	N	1,1,19
35 to 39 years	P014A020	9	N	1,1,20
40 to 44 years	P014A021	9	N	1,1,21
45 to 49 years	P014A022	9	N	1,1,22
50 to 54 years	P014A023	9	N	1,1,23
55 to 59 years	P014A024	9	N	1,1,24
60 and 61 years	P014A025	9	N	1,1,25
62 to 64 years	P014A026	9	N	1,1,26
65 to 69 years	P014A027	9	N	1,1,27
70 to 74 years	P014A028	9	N	1,1,28
75 to 79 years	P014A029	9	N	1,1,29
80 to 84 years	P014A030	9	N	1,1,30
85 years and over	P014A031	9	N	1,1,31

P14B. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: White females
White:
Female:

(Repeat AGE)(2)	P014B001	279(1)	N	1,1,1

P14C. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: Black males
Black:
Male:

(Repeat AGE)(2)	P014C001	279(1)	N	1,1,1

P14D. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: Black females
Black:
Female:

(Repeat AGE)(2)	P014D001	279(1)	N	1,1,1

P14E. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut males
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
Male:

(Repeat AGE)(2)	P014E001	279(1)	N	1,1,1

P14F. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut females
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
Female:

(Repeat AGE)(2)	P014F001	279(1)	N	1,1,1

P14G. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: Asian or Pacific Islander males
Asian or Pacific Islander:
Male:

(Repeat AGE)(2)	P014G001	279(1)	N	1,1,1

P14H. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: Asian or Pacific Islander females
Asian or Pacific Islander:
Female:

(Repeat AGE)(2)	P014H001	279(1)	N	1,1,1

P14I. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: Other race males
Other race:
Male:

(Repeat AGE)(2)	P014I001	279(1)	N	1,1,1

P14J. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: Other race females
Other race:
Female:

(Repeat AGE)(2)	P014J001	279(1)	N	1,1,1

P15A. SEX(1) BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: Males of Hispanic origin
Male:

Under 1 year	P015A001	9	N	1,1
1 and 2 years	P015A002	9	N	1,2
3 and 4 years	P015A003	9	N	1,3
5 years	P015A004	9	N	1,4
6 years	P015A005	9	N	1,5
7 to 9 years	P015A006	9	N	1,6
10 and 11 years	P015A007	9	N	1,7
12 and 13 years	P015A008	9	N	1,8
14 years	P015A009	9	N	1,9
15 years	P015A010	9	N	1,10
16 years	P015A011	9	N	1,11
17 years	P015A012	9	N	1,12
18 years	P015A013	9	N	1,13
19 years	P015A014	9	N	1,14
20 years	P015A015	9	N	1,15
21 years	P015A016	9	N	1,16

22 to 24 years	P015A017	9	N	1,17
25 to 29 years	P015A018	9	N	1,18
30 to 34 years	P015A019	9	N	1,19
35 to 39 years	P015A020	9	N	1,20
40 to 44 years	P015A021	9	N	1,21
45 to 49 years	P015A022	9	N	1,22
50 to 54 years	P015A023	9	N	1,23
55 to 59 years	P015A024	9	N	1,24
60 and 61 years	P015A025	9	N	1,25
62 to 64 years	P015A026	9	N	1,26
65 to 69 years	P015A027	9	N	1,27
70 to 74 years	P015A028	9	N	1,28
75 to 79 years	P015A029	9	N	1,29
80 to 84 years	P015A030	9	N	1,30
85 years and over	P015A031	9	N	1,31

P15B. SEX(1)
BY AGE(31) [31]
Universe: Females of Hispanic origin
Female:

(Repeat AGE)(2)	P015B001	279(1)	N	1,1

P16. PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD(7) [7]
Universe: Households

1 person	P0160001	9	N	1
2 persons	P0160002	9	N	2
3 persons	P0160003	9	N	3
4 persons	P0160004	9	N	4
5 persons	P0160005	9	N	5
6 persons	P0160006	9	N	6
7 or more persons	P0160007	9	N	7

P17. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(15) [15]
Universe: Persons

In family households:				
Householder	P0170001	9	N	1
Spouse	P0170002	9	N	2
Child:				
Natural born or adopted	P0170003	9	N	3
Step	P0170004	9	N	4
Grandchild	P0170005	9	N	5
Other relatives	P0170006	9	N	6
Nonrelatives	P0170007	9	N	7
In nonfamily households:				
Male householder:				
Living alone	P0170008	9	N	8
Not living alone	P0170009	9	N	9
Female householder:				
Living alone	P0170010	9	N	10
Not living alone	P0170011	9	N	11
Nonrelatives	P0170012	9	N	12
In group quarters:				
Institutionalized persons	P0170013	9	N	13
Other persons in group quarters	P0170014	9	N	14
Filler	P0170015	9		15

P18. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(12) [12]

Universe: Persons 65 years and over

In family households:				
Householder	P0180001	9	N	1
Spouse	P0180002	9	N	2
Other relatives	P0180003	9	N	3
Nonrelatives	P0180004	9	N	4
In nonfamily households:				
Male householder:				
Living alone	P0180005	9	N	5
Not living alone	P0180006	9	N	6
Female householder:				
Living alone	P0180007	9	N	7
Not living alone	P0180008	9	N	8
Nonrelatives	P0180009	9	N	9
In group quarters:				
Institutionalized persons	P0180010	9	N	10
Other persons in group quarters	P0180011	9	N	11
Filler	P0180012	9		12

P19. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(7) [7]

Universe: Households

Family households:				
Married couple family:				
With own children under 18 years	P0190001	9	N	1
No own children under 18 years	P0190002	9	N	2
Other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
With own children under 18 years	P0190003	9	N	3
No own children under 18 years	P0190004	9	N	4
Female householder, no husband present:				
With own children under 18 years	P0190005	9	N	5
No own children under 18 years	P0190006	9	N	6
Nonfamily households	P0190007	9	N	7

P20. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(7) [35]

Universe: Households

White:				
Family households:				
Married couple family:				
With own children under 18 years	P0200001	9	N	1,1
No own children under 18 years	P0200002	9	N	1,2
Other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
With own children under 18 years	P0200003	9	N	1,3
No own children under 18 years	P0200004	9	N	1,4
Female householder, no husband present:				

With own children under 18 years	P0200005	9	N	1,5
No own children under 18 years	P0200006	9	N	1,6
Nonfamily households	P0200007	9	N	1,7
Black:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	P0200008	63(1)	N	2,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	P0200015	63(1)	N	3,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	P0200022	63(1)	N	4,1
Other race:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	P0200029	63(1)	N	5,1

P21. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(7) [7]
Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin

Family households:				
Married couple family:				
With own children under 18 years	P0210001	9	N	1
No own children under 18 years	P0210002	9	N	2
Other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
With own children under 18 years	P0210003	9	N	3
No own children under 18 years	P0210004	9	N	4
Female householder, no husband present:				
With own children under 18 years	P0210005	9	N	5
No own children under 18 years	P0210006	9	N	6
Nonfamily households	P0210007	9	N	7

P22. FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(6) [6]
Universe: Families

Married couple family:				
With children 18 years and over	P0220001	9	N	1
No children 18 years and over	P0220002	9	N	2
Other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
With children 18 years and over	P0220003	9	N	3
No children 18 years and over	P0220004	9	N	4
Female householder, no husband present:				
With children 18 years and over	P0220005	9	N	5
No children 18 years and over	P0220006	9	N	6

P23. FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(21) [21]
Universe: Own children under 18 years

In married couple family:				
Under 3 years	P0230001	9	N	1
3 and 4 years	P0230002	9	N	2
5 years	P0230003	9	N	3
6 to 11 years	P0230004	9	N	4
12 and 13 years	P0230005	9	N	5

14 years	P0230006	9	N	6
15 to 17 years	P0230007	9	N	7
In other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
Under 3 years	P0230008	9	N	8
3 and 4 years	P0230009	9	N	9
5 years	P0230010	9	N	10
6 to 11 years	P0230011	9	N	11
12 and 13 years	P0230012	9	N	12
14 years	P0230013	9	N	13
15 to 17 years	P0230014	9	N	14
Female householder, no husband present:				
Under 3 years	P0230015	9	N	15
3 and 4 years	P0230016	9	N	16
5 years	P0230017	9	N	17
6 to 11 years	P0230018	9	N	18
12 and 13 years	P0230019	9	N	19
14 years	P0230020	9	N	20
15 to 17 years	P0230021	9	N	21

P24. HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) [14]
Universe: Households

Family households:				
15 to 24 years	P0240001	9	N	1,1
25 to 34 years	P0240002	9	N	1,2
35 to 44 years	P0240003	9	N	1,3
45 to 54 years	P0240004	9	N	1,4
55 to 64 years	P0240005	9	N	1,5
65 to 74 years	P0240006	9	N	1,6
75 years and over	P0240007	9	N	1,7
Nonfamily households:				
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	P0240008	631	N	2,1

P25. SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(4) [4]
Universe: Subfamilies

Married couple subfamily:				
With own children under 18 years	P0250001	9	N	1
No own children under 18 years	P0250002	9	N	2
Mother child subfamily	P0250003	9	N	3
Father child subfamily	P0250004	9	N	4

P26. SUBFAMILY TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(7) [7]
Universe: Persons in subfamilies

Persons in married couple subfamily:				
Reference person	P0260001	9	N	1
Spouse	P0260002	9	N	2
Child	P0260003	9	N	3
Persons in mother child subfamily:				
Parent	P0260004	9	N	4
Child	P0260005	9	N	5
Persons in father child subfamily:				
Parent	P0260006	9	N	6
Child	P0260007	9	N	7

P27. SEX(2) BY MARITAL STATUS(6) [12]
Universe: Persons 15 years and over
Male:

Never married	P0270001	9	N	1,1
Now married:				
Married, spouse present	P0270002	9	N	1,2
Married, spouse absent:				
Separated	P0270003	9	N	1,3
Other	P0270004	9	N	1,4
Widowed	P0270005	9	N	1,5
Divorced	P0270006	9	N	1,6
Female:				
(Repeat MARITAL STATUS)	P0270007	541	N	2,1

P28. AGE(3) BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH(10) [30]

Universe: Persons 5 years and over

5 to 17 years:				
Speak only English	P0280001	9	N	1,1
Speak Spanish:				
Speak English "very well"	P0280002	9	N	1,2
Speak English "well"	P0280003	9	N	1,3
Speak English "not well" or "not at all"	P0280004	9	N	1,4
Speak Asian or Pacific Island language:				
Speak English "very well"	P0280005	9	N	1,5
Speak English "well"	P0280006	9	N	1,6
Speak English "not well" or "not at all"	P0280007	9	N	1,7
Speak other language:				
Speak English "very well"	P0280008	9	N	1,8
Speak English "well"	P0280009	9	N	1,9
Speak English "not well" or "not at all"	P0280010	9	N	1,10
18 to 64 years:				
(Repeat LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH)	P0280011	90(1)	N	2,1
65 years and over:				
(Repeat LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH)	P0280021	90(1)	N	3,1

P29. HOUSEHOLD LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTIC ISOLATION(7) [7]

Universe: Households

English	P0290001	9	N	1
Spanish:				
Linguistically isolated	P0290002	9	N	2
Not linguistically isolated	P0290003	9	N	3
Asian or Pacific Island language:				
Linguistically isolated	P0290004	9	N	4
Not linguistically isolated	P0290005	9	N	5
Other language:				
Linguistically isolated	P0290006	9	N	6
Not linguistically isolated	P0290007	9	N	7

P30. AGE, LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, AND LINGUISTIC ISOLATION(33) [33]

Universe: Persons 5 years and over

Persons in households:				
5 to 13 years:				
Speak only English:				

Linguistically isolated:				
Spanish spoken in household	P0300001	9	N	1
Asian or Pacific Island language spoken in household	P0300002	9	N	2
Other language spoken in household	P0300003	9	N	3
Not linguistically isolated	P0300004	9	N	4
Speak Spanish:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300005	9	N	5
Not linguistically isolated	P0300006	9	N	6
Speak Asian or Pacific Island language:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300007	9	N	7
Not linguistically isolated	P0300008	9	N	8
Speak other language:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300009	9	N	9
Not linguistically isolated	P0300010	9	N	10
14 to 17 years:				
Speak only English	P0300011	9	N	11
Speak Spanish:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300012	9	N	12
Not linguistically isolated	P0300013	9	N	13
Speak Asian or Pacific Island language:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300014	9	N	14
Not linguistically isolated	P0300015	9	N	15
Speak other language:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300016	9	N	16
Not linguistically isolated	P0300017	9	N	17
18 to 64 years:				
Speak only English	P0300018	9	N	18
Speak Spanish:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300019	9	N	19
Not linguistically isolated	P0300020	9	N	20
Speak Asian or Pacific Island language:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300021	9	N	21
Not linguistically isolated	P0300022	9	N	22
Speak other language:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300023	9	N	23
Not linguistically isolated	P0300024	9	N	24
65 years and over:				
Speak only English	P0300025	9	N	25
Speak Spanish:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300026	9	N	26
Not linguistically isolated	P0300027	9	N	27
Speak Asian or Pacific Island language:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300028	9	N	28
Not linguistically isolated	P0300029	9	N	29
Speak other language:				
Linguistically isolated	P0300030	9	N	30
Not linguistically isolated	P0300031	9	N	31
Persons in group quarters	P0300032	9	N	32
Filler	P0300033	9		33

P31. LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME(26) [26]

Universe: Persons 5 years and over

Speak only English	P0310001	9	N	1
German (607, 613)	P0310002	9	N	2
Yiddish (609)	P0310003	9	N	3
Other West Germanic language (608, 610 612)	P0310004	9	N	4
Scandinavian (614 618)	P0310005	9	N	5
Greek (637)	P0310006	9	N	6
Indic (662 678)	P0310007	9	N	7
Italian (619)	P0310008	9	N	8
French or French Creole (620 624)	P0310009	9	N	9
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole (629 630)	P0310010	9	N	10
Spanish or Spanish Creole (625, 627 628)	P0310011	9	N	11
Polish (645)	P0310012	9	N	12
Russian (639)	P0310013	9	N	13
South Slavic (647 652)	P0310014	9	N	14
Other Slavic language (640 644, 646)	P0310015	9	N	15
Other Indo European language (601 606, 626, 631 636, 638, 653 661)	P0310016	9	N	16
Arabic (777)	P0310017	9	N	17
Tagalog (742)	P0310018	9	N	18
Chinese (708 715)	P0310019	9	N	19
Hungarian (682)	P0310020	9	N	20
Japanese (723)	P0310021	9	N	21
Mon Khmer (726)	P0310022	9	N	22
Korean (724)	P0310023	9	N	23
Native North American languages (800 955, 959 966, 977 982)	P0310024	9	N	24
Vietnamese (728)	P0310025	9	N	25
Other and unspecified languages (679 681, 683 707, 716 722, 725, 727, 729 741, 743 776, 778 799, 956 958, 967 976, 983 999)	P0310026	9	N	26

P32. ANCESTRY(4) [4]

Universe: Persons

Ancestry specified:

Single ancestry	P0320001	9	N	1
Multiple ancestry	P0320002	9	N	2
Ancestry unclassified	P0320003	9	N	3
Ancestry not reported	P0320004	9	N	4

P33. ANCESTRY(36) [36]

Universe: Persons

First ancestry reported (000 999):

Arab (400 415, 417 418, 421 430, 435 481, 490 499)	P0330001	9	N	1
Austrian (003 004)	P0330002	9	N	2
Belgian (008 010)	P0330003	9	N	3
Canadian (931 934)	P0330004	9	N	4
Czech (111 114)	P0330005	9	N	5
Danish (020, 023)	P0330006	9	N	6
Dutch (021, 029)	P0330007	9	N	7

English (015, 022)	P0330008	9	N	8
Finnish (024 025)	P0330009	9	N	9
French (except Basque) (000 001, 016, 026 028, 083	P0330010	9	N	10
French Canadian (935 938)	P0330011	9	N	11
German (032 045)	P0330012	9	N	12
Greek (046 048)	P0330013	9	N	13
Hungarian (125 126)	P0330014	9	N	14
Irish (050, 081, 099)	P0330015	9	N	15
Italian (030 031, 051 074)	P0330016	9	N	16
Lithuanian (129)	P0330017	9	N	17
Norwegian (082)	P0330018	9	N	18
Polish (142 143)	P0330019	9	N	19
Portuguese (084 086)	P0330020	9	N	20
Romanian (144 147)	P0330021	9	N	21
Russian (148 151)	P0330022	9	N	22
Scotch Irish (087)	P0330023	9	N	23
Scottish (088)	P0330024	9	N	24
Slovak (153)	P0330025	9	N	25
Subsaharan African (500 599)	P0330026	9	N	26
Swedish (089 090)	P0330027	9	N	27
Swiss (091 096)	P0330028	9	N	28
Ukrainian (171 174)	P0330029	9	N	29
United States or American (939 994)	P0330030	9	N	30
Welsh (097)	P0330031	9	N	31
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) (300 359)	P0330032	9	N	32
Yugoslavian (152, 154, 176 177)	P0330032	9	N	33
Race or Hispanic origin groups (200 299, 900 928)	P0330034	9	N	34
Other groups (002, 005 007, 011 014, 017 019, 049, 075 080, 098, 100 110, 115 124, 127 128, 130 141,155 170, 175, 178 199, 360 399, 416, 419 420,431 434, 482 489, 600 862, 929 930, 998)	P0330035	9	N	35
Unclassified or not reported (863 899, 995 997, 999)	P0330036	9	N	36

P34. ANCESTRY(36) [36]

Universe: Persons

Second ancestry reported (000 999):

Arab (400 415, 417 418, 421 430, 435 481, 490 499)	P0340001	9	N	1
Austrian (003 004)	P0340002	9	N	2
Belgian (008 010)	P0340003	9	N	3
Canadian (931 934)	P0340004	9	N	4
Czech (111 114)	P0340005	9	N	5
Danish (020, 023)	P0340006	9	N	6
Dutch (021, 029)	P0340007	9	N	7
English (015, 022)	P0340008	9	N	8
Finnish (024 025)	P0340009	9	N	9
French (except Basque) (000 001, 016, 026 028, 083)	P0340010	9	N	10
French Canadian (935 938)	P0340011	9	N	11
German (032 045)	P0340012	9	N	12
Greek (046 048)	P0340013	9	N	13

Hungarian (125 126)	P0340014	9	N	14
Irish (050, 081, 099)	P0340015	9	N	15
Italian (030 031, 051 074)	P0340016	9	N	16
Lithuanian (129)	P0340017	9	N	17
Norwegian (082)	P0340018	9	N	18
Polish (142 143)	P0340019	9	N	19
Portuguese (084 086)	P0340020	9	N	20
Romanian (144 147)	P0340021	9	N	21
Russian (148 151)	P0340022	9	N	22
Scotch Irish (087)	P0340023	9	N	23
Scottish (088)	P0340024	9	N	24
Slovak (153)	P0340025	9	N	25
Subsaharan African (500 599)	P0340026	9	N	26
Swedish (089 090)	P0340027	9	N	27
Swiss (091 096)	P0340028	9	N	28
Ukrainian (171 174)	P0340029	9	N	29
United States or American (939 994)	P0340030	9	N	30
Welsh (097)	P0340032	9	N	31
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) (300 359)	P0340032	9	N	32
Yugoslavian (152, 154, 176 177)	P0340033	9	N	33
Race or Hispanic origin groups (200 299, 900 928)	P0340034	9	N	34
Other groups (002, 005 007, 011 014, 017 019, 049, 075 080, 098, 100 110, 115 124, 127 128, 130 141,155 170, 175, 178 199, 360 399, 416, 419 420, 431 434, 482 489, 600 862, 929 930, 998)	P0340035	9	N	35
Unclassified or not reported (863 899, 995 997, 999)	P0340036	9	N	36

P35. ANCESTRY(37) [37]

Universe: Persons

Reported single ancestry (000 862, 900 994, 998):

Arab (400 415, 417 418, 421 430, 435 481, 490 499)	P0350001	9	N	1
Austrian (003 004)	P0350002	9	N	2
Belgian (008 010)	P0350003	9	N	3
Canadian (931 934)	P0350004	9	N	4
Czech (111 114)	P0350005	9	N	5
Danish (020, 023)	P0350006	9	N	6
Dutch (021, 029)	P0350007	9	N	7
English (015, 022)	P0350008	9	N	8
Finnish (024 025)	P0350009	9	N	9
French (except Basque) (000 001, 016, 026 028, 083)	P0350010	9	N	10
French Canadian (935 938)	P0350011	9	N	11
German (032 045)	P0350012	9	N	12
Greek (046 048)	P0350013	9	N	13
Hungarian (125 126)	P0350014	9	N	14
Irish (050, 081, 099)	P0350015	9	N	15
Italian (030 031, 051 074)	P0350016	9	N	16
Lithuanian (129)	P0350017	9	N	17
Norwegian (082)	P0350018	9	N	18

Polish (142 143)	P0350019	9	N	19
Portuguese (084 086)	P0350020	9	N	20
Romanian (144 147)	P0350021	9	N	21
Russian (148 151)	P0350022	9	N	22
Scotch Irish (087)	P0350023	9	N	23
Scottish (088)	P0350024	9	N	24
Slovak (153)	P0350025	9	N	25
Subsaharan African (500 599)	P0350026	9	N	26
Swedish (089 090)	P0350027	9	N	27
Swiss (091 096)	P0350028	9	N	28
Ukrainian (171 174)	P0350029	9	N	29
United States or American (939 994)	P0350030	9	N	30
Welsh (097)	P0350031	9	N	31
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) (300 359)	P0350032	9	N	32
Yugoslavian (152, 154, 176 177)	P0350033	9	N	33
Race or Hispanic origin groups (200 299, 900 928)	P0350034	9	N	34
Other groups (002, 005 007, 011 014, 017 019, 049, 075 080, 098, 100 110, 115 124, 127 128, 130 141,155 170, 175, 178 199, 360 399, 416, 419 420, 431 434, 482 489, 600 862, 929 930, 998)	P0350035	9	N	35
Reported multiple ancestry (000 998)	P0350036	9	N	36
Unclassified or not reported (863 899, 995 997, 999)	P0350037	9	N	37

P36. YEAR OF ENTRY(10) [10]
Universe: Foreign born persons

1987 to 1990	P0360001	9	N	1
1985 or 1986	P0360002	9	N	2
1982 to 1984	P0360003	9	N	3
1980 or 1981	P0360004	9	N	4
1975 to 1979	P0360005	9	N	5
1970 to 1974	P0360006	9	N	6
1965 to 1969	P0360007	9	N	7
1960 to 1964	P0360008	9	N	8
1950 to 1959	P0360009	9	N	9
Before 1950	P0360010	9	N	10

P37. AGE(2) BY CITIZENSHIP(3) [6]
Universe: Persons

Under 18 years:				
Native	P0370001	9	N	1,1
Foreign born:				
Naturalized citizen	P0370002	9	N	1,2
Not a citizen	P0370003	9	N	1,3
18 years and over:				
(Repeat CITIZENSHIP)	P0370004	27(1)	N	2,1

P38. MARITAL STATUS(2) BY AGE(4) [8]
Universe: Females 15 years and over

Never married:				
15 to 24 years	P0380001	9	N	1,1

25 to 34 years	P0380002	9	N	1,2
35 to 44 years	P0380003	9	N	1,3
45 years and over	P0380004	9	N	1,4
Ever married:				
(Repeat AGE)	P0380005	36(1)	N	2,1

P39. AGGREGATE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN(1) BY MARITAL STATUS(2) BY AGE(4) [8]
Universe: Females 15 years and over

Total:				
Never married:				
15 to 24 years	P0390001	9	N	1,1,1
25 to 34 years	P0390002	9	N	1,1,2
35 to 44 years	P0390003	9	N	1,1,3
45 years and over	P0390004	9	N	1,1,4
Ever married:				
(Repeat AGE)	P0390005	36(1)	N	1,2,1

P40. GROUP QUARTERS(10) [10]
Universe: Persons in group quarters

Institutionalized persons (00I 99I):				
Correctional institutions (20I 24I, 27I, 28I, 95I)	P0400001	9	N	1
Nursing homes (60I 67I)	P0400002	9	N	2
Mental (Psychiatric) hospitals (45I 48I)	P0400003	9	N	3
Juvenile institutions (01I 05I, 10I 12I, 15I)	P0400004	9	N	4
Other institutions (00I, 06I 09I, 13I, 14I, 16I 19I, 25I, 26I, 29I 44I, 49I 59I, 68I 94I, 96I 99I)	P0400005	9	N	5
Other persons in group quarters (00N 99N):				
College dormitories (87N)	P0400006	9	N	6
Military quarters (96N 98N)	P0400007	9	N	7
Emergency shelters for homeless persons (82N, 83N)	P0400008	9	N	8
Visible in street locations (84N, 85N)	P0400009	9	N	9
Other noninstitutional group quarters (00N 81N, 86N, 88N 95N, 99N)	P0400010	9	N	10

P41. GROUP QUARTERS(2) BY AGE(3) [6]
Universe: Persons in group quarters

Institutionalized persons:				
Under 18 years	P0410001	9	N	1,1
18 to 64 years	P0410002	9	N	1,2
65 years and over	P0410003	9	N	1,3
Other persons in group quarters:8451				
(Repeat AGE)	P0410004	27(1)	N	2,1

P42. PLACE OF BIRTH(9) [9]
Universe: Persons

Native (001 099):				
Born in State of residence	P0420001	9	N	1
Born in other State in the United				

States (001 059):				
Northeast (009, 023, 025, 033 034, 036, 042 044, 050)	P0420002	9	N	2
Midwest (017 020, 026 027, 029, 031, 038 039, 046, 055)	P0420003	9	N	3
South (001, 005, 010 014, 021 022, 024, 028, 037, 040, 045, 047 048, 051 052, 054)	P0420004	9	N	4
West (002 004, 006 008, 015 016, 030, 032, 035, 041, 049, 053, 056 059)	P0420005	9	N	5
Born outside the United States (060 099):				
Puerto Rico (072 075)	P0420006	9	N	6
U.S. outlying area (060 071, 076 099)	P0420007	9	N	7
Born abroad of American parent(s)	P0420008	9	N	8
Foreign born (100 999)	P0420009	9	N	9

P43. RESIDENCE IN 1985 STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL(10) [10]

Universe: Persons 5 years and over

Same house in 1985	P0430001	9	N	1
Different house in United States in 1985:				
Same county	P0430002	9	N	2
Different county:				
Same State	P0430003	9	N	3
Different State:				
Northeast	P0430004	9	N	4
Midwest	P0430005	9	N	5
South	P0430006	9	N	6
West	P0430007	9	N	7
Abroad in 1985:				
Puerto Rico	P0430008	9	N	8
U.S. outlying area	P0430009	9	N	9
Foreign country	P0430010	9	N	10

P44. RESIDENCE IN 1985 MSA/PMSA LEVEL(12) [12]

Universe: Persons 5 years and over

Living in an MSA/PMSA in 1990:				
Same house in 1985	P0440001	9	N	1
Different house in United States in 1985:				
This MSA/PMSA in 1985:				
Central city	P0440002	9	N	2
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	P0440003	9	N	3
Different MSA/PMSA in 1985:				
Central city	P0440004	9	N	4
Remainder of different MSA/PMSA	P0440005	9	N	5
Not in an MSA/PMSA in 1985	P0440006	9	N	6
Abroad in 1985	P0440007	9	N	7
Not living in an MSA/PMSA in 1990:				
Same house in 1985	P0440008	9	N	8
Different house in United States in 1985:				
In an MSA/PMSA in 1985:				
Central city	P0440009	9	N	9
Remainder of MSA/PMSA	P0440010	9	N	10

Not in an MSA/PMSA in 1985	P0440011	9	N	11
Abroad in 1985	P0440012	9	N	12

P45. PLACE OF WORK STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL(3) [3]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Worked in State of residence:				
Worked in county of residence	P0450001	9	N	1
Worked outside county of residence	P0450002	9	N	2
Worked outside State of residence	P0450003	9	N	3

P46. PLACE OF WORK PLACE LEVEL(3) [3]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Living in a place:				
Worked in place of residence	P0460001	9	N	1
Worked outside place of residence	P0460002	9	N	2
Not living in a place	P0460003	9	N	3

P47. PLACE OF WORK MSA/PMSA LEVEL(8) [8
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Living in an MSA/PMSA:				
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence:				
Central city	P0470001	9	N	1
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	P0470002	9	N	2
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence:				
Worked in a different MSA/PMSA:				
Central city	P0470003	9	N	3
Remainder of different MSA/PMSA	P0460004	9	N	4
Worked outside any MSA/PMSA	P0470005	9	N	5
Not living in an MSA/PMSA:				
Worked in an MSA/PMSA:				
Central city	P0470006	9	N	6
Remainder of MSA/PMSA	P0470007	9	N	7
Worked outside any MSA/PMSA	P0470008	9	N	8

P48. PLACE OF WORK MINOR CIVIL DIVISION LEVEL(3) [3]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Living in the 9 Northeastern States:				
Worked in the minor civil division of residence	P0480001	9	N	1
Worked outside minor civil division of residence	P0480002	9	N	2
Not living in the 9 Northeastern States	P0480003	9	N	3

P49. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK(13) [13]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Car, truck, or van:				
Drove alone	P0490001	9	N	1
Carpooled	P0490002	9	N	2
Public transportation:9				
Bus or trolley bus	P0490003	9	N	3
Streetcar or trolley car	P0490004	9	N	4
Subway or elevated	P0490005	9	N	5
Railroad	P0490006	9	N	6
Ferryboat	P0490007	9	N	7
Taxicab	P0490008	9	N	8

Motorcycle	P0490009	9	N	9
Bicycle	P0490010	9	N	10
Walked	P0490011	9	N	11
Other means	P0490012	9	N	12
Worked at home	P0490013	9	N	13

P50. TRAVEL TIME TO WORK(13) [13]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Did not work at home:				
Less than 5 minutes	P0500001	9	N	1
5 to 9 minutes	P0500002	9	N	2
10 to 14 minutes	P0500003	9	N	3
15 to 19 minutes	P0500004	9	N	4
20 to 24 minutes	P0400005	9	N	5
25 to 29 minutes	P0500006	9	N	6
30 to 34 minutes	P0500007	9	N	7
35 to 39 minutes	P0400008	9	N	8
40 to 44 minutes	P0500009	9	N	9
45 to 59 minutes	P0500010	9	N	10
60 to 89 minutes	P0500011	9	N	11
90 or more minutes	P0500012	9	N	12
Worked at home	P0500013	9	N	13

P51. AGGREGATE TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (IN MINUTES)(1) [1]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home

Total	P0510001	9	N	1

P52. TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK(15) [15]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Did not work at home:				
12:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	P0520001	9	N	1
5:00 a.m. to 5:29 a.m.	P0520002	9	N	2
5:30 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	P0520003	9	N	3
6:00 a.m. to 6:29 a.m.	P0520004	9	N	4
6:30 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	P0520005	9	N	5
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	P0520006	9	N	6
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	P0520007	9	N	7
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	P0520008	9	N	8
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	P0520009	9	N	9
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	P0520010	9	N	10
10:00 a.m. to 10:59 a.m.	P0520011	9	N	11
11:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	P0520012	9	N	12
12:00 p.m. to 3:59 p.m.	P0520013	9	N	13
4:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	P0520014	9	N	14
Worked at home	P0520015	9	N	15

P53. PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY(8) [8]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Car, truck, or van:				
Drove alone	P0530001	9	N	1
In 2 person carpool	P0530002	9	N	2
In 3 person carpool	P0530003	9	N	3
In 4 person carpool	P0530004	9	N	4
In 5 person carpool	P0530005	9	N	5
In 6 person carpool	P0530006	9	N	6

In 7 or more person carpool	P0530007	9	N	7
Other means	P0530008	9	N	8

P54. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL(7) [7]
Universe: Persons 3 years and over

Enrolled in preprimary school:				
Public school	P0540001	9	N	1
Private school	P0540002	9	N	2
Enrolled in elementary or high school:				
Public school	P0540003	9	N	3
Private school	P0540004	9	N	4
Enrolled in college:				
Public school	P0540005	9	N	5
Private school	P0540006	9	N	6
Not enrolled in school	P0540007	9	N	7

P55. RACE(5) BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT(4) [20]
Universe: Persons 3 years and over

White:				
Enrolled in preprimary school	P0550001	9	N	1,1
Enrolled in elementary or high school	P0550002	9	N	1,2
Enrolled in college	P0550003	9	N	1,3
Not enrolled in school	P0550004	9	N	1,4
Black:				
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT)	P0550005	361	N	2,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT)	P0550009	361	N	3,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT)	P0550013	361	N	4,1
Other race:				
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT)	P0550017	361	N	5,1

P56. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT(4) [4]
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin 3 years and over

Enrolled in preprimary school	P0560001	9	N	1
Enrolled in elementary or high school	P0560002	9	N	2
Enrolled in college	P0560003	9	N	3
Not enrolled in school	P0560004	9	N	4

P57. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(7) [7]
Universe: Persons 25 years and over

Less than 9th grade	P0570001	9	N	1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	P0570002	9	N	2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	P0570003	9	N	3
Some college, no degree	P0570004	9	N	4
Associate degree	P0570005	9	N	5
Bachelor's degree	P0570006	9	N	6
Graduate or professional degree	P0570007	9	N	7

P58. RACE(5) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(7) [35]
Universe: Persons 25 years and over

White:				
Less than 9th grade	P0580001	9	N	1,1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	P0580002	9	N	1,2
High school graduate (includes				

equivalency)	P0580003	9	N	1,3
Some college, no degree	P0580004	9	N	1,4
Associate degree	P0580005	9	N	1,5
Bachelor's degree	P0580006	9	N	1,6
Graduate or professional degree	P0580007	9	N	1,7
Black:				
(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	P0580008	63(1)	N	2,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				
(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	P0580015	631	N	3,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	P0580022	631	N	4,1
Other race:				
(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	P0580029	631	N	5,1

P59. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(7) [7]

Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin 25 years and over				
Less than 9th grade	P0590001	9	N	1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	P0590002	9	N	2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	P0590003	9	N	3
Some college, no degree	P0590004	9	N	4
Associate degree	P0590005	9	N	5
Bachelor's degree	P0590006	9	N	6
Graduate or professional degree	P0590007	9	N	7

P60. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(7) [7]

Universe: Persons 18 years and over				
Less than 9th grade	P0600001	9	N	1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	P0600002	9	N	2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	P0600003	9	N	3
Some college, no degree	P0600004	9	N	4
Associate degree	P0600005	9	N	5
Bachelor's degree	P0600006	9	N	6
Graduate or professional degree	P0600007	9	N	7

P61. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(13) [13]

Universe: Persons 16 to 19 years				
In Armed Forces:				
Enrolled in school:				
High school graduate	P0610001	9	N	1
Not high school graduate	P0610002	9	N	2
Not enrolled in school:				
High school graduate	P0610003	9	N	3
Not high school graduate	P0610004	9	N	4
Civilian:				
Enrolled in school:				
Employed	P0610005	9	N	5
Unemployed	P0610006	9	N	6
Not in labor force	P0610007	9	N	7
Not enrolled in school:				
High school graduate:				
Employed	P0610008	9	N	8
Unemployed	P0610009	9	N	9
Not in labor force	P0610010	9	N	10
Not high school graduate:				

Employed	P0610011	9	N	11
Unemployed	P0610012	9	N	12
Not in labor force	P0610013	9	N	13

[1]This field size includes all fields in the repeat within the table.

P62. RACE(5) BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(13) [65]

Universe: Persons 16 to 19 years

White:				
In Armed Forces:				
Enrolled in school:				
High school graduate	P0620001	9	N	1,1
Not high school graduate	P0620002	9	N	1,2
Not enrolled in school:				
High school graduate	P0620003	9	N	1,3
Not high school graduate	P0620004	9	N	1,4
Civilian:				
Enrolled in school:				
Employed	P0620005	9	N	1,5
Unemployed	P0620006	9	N	1,6
Not in labor force	P0620007	9	N	1,7
Not enrolled in school:				
High school graduate:				
Employed	P0620008	9	N	1,8
Unemployed	P0620009	9	N	1,9
Not in labor force	P0620010	9	N	1,10
Not high school graduate:				
Employed	P0620011	9	N	1,11
Unemployed	P0620012	9	N	1,12
Not in labor force	P0620013	9	N	1,13
Black:				
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT,AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0620014	117(1)	N	2,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0620027	117(1)	N	3,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0620040	117(1)	N	4,1
Other race:				
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0620053	117(1)	N	5,1

P63. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(13) [13]

Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin 16 to 19 years

In Armed Forces:				
Enrolled in school:				
High school graduate	P0630001	9	N	1
Not high school graduate	P0630002	9	N	2
Not enrolled in school:				

High school graduate	P0630003	9	N	3
Not high school graduate	P0530004	9	N	4
Civilian:				
Enrolled in school:				
Employed	P0630005	9	N	5
Unemployed	P0630006	9	N	6
Not in labor force	P0630007	9	N	7
Not enrolled in school:				
High school graduate:				
Employed	P0630008	9	N	8
Unemployed	P0630009	9	N	9
Not in labor force	P0630010	9	N	10
Not high school graduate:				
Employed	P0630011	9	N	11
Unemployed	P0630012	9	N	12
Not in labor force	P0630013	9	N	13

P64. SEX(2) BY AGE(2) BY VETERAN STATUS(3) [12]

Universe: Persons 16 years and over				
Male:				
16 to 64 years:				
In Armed Forces	P0640001	9	N	1,1,1
Civilian:				
Veteran	P0640002	9	N	1,1,2
Nonveteran	P0640003	9	N	1,1,3
65 years and over:				
(Repeat VETERAN STATUS)	P0640004	271	N	1,2,1
Female:				
(Repeat AGE By VETERAN STATUS)	P0640007	541	N	2,1,1

P65. PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE(13) [13]

Universe: Civilian veterans 16 years and over				
May 1975 or later only:				
September 1980 or later only:				
With less than 2 years of service	P0650001	9	N	1
With 2 or more years of service	P0650002	9	N	2
May 1975 to August 1980 only	P0650003	9	N	3
Both, May 1975 to August 1980 and September 1980 or later	P0650004	9	N	4
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict nor World War II	P0650005	9	N	5
Vietnam era and Korean conflict, no World War II	P0650006	9	N	6
Vietnam era, Korean conflict, and World War II	P0650007	9	N	7
February 1955 to July 1964 only	P0650008	9	N	8
Korean conflict, no Vietnam era nor World War II	P0650009	9	N	9
Korean conflict and World War II, no Vietnam era	P0650010	9	N	10
World War II, no Korean conflict nor Vietnam era	P0650011	9	N	11
World War I	P0650012	9	N	12
Other service	P0650013	9	N	13

P66. SEX(2) BY AGE(2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(7) [28]

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over

Male:					
16 to 64 years:					
With a work disability:					
In labor force:					
Employed	P0660001	9	N	1,1,1	
Unemployed	P0660002	9	N	1,1,2	
Not in labor force:					
Prevented from working	P0660003	9	N	1,1,3	
Not prevented from working	P0660004	9	N	1,1,4	
No work disability:					
In labor force:					
Employed	P0660005	9	N	1,1,5	
Unemployed	P0660006	9	N	1,1,6	
Not in labor force	P0660007	9	N	1,1,7	
65 years and over:					
(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0660008	631	N	1,2,1	
Female:					
(Repeat AGE By WORK DISABILITY STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0660015	1261	N	2,1,1	

P67. SEX(2) BY AGE(2) BY MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS(3) [24]

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over

Male:				
16 to 64 years:				
With a mobility limitation:				
In labor force:				
Employed	P0670001	9	N	1,1,1,1
Unemployed	P0670002	9	N	1,1,1,2
Not in labor force	P0670003	9	N	1,1,1,3
No mobility limitation:				
(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0670004	271	N	1,1,2,1
65 years and over:				
(Repeat MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0670007	541	N	1,2,1,1
Female:				
(Repeat AGE By MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0670013	1081	N	2,1,1,1

P68. SEX(2) BY AGE(2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF CARE LIMITATION STATUS(2) [16]

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over

Male:				
16 to 64 years:				
With a work disability:				
With a mobility or self care limitation	P0680001	9	N	1,1,1,1
No mobility or self care limitation	P0680002	9	N	1,1,1,2

No work disability:				
(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	P0680003	18(1)	N	1,1,2,1
65 years and over:				
(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS By MOBILITY AND SELF CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	P0680005	36(1)	N	1,2,1,1
Female:				
(Repeat AGE By WORK DISABILITY STATUS By MOBILITY AND SELF CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	P0680009	72(1)	N	2,1,1,1

P69. SEX(2) BY AGE(3) BY MOBILITY AND SELF CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [24]

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over

Male:				
16 to 64 years:				
With a mobility or self care limitation:				
Mobility limitation only	P0690001	9	N	1,1,1
Self care limitation only	P0690002	9	N	1,1,2
Mobility and self care limitation	P0690003	9	N	1,1,3
No mobility or self care limitation	P0690004	9	N	1,1,4
65 to 74 years:				
(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	P0690005	36(1)	N	1,2,1
75 years and over:				
(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	P0690009	36(1)	N	1,3,1
Female:				
(Repeat AGE By MOBILITY AND SELF CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	P0690013	108(1)	N	2,1,1

P70. SEX(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS(4) [8]

Universe: Persons 16 years and over

Male:				
In labor force:				
In Armed Forces	P0700001	9	N	1,1
Civilian:				
Employed	P0700002	9	N	1,2
Unemployed	P0700003	9	N	1,3
Not in labor force	P0700004	9	N	1,4
Female:				
(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0700005	361	N	2,1

P71. RACE(5) BY SEX(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS(4) [40]

Universe: Persons 16 years and over

White:				
Male:				
In labor force:				
In Armed Forces	P0710001	9	N	1,1,1
Civilian:				
Employed	P0710002	9	N	1,1,2

Unemployed	P0710003	9	N	1,1,3
Not in labor force	P0710004	9	N	1,1,4
Female:				
(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0710005	361	N	1,2,1
Black:				
(Repeat SEX By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0710009	721	N	2,1,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				
(Repeat SEX By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0710017	721	N	3,1,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat SEX By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0710025	721	N	4,1,1
Other race:				
(Repeat SEX By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0710033	721	N	5,1,1

P72. SEX(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS(4) [8]
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin 16 years and over

Male:				
In labor force:				
In Armed Forces	P0720001	9	N	1,1
Civilian:				
Employed	P0720002	9	N	1,2
Unemployed	P0720003	9	N	1,3
Not in labor force	P0720004	9	N	1,4
Female:				
(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS)	P0720005	361	N	2,1

P73. PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(12) [12]
Universe: Females 16 years and over

With own children under 18 years:				
Under 6 years only:				
In labor force:				
Employed or in Armed Forces	P0730001	9	N	1
Unemployed	P0730002	9	N	2
Not in labor force	P0730003	9	N	3
6 to 17 years only:				
In labor force:				
Employed or in Armed Forces	P0730004	9	N	4
Unemployed	P0730005	9	N	5
Not in labor force	P0730006	9	N	6
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years:				
In labor force:				
Employed or in Armed Forces	P0730007	9	N	7
Unemployed	P0730008	9	N	8
Not in labor force	P0730009	9	N	9
No own children under 18 years:				
In labor force:				
Employed or in Armed Forces	P0730010	9	N	10
Unemployed	P0730011	9	N	11
Not in labor force	P0730012	9	N	12

P74. PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS(8) [16]
Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies

Under 6 years:				
Living with two parents:				
Both parents in labor force	P0740001	9	N	1,1

Father only in labor force	P0740002	9	N	1,2
Mother only in labor force	P0740003	9	N	1,3
Neither parent in labor force	P0740004	9	N	1,4
Living with one parent:				
Living with father:				
In labor force	P0740005	9	N	1,5
Not in labor force	P0740006	9	N	1,6
Living with mother:				
In labor force	P0740007	9	N	1,7
Not in labor force	P0740008	9	N	1,8
6 to 17 years:				
(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS)	P0740009	72(1)	N	2,1

P75. SEX(2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989(2) [4]

Universe: Persons 16 years and over

Male:				
Worked in 1989	P0750001	9	N	1,1
Did not work in 1989	P0750002	9	N	1,2
Female:				
(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989)	P0750003	18(1)	N	2,1

P76. SEX(2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [38]

Universe: Persons 16 years and over

Male:				
Worked in 1989:				
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
50 to 52 weeks	P0760001	9	N	1,1
48 to 49 weeks	P0760002	9	N	1,2
40 to 47 weeks	P0760003	9	N	1,3
27 to 39 weeks	P0760004	9	N	1,4
14 to 26 weeks	P0760005	9	N	1,5
1 to 13 weeks	P0760006	9	N	1,6
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
50 to 52 weeks	P0760007	9	N	1,7
48 to 49 weeks	P0760008	9	N	1,8
40 to 47 weeks	P0760009	9	N	1,9
27 to 39 weeks	P0760010	9	N	1,10
14 to 26 weeks	P0760011	9	N	1,11
1 to 13 weeks	P0760012	9	N	1,12
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
50 to 52 weeks	P0760013	9	N	1,13
48 to 49 weeks	P0760014	9	N	1,14
40 to 47 weeks	P0760015	9	N	1,15
27 to 39 weeks	P0760016	9	N	1,16
14 to 26 weeks	P0760017	9	N	1,17
1 to 13 weeks	P0760018	9	N	1,18
Did not work in 1989	P0760019	9	N	1,19
Female:				
(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	P0760020	171(1)	N	2,1

P77. INDUSTRY(17) [17]

Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over				
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (000 039)	P0770001	9	N	1
Mining (040 059)	P0770002	9	N	2
Construction (060 099)	P0770003	9	N	3
Manufacturing, nondurable goods (100 229)	P0770004	9	N	4
Manufacturing, durable goods (230 399)	P0770005	9	N	5
Transportation (400 439)	P0770006	9	N	6
Communications and other public utilities (440 499)	P0770007	9	N	7
Wholesale trade (500 579)	P0770008	9	N	8
Retail trade (580 699)	P0770009	9	N	9
Finance, insurance, and real estate (700 720)	P0770010	9	N	10
Business and repair services (721 760)	P0770011	9	N	11
Personal services (761 799)	P0770012	9	N	12
Entertainment and recreation services (800 811)	P0770013	9	N	13
Professional and related services (812 899):				
Health services (812 840)	P0770014	9	N	14
Educational services (842 860)	P0770015	9	N	15
Other professional and related services (841, 861 899)	P0770016	9	N	16
Public administration (900 939)	P0770017	9	N	17

P78. OCCUPATION(13) [13]

Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over				
Managerial and professional specialty occupations (000 202):				
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (000 042)	P0780001	9	N	1
Professional specialty occupations (043 202)	P0780002	9	N	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (203 402):				
Technicians and related support occupations (203 242)	P0780003	9	N	3
Sales occupations (243 302)	P0780004	9	N	4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (303 402)	P0780005	9	N	5
Service occupations (403 472):				
Private household occupations (403 412)	P0780006	9	N	6
Protective service occupations (413 432)	P0780007	9	N	7
Service occupations, except protective and household (433 472)	P0760008	9	N	8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (473 502)	P0780009	9	N	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (503 702)	P0780010	9	N	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers (703 902):				

Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (703 802)	P0780011	9	N	11
Transportation and material moving occupations (803 863)	P0780012	9	N	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (864 902)	P0780013	9	N	13

P79. CLASS OF WORKER(7) [7]
Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over

Private for profit wage and salary workers	P0790001	9	N	1
Private not for profit wage and salary workers	P0790002	9	N	2
Local government workers	P0790003	9	N	3
State government workers	P0790004	9	N	4
Federal government workers	P0790005	9	N	5
Self employed workers	P0790006	9	N	6
Unpaid family workers	P0790007	9	N	7

P80. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(25) [25]
Universe: Households

Less than $5,000	P0800001	9	N	1
$5,000 to $9,999	P0800002	9	N	2
$10,000 to $12,499	P0800003	9	N	3
$12,500 to $14,999	P0800004	9	N	4
$15,000 to $17,499	P0800005	9	N	5
$17,500 to $19,999	P0800006	9	N	6
$20,000 to $22,499	P0800007	9	N	7
$22,500 to $24,999	P0800008	9	N	8
$25,000 to $27,499	P0800009	9	N	9
$27,500 to $29,999	P0800010	9	N	10
$30,000 to $32,499	P0800011	9	N	11
$32,500 to $34,999	P0800012	9	N	12
$35,000 to $37,499	P0800013	9	N	13
$37,500 to $39,999	P0800014	9	N	14
$40,000 to $42,499	P0800015	9	N	15
$42,500 to $44,999	P0800016	9	N	16
$45,000 to $47,499	P0800017	9	N	17
$47,500 to $49,999	P0800018	9	N	18
$50,000 to $54,999	P0800019	9	N	19
$55,000 to $59,999	P0800020	9	N	20
$60,000 to $74,999	P0800021	9	N	21
$75,000 to $99,999	P0800022	9	N	22
$100,000 to $124,999	P0800023	9	N	23
$125,000 to $149,999	P0800024	9	N	24
$150,000 or more	P0800025	9	N	25

P80A. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Households

Median household income in 1989	P080A001	9	N	1

P81. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Households
Total:

Less than $150,000	P0810001	9	N	1
$150,000 or more	P0810002	9	N	2

P82. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) [45]

Universe: Households

White:				
Less than $5,000	P0820001	9	N	1,1
$5,000 to $9,999	P0820002	9	N	1,2
$10,000 to $14,999	P0820003	9	N	1,3
$15,000 to $24,999	P0820004	9	N	1,4
$25,000 to $34,999	P0820005	9	N	1,5
$35,000 to $49,999	P0820006	9	N	1,6
$50,000 to $74,999	P0820007	9	N	1,7
$75,000 to $99,999	P0820008	9	N	1,8
$100,000 or more	P0820009	9	N	1,9
Black:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0820010	811	N	2,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0820019	811	N	3,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0820028	811	N	4,1
Other race:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0820037	811	N	5,1

P83. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) [9]

Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin

Less than $5,000	P0830001	9	N	1
$5,000 to $9,999	P0830002	9	N	2
$10,000 to $14,999	P0830003	9	N	3
$15,000 to $24,999	P0830004	9	N	4
$25,000 to $34,999	P0830005	9	N	5
$35,000 to $49,999	P0830006	9	N	6
$50,000 to $74,999	P0830007	9	N	7
$75,000 to $99,999	P0830008	9	N	8
$100,000 or more	P0830009	9	N	9

P84. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) [5]

Universe: Households

Total:				
White	P0840001	9	N	1,1
Black	P0840002	9	N	1,2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	P0840003	9	N	1,3
Asian or Pacific Islander	P0840004	9	N	1,4
Other race	P0840005	9	N	1,5

P85. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]

Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin

Total	P0850001	9	N	1

P86. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) [63]

Universe: Households

Under 25 years:				
Less than $5,000	P0860001	9	N	1,1
$5,000 to $9,999	P0860002	9	N	1,2

$10,000 to $14,999	P0860003	9	N	1,3
$15,000 to $24,999	P0860004	9	N	1,4
$25,000 to $34,999	P0860005	9	N	1,5
$35,000 to $49,999	P0860006	9	N	1,6
$50,000 to $74,999	P0860007	9	N	1,7
$75,000 to $99,999	P0860008	9	N	1,8
$100,000 or more	P0860009	9	N	1,9
25 to 34 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0860010	811	N	2,1
35 to 44 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0860019	811	N	3,1
45 to 54 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0860028	811	N	4,1
55 to 64 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0860037	811	N	5,1
65 to 74 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0860046	811	N	6,1
75 years and over:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0860055	811	N	7,1

P87A. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) [63]

Universe: White households

White:				
Under 25 years:				
Less than $5,000	P087A001	9	N	1,1,1
$5,000 to $9,999	P087A002	9	N	1,1,2
$10,000 to $14,999	P087A003	9	N	1,1,3
$15,000 to $24,999	P087A004	9	N	1,1,4
$25,000 to $34,999	P087A005	9	N	1,1,5
$35,000 to $49,999	P087A006	9	N	1,1,6
$50,000 to $74,999	P087A007	9	N	1,1,7
$75,000 to $99,999	P087A008	9	N	1,1,8
$100,000 or more	P087A009	9	N	1,1,9
25 to 34 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P087A010	81(1)	N	1,2,1
35 to 44 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P087A019	81(1)	N	1,3,1
45 to 54 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P087A028	81(1)	N	1,4,1
55 to 64 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P087A037	81(1)	N	1,5,1
65 to 74 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P087A046	81(1)	N	1,6,1
75 years and over:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P087A055	81(1)	N	1,7,1

P87B. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) [63]

Universe: Black households

Black:				
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)(2)	P087B001	567(1)	N	1,1,1

P87C. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) [63]

Universe: American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut households

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)(2)	P087C001	567(1)	N	1,1,1

P87D. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) [63]

Universe: Asian or Pacific Islander households

Asian or Pacific Islander: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)(2)	P087D001	5671	N	1,1,1

P87E. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) [63]

Universe: Other race households

Other race: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)(2)	P087E001	5671	N	1,1,1

P88. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) [63]

Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin

Under 25 years:				
Less than $5,000	P0880001	9	N	1,1
$5,000 to $9,999	P0880002	9	N	1,2
$10,000 to $14,999	P0880003	9	N	1,3
$15,000 to $24,999	P0880004	9	N	1,4
$25,000 to $34,999	P0880005	9	N	1,5
$35,000 to $49,999	P0880006	9	N	1,6
$50,000 to $74,999	P0880007	9	N	1,7
$75,000 to $99,999	P0880008	9	N	1,8
$100,000 or more	P0880009	9	N	1,9
25 to 34 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0880010	811	N	2,1
35 to 44 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0880019	811	N	3,1
45 to 54 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0880028	811	N	4,1
55 to 64 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0880037	811	N	5,1
65 to 74 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0880046	811	N	6,1
75 years and over:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	P0880055	811	N	7,1

P89. EARNINGS IN 1989(2) [2]

Universe: Households

With earnings	P0890001	9	N	1
No earnings	P0890002	9	N	2

P90. WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]

Universe: Households

With wage or salary income	P0900001	9	N	1
No wage or salary income	P0900002	9	N	2

P91. NONFARM SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Households

With nonfarm self employment income	P0910001	9	N	1
No nonfarm self employment income	P0910002	9	N	2

P92. FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Households

With farm self employment income	P0920001	9	N	1
No farm self employment income	P0920002	9	N	2

P93. INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Households

With interest, dividend, or net rental income	P0930001	9	N	1
No interest, dividend, or net rental income	P0930002	9	N	2

P94. SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Households

With Social Security income	P0940001	9	N	1
No Social Security income	P0940002	9	N	2

P95. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Households

With public assistance income	P0950001	9	N	1
No public assistance income	P0950002	9	N	2

P96. RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Households

With retirement income	P0960001	9	N	1
No retirement income	P0960002	9	N	2

P97. OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Households

With other income	P0970001	9	N	1
No other income	P0970002	9	N	2

P98. AGGREGATE WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Households

Total	P0980001	9	N	1

P99. AGGREGATE NONFARM SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Households

Total	P0990001	9	N	1

P100. AGGREGATE FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Households

Total	P1000001	9	N	1

P101. AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Households

Total	P1010001	9	N	1

P102. AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Households

Total	P1020001	9	N	1

P103. AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Households

Total	P1030001	9	N	1

P104. AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Households

Total	P1040001	9	N	1

P105. AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Households

Total	P1050001	9	N	1

P106. AGGREGATE PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS(1) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) BY AGE(3) [6]
Universe: Persons in households

Total:				
With public assistance income:				
Under 15 years	P1060001	9	N	1,1,1
15 to 64 years	P1060002	9	N	1,1,2
65 years and over	P1060003	9	N	1,1,3
No public assistance income:				
(Repeat AGE)	P1060004	27(1)	N	1,2,1

P107. FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(25) [25]
Universe: Families

Less than $5,000	P1070001	9	N	1
$5,000 to $9,999	P1070002	9	N	2
$10,000 to $12,499	P1070003	9	N	3
$12,500 to $14,999	P1070004	9	N	4
$15,000 to $17,499	P1070005	9	N	5
$17,500 to $19,999	P1070006	9	N	6
$20,000 to $22,499	P1070007	9	N	7
$22,500 to $24,999	P1070008	9	N	8
$25,000 to $27,499	P1070009	9	N	9
$27,500 to $29,999	P1070010	9	N	10
$30,000 to $32,499	P1070011	9	N	11
$32,500 to $34,999	P1070012	9	N	12
$35,000 to $37,499	P1070013	9	N	13
$37,500 to $39,999	P1070014	9	N	14
$40,000 to $42,499	P1070015	9	N	15
$42,500 to $44,999	P1070016	9	N	16
$45,000 to $47,499	P1070017	9	N	17
$47,500 to $49,999	P1070018	9	N	18
$50,000 to $54,999	P1070019	9	N	19
$55,000 to $59,999	P1070020	9	N	20
$60,000 to $74,999	P1070021	9	N	21
$75,000 to $99,999	P1070022	9	N	22
$100,000 to $124,999	P1070023	9	N	23

$125,000 to $149,999	P1070024	9	N	24
$150,000 or more	P1070025	9	N	25

P107A. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Families

Median family income in 1989	P107A001	9	N	1

P108. AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Families

Total:				
Less than $150,000	P1080001	9	N	1,1
$150,000 or more	P1080002	9	N	1,2

P109. AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(6) [6]
Universe: Families

Total:				
Married couple family:				
With own children under 18 years	P1090001	9	N	1,1
No own children under 18 years	P1090002	9	N	1,2
Other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
With own children under 18 years	P1090003	9	N	1,3
No own children under 18 years	P1090004	9	N	1,4
Female householder, no husband present:				
With own children under 18 years	P1090005	9	N	1,5
No own children under 18 years	P1090006	9	N	1,6

P110. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(25) [25]
Universe: Nonfamily households

Less than $5,000	P1100001	9	N	1
$5,000 to $9,999	P1100002	9	N	2
$10,000 to $12,499	P1100003	9	N	3
$12,500 to $14,999	P1100004	9	N	4
$15,000 to $17,499	P1100005	9	N	5
$17,500 to $19,999	P1100006	9	N	6
$20,000 to $22,499	P1100007	9	N	7
$22,500 to $24,999	P1100008	9	N	8
$25,000 to $27,499	P1100009	9	N	9
$27,500 to $29,999	P1100010	9	N	10
$30,000 to $32,499	P1100011	9	N	11
$32,500 to $34,999	P1100012	9	N	12
$35,000 to $37,499	P1100013	9	N	13
$37,500 to $39,999	P1100014	9	N	14
$40,000 to $42,499	P1100015	9	N	15
$42,500 to $44,999	P1100016	9	N	16
$45,000 to $47,499	P1100017	9	N	17
$47,500 to $49,999	P1100018	9	N	18
$50,000 to $54,999	P1100019	9	N	19
$55,000 to $59,999	P1100020	9	N	20
$60,000 to $74,999	P1100021	9	N	21
$75,000 to $99,999	P1100022	9	N	22
$100,000 to $124,999	P1100023	9	N	23

$125,000 to $149,999	P1100024	9	N	24
$150,000 or more	P1100025	9	N	25

P110A. MEDIAN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Nonfamily households

Median nonfamily household income in 1989	P110A001	9	N	1

P111. AGGREGATE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Nonfamily households

Total:				
Less than $150,000	P1110001	9	N	1,1
$150,000 or more	P1110002	9	N	1,2

P112. WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989(4) [4]
Universe: Families

No workers	P1120001	9	N	1
1 worker	P1120002	9	N	2
2 workers	P1120003	9	N	3
3 or more workers	P1120004	9	N	4

P113. AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989(4) [4]
Universe: Families

Total:				
No workers	P1130001	9	N	1,1
1 worker	P1130002	9	N	1,2
2 workers	P1130003	9	N	1,3
3 or more workers	P1130004	9	N	1,4

P114. AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY GROUP QUARTERS(3) [3]
Universe: Persons 15 years and over

Total:				
In households	P1140001	9	N	1,1
In group quarters:				
Institutionalized persons	P1140002	9	N	1,2
Other persons in group quarters	P1140003	9	N	1,3
Filler	P1140004	9		1,4

P114A. PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Persons

Per capita income in 1989	P114A001	9	N	1

P114B. PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989(1) BY GROUP QUARTERS(3) [3]
Universe: Persons

Per capita income in 1989:				
In households	P114B001	9	N	1,1
In group quarters:				
Institutionalized persons	P114B002	9	N	1,2
Other persons in group quarters	P114B003	9	N	1,3
Filler	P114B004	9		1,4

P115. AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RACE(5) [5]
Universe: Persons 15 years and over

Total:				
White	P1150001	9	N	1,1
Black	P1150002	9	N	1,2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	P1150003	9	N	1,3
Asian or Pacific Islander	P1150004	9	N	1,4
Other race	P1150005	9	N	1,5

P115A. PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RACE(5) [5]
Universe: Persons
Per capita income in 1989:

White	P115A001	9	N	1,1
Black	P115A002	9	N	1,2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	P115A003	9	N	1,3
Asian or Pacific Islander	P115A004	9	N	1,4
Other race	P115A005	9	N	1,5

P116. AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin 15 years and over

Total	P1160001	9	N	1

P116A. PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin

Per capita income in 1989	P116A001	9	N	1

P117. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE(12) [24]
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined
Income in 1989 above poverty level:

Under 5 years	P1170001	9	N	1,1
5 years	P1170002	9	N	1,2
6 to 11 years	P1170003	9	N	1,3
12 to 17 years	P1170004	9	N	1,4
18 to 24 years	P1170005	9	N	1,5
25 to 34 years	P1170006	9	N	1,6
35 to 44 years	P1170007	9	N	1,7
45 to 54 years	P1170008	9	N	1,8
55 to 59 years	P1170009	9	N	1,9
60 to 64 years	P1170010	9	N	1,10
65 to 74 years	P1170011	9	N	1,11
75 years and over	P1170012	9	N	1,12

Income in 1989 below poverty level:

(Repeat AGE)	P1170013	1081	N	2,1

P118. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY SEX(2) BY AGE(7) [28]
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined
Income in 1989 above poverty level:
Male:

Under 5 years	P1180001	9	N	1,1,1
5 years	P1180002	9	N	1,1,2
6 to 11 years	P1180003	9	N	1,1,3
12 to 17 years	P1180004	9	N	1,1,4
18 to 64 years	P1180005	9	N	1,1,5
65 to 74 years	P1180006	9	N	1,1,6
75 years and over	P1180007	9	N	1,1,7

Female:

(Repeat AGE)	P1180008	63(1)	N	1,2,1

Income in 1989 below poverty level:

(Repeat SEX By AGE)	P1180015	126(1)	N	2,1,1

P119. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY RACE(5) BY AGE(7) [70]
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
White:				
Under 5 years	P1190001	9	N	1,1,1
5 years	P1190002	9	N	1,1,2
6 to 11 years	P1190003	9	N	1,1,3
12 to 17 years	P1190004	9	N	1,1,4
18 to 64 years	P1190005	9	N	1,1,5
65 to 74 years	P1190006	9	N	1,1,6
75 years and over	P1190007	9	N	1,1,7
Black:				
(Repeat AGE)	P1190008	63(1)	N	1,2,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				
(Repeat AGE)	P1190015	63(1)	N	1,3,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat AGE)	P1190022	63(1)	N	1,4,1
Other race:				
(Repeat AGE)	P1190029	63(1)	N	1,5,1
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
(Repeat RACE By AGE)	P1190036	315(1)	N	2,1,1

P120. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE(7) [14]
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
Under 5 years	P1200001	9	N	1,1
5 years	P1200002	9	N	1,2
6 to 11 years	P1200003	9	N	1,3
12 to 17 years	P1200004	9	N	1,4
18 to 64 years	P1200005	9	N	1,5
65 to 74 years	P1200006	9	N	1,6
75 years and over	P1200007	9	N	1,7
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
(Repeat AGE)	P1200008	631	N	2,1

P121. RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(9) [9]
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Under .50	P1210001	9	N	1
50 to .74	P1210002	9	N	2
75 to .99	P1210003	9	N	3
1.00 to 1.24	P1210004	9	N	4
1.25 to 1.49	P1210005	9	N	5
1.50 to 1.74	P1210006	9	N	6
1.75 to 1.84	P1210007	9	N	7
1.85 to 1.99	P1210008	9	N	8
2.00 and over	P1210009	9	N	9

P122. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE(3) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(9) [54]
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
Under 65 years:				
In married couple family	P1220001	9	N	1,1,1
In other family:				
Male householder, no wife				

present	P1220002	9	N	1,1,2
Female householder, no husband present	P1220003	9	N	1,1,3
Unrelated individuals:				
In family households	P1220004	9	N	1,1,4
In nonfamily households:				
Householder:				
Living alone	P1220005	9	N	1,1,5
Not living alone	P1220006	9	N	1,1,6
Nonrelatives	P1220007	9	N	1,1,7
In group quarters	P1220008	9	N	1,1,8
Filler	P1220009	9		1,1,9
65 to 74 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	P1220010	81(1)	N	1,2,1
75 years and over:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	P1220019	81(1)	N	1,3,1
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
(Repeat AGE By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	P1220028	2431	N	2,1,1

P123. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) [24]

Universe: Families

Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
Married couple family:				
With related children under 18 years:				
Under 5 years only	P1230001	9	N	1,1
5 to 17 years only	P1230002	9	N	1,2
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	P1230003	9	N	1,3
No related children under 18 years	P1230004	9	N	1,4
Other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
With related children under 18 years:				
Under 5 years only	P1230005	9	N	1,5
5 to 17 years only	P1230006	9	N	1,6
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	P1230007	9	N	1,7
No related children under 18 years	P1230008	9	N	1,8
Female householder, no husband present:				
With related children under 18 years:				
Under 5 years only	P1230009	9	N	1,9
5 to 17 years only	P1230010	9	N	1,10
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	P1230011	9	N	1,11
No related children under 18 years	P1230012	9	N	1,12
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)OF CHILDREN)	P1230013	108(1)	N	2,1

P124A. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(1) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) [60]

Universe: Families with income above poverty level				
Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
White:				
Married couple family:				
With related children under 18 years:				
Under 5 years only	P124A001	9	N	1,1,1
5 to 17 years only	P124A002	9	N	1,1,2
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	P124A003	9	N	1,1,3
No related children under 18 years	P124A004	9	N	1,1,4
Other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
With related children under 18 years:				
Under 5 years only	P124A005	9	N	1,1,5
5 to 17 years only	P124A006	9	N	1,1,6
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	P124A007	9	N	1,1,7
No related children under 18 years	P124A008	9	N	1,1,8
Female householder, no husband present:				
With related children under 18 years:				
Under 5 years only	P124A009	9	N	1,1,9
5 to 17 years only	P124A010	9	N	1,1,10
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	P124A011	9	N	1,1,11
No related children under 18 years	P124A012	9	N	1,1,12
Black:				
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	P124A013	108(1)	N	1,2,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	P124A025	108(1)	N	1,3,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	P124A037	108(1)	N	1,4,1
Other race:				
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	P124A049	108(1)	N	1,5,1

P124B. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(1) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) [60]

Universe: Families with income above poverty level				
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER By FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)(2)	P124B001	540(1)	N	2,1,1

P125. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) [24]

Universe: Families with householder of Hispanic origin

Income in 1989 above poverty level:

Married couple family:				
With related children under 18 years:				
Under 5 years only	P1250001	9	N	1,1
5 to 17 years only	P1250002	9	N	1,2
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	P1250003	9	N	1,3
No related children under 18 years	P1250004	9	N	1,4
Other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
With related children under 18 years:				
Under 5 years only	P1250005	9	N	1,5
5 to 17 years only	P1250006	9	N	1,6
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	P1250007	9	N	1,7
No related children under 18 years	P1250008	9	N	1,8
Female householder, no husband present:				
With related children under 18 years:				
Under 5 years only	P1250009	9	N	1,9
5 to 17 years only	P1250010	9	N	1,10
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	P1250011	9	N	1,11
No related children under 18 years	P1250012	9	N	1,12
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	P1250013	108(1)	N	2,1

P126. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND AGE(9) [18]

Universe: Related children under 18 years

Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
In married couple family:				
Under 5 years	P1260001	9	N	1,1
5 years	P1260002	9	N	1,2
6 to 17 years	P1260003	9	N	1,3
In other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
Under 5 years	P1260004	9	N	1,4
5 years	P1260005	9	N	1,5
6 to 17 years	P1260006	9	N	1,6
Female householder, no husband present:				
Under 5 years	P1260007	9	N	1,7
5 years	P1260008	9	N	1,8
6 to 17 years	P1260009	9	N	1,9
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND AGE)	P1260010	81(1)	N	2,1

P127. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) [30]

Universe: Households

Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
Householder 15 to 64 years:				
Married couple family	P1270001	9	N	1,1,1
Other family:				
Male householder, no wife present	P1270002	9	N	1,1,2

Female householder, no husband present	P1270003	9	N	1,1,3
Nonfamily households:				
Householder living alone	P1270004	9	N	1,1,4
Householder not living alone	P1270005	9	N	1,1,5
Householder 65 to 74 years:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	P1270006	45(1)	N	1,2,1
Householder 75 years and over:				
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	P1270011	45(1)	N	1,3,1
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	P1270016	135(1)	N	2,1,1

P128. IMPUTATION OF POPULATION ITEMS(3) [3]

Universe: Persons				
Filler	P1280001	9	N	1
No items allocated	P1280002	9	N	2
One or more items allocated	P1280003	9	N	3

P129. IMPUTATION OF RELATIONSHIP(2) [2]

Universe: Persons in households				
Allocated	P1290001	9	N	1
Not allocated	P1290002	9	N	2

P130. IMPUTATION OF SEX(3) [3]

Universe: Persons				
Filler	P1300001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1300002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1300003	9	N	3

P131. IMPUTATION OF AGE(3) [3]

Universe: Persons				
Filler	P1310001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1310002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1310003	9	N	3

P132. IMPUTATION OF RACE(3) [3]

Universe: Persons				
Filler	P1320001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1320002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1320003	9	N	3

P133. IMPUTATION OF MARITAL STATUS(3) [3]

Universe: Persons 15 years and over				
Filler	P1330001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1330002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1330003	9	N	3

P134. IMPUTATION OF HISPANIC ORIGIN(3) [3]

Universe: Persons				
Filler	P1340001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1340002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1340003	9	N	3

P135. IMPUTATION OF GROUP QUARTERS(2) [2]

Universe: Persons in group quarters				
Allocated	P1350001	9	N	1
Not allocated	P1350002	9	N	2

P136. IMPUTATION OF PLACE OF BIRTH(3) [3]
Universe: Persons

Filler	P1360001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1360002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1360003	9	N	3

P137. IMPUTATION OF CITIZENSHIP(3) [3]
Universe: Persons

Filler	P1370001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1370002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1370003	9	N	3

P138. IMPUTATION OF YEAR OF ENTRY(3) [3]
Universe: Foreign born persons

Filler	P1380001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1380002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1380003	9	N	3

P139. IMPUTATION OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT(3) [3]
Universe: Persons 3 years and over

Filler	P1390001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1390002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1390003	9	N	3

P140. IMPUTATION OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(3) [3]
Universe: Persons 18 years and over

Filler	P1400001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1400002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1400003	9	N	3

P141. IMPUTATION OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(3) [3]
Universe: Persons 25 years and over

Filler	P1410001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1410002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1410003	9	N	3

P142. IMPUTATION OF ANCESTRY(3) [3]
Universe: Persons

Filler	P1420001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1420002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1420003	9	N	3

P143. IMPUTATION OF MOBILITY STATUS(3) [3]
Universe: Persons 5 years and over

Filler	P1430001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1430002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1430003	9	N	3

P144. IMPUTATION OF RESIDENCE IN 1985(5) [5]
Universe: Persons 5 years and over
Different house in 1985:

Filler	P1440001	9	N	1
Allocated:				
One or more but not all geographic parts allocated	P1440002	9	N	2
All geographic parts allocated	P1440003	9	N	3

Not allocated	P1440004	9	N	4
Same house in 1985	P1440005	9	N	5

P145. IMPUTATION OF LANGUAGE STATUS(3) [3]
Universe: Persons 5 years and over

Filler	P1450001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1450002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1450003	9	N	3

P146. IMPUTATION OF LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME(4) [4]
Universe: Persons 5 years and over

Speak only English	P1460001	9	N	1
Speak other language:				
Filler	P1460002	9	N	2
Allocated	P1460003	9	N	3
Not allocated	P1460004	9	N	4

P147. IMPUTATION OF ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH(4) [4]
Universe: Persons 5 years and over

Speak only English	P1470001	9	N	1
Speak other language:				
Filler	P1470002	9	N	2
Allocated	P1470003	9	N	3
Not allocated	P1470004	9	N	4

P148. IMPUTATION OF VETERAN STATUS(3) [3]
Universe: Persons 16 years and over

Filler	P1480001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1480002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1480003	9	N	3

P149. IMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE(3) [3]
Universe: Civilian veterans 16 years and over

Filler	P1490001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1490002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1490003	9	N	3

P150. IMPUTATION OF WORK DISABILITY STATUS(3) [3]
Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over

Filler	P1500001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1500002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1500003	9	N	3

P151. IMPUTATION OF MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS(3) [3]
Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over

Filler	P1510001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1510002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1510003	9	N	3

P152. IMPUTATION OF SELF CARE LIMITATION STATUS(3) [3]
Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over

Filler	P1520001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1520002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1520003	9	N	3

P153. IMPUTATION OF CHILDREN EVER BORN(3) [3]
Universe: Females 15 years and over

Filler	P1530001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1530002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1530003	9	N	3

P154. IMPUTATION OF PLACE OF WORK(4) [4]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Filler	P1540001	9	N	1
Allocated:				
One or more but not all geographic parts allocated	P1540002	9	N	2
All geographic parts allocated	P1540003	9	N	3
Not allocated	P1540004	9	N	4

P155. IMPUTATION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK(3) [3]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Filler	P1550001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1550002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1550003	9	N	3

P156. IMPUTATION OF PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY(4) [4]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Car, truck, or van:				
Filler	P1560001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1560002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1560003	9	N	3
Other means	P1560004	9	N	4

P157. IMPUTATION OF TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK(4) [4]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Did not work at home:				
Filler	P1570001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1570002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1570003	9	N	3
Worked at home	P1570004	9	N	4

P158. IMPUTATION OF TRAVEL TIME TO WORK(4) [4]
Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Did not work at home:				
Filler	P1580001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1580002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1580003	9	N	3
Worked at home	P1580004	9	N	4

P159. IMPUTATION OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS(3) [3]
Universe: Persons 16 years and over

Filler	P1590001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1590002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1590003	9	N	3

P160. IMPUTATION OF WORK STATUS IN 1989(3) [3]
Universe: Persons 16 years and over

Filler	P1600001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1600002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1600003	9	N	3

P161. IMPUTATION OF USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989(4) [4]

Universe: Persons 16 years and over
Worked in 1989:

Filler	P1610001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1610002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1610003	9	N	3
Did not work in 1989	P1610004	9	N	4

P162. IMPUTATION OF WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(4) [4]
Universe: Persons 16 years and over
Worked in 1989:

Filler	P1620001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1620002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1620003	9	N	3
Did not work in 1989	P1620004	9	N	4

P163. IMPUTATION OF INDUSTRY(3) [3]
Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over

Filler	P1630001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1630002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1630003	9	N	3

P164. IMPUTATION OF OCCUPATION(3) [3]
Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over

Filler	P1640001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1640002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1640003	9	N	3

P165. IMPUTATION OF CLASS OF WORKER(3) [3]
Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over

Filler	P1650001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1650002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1650003	9	N	3

P166. IMPUTATION OF INCOME IN 1989(3) [3]
Universe: Persons 15 years and over

Filler	P1660001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1660002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1660003	9	N	3

P167. IMPUTATION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Households

Allocated	P1670001	9	N	1
Not allocated	P1670002	9	N	2

P168. IMPUTATION OF FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Families

Allocated	P1680001	9	N	1
Not allocated	P1680002	9	N	2

P169. IMPUTATION OF NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]
Universe: Nonfamily households

Allocated	P1690001	9	N	1
Not allocated	P1690002	9	N	2

P170. IMPUTATION OF POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(3) [3]
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Filler	P1700001	9	N	1
Allocated	P1700002	9	N	2
Not allocated	P1700003	9	N	3

H1. HOUSING UNITS(1) [1]
Universe: Housing units

Total	H0010001	9	N	1

H2. UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1]
Universe: Housing units

Total	H0020001	9	N	1

H3. 100 PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1]
Universe: Housing units

Total	H0030001	9	N	1

H3A. PERCENT OF HOUSING UNITS IN SAMPLE(1) [1]
1 implied decimal(s)
Universe: Housing units

Total	H003A001	9	N	1

H4. OCCUPANCY STATUS(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Occupied	H0040001	9	N	1
Vacant	H0040002	9	N	2

H5. URBAN AND RURAL(4) [4]
Universe: Housing units

Urban:				
Inside urbanized area	H0050001	9	N	1
Outside urbanized area	H0050002	9	N	2
Rural:				
Farm	H0050003	9	N	3
Nonfarm	H0050004	9	N	4

H6. CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) BY VACANCY STATUS(4) [8]
Universe: Vacant housing units

Condominium:				
For rent	H0060001	9	N	1,1
For sale only	H0060002	9	N	1,2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	H0060003	9	N	1,3
All other vacants	H0060004	9	N	1,4
Not condominium:				
(Repeat VACANCY STATUS)	H0060005	36(1)	N	2,1

H7. CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) BY TENURE AND MORTGAGE STATUS(3) [6]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Condominium:				
Owner occupied:				
With a mortgage	H0070001	9	N	1,1
Not mortgaged	H0070002	9	N	1,2
Renter occupied	H0070003	9	N	1,3
Not condominium:				
(Repeat TENURE AND MORTGAGE STATUS)	H0070004	27(1)	N	2,1

H8. TENURE(2) [2]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Owner occupied	H0080001	9	N	1
Renter occupied	H0080002	9	N	2

H9. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) [5]
Universe: Occupied housing units

White	H0090001	9	N	1
Black	H0090002	9	N	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	H0090003	9	N	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	H0090004	9	N	4
Other race	H0090005	9	N	5

H10. TENURE
(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) [10]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Owner occupied:				
White	H0100001	9	N	1,1
Black	H0100002	9	N	1,2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	H0100003	9	N	1,3
Asian or Pacific Islander	H0100004	9	N	1,4
Other race	H0100005	9	N	1,5
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	H0100006	45(1)	N	2,1

H11. HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) [10]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Not of Hispanic origin:				
White	H0110001	9	N	1,1
Black	H0110002	9	N	1,2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	H0110003	9	N	1,3
Asian or Pacific Islander	H0110004	9	N	1,4
Other race	H0110005	9	N	1,5
Hispanic origin:				
(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	H0110006	45(1)	N	2,1

H12. TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) [10]
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin

Owner occupied:				
White	H0120001	9	N	1,1
Black	H0120002	9	N	1,2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	H0120003	9	N	1,3
Asian or Pacific Islander	H0120004	9	N	1,4
Other race	H0120005	9	N	1,5
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	H0120006	45(1)	N	2,1

H13. TENURE (2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) [14]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Owner occupied:				
15 to 24 years	H0130001	9	N	1,1
25 to 34 years	H0130002	9	N	1,2
35 to 44 years	H0130003	9	N	1,3
45 to 54 years	H0130004	9	N	1,4
55 to 64 years	H0130005	9	N	1,5

65 to 74 years	H0130006	9	N	1,6
75 years and over	H0130007	9	N	1,7
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	H0130008	63(1)	N	2,1

H14. AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) [10]
Universe: Persons in occupied housing units

Total:				
Owner occupied:				
White	H0140001	9	N	1,1,1
Black	H0140002	9	N	1,1,2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	H0140003	9	N	1,1,3
Asian or Pacific Islander	H0140004	9	N	1,1,4
Other race	H0140005	9	N	1,1,5
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	H0140006	45(1)	N	1,2,1

H15. AGGREGRATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) [2]
Universe: Persons in occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin

Total:				
Owner occupied	H0150001	9	N	1,1
Renter occupied	H0150002	9	N	1,2

H16. ROOMS(9) [9]
Universe: Housing units

1 room	H0160001	9	N	1
2 rooms	H0160002	9	N	2
3 rooms	H0160003	9	N	3
4 rooms	H0160004	9	N	4
5 rooms	H0160005	9	N	5
6 rooms	H0160006	9	N	6
7 rooms	H0160007	9	N	7
8 rooms	H0160008	9	N	8
9 or more rooms	H0160009	9	N	9

H17. AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) [1]
Universe: Housing units

Total	H0170001	9	N	1

H18. TENURE (2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(7) [14]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Owner occupied:				
1 person	H0180001	9	N	1,1
2 persons	H0180002	9	N	1,2
3 persons	H0180003	9	N	1,3
4 persons	H0180004	9	N	1,4
5 persons	H0180005	9	N	1,5
6 persons	H0180006	9	N	1,6
7 or more persons	H0180007	9	N	1,7
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	H0180008	63(1)	N	2,1

H19. AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) [2]
Universe: Persons in occupied housing units

Total:				
Owner occupied	H0190001	9	N	1,1
Renter occupied	H0190002	9	N	1,2

H20. UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [10]

Universe: Housing units				
1, detached	H0200001	9	N	1
1, attached	H0200002	9	N	2
2	H0200003	9	N	3
3 or 4	H0200004	9	N	4
5 to 9	H0200005	9	N	5
10 to 19	H0200006	9	N	6
20 to 49	H0200007	9	N	7
50 or more	H0200008	9	N	8
Mobile home or trailer	H0200009	9	N	9
Other	H0200010	9	N	10

H21. UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [10]

Universe: Vacant housing units				
1, detached	H0210001	9	N	1
1, attached	H0210002	9	N	2
2	H0210003	9	N	3
3 or 4	H0210004	9	N	4
5 to 9	H0210005	9	N	5
10 to 19	H0210006	9	N	6
20 to 49	H0210007	9	N	7
50 or more	H0210008	9	N	8
Mobile home or trailer	H0210009	9	N	9
Other	H0210010	9	N	10

H22. TENURE (2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [20]

Universe: Occupied housing units				
Owner occupied:				
1, detached	H0220001	9	N	1,1
1, attached	H0220002	9	N	1,2
2	H0220003	9	N	1,3
3 or 4	H0220004	9	N	1,4
5 to 9	H0220005	9	N	1,5
10 to 19	H0220006	9	N	1,6
20 to 49	H0220007	9	N	1,7
50 or more	H0220008	9	N	1,8
Mobile home or trailer	H0220009	9	N	1,9
Other	H0220010	9	N	1,10
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	H0220011	90(1)	N	2,1

H23. SOURCE OF WATER(4) [4]

Universe: Housing units				
Public system or private company	H0230001	9	N	1
Individual well:				
Drilled	H0230002	9	N	2
Dug	H0230003	9	N	3
Some other source	H0230004	9	N	4

H24. SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [3]

Universe: Housing units				
Public sewer	H0240001	9	N	1

Septic tank or cesspool	H0240002	9	N	2
Other means	H0240003	9	N	3

H25. YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [8]
Universe: Housing units

1989 to March 1990	H0250001	9	N	1
1985 to 1988	H0250002	9	N	2
1980 to 1984	H0250003	9	N	3
1970 to 1979	H0250004	9	N	4
1960 to 1969	H0250005	9	N	5
1950 to 1959	H0250006	9	N	6
1940 to 1949	H0250007	9	N	7
1939 or earlier	H0250008	9	N	8

H25A. MEDIAN YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(1) [1]
Universe: Housing units

Median year structure built	H025A001	9	N	1

H26. YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [8]
Universe: Vacant housing units

1989 to March 1990	H0260001	9	N	1
1985 to 1988	H0260002	9	N	2
1980 to 1984	H0260003	9	N	3
1970 to 1979	H0260004	9	N	4
1960 to 1969	H0260005	9	N	5
1950 to 1959	H0260006	9	N	6
1940 to 1949	H0260007	9	N	7
1939 or earlier	H0260008	9	N	8

H27. TENURE (2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [16]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Owner occupied:				
1989 to March 1990	H0270001	9	N	1,1
1985 to 1988	H0270002	9	N	1,2
1980 to 1984	H0270003	9	N	1,3
1970 to 1979	H0270004	9	N	1,4
1960 to 1969	H0270005	9	N	1,5
1950 to 1959	H0270006	9	N	1,6
1940 to 1949	H0270007	9	N	1,7
1939 or earlier	H0270008	9	N	1,8
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	H0270009	72(1)	N	2,1

H28. YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [6]
Universe: Occupied housing units

1989 to March 1990	H0280001	9	N	1
1985 to 1988	H0280002	9	N	2
1980 to 1984	H0280003	9	N	3
1970 to 1979	H0280004	9	N	4
1960 to 1969	H0280005	9	N	5
1959 or earlier	H0280006	9	N	6

H29. TENURE (2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [12]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Owner occupied:				
1989 to March 1990	H0290001	9	N	1,1
1985 to 1988	H0290002	9	N	1,2

1980 to 1984	H0290003	9	N	1,3
1970 to 1979	H0290004	9	N	1,4
1960 to 1969	H0290005	9	N	1,5
1959 or earlier	H0290006	9	N	1,6
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	H0290007	54(1)	N	2,1

H30. HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [9]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Utility gas	H0300001	9	N	1
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	H0300002	9	N	2
Electricity	H0300003	9	N	3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	H0300004	9	N	4
Coal or coke	H0300005	9	N	5
Wood	H0300006	9	N	6
Solar energy	H0300007	9	N	7
Other fuel	H0300008	9	N	8
No fuel used	H0300009	9	N	9

H31. BEDROOMS(6) [6]
Universe: Housing units

No bedroom	H0310001	9	N	1
1 bedroom	H0310002	9	N	2
2 bedrooms	H0310003	9	N	3
3 bedrooms	H0310004	9	N	4
4 bedrooms	H0310005	9	N	5
5 or more bedrooms	H0310006	9	N	6

H32. BEDROOMS(6) [6]
Universe: Vacant housing units

No bedroom	H0320001	9	N	1
1 bedroom	H0320002	9	N	2
2 bedrooms	H0320003	9	N	3
3 bedrooms	H0320004	9	N	4
4 bedrooms	H0320005	9	N	5
5 or more bedrooms	H0320006	9	N	6

H33. TENURE (2) BY BEDROOMS(6) [12]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Owner occupied:				
No bedroom	H0330001	9	N	1,1
1 bedroom	H0330002	9	N	1,2
2 bedrooms	H0330003	9	N	1,3
3 bedrooms	H0330004	9	N	1,4
4 bedrooms	H0330005	9	N	1,5
5 or more bedrooms	H0330006	9	N	1,6
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat BEDROOMS)	H0330007	54(1)	N	2,1

H34. BEDROOMS(4) BY GROSS RENT(7) [28]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units

No bedroom:				
With cash rent:				
Less than $200	H0340001	9	N	1,1
$200 to $299	H0340002	9	N	1,2
$300 to $499	H0340003	9	N	1,3

$500 to $749	H0340004	9	N	1,4
$750 to $999	H0340005	9	N	1,5
$1,000 or more	H0340006	9	N	1,6
No cash rent	H0340007	9	N	1,7
1 bedroom:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT)	H0340008	63(1)	N	2,1
2 bedrooms:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT)	H0340015	63(1)	N	3,1
3 or more bedrooms:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT)	H0340022	63(1)	N	4,1

H35. TENURE (2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [4]

Universe: Occupied housing units

Owner occupied:				
With telephone	H0350001	9	N	1,1
No telephone	H0350002	9	N	1,2
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	H0350003	18(1)	N	2,1

H36. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [8]

Universe: Occupied housing units

15 to 59 years:				
With telephone	H0360001	9	N	1,1
No telephone	H0360002	9	N	1,2
60 to 64 years:				
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	H0360003	18(1)	N	2,1
65 to 74 years:				
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	H0360005	18(1)	N	3,1
75 years and over:				
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	H0360007	18(1)	N	4,1

H37. TENURE (2) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(6) [12]

Universe: Occupied housing units

Owner occupied:				
None	H0370001	9	N	1,1
1	H0370002	9	N	1,2
2	H0370003	9	N	1,3
3	H0370004	9	N	1,4
4	H0370005	9	N	1,5
5 or more	H0370006	9	N	1,6
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	H0370007	54(1)	N	2,1

H38. AGGREGATE VEHICLES AVAILABLE(1) BY TENURE(2) [2]

Universe: Occupied housing units

Total:				
Owner occupied	H0380001	9	N	1,1
Renter occupied	H0380002	9	N	1,2

H39. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [10]

Universe: Occupied housing units

White:				
None	H0390001	9	N	1,1
1 or more	H0390002	9	N	1,2
Black:				
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	H0390003	18(1)	N	2,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				

(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	H0390005	18(1)	N	3,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	H0390007	18(1)	N	4,1
Other race:				
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	H0390009	18(1)	N	5,1

H40. VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [2]
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin

None	H0400001	9	N	1
1 or more	H0400002	9	N	2

H41. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [4]
Universe: Occupied housing units

15 to 64 years:				
None	H0410001	9	N	1,1
1 or more	H0410002	9	N	1,2
65 years and over:				
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	H0410003	18(1)	N	2,1

H42. KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Complete kitchen facilities	H0420001	9	N	1
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	H0420002	9	N	2

H43. GROSS RENT(17) [17]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units

With cash rent:				
Less than $100	H0430001	9	N	1
$100 to $149	H0430002	9	N	2
$150 to $199	H0430003	9	N	3
$200 to $249	H0430004	9	N	4
$250 to $299	H0430005	9	N	5
$300 to $349	H0430006	9	N	6
$350 to $399	H0430007	9	N	7
$400 to $449	H0430008	9	N	8
$450 to $499	H0430009	9	N	9
$500 to $549	H0430010	9	N	10
$550 to $599	H0430011	9	N	11
$600 to $649	H0430012	9	N	12
$650 to $699	H0430013	9	N	13
$700 to $749	H0430014	9	N	14
$750 to $999	H0430015	9	N	15
$1,000 or more	H0430016	9	N	16
No cash rent	H0430017	9	N	17

H43A. MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) [1]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units paying cash rent

Median gross rent	H043A001	9	N	1

H44. AGGREGATE GROSS RENT(1) [1]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units paying cash rent

Total	H0440001	9	N	1

H45. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY GROSS RENT(7) [35]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units

White:				
With cash rent:				
Less than $200	H0450001	9	N	1,1
$200 to $299	H0450002	9	N	1,2
$300 to $499	H0450003	9	N	1,3
$500 to $749	H0450004	9	N	1,4
$750 to $999	H0450005	9	N	1,5
$1,000 or more	H0450006	9	N	1,6
No cash rent	H0450007	9	N	1,7
Black:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT)	H0450008	63(1)	N	2,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT)	H0450015	63(1)	N	3,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT)	H0450022	63(1)	N	4,1
Other race:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT)	H0450029	63(1)	N	5,1

H46. HISPANIC ORIGIN(2) BY GROSS RENT(7) [14]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units

Not of Hispanic origin:				
With cash rent:				
Less than $200	H0460021	9	N	1,1
$200 to $299	H0460022	9	N	1,2
$300 to $499	H0460023	9	N	1,3
$500 to $749	H0460024	9	N	1,4
$750 to $999	H0460025	9	N	1,5
$1,000 or more	H0460026	9	N	1,6
No cash rent	H0460027	9	N	1,7
Hispanic origin:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT)	H0460028	63(1)	N	2,1

H47. MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) [2]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units paying cash rent

Meals included in rent	H0470001	9	N	1
No meals included in rent	H0470002	9	N	2

H48. AGGREGATE GROSS RENT(1) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) [2]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units paying cash rent

Total:				
Meals included in rent	H0480001	9	N	1,1
No meals included in rent	H0480002	9	N	1,2

H49. INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT(2) [2]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units

Pay extra for 1 or more utilities	H0490001	9	N	1
No extra payment for any utilities	H0490002	9	N	2

H50. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) [30]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units

Less than $10,000:				

Less than 20 percent	H0500001	9	N	1,1
20 to 24 percent	H0500002	9	N	1,2
25 to 29 percent	H0500003	9	N	1,3
30 to 34 percent	H0500004	9	N	1,4
35 percent or more	H0500005	9	N	1,5
Not computed	H0500006	9	N	1,6
$10,000 to $19,999:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	H0500007	54(1)	N	2,1
$20,000 to $34,999:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	H0500013	54(1)	N	3,1
$35,000 to $49,999:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	H0500019	54(1)	N	4,1
$50,000 or more:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	H0500025	54(1)	N	5,1

H50A. MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]

1 implied decimal(s)

Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units paying cash rent

Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	H050A001	9	N	1

H51. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) [12]

Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units

15 to 64 years:				
Less than 20 percent	H0510001	9	N	1,1
20 to 24 percent	H0510002	9	N	1,2
25 to 29 percent	H0510003	9	N	1,3
30 to 34 percent	H0510004	9	N	1,4
35 percent or more	H0510005	9	N	1,5
Not computed	H0510006	9	N	1,6
65 years and over:				
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	H0510007	54(1)	N	2,1

H52. MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(21) [21]

Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units

With a mortgage:				
Less than $200	H0520001	9	N	1
$200 to $299	H0520002	9	N	2
$300 to $399	H0520003	9	N	3
$400 to $499	H0520004	9	N	4
$500 to $599	H0520005	9	N	5
$600 to $699	H0520006	9	N	6
$700 to $799	H0520007	9	N	7
$800 to $899	H0520008	9	N	8
$900 to $999	H0520009	9	N	9
$1,000 to $1,249	H0520010	9	N	10
$1,250 to $1,499	H0520011	9	N	11
$1,500 to $1,999	H0520012	9	N	12

$2,000 or more	H0520013	9	N	13
Not mortgaged:				
Less than $100	H0520014	9	N	14
$100 to $149	H0520015	9	N	15
$150 to $199	H0520016	9	N	16
$200 to $249	H0520017	9	N	17
$250 to $299	H0520018	9	N	18
$300 to $349	H0520019	9	N	19
$350 to $399	H0520020	9	N	20
$400 or more	H0520021	9	N	21

H52A. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AND MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]

Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units

With a mortgage	H052A001	9	N	1
Not mortgaged	H052A002	9	N	2

H53. AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]

Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units

Total:				
With a mortgage	H0530001	9	N	1,1
Not mortgaged	H0530002	9	N	1,2

H54. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(11) [55]

Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units

White:				
With a mortgage:				
Less than $300	H0540001	9	N	1,1
$300 to $499	H0540002	9	N	1,2
$500 to $699	H0540003	9	N	1,3
$700 to $999	H0540004	9	N	1,4
$1,000 to $1,499	H0540005	9	N	1,5
$1,500 or more	H0540006	9	N	1,6
Not mortgaged:				
Less than $100	H0540007	9	N	1,7
$100 to $199	H0540008	9	N	1,8
$200 to $299	H0540009	9	N	1,9
$300 to $399	H0540010	9	N	1,10
$400 or more	H0540011	9	N	1,11
Black:				
(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	H0540012	99(1)	N	2,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				
(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	H0540023	99(1)	N	3,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	H0540034	99(1)	N	4,1
Other race:				
(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	H0540045	99(1)	N	5,1

H55. MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(11) [11]

Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin

With a mortgage:				
Less than $300	H0550001	9	N	1
$300 to $499	H0550002	9	N	2
$500 to $699	H0550003	9	N	3
$700 to $999	H0550004	9	N	4
$1,000 to $1,499	H0550005	9	N	5
$1,500 or more	H0550006	9	N	6
Not mortgaged:				
Less than $100	H0550007	9	N	7
$100 to $199	H0550008	9	N	8
$200 to $299	H0550009	9	N	9
$300 to $399	H0550010	9	N	10
$400 or more	H0550011	9	N	11

H56. AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]

Universe: Owner occupied mobile homes or trailers

Total:				
With a mortgage	H0560001	9	N	1,1
Not mortgaged	H0560002	9	N	1,2

H57. AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]

Universe: Owner occupied condominium housing units

Total:				
With a mortgage	H0570001	9	N	1,1
Not mortgaged	H0570002	9	N	1,2

H58. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) [12]

Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units

With a mortgage:				
Less than 20 percent	H0580001	9	N	1,1
20 to 24 percent	H0580002	9	N	1,2
25 to 29 percent	H0580003	9	N	1,3
30 to 34 percent	H0580004	9	N	1,4
35 percent or more	H0580005	9	N	1,5
Not computed	H0580006	9	N	1,6
Not mortgaged:				
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	H0580007	54(1)	N	2,1

H58A. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 AND MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]

1 implied decimal(s)

Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units

With a mortgage	H058A001	9	N	1
Not mortgaged	H058A002	9	N	2

H59. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) [30]

Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units				
Less than $10,000:				
Less than 20 percent	H0590001	9	N	1,1
20 to 24 percent	H0590002	9	N	1,2
25 to 29 percent	H0590003	9	N	1,3
30 to 34 percent	H0590004	9	N	1,4
35 percent or more	H0590005	9	N	1,5
Not computed	H0590006	9	N	1,6
$10,000 to $19,999:				
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	H0590007	54(1)	N	2,1
$20,000 to $34,999:				
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	H0590013	54(1)	N	3,1
$35,000 to $49,999:				
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	H0590019	54(1)	N	4,1
$50,000 or more:				
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	H0590025	54(1)	N	5,1

H60. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) [12]

Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units				
15 to 64 years:				
Less than 20 percent	H0600001	9	N	1,1
20 to 24 percent	H0600002	9	N	1,2
25 to 29 percent	H0600003	9	N	1,3
30 to 34 percent	H0600004	9	N	1,4
35 percent or more	H0600005	9	N	1,5
Not computed	H0600006	9	N	1,6
65 years and over:				
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	H0600007	54(1)	N	2,1

H61. VALUE(20) [20]

Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units				
Less than $15,000	H0610001	9	N	1
$15,000 to $19,999	H0610002	9	N	2
$20,000 to $24,999	H0610003	9	N	3
$25,000 to $29,999	H0610004	9	N	4
$30,000 to $34,999	H0610005	9	N	5
$35,000 to $39,999	H0610006	9	N	6
$40,000 to $44,999	H0610007	9	N	7
$45,000 to $49,999	H0610008	9	N	8
$50,000 to $59,999	H0610009	9	N	9
$60,000 to $74,999	H0610010	9	N	10
$75,000 to $99,999	H0610011	9	N	11
$100,000 to $124,999	H0610012	9	N	12
$125,000 to $149,999	H0610013	9	N	13

$150,000 to $174,999	H0610014	9	N	14
$175,000 to $199,999	H0610015	9	N	15
$200,000 to $249,999	H0610016	9	N	16
$250,000 to $299,999	H0610017	9	N	17
$300,000 to $399,999	H0610018	9	N	18
$400,000 to $499,999	H0610019	9	N	19
$500,000 or more	H0610020	9	N	20

H61A. MEDIAN VALUE(1) [1]
Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units

Median value	H061A001	9	N	1

H62. AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]
Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units

Total:				
With a mortgage	H0620001	9	N	1,1
Not mortgaged	H0620002	9	N	1,2

H63. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY TENURE AND MORTGAGE STATUS(3) [3]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Total:				
Owner occupied:				
With a mortgage	H0630001	9	N	1,1
Not mortgaged	H0630002	9	N	1,2
Renter occupied	H0630003	9	N	1,3

H64. PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Complete plumbing facilities	H0640001	9	N	1
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	H0640002	9	N	2

H65. PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [2]
Universe: Vacant housing units

Complete plumbing facilities	H0650001	9	N	1
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	H0650002	9	N	2

H66. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [10]
Universe: Occupied housing units

White:				
Complete plumbing facilities	H0660001	9	N	1,1
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	H0660002	9	N	1,2
Black:				
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	H0660003	18(1)	N	2,1
Asian or Pacific Islander:				
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	H0660005	18(1)	N	4,1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:				
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	H0660007	18(1)	N	3,1
Other race:				
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	H0660009	18(1)	N	5,1

H67. PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [2]
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin

Complete plumbing facilities	H0670001	9	N	1
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	H0670002	9	N	2

H68. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [4]

Universe: Occupied housing units				
15 to 64 years:				
Complete plumbing facilities	H0680001	9	N	1,1
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	H0680002	9	N	1,2
65 years and over:				
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	H0680003	181	N	2,1

H69. TENURE (2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(3) [12]

Universe: Occupied housing units				
Owner occupied:				
Complete plumbing facilities:				
1.00 or less	H0690001	9	N	1,1,1
1.01 to 1.50	H0690002	9	N	1,1,2
1.51 or more	H0690003	9	N	1,1,3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities:				
(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	H0690004	27(1)	N	1,2,1
Renter occupied:				
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES By PERSONS PER ROOM)	H0690007	54(1)	N	2,1,1

H70. PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [20]

Universe: Housing units				
Complete plumbing facilities:				
1, detached	H0700001	9	N	1,1
1, attached	H0700002	9	N	1,2
2	H0700003	9	N	1,3
3 or 4	H0700004	9	N	1,4
5 to 9	H0700005	9	N	1,5
10 to 19	H0700006	9	N	1,6
20 to 49	H0700007	9	N	1,7
50 or more	H0700008	9	N	1,8
Mobile home or trailer	H0700009	9	N	1,9
Other	H0700010	9	N	1,10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities:				
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	H0700011	90(1)	N	2,1

H71. PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(2) [8]

Universe: Occupied housing units				
Complete plumbing facilities:				
1.00 or less:				
1940 to March 1990	H0710001	9	N	1,1,1
1939 or earlier	H0710002	9	N	1,1,2
1.01 or more:				
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	H0710003	18(1)	N	1,2,1
Lacking complete plumbing facilities:				
(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	H0710005	36(1)	N	2,1,1

H72. IMPUTATION OF HOUSING ITEMS(2) [2]

Universe: Housing units				
No items allocated	H0720001	9	N	1
One or more items allocated	H0720002	9	N	2

H73. IMPUTATION OF CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Allocated	H0730001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0730002	9	N	2

H74. IMPUTATION OF PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Allocated	H0740001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0740002	9	N	2

H75. IMPUTATION OF SOURCE OF WATER(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Allocated	H0750001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0750002	9	N	2

H76. IMPUTATION OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Allocated	H0760001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0760002	9	N	2

H77. IMPUTATION OF YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Allocated	H0770001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0770002	9	N	2

H78. IMPUTATION OF YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(2) [2]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Allocated	H0780001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0780002	9	N	2

H79. IMPUTATION OF HOUSE HEATING FUEL(2) [2]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Allocated	H0790001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0790002	9	N	2

H80. IMPUTATION OF KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Allocated	H0800001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0800002	9	N	2

H81. IMPUTATION OF BEDROOMS(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Allocated	H0810001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0810002	9	N	2

H82. IMPUTATION OF TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [2]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Allocated	H0820001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0820002	9	N	2

H83. IMPUTATION OF VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [2]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Allocated	H0830001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0830002	9	N	2

H84. IMPUTATION OF MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]
Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units

Allocated	H0840001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0840002	9	N	2

H85. IMPUTATION OF TENURE(2) [2]
Universe: Occupied housing units

Allocated	H0850001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0850002	9	N	2

H86. IMPUTATION OF VACANCY STATUS(2) [2]
Universe: Vacant housing units

Allocated	H0860001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0860002	9	N	2

H87. IMPUTATION OF ROOMS(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Allocated	H0870001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0870002	9	N	2

H88. IMPUTATION OF UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) [2]
Universe: Housing units

Allocated	H0880001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0880002	9	N	2

H89. IMPUTATION OF VALUE(2) [2]
Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units

Allocated	H0890001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0890002	9	N	2

H90. IMPUTATION OF MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) [2]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units paying cash rent

Allocated	H0900001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0900002	9	N	2

H91. IMPUTATION OF GROSS RENT(2) [2]
Universe: Specified renter occupied housing units

Allocated	H0910001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0910002	9	N	2

H92. IMPUTATION OF MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(4) [4]
Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units

With a mortgage:				
Allocated	H0920001	9	N	1
Not allocated	H0920002	9	N	2
Not mortgaged:				
Allocated	H0920003	9	N	3
Not allocated	H0920004	9	N	4

End of Record

(1)This field size includes all fields in the repeat within the table.
(2)Repeat refers to items in previous table.

TABLE (MATRIX) OUTLINES

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P1.	PERSONS(1) Universe: Persons Total	1
P2.	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS(1) Universe: Persons Total	1
P3.	100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS(1) Universe: Persons Total	1
P3A.	PERCENT OF PERSONS IN SAMPLE(1) Universe: Persons Total	1
P4.	FAMILIES(1) Universe: Families Total	1
P5.	HOUSEHOLDS(1) Universe: Households Total	1
P6.	URBAN AND RURAL(4) Universe: Persons Urban: Inside urbanized area Outside urbanized area Rural: Farm Nonfarm	4
P7.	SEX(2) Universe: Persons Male Female	2
P8.	RACE(5) Universe: Persons White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	5
P9.	RACE(25) Universe: Persons White (800-869, 971) Black (870-934, 972) American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (000-599, 935-970, 973-975): American Indian (000-599, 973) Eskimo (935-940, 974) Aleut (941-970, 975) Asian or Pacific Islander (600-699, 976-985): Asian (600-652, 976, 977, 979-982, 985): Chinese (605-607, 976) Filipino (608, 977) Japanese (611, 981) Asian Indian (600, 982) Korean (612, 979)	25

Vietnamese (619, 980)
Cambodian (604)
Hmong (609)
Laotian (613)
Thai (618)
Other Asian (601-603, 610, 614-617, 620-652, 985)
Pacific Islander (653-699, 978, 983, 984):
Polynesian (653-659, 978, 983):
Hawaiian (653, 654, 978)
Samoan (655, 983)
Tongan (657)
Other Polynesian (656, 658, 659)
Micronesian (660-675, 984):
Guamanian (660, 984)
Other Micronesian (661-675)
Melanesian (676-680)
Pacific Islander, not specified (681-699)
Other race (700-799, 986-999)

P10. PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN(1) 1
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin
Total

P11. HISPANIC ORIGIN(16) 16
Universe: Persons
Not of Hispanic origin (000-001, 006-199)
Hispanic origin (002-005, 200-999):
Mexican (002, 210-220)
Puerto Rican (003, 261-270)
Cuban (004, 271-274)
Other Hispanic (005, 200-209, 221-260, 275-999):
Dominican (Dominican Republic) (275-289)
Central American (221-230):
Guatemalan (222)
Honduran (223)
Nicaraguan (224)
Panamanian (225)
Salvadoran (226)
Other Central American (221, 227-230)
South American (231-249):
Colombian (234)
Ecuadorian (235)
Peruvian (237)
Other South American (231-233, 236, 238-249)
Other Hispanic (005, 200-209, 250-260, 290-999)

P12. HISPANIC ORIGIN(2) BY RACE(5) 10
Universe: Persons
Not of Hispanic origin:
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Asian or Pacific Islander
Other race
Hispanic origin:
(Repeat RACE)

P13. AGE(31) 31
Universe: Persons
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years

3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P14A. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: White males

White:
  Male:
    Under 1 year
    1 and 2 years
    3 and 4 years
    5 years
    6 years
    7 to 9 years
    10 and 11 years
    12 and 13 years
    14 years
    15 years
    16 years
    17 years
    18 years
    19 years
    20 years
    21 years
    22 to 24 years
    25 to 29 years
    30 to 34 years
    35 to 39 years
    40 to 44 years
    45 to 49 years
    50 to 54 years
    55 to 59 years

60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P14B. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: White females

White:
Female:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P14C. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: Black males

Black:
Male:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years

17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P14D. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: Black females

Black:
Female:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P14E. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut males

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
Male:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P14F. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut females
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
Female:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years

40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P14G. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: Asian and Pacific Islander males

Asian and Pacific Islander:
Male:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P14H. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: Asian and Pacific Islander females

Asian and Pacific Islander:
Female:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years

12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P14I. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: Other race males

Other race:

Male:

Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years

80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P14J. RACE(1) BY SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: Other race females

Other race:
Female:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P15A. SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: Males of Hispanic origin

Male:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years

25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P15B. SEX(1) BY AGE(31) 31

Universe: Females of Hispanic origin

Female:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P16. PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD(7) 7

Universe: Households

1 person
2 persons
3 persons
4 persons
5 persons
6 persons
7 or more persons

P17. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(15) 15

Universe: Persons

In family households:

- Householder
- Spouse
- Child:
  - Natural-born or adopted
  - Step
- Grandchild
- Other relatives
- Nonrelatives

In nonfamily households:

- Male householder:
  - Living alone
  - Not living alone
- Female householder:
  - Living alone
  - Not living alone
- Nonrelatives

In group quarters:

- Institutionalized persons
- Other persons in group quarters

Filler

P18. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(12) 12

Universe: Persons 65 years and over

In family households:

- Householder
- Spouse
- Other relatives
- Nonrelatives

In nonfamily households:

- Male householder:
  - Living alone
  - Not living alone
- Female householder:
  - Living alone
  - Not living alone
- Nonrelatives

In group quarters:

- Institutionalized persons
- Other persons in group quarters

Filler

P19. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(7) 7

Universe: Households

Family households:

- Married-couple family:
  - With own children under 18 years
  - No own children under 18 years
- Other family:
  - Male householder, no wife present:
    - With own children under 18 years
    - No own children under 18 years
  - Female householder, no husband present:
    - With own children under 18 years
    - No own children under 18 years

Nonfamily households

P20. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(7) 35

Universe: Households

White:
- Family households:
  - Married-couple family:
    - With own children under 18 years
    - No own children under 18 years
  - Other family:
    - Male householder, no wife present:
      - With own children under 18 years
      - No own children under 18 years
    - Female householder, no husband present:
      - With own children under 18 years
      - No own children under 18 years
  - Nonfamily households

Black:
- (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
- (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)

Asian or Pacific Islander:
- (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)

Other race:
- (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)

P21. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(7) 7

Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin

Family households:
- Married-couple family:
  - With own children under 18 years
  - No own children under 18 years
- Other family:
  - Male householder, no wife present:
    - With own children under 18 years
    - No own children under 18 years
  - Female householder, no husband present:
    - With own children under 18 years
    - No own children under 18 years

Nonfamily households

P22. FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(6) 6

Universe: Families

Married-couple family:
- With children 18 years and over
- No children 18 years and over

Other family:
- Male householder, no wife present:
  - With children 18 years and over
  - No children 18 years and over
- Female householder, no husband present:
  - With children 18 years and over
  - No children 18 years and over

P23. FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(21) 21

Universe: Own children under 18 years

In married-couple family:
- Under 3 years
- 3 and 4 years
- 5 years
- 6 to 11 years

12 and 13 years
14 years
15 to 17 years
In other family:
Male householder, no wife present:
Under 3 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 to 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 to 17 years
Female householder, no husband present:
Under 3 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 to 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 to 17 years

P24. HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) 14
Universe: Households
Family households:
15 to 24 years
25 to 34 years
35 to 44 years
45 to 54 years
55 to 64 years
65 to 74 years
75 years and over
Nonfamily households:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)

P25. SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(4) 4
Universe: Subfamilies
Married-couple subfamily:
With own children under 18 years
No own children under 18 years
Mother-child subfamily
Father-child subfamily

P26. SUBFAMILY TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(7) 7
Universe: Persons in subfamilies
Persons in married-couple subfamily:
Reference person
Spouse
Child
Persons in mother-child subfamily:
Parent
Child
Persons in father-child subfamily:
Parent
Child

P27. SEX(2) BY MARITAL STATUS(6) 12
Universe: Persons 15 years and over
Male:
Never married
Now married:
Married, spouse present

Married, spouse absent:
Separated
Other
Widowed
Divorced
Female:
(Repeat MARITAL STATUS)

P28. AGE(3) BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH(10) 30
Universe: Persons 5 years and over
5 to 17 years:
Speak only English
Speak Spanish:
Speak English “very well”
Speak English “well”
Speak English “not well” or “not at all”
Speak Asian or Pacific Island language:
Speak English “very well”
Speak English “well”
Speak English “not well” or “not at all”
Speak other language:
Speak English “very well”
Speak English “well”
Speak English “not well” or “not at all”
18 to 64 years:
(Repeat LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH)
65 years and over:
(Repeat LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH)

P29. HOUSEHOLD LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTIC ISOLATION(7) 7
Universe: Households
English
Spanish:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
Asian or Pacific Island language:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
Other language:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated

P30. AGE, LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, AND LINGUISTIC ISOLATION(33) 33
Universe: Persons 5 years and over
Persons in households:
5 to 13 years:
Speak only English:
Linguistically isolated:
Spanish spoken in household
Asian or Pacific Island language spoken in household
Other language spoken in household
Not linguistically isolated
Speak Spanish:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
Speak Asian or Pacific Island language:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
Speak other language:
Linguistically isolated

Not linguistically isolated
14 to 17 years:
Speak only English
Speak Spanish:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
Speak Asian or Pacific Island language:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
Speak other language:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
18 to 64 years:
Speak only English
Speak Spanish:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
Speak Asian or Pacific Island language:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
Speak other language:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
65 years and over:
Speak only English
Speak Spanish:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
Speak Asian or Pacific Island language:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
Speak other language:
Linguistically isolated
Not linguistically isolated
Persons in group quarters
Filler

P31. LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME(26) 26

Universe: Persons 5 years and over
Speak only English
German (607, 613)
Yiddish (609)
Other West Germanic language (608, 610-612)
Scandinavian (614-618)
Greek (637)
Indic (662-678)
Italian (619)
French or French Creole (620-624)
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole (629-630)
Spanish or Spanish Creole (625, 627-628)
Polish (645)
Russian (639)
South Slavic (647-652)
Other Slavic language (640-644, 646)
Other Indo-European language (601-606, 626, 631-636, 638, 653-661)
Arabic (777)
Tagalog (742)
Chinese (708-715)

Hungarian (682)
Japanese (723)
Mon-Khmer (726)
Korean (724)
Native North American languages (800-955, 959-966, 977-982)
Vietnamese (728)
Other and unspecified languages (679-681, 683-707, 716-722, 725, 727, 729-741,743-776, 778-799, 956-958, 967-976, 983-999)

P32. ANCESTRY(4) 4
Universe: Persons
Ancestry specified:
Single ancestry
Multiple ancestry
Ancestry unclassified
Ancestry not reported

P33. ANCESTRY(36) 36
Universe: Persons
First ancestry reported (000-999):
Arab (400-415, 417-418, 421-430, 435-481, 490-499)
Austrian (003-004)
Belgian (008-010)
Canadian (931-934)
Czech (111-114)
Danish (020, 023)
Dutch (021, 029)
English (015, 022)
Finnish (024-025)
French (except Basque) (000-001, 016, 026-028, 083)
French Canadian (935-938)
German (032-045)
Greek (046-048)
Hungarian (125-126)
Irish (050, 081, 099)
Italian (030-031, 051-074)
Lithuanian (129)
Norwegian (082)
Polish (142-143)
Portuguese (084-086)
Romanian (144-147)
Russian (148-151)
Scotch-Irish (087)
Scottish (088)
Slovak (153)
Subsaharan African (500-599)
Swedish (089-090)
Swiss (091-096)
Ukrainian (171-174)
United States or American (939-994)
Welsh (097)
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) (300-359)
Yugoslavian (152, 154, 176-177)
Race or Hispanic origin groups (200-299, 900-928)
Other groups (002, 005-007, 011-014, 017-019, 049, 075-080, 098, 100-110, 115-124, 127-128, 130-141, 155-170, 175, 178-199, 360-399, 416, 419-420, 431-434, 482-489, 600-862, 929-930, 998)
Unclassified or not reported (863-899, 995-997, 999)

P34. ANCESTRY(36) 36

Universe: Persons

Second ancestry reported (000-999):

- Arab (400-415, 417-418, 421-430, 435-481, 490-499)
- Austrian (003-004)
- Belgian (008-010)
- Canadian (931-934)
- Czech (111-114)
- Danish (020, 023)
- Dutch (021, 029)
- English (015, 022)
- Finnish (024-025)
- French (except Basque) (000-001, 016, 026-028, 083)
- French Canadian (935-938)
- German (032-045)
- Greek (046-048)
- Hungarian (125-126)
- Irish (050, 081, 099)
- Italian (030-031, 051-074)
- Lithuanian (129)
- Norwegian (082)
- Polish (142-143)
- Portuguese (084-086)
- Romanian (144-147)
- Russian (148-151)
- Scotch-Irish (087)
- Scottish (088)
- Slovak (153)
- Subsaharan African (500-599)
- Swedish (089-090)
- Swiss (091-096)
- Ukrainian (171-174)
- United States or American (939-994)
- Welsh (097)
- West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) (300-359)
- Yugoslavian (152, 154, 176-177)
- Race or Hispanic origin groups (200-299, 900-928)
- Other groups (002, 005-007, 011-014, 017-019, 049, 075-080, 098, 100-110,115-124,127-128, 130-141, 155-170, 175, 178-199, 360-399, 416, 419-420, 431-434,482-489,600-862, 929-930, 998)

Unclassified or not reported (863-899, 995-997, 999)

P35. ANCESTRY(37) 37

Universe: Persons

Reported single ancestry (000-862, 900-994, 998):

- Arab (400-415, 417-418, 421-430, 435-481, 490-499)
- Austrian (003-004)
- Belgian (008-010)
- Canadian (931-934)
- Czech (111-114)
- Danish (020, 023)
- Dutch (021, 029)
- English (015, 022)
- Finnish (024-025)
- French (except Basque) (000-001, 016, 026-028, 083)
- French Canadian (935-938)
- German (032-045)
- Greek (046-048)

Hungarian (125-126)
Irish (050, 081, 099)
Italian (030-031, 051-074)
Lithuanian (129)
Norwegian (082)
Polish (142-143)
Portuguese (084-086)
Romanian (144-147)
Russian (148-151)
Scotch-Irish (087)
Scottish (088)
Slovak (153)
Subsaharan African (500-599)
Swedish (089-090)
Swiss (091-096)
Ukrainian (171-174)
United States or American (939-994)
Welsh (097)
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) (300-359)
Yugoslavian (152, 154, 176-177)
Race or Hispanic origin groups (200-299, 900-928)
Other groups (002, 005-007, 011-014, 017-019, 049, 075-080, 098, 100-110,115-124,127-128, 130-141, 155-170, 175, 178-199, 360-399, 416, 419-420, 431-434,482-489,600-862, 929-930, 998)
Reported multiple ancestry (000-998)
Unclassified or not reported (863-899, 995-997, 999)

P36. YEAR OF ENTRY(10) 10
Universe: Foreign-born persons
1987 to 1990
1985 or 1986
1982 to 1984
1980 or 1981
1975 to 1979
1970 to 1974
1965 to 1969
1960 to 1964
1950 to 1959
Before 1950

P37. AGE(2) BY CITIZENSHIP(3) 6
Universe: Persons
Under 18 years:
Native
Foreign born:
Naturalized citizen
Not a citizen
18 years and over:
(Repeat CITIZENSHIP)

P38. MARITAL STATUS(2) BY AGE(4) 8
Universe: Females 15 years and over
Never married:
15 to 24 years
25 to 34 years
35 to 44 years
45 years and over
Ever married:
(Repeat AGE)

P39. AGGREGATE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN(1) BY MARITAL STATUS(2) BY AGE(4) 8

Universe: Females 15 years and over

Total:

- Never married:
  - 15 to 24 years
  - 25 to 34 years
  - 35 to 44 years
  - 45 years and over
- Ever married:
  - (Repeat AGE)

P40. GROUP QUARTERS(10) 10

Universe: Persons in group quarters

Institutionalized persons (00I-99I):

- Correctional institutions (20I-24I, 27I, 28I, 95I)
- Nursing homes (60I-67I)
- Mental (Psychiatric) hospitals (45I-48I)
- Juvenile institutions (01I-05I, 10I-12I, 15I)
- Other institutions (00I, 06I-09I, 13I, 14I, 16I-19I, 25I, 26I, 29I-44I,49I-59I,68I-94I, 96I-99I)

Other persons in group quarters (00N-99N):

- College dormitories (87N)
- Military quarters (96N-98N)
- Emergency shelters for homeless persons (82N, 83N)
- Visible in street locations (84N, 85N)
- Other noninstitutional group quarters (00N-81N,86N,88N-95N,99N)

P41. GROUP QUARTERS(2) BY AGE(3) 6

Universe: Persons in group quarters

Institutionalized persons:

- Under 18 years
- 18 to 64 years
- 65 years and over

Other persons in group quarters:

- (Repeat AGE)

P42. PLACE OF BIRTH(9) 9

Universe: Persons

Native (001-099):

- Born in State of residence
- Born in other State in the United States (001-059):
  - Northeast (009, 023, 025, 033-034, 036, 042-044, 050)
  - Midwest (017-020, 026-027, 029, 031, 038-039, 046, 055)
  - South (001, 005, 010-014, 021-022, 024, 028, 037, 040, 045, 047-048, 051-052, 054)
  - West (002-004, 006-008, 015-016, 030, 032, 035, 041, 049, 053, 056-059)
- Born outside the United States (060-099):
  - Puerto Rico (072-075)
  - U.S. outlying area (060-071, 076-099)
  - Born abroad of American parent(s)

Foreign born (100-999)

P43. RESIDENCE IN 1985--STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL(10) 10

Universe: Persons 5 years and over

Same house in 1985

Different house in United States in 1985:

- Same county
- Different county:
  - Same State

Different State:
Northeast
Midwest
South
West
Abroad in 1985:
Puerto Rico
U.S. outlying area
Foreign country

P44. RESIDENCE IN 1985--MSA/PMSA LEVEL(12) 12
Universe: Persons 5 years and over
Living in an MSA/PMSA in 1990:
Same house in 1985
Different house in United States in 1985:
This MSA/PMSA in 1985:
Central city
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA
Different MSA/PMSA in 1985:
Central city
Remainder of different MSA/PMSA
Not in an MSA/PMSA in 1985
Abroad in 1985
Not living in an MSA/PMSA in 1990:
Same house in 1985
Different house in United States in 1985:
In an MSA/PMSA in 1985:
Central city
Remainder of MSA/PMSA
Not in an MSA/PMSA in 1985
Abroad in 1985

P45. PLACE OF WORK--STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL(3) 3
Universe: Workers 16 years and over
Worked in State of residence:
Worked in county of residence
Worked outside county of residence
Worked outside State of residence

P46. PLACE OF WORK--PLACE LEVEL(3) 3
Universe: Workers 16 years and over
Living in a place:
Worked in place of residence
Worked outside place of residence
Not living in a place

P47. PLACE OF WORK--MSA/PMSA LEVEL(8) 8
Universe: Workers 16 years and over
Living in an MSA/PMSA:
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence:
Central city
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence:
Worked in a different MSA/PMSA:
Central city
Remainder of different MSA/PMSA
Worked outside any MSA/PMSA
Not living in an MSA/PMSA:
Worked in an MSA/PMSA:
Central city
Remainder of MSA/PMSA

Worked outside any MSA/PMSA

P48. PLACE OF WORK--MINOR CIVIL DIVISION LEVEL(3) 3

Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Living in the 9 Northeastern States:

Worked in the minor civil division of residence

Worked outside minor civil division of residence

Not living in the 9 Northeastern States

P49. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK(13) 13

Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Car, truck, or van:

Drove alone

Carpooled

Public transportation:

Bus or trolley bus

Streetcar or trolley car

Subway or elevated

Railroad

Ferryboat

Taxicab

Motorcycle

Bicycle

Walked

Other means

Worked at home

P50. TRAVEL TIME TO WORK(13) 13

Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Did not work at home:

Less than 5 minutes

5 to 9 minutes

10 to 14 minutes

15 to 19 minutes

20 to 24 minutes

25 to 29 minutes

30 to 34 minutes

35 to 39 minutes

40 to 44 minutes

45 to 59 minutes

60 to 89 minutes

90 or more minutes

Worked at home

P51. AGGREGATE TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (IN MINUTES)(1) 1

Universe: Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home

Total

P52. TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK(15) 15

Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Did not work at home:

12:00 a. m. to 4:59 a. m.

5:00 a. m. to 5:29 a. m.

5:30 a. m. to 5:59 a. m.

6:00 a. m. to 6:29 a. m.

6:30 a. m. to 6:59 a. m.

7:00 a. m. to 7:29 a. m.

7:30 a. m. to 7:59 a. m.

8:00 a. m. to 8:29 a. m.

8:30 a. m. to 8:59 a. m.

9:00 a. m. to 9:59 a. m.

10:00 a. m. to 10:59 a. m.

11:00 a. m. to 11:59 a. m.
12:00 p. m. to 3:59 p. m.
4:00 p. m. to 11:59 p. m.
Worked at home

P53. PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY(8) 8
Universe: Workers 16 years and over
Car, truck, or van:
Drove alone
In 2-person carpool
In 3-person carpool
In 4-person carpool
In 5-person carpool
In 6-person carpool
In 7-or-more person carpool
Other means

P54. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL(7) 7
Universe: Persons 3 years and over
Enrolled in preprimary school:
Public school
Private school
Enrolled in elementary or high school:
Public school
Private school
Enrolled in college:
Public school
Private school
Not enrolled in school

P55. RACE(5) BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT(4) 20
Universe: Persons 3 years and over
White:
Enrolled in preprimary school
Enrolled in elementary or high school
Enrolled in college
Not enrolled in school
Black:
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT)
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT)
Asian or Pacific Islander:
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT)
Other race:
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT)

P56. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT(4) 4
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin 3 years and over
Enrolled in preprimary school
Enrolled in elementary or high school
Enrolled in college
Not enrolled in school

P57. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(7) 7
Universe: Persons 25 years and over
Less than 9th grade
9th to 12th grade, no diploma
High school graduate (includes equivalency)
Some college, no degree
Associate degree
Bachelor's degree
Graduate or professional degree

P58. RACE(5) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(7) 35
Universe: Persons 25 years and over
White:
Less than 9th grade
9th to 12th grade, no diploma
High school graduate (includes equivalency)
Some college, no degree
Associate degree
Bachelor's degree
Graduate or professional degree
Black:
(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)
Asian or Pacific Islander:
(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)
Other race:
(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)

P59. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(7) 7
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin 25 years and over
Less than 9th grade
9th to 12th grade, no diploma
High school graduate (includes equivalency)
Some college, no degree
Associate degree
Bachelor's degree
Graduate or professional degree

P60. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(7) 7
Universe: Persons 18 years and over
Less than 9th grade
9th to 12th grade, no diploma
High school graduate (includes equivalency)
Some college, no degree
Associate degree
Bachelor's degree
Graduate or professional degree

P61. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(13) 13
Universe: Persons 16 to 19 years
In Armed Forces:
Enrolled in school:
High school graduate
Not high school graduate
Not enrolled in school:
High school graduate
Not high school graduate
Civilian:
Enrolled in school:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force
Not enrolled in school:
High school graduate:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force
Not high school graduate:

Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force

P62. RACE(5) BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(13) 65

Universe: Persons 16 to 19 years

White:
In Armed Forces:
Enrolled in school:
High school graduate
Not high school graduate
Not enrolled in school:
High school graduate
Not high school graduate
Civilian:
Enrolled in school:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force
Not enrolled in school:
High school graduate:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force
Not high school graduate:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force

Black:
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)

Asian or Pacific Islander:
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)

Other race:
(Repeat SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)

P63. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(13) 13

Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin 16 to 19 years

In Armed Forces:
Enrolled in school:
High school graduate
Not high school graduate
Not enrolled in school:
High school graduate
Not high school graduate

Civilian:
Enrolled in school:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force
Not enrolled in school:
High school graduate:

Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force
Not high school graduate:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force

P64. SEX(2) BY AGE(2) BY VETERAN STATUS(3) 12

Universe: Persons 16 years and over

Male:
16 to 64 years:
In Armed Forces
Civilian:
Veteran
Nonveteran
65 years and over:
(Repeat VETERAN STATUS)

Female:
(Repeat AGE By VETERAN STATUS)

P65. PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE(13) 13

Universe: Civilian veterans 16 years and over

May 1975 or later only:
September 1980 or later only:
With less than 2 years of service
With 2 or more years of service
May 1975 to August 1980 only
Both, May 1975 to August 1980 and September 1980 or later
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict nor World War II
Vietnam era and Korean conflict, no World War II
Vietnam era, Korean conflict, and World War II
February 1955 to July 1964 only
Korean conflict, no Vietnam era nor World War II
Korean conflict and World War II, no Vietnam era
World War II, no Korean conflict nor Vietnam era
World War I
Other service

P66. SEX(2) BY AGE(2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(7) 28

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over

Male:
16 to 64 years:
With a work disability:
In labor force:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force:
Prevented from working
Not prevented from working
No work disability:
In labor force:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force
65 years and over:
(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)

Female:
(Repeat AGE By WORK DISABILITY STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS)

P67. SEX(2) BY AGE(2) BY MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS(3) 24

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over

Male:
- 16 to 64 years:
  - With a mobility limitation:
    - In labor force:
      - Employed
      - Unemployed
    - Not in labor force
  - No mobility limitation:
    - (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS)
- 65 years and over:
  - (Repeat MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)

Female:
- (Repeat AGE By MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)

P68. SEX(2) BY AGE(2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(2) 16

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over

Male:
- 16 to 64 years:
  - With a work disability:
    - With a mobility or self-care limitation
    - No mobility or self-care limitation
  - No work disability:
    - (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)
- 65 years and over:
  - (Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)

Female:
- (Repeat AGE By WORK DISABILITY STATUS By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)

P69. SEX(2) BY AGE(3) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) 24

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over

Male:
- 16 to 64 years:
  - With a mobility or self-care limitation:
    - Mobility limitation only
    - Self-care limitation only
    - Mobility and self-care limitation
  - No mobility or self-care limitation
- 65 to 74 years:
  - (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)
- 75 years and over:
  - (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)

Female:
- (Repeat AGE By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)

P70. SEX(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS(4) 8

Universe: Persons 16 years and over

Male:
- In labor force:
  - In Armed Forces
  - Civilian:
    - Employed
    - Unemployed
- Not in labor force

```
      Female:
       (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS)
P71.  RACE(5) BY SEX(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS(4)                          40
      Universe:  Persons 16 years and over
      White:
        Male:
          In labor force:
            In Armed Forces
            Civilian:
              Employed
              Unemployed
          Not in labor force
        Female:
          (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS)
      Black:
        (Repeat SEX By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)
      American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
        (Repeat SEX By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)
      Asian or Pacific Islander:
        (Repeat SEX By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)
      Other race:
        (Repeat SEX By EMPLOYMENT STATUS)
P72.  SEX(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS(4)                                      8
      Universe:  Persons of Hispanic origin 16 years and over
      Male:
        In labor force:
          In Armed Forces
          Civilian:
            Employed
            Unemployed
        Not in labor force
      Female:
        (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS)
P73.  PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(12)             12
      Universe:  Females 16 years and over
      With own children under 18 years:
        Under 6 years only:
          In labor force:
            Employed or in Armed Forces
            Unemployed
          Not in labor force
        6 to 17 years only:
          In labor force:
            Employed or in Armed Forces
            Unemployed
          Not in labor force
        Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years:
          In labor force:
            Employed or in Armed Forces
            Unemployed
          Not in labor force
        No own children under 18 years:
          In labor force:
            Employed or in Armed Forces
            Unemployed
          Not in labor force
```

P74. PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS(8) 16

Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies

Under 6 years:
- Living with two parents:
  - Both parents in labor force
  - Father only in labor force
  - Mother only in labor force
  - Neither parent in labor force
- Living with one parent:
  - Living with father:
    - In labor force
    - Not in labor force
  - Living with mother:
    - In labor force
    - Not in labor force

6 to 17 years:
- (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS)

P75. SEX(2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989(2) 4

Universe: Persons 16 years and over

Male:
- Worked in 1989
- Did not work in 1989

Female:
- (Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989)

P76. SEX(2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) 38

Universe: Persons 16 years and over

Male:
- Worked in 1989:
  - Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:
    - 50 to 52 weeks
    - 48 to 49 weeks
    - 40 to 47 weeks
    - 27 to 39 weeks
    - 14 to 26 weeks
    - 1 to 13 weeks
  - Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:
    - 50 to 52 weeks
    - 48 to 49 weeks
    - 40 to 47 weeks
    - 27 to 39 weeks
    - 14 to 26 weeks
    - 1 to 13 weeks
  - Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:
    - 50 to 52 weeks
    - 48 to 49 weeks
    - 40 to 47 weeks
    - 27 to 39 weeks
    - 14 to 26 weeks
    - 1 to 13 weeks
- Did not work in 1989

Female:
- (Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)

P77. INDUSTRY(17) 17

Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (000-039)
Mining (040-059)
Construction (060-099)
Manufacturing, nondurable goods (100-229)
Manufacturing, durable goods (230-399)
Transportation (400-439)
Communications and other public utilities (440-499)
Wholesale trade (500-579)
Retail trade (580-699)
Finance, insurance, and real estate (700-720)
Business and repair services (721-760)
Personal services (761-799)
Entertainment and recreation services (800-811)
Professional and related services (812-899):
  Health services (812-840)
  Educational services (842-860)
  Other professional and related services (841, 861-899)
Public administration (900-939)

P78. OCCUPATION(13) 13

Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over
Managerial and professional specialty occupations (000-202):
  Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (000-042)
  Professional specialty occupations (043-202)
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (203-402):
  Technicians and related support occupations (203-242)
  Sales occupations (243-302)
  Administrative support occupations, including clerical (303-402)
Service occupations (403-472):
  Private household occupations (403-412)
  Protective service occupations (413-432)
  Service occupations, except protective and household (433-472)
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (473-502)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (503-702)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers (703-902):
  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (703-802)
  Transportation and material moving occupations (803-863)
  Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (864-902)

P79. CLASS OF WORKER(7) 7

Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over
Private for profit wage and salary workers
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers
Local government workers
State government workers
Federal government workers
Self-employed workers
Unpaid family workers

P80. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(25) 25

Universe: Households
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $12,499
$12,500 to $14,999
$15,000 to $17,499
$17,500 to $19,999
$20,000 to $22,499
$22,500 to $24,999
$25,000 to $27,499

$27,500 to $29,999
$30,000 to $32,499
$32,500 to $34,999
$35,000 to $37,499
$37,500 to $39,999
$40,000 to $42,499
$42,500 to $44,999
$45,000 to $47,499
$47,500 to $49,999
$50,000 to $54,999
$55,000 to $59,999
$60,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 to $124,999
$125,000 to $149,999
$150,000 or more

P80A. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) 1

Universe: Households
Median household income in 1989

P81. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) 2

Universe: Households
Total:
Less than $150,000
$150,000 or more

P82. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) 45

Universe: Households
White:
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $34,999
$35,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or more
Black:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
Asian or Pacific Islander:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
Other race:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

P83. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) 9

Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $34,999
$35,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or more

P84. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) 5

Universe: Households

Total:
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Asian or Pacific Islander
Other race

P85. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin
Total

P86. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) 63
Universe: Households
Under 25 years:
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $34,999
$35,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or more
25 to 34 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
35 to 44 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
45 to 54 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
55 to 64 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
65 to 74 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
75 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

P87A. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) 63
Universe: White households
White:
Under 25 years:
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $34,999
$35,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or more
25 to 34 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
35 to 44 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
45 to 54 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
55 to 64 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
65 to 74 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

75 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

P87B. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) 63

Universe: Black households

Black:
Under 25 years:
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $34,999
$35,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or more
25 to 34 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
35 to 44 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
45 to 54 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
55 to 64 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
65 to 74 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
75 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

P87C. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) 63

Universe: American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut households

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
Under 25 years:
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $34,999
$35,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or more
25 to 34 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
35 to 44 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
45 to 54 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
55 to 64 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
65 to 74 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
75 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

P87D. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) 63

Universe: Asian and Pacific Islander households

Asian and Pacific Islander:
Under 25 years:
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $34,999
$35,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or more
25 to 34 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
35 to 44 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
45 to 54 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
55 to 64 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
65 to 74 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
75 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

P87E. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) 63

Universe: Other race households
Other race:
Under 25 years:
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $34,999
$35,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or more
25 to 34 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
35 to 44 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
45 to 54 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
55 to 64 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
65 to 74 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
75 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

P88. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) 63

Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin
Under 25 years:
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $34,999

$35,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or more
25 to 34 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
35 to 44 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
45 to 54 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
55 to 64 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
65 to 74 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
75 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

P89. EARNINGS IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Households
With earnings
No earnings

P90. WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Households
With wage or salary income
No wage or salary income

P91. NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Households
With nonfarm self-employment income
No nonfarm self-employment income

P92. FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Households
With farm self-employment income
No farm self-employment income

P93. INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Households
With interest, dividend, or net rental income
No interest, dividend, or net rental income

P94. SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Households
With Social Security income
No Social Security income

P95. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Households
With public assistance income
No public assistance income

P96. RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Households
With retirement income
No retirement income

P97. OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Households
With other income
No other income

P98. AGGREGATE WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Households
Total

P99. AGGREGATE NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Households

Total
P100. AGGREGATE FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Households
Total
P101. AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Households
Total
P102. AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Households
Total
P103. AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Households
Total
P104. AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Households
Total
P105. AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Households
Total
P106. AGGREGATE PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS(1) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) BY AGE(3) 6
Universe: Persons in households
Total:
With public assistance income:
Under 15 years
15 to 64 years
65 years and over
No public assistance income:
(Repeat AGE)
P107. FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(25) 25
Universe: Families
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $12,499
$12,500 to $14,999
$15,000 to $17,499
$17,500 to $19,999
$20,000 to $22,499
$22,500 to $24,999
$25,000 to $27,499
$27,500 to $29,999
$30,000 to $32,499
$32,500 to $34,999
$35,000 to $37,499
$37,500 to $39,999
$40,000 to $42,499
$42,500 to $44,999
$45,000 to $47,499
$47,500 to $49,999
$50,000 to $54,999
$55,000 to $59,999
$60,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 to $124,999
$125,000 to $149,999
$150,000 or more

P107A. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Families
Median family income in 1989

P108. AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Families
Total:
Less than $150,000
$150,000 or more

P109. AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(6) 6
Universe: Families
Total:
Married-couple family:
With own children under 18 years
No own children under 18 years
Other family:
Male householder, no wife present:
With own children under 18 years
No own children under 18 years
Female householder, no husband present:
With own children under 18 years
No own children under 18 years

P110. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(25) 25
Universe: Nonfamily households
Less than $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $12,499
$12,500 to $14,999
$15,000 to $17,499
$17,500 to $19,999
$20,000 to $22,499
$22,500 to $24,999
$25,000 to $27,499
$27,500 to $29,999
$30,000 to $32,499
$32,500 to $34,999
$35,000 to $37,499
$37,500 to $39,999
$40,000 to $42,499
$42,500 to $44,999
$45,000 to $47,499
$47,500 to $49,999
$50,000 to $54,999
$55,000 to $59,999
$60,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 to $124,999
$125,000 to $149,999
$150,000 or more

P110A. MEDIAN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Nonfamily households
Median nonfamily household income in 1989

P111. AGGREGATE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Nonfamily households
Total:
Less than $150,000

$150,000 or more

P112. WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989(4) 4
Universe: Families
No workers
1 worker
2 workers
3 or more workers

P113. AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989(4) 4
Universe: Families
Total:
No workers
1 worker
2 workers
3 or more workers

P114. AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY GROUP QUARTERS(3) 3
Universe: Persons 15 years and over
Total:
In households
In group quarters:
Institutionalized persons
Other persons in group quarters
Filler

P114A. PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Persons
Per capita income in 1989

P114B. PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989(1) BY GROUP QUARTERS(3) 3
Universe: Persons
Per capita income in 1989:
In households
In group quarters:
Institutionalized persons
Other persons in group quarters
Filler

P115. AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RACE(5) 5
Universe: Persons 15 years and over
Total:
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Asian or Pacific Islander
Other race

P115A. PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RACE(5) 5
Universe: Persons
Per capita income in 1989:
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Asian or Pacific Islander
Other race

P116. AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin 15 years and over
Total

P116A. PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin
Per capita income in 1989

P117. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE(12) 24
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined
Income in 1989 above poverty level:
Under 5 years
5 years
6 to 11 years
12 to 17 years
18 to 24 years
25 to 34 years
35 to 44 years
45 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 to 64 years
65 to 74 years
75 years and over
Income in 1989 below poverty level:
(Repeat AGE)

P118. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY SEX(2) BY AGE(7) 28
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined
Income in 1989 above poverty level:
Male:
Under 5 years
5 years
6 to 11 years
12 to 17 years
18 to 64 years
65 to 74 years
75 years and over
Female:
(Repeat AGE)
Income in 1989 below poverty level:
(Repeat SEX By AGE)

P119. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY RACE(5) BY AGE(7) 70
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined
Income in 1989 above poverty level:
White:
Under 5 years
5 years
6 to 11 years
12 to 17 years
18 to 64 years
65 to 74 years
75 years and over
Black:
(Repeat AGE)
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
(Repeat AGE)
Asian or Pacific Islander:
(Repeat AGE)
Other race:
(Repeat AGE)
Income in 1989 below poverty level:
(Repeat RACE By AGE)

P120. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE(7) 14
Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin for whom poverty status is determined
Income in 1989 above poverty level:

Under 5 years
5 years
6 to 11 years
12 to 17 years
18 to 64 years
65 to 74 years
75 years and over
Income in 1989 below poverty level:
(Repeat AGE)

P121. RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(9) 9
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined
Under .50
.50 to .74
.75 to .99
1.00 to 1.24
1.25 to 1.49
1.50 to 1.74
1.75 to 1.84
1.85 to 1.99
2.00 and over

P122. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE(3) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(9) 54
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined
Income in 1989 above poverty level:
Under 65 years:
In married-couple family
In other family:
Male householder, no wife present
Female householder, no husband present
Unrelated individuals:
In family households
In nonfamily households:
Householder:
Living alone
Not living alone
Nonrelatives
In group quarters
Filler
65 to 74 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)
75 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)
Income in 1989 below poverty level:
(Repeat AGE By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)

P123. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) 24
Universe: Families
Income in 1989 above poverty level:
Married-couple family:
With related children under 18 years:
Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Other family:
Male householder, no wife present:
With related children under 18 years:

Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Female householder, no husband present:
With related children under 18 years:
Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Income in 1989 below poverty level:
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)

P124A. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(1) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) 60

Universe: Families with income in 1989 above poverty level
Income in 1989 above poverty level:
White:
Married-couple family:
With related children under 18 years:
Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Other family:
Male householder, no wife present:
With related children under 18 years:
Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Female householder, no husband present:
With related children under 18 years:
Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Black:
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)
Asian or Pacific Islander:
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)
Other race:
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)

P124B. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(1) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) 60

Universe: Families with income in 1989 below poverty level
Income in 1989 above poverty level:
White:
Married-couple family:
With related children under 18 years:
Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Other family:
Male householder, no wife present:

With related children under 18 years:
Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Female householder, no husband present:
With related children under 18 years:
Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Black:
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)
Asian or Pacific Islander:
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)
Other race:
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)

P125. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) 24

Universe: Families with householder of Hispanic origin
Income in 1989 above poverty level:
Married-couple family:
With related children under 18 years:
Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Other family:
Male householder, no wife present:
With related children under 18 years:
Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Female householder, no husband present:
With related children under 18 years:
Under 5 years only
5 to 17 years only
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years
No related children under 18 years
Income in 1989 below poverty level:
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)

P126. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND AGE(9) 18

Universe: Related children under 18 years
Income in 1989 above poverty level:
In married-couple family:
Under 5 years
5 years
6 to 17 years
In other family:
Male householder, no wife present:
Under 5 years
5 years
6 to 17 years
Female householder, no husband present:

Under 5 years
5 years
6 to 17 years
Income in 1989 below poverty level:
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND AGE)

P127. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) 30
Universe: Households
Income in 1989 above poverty level:
Householder 15 to 64 years:
Married-couple family
Other family:
Male householder, no wife present
Female householder, no husband present
Nonfamily households:
Householder living alone
Householder not living alone
Householder 65 to 74 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)
Householder 75 years and over:
Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)
Income in 1989 below poverty level:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD TYPE)

P128. IMPUTATION OF POPULATION ITEMS(3) 3
Universe: Persons
Filler
No items allocated
One or more items allocated

P129. IMPUTATION OF RELATIONSHIP(2) 2
Universe: Persons in households
Allocated
Not allocated

P130. IMPUTATION OF SEX(3) 3
Universe: Persons
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated

P131. IMPUTATION OF AGE(3) 3
Universe: Persons
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated

P132. IMPUTATION OF RACE(3) 3
Universe: Persons
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated

P133. IMPUTATION OF MARITAL STATUS(3) 3
Universe: Persons 15 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated

P134. IMPUTATION OF HISPANIC ORIGIN(3) 3
Universe: Persons
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated

P135. IMPUTATION OF GROUP QUARTERS(2) 2
Universe: Persons in group quarters
Allocated
Not allocated
P136. IMPUTATION OF PLACE OF BIRTH(3) 3
Universe: Persons
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P137. IMPUTATION OF CITIZENSHIP(3) 3
Universe: Persons
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P138. IMPUTATION OF YEAR OF ENTRY(3) 3
Universe: Foreign-born persons
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P139. IMPUTATION OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT(3) 3
Universe: Persons 3 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P140. IMPUTATION OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(3) 3
Universe: Persons 18 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P141. IMPUTATION OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(3) 3
Universe: Persons 25 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P142. IMPUTATION OF ANCESTRY(3) 3
Universe: Persons
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P143. IMPUTATION OF MOBILITY STATUS(3) 3
Universe: Persons 5 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P144. IMPUTATION OF RESIDENCE IN 1985(5) 5
Universe: Persons 5 years and over
Different house in 1985:
Filler
Allocated:
One or more but not all geographic parts allocated
All geographic parts allocated
Not allocated
Same house in 1985
P145. IMPUTATION OF LANGUAGE STATUS(3) 3
Universe: Persons 5 years and over
Filler
Allocated

Not allocated
P146. IMPUTATION OF LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME(4) 4
Universe: Persons 5 years and over
Speak only English
Speak other language:
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P147. IMPUTATION OF ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH(4) 4
Universe: Persons 5 years and over
Speak only English
Speak other language:
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P148. IMPUTATION OF VETERAN STATUS(2) 2
Universe: Persons 16 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P149. IMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE(3) 3
Universe: Civilian veterans 16 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P150. IMPUTATION OF WORK DISABILITY STATUS(3) 3
Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P151. IMPUTATION OF MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS(3) 3
Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P152. IMPUTATION OF SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(3) 3
Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P153. IMPUTATION OF CHILDREN EVER BORN(3) 3
Universe: Females 15 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P154. IMPUTATION OF PLACE OF WORK(4) 4
Universe: Workers 16 years and over
Filler
Allocated:
One or more but not all geographic parts allocated
All geographic parts allocated
Not allocated
P155. IMPUTATION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK(3) 3
Universe: Workers 16 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated

P156. IMPUTATION OF PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY(4) 4
Universe: Workers 16 years and over
Car, truck, or van:
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
Other means
P157. IMPUTATION OF TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK(4) 4
Universe: Workers 16 years and over
Did not work at home:
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
Worked at home
P158. IMPUTATION OF TRAVEL TIME TO WORK(4) 4
Universe: Workers 16 years and over
Did not work at home:
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
Worked at home
P159. IMPUTATION OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS(3) 3
Universe: Persons 16 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P160. IMPUTATION OF WORK STATUS IN 1989(3) 3
Universe: Persons 16 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P161. IMPUTATION OF USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989(4) 4
Universe: Persons 16 years and over
Worked in 1989:
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
Did not work in 1989
P162. IMPUTATION OF WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(4) 4
Universe: Persons 16 years and over
Worked in 1989:
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
Did not work in 1989
P163. IMPUTATION OF INDUSTRY(3) 3
Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P164. IMPUTATION OF OCCUPATION(3) 3
Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated
P165. IMPUTATION OF CLASS OF WORKER(3) 3
Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over

Filler
Allocated
Not allocated

P166. IMPUTATION OF INCOME IN 1989(3) 3
Universe: Persons 15 years and over
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated

P167. IMPUTATION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Households
Allocated
Not allocated

P168. IMPUTATION OF FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Families
Allocated
Not allocated

P169. IMPUTATION OF NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) 2
Universe: Nonfamily household allocated
Not allocated

P170. IMPUTATION OF POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(3) 3
Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined
Filler
Allocated
Not allocated

H1. HOUSING UNITS(1) 1
Universe: Housing units
Total

H2. UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) 1
Universe: Housing units
Total

H3. 100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) 1
Universe: Housing units
Total

H3A. PERCENT OF HOUSING UNITS IN SAMPLE(1) 1
Universe: Housing units
Total

H4. OCCUPANCY STATUS(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
Occupied
Vacant

H5. URBAN AND RURAL(4) 4
Universe: Housing units
Urban:
Inside urbanized area
Outside urbanized area
Rural:
Farm
Nonfarm

H6. CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) BY VACANCY STATUS(4) 8
Universe: Vacant housing units
Condominium:
For rent
For sale only
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use
All other vacants
Not condominium:
(Repeat VACANCY STATUS)

H7. CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) BY TENURE AND MORTGAGE STATUS(3) 6
Universe: Occupied housing units
Condominium:
Owner occupied:
With a mortgage
Not mortgaged
Renter occupied
Not condominium:
(Repeat TENURE AND MORTGAGE STATUS)

H8. TENURE(2) 2
Universe: Occupied housing units
Owner occupied
Renter occupied

H9. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) 5
Universe: Occupied housing units
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Asian or Pacific Islander
Other race

H10. TENURE(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) 10
Universe: Occupied housing units
Owner occupied:
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Asian or Pacific Islander
Other race
Renter occupied:
(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)

H11. HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) 10
Universe: Occupied housing units
Not of Hispanic origin:
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Asian or Pacific Islander
Other race
Hispanic origin:
(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)

H12. TENURE(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) 10
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin
Owner occupied:
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Asian or Pacific Islander
Other race
Renter occupied:
(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)

H13. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) 14
Universe: Occupied housing units
Owner occupied:
15 to 24 years
25 to 34 years
35 to 44 years
45 to 54 years

55 to 64 years
65 to 74 years
75 years and over
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)

H14. AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) 10
Universe: Persons in occupied housing units
Total:
Owner occupied:
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Asian or Pacific Islander
Other race
Renter occupied:
(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)

H15. AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) 2
Universe: Persons in occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin
Total:
Owner occupied
Renter occupied

H16. ROOMS(9) 9
Universe: Housing units
1 room
2 rooms
3 rooms
4 rooms
5 rooms
6 rooms
7 rooms
8 rooms
9 or more rooms

H17. AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) 1
Universe: Housing units
Total

H18. TENURE(2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(7) 14
Universe: Occupied housing units
Owner occupied:
1 person
2 persons
3 persons
4 persons
5 persons
6 persons
7 or more persons
Renter occupied:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)

H19. AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) 2
Universe: Persons in occupied housing units
Total:
Owner occupied
Renter occupied

H20. UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) 10
Universe: Housing units
1, detached
1, attached

2
3 or 4
5 to 9
10 to 19
20 to 49
50 or more
Mobile home or trailer
Other

H21. UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) 10
Universe: Vacant housing units
1, detached
1, attached
2
3 or 4
5 to 9
10 to 19
20 to 49
50 or more
Mobile home or trailer
Other

H22. TENURE(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) 20
Universe: Occupied housing units
Owner occupied:
  1, detached
  1, attached
  2
  3 or 4
  5 to 9
  10 to 19
  20 to 49
  50 or more
  Mobile home or trailer
  Other
Renter occupied:
  (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)

H23. SOURCE OF WATER(4) 4
Universe: Housing units
Public system or private company
  Individual well:
    Drilled
    Dug
  Some other source

H24. SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) 3
Universe: Housing units
Public sewer
Septic tank or cesspool
Other means

H25. YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) 8
Universe: Housing units
1989 to March 1990
1985 to 1988
1980 to 1984
1970 to 1979
1960 to 1969
1950 to 1959
1940 to 1949
1939 or earlier

H25A. MEDIAN YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(1) 1
Universe: Housing units
Median year structure built

H26. YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) 8
Universe: Vacant housing units
1989 to March 1990
1985 to 1988
1980 to 1984
1970 to 1979
1960 to 1969
1950 to 1959
1940 to 1949
1939 or earlier

H27. TENURE(2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) 16
Universe: Occupied housing units
Owner occupied:
1989 to March 1990
1985 to 1988
1980 to 1984
1970 to 1979
1960 to 1969
1950 to 1959
1940 to 1949
1939 or earlier
Renter occupied:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)

H28. YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) 6
Universe: Occupied housing units
1989 to March 1990
1985 to 1988
1980 to 1984
1970 to 1979
1960 to 1969
1959 or earlier

H29. TENURE(2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) 12
Universe: Occupied housing units
Owner occupied:
1989 to March 1990
1985 to 1988
1980 to 1984
1970 to 1979
1960 to 1969
1959 or earlier
Renter occupied:
(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)

H30. HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) 9
Universe: Occupied housing units
Utility gas
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
Electricity
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
Coal or coke
Wood
Solar energy
Other fuel
No fuel used

H31. BEDROOMS(6) 6
Universe: Housing units
No bedroom
1 bedroom
2 bedrooms
3 bedrooms
4 bedrooms
5 or more bedrooms

H32. BEDROOMS(6) 6
Universe: Vacant housing units
No bedroom
1 bedroom
2 bedrooms
3 bedrooms
4 bedrooms
5 or more bedrooms

H33. TENURE(2) BY BEDROOMS(6) 12
Universe: Occupied housing units
Owner occupied:
  No bedroom
  1 bedroom
  2 bedrooms
  3 bedrooms
  4 bedrooms
  5 or more bedrooms
Renter occupied:
  (Repeat BEDROOMS)

H34. BEDROOMS(4) BY GROSS RENT(7) 28
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units
No bedroom:
  With cash rent:
    Less than $200
    $200 to $299
    $300 to $499
    $500 to $749
    $750 to $999
    $1,000 or more
  No cash rent
1 bedroom:
  (Repeat GROSS RENT)
2 bedrooms:
  (Repeat GROSS RENT)
3 or more bedrooms:
  (Repeat GROSS RENT)

H35. TENURE(2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) 4
Universe: Occupied housing units
Owner occupied:
  With telephone
  No telephone
Renter occupied:
  (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)

H36. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) 8
Universe: Occupied housing units
15 to 59 years:
  With telephone
  No telephone
60 to 64 years:

(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
65 to 74 years:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
75 years and over:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)

H37. TENURE(2) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(6) 12
Universe: Occupied housing units
Owner occupied:
None
1
2
3
4
5 or more
Renter occupied:
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)

H38. AGGREGATE VEHICLES AVAILABLE(1) BY TENURE(2) 2
Universe: Occupied housing units
Total:
Owner occupied
Renter occupied

H39. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) 10
Universe: Occupied housing units
White:
None
1 or more
Black:
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
Asian or Pacific Islander:
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
Other race:
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)

H40. VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) 2
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin
None
1 or more

H41. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) 4
Universe: Occupied housing units
15 to 64 years:
None
1 or more
65 years and over:
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)

H42. KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
Complete kitchen facilities
Lacking complete kitchen facilities

H43. GROSS RENT(17) 17
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units
With cash rent:
Less than $100
$100 to $149
$150 to $199
$200 to $249
$250 to $299

$300 to $349
$350 to $399
$400 to $449
$450 to $499
$500 to $549
$550 to $599
$600 to $649
$650 to $699
$700 to $749
$750 to $999
$1,000 or more
No cash rent

H43A. MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) 1
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
Median gross rent

H44. AGGREGATE GROSS RENT(1) 1
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
Total

H45. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY GROSS RENT(7) 35
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units
White:
With cash rent:
Less than $200
$200 to $299
$300 to $499
$500 to $749
$750 to $999
$1,000 or more
No cash rent
Black:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
Asian or Pacific Islander:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
Other race:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)

H46. HISPANIC ORIGIN(2) BY GROSS RENT(7) 14
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units
Not of Hispanic origin:
With cash rent:
Less than $200
$200 to $299
$300 to $499
$500 to $749
$750 to $999
$1,000 or more
No cash rent
Hispanic origin:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)

H47. MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) 2
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
Meals included in rent
No meals included in rent

H48. AGGREGATE GROSS RENT(1) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) 2
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
Total:

Meals included in rent
No meals included in rent

H49. INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT(2) 2
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units
Pay extra for 1 or more utilities
No extra payment for any utilities

H50. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) 30
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units
Less than $10,000:
Less than 20 percent
20 to 24 percent
25 to 29 percent
30 to 34 percent
35 percent or more
Not computed
$10,000 to $19,999:
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
$20,000 to $34,999:
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
$35,000 to $49,999:
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
$50,000 or more:
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

H50A. MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) 1
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989

H51. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) 12
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units
15 to 64 years:
Less than 20 percent
20 to 24 percent
25 to 29 percent
30 to 34 percent
35 percent or more
Not computed
65 years and over:
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

H52. MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(21) 21
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
With a mortgage:
Less than $200
$200 to $299
$300 to $399
$400 to $499
$500 to $599
$600 to $699
$700 to $799
$800 to $899

$900 to $999
$1,000 to $1,249
$1,250 to $1,499
$1,500 to $1,999
$2,000 or more
Not mortgaged:
Less than $100
$100 to $149
$150 to $199
$200 to $249
$250 to $299
$300 to $349
$350 to $399
$400 or more

H52A. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AND MORTGAGE STATUS(2) 2
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
With a mortgage
Not mortgaged

H53. AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) 2
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
Total:
With a mortgage
Not mortgaged

H54. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(11) 55
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
White:
With a mortgage:
Less than $300
$300 to $499
$500 to $699
$700 to $999
$1,000 to $1,499
$1,500 or more
Not mortgaged:
Less than $100
$100 to $199
$200 to $299
$300 to $399
$400 or more
Black:
(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
Asian or Pacific Islander:
(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
Other race:
(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)

H55. MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(11) 11
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin
With a mortgage:
Less than $300
$300 to $499
$500 to $699
$700 to $999
$1,000 to $1,499

$1,500 or more
Not mortgaged:
Less than $100
$100 to $199
$200 to $299
$300 to $399
$400 or more

H56. AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) 2
Universe: Owner-occupied mobile homes or trailers
Total:
With a mortgage
Not mortgaged

H57. AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) 2
Universe: Owner-occupied condominium housing units
Total:
With a mortgage
Not mortgaged

H58. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) 12
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
With a mortgage:
Less than 20 percent
20 to 24 percent
25 to 29 percent
30 to 34 percent
35 percent or more
Not computed
Not mortgaged:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

H58A. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 AND MORTGAGE STATUS(2) 2
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
With a mortgage
Not mortgaged

H59. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) 30
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
Less than $10,000:
Less than 20 percent
20 to 24 percent
25 to 29 percent
30 to 34 percent
35 percent or more
Not computed
$10,000 to $19,999:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
$20,000 to $34,999:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
$35,000 to $49,999:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
$50,000 or more:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

H60. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) 12

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

15 to 64 years:
- Less than 20 percent
- 20 to 24 percent
- 25 to 29 percent
- 30 to 34 percent
- 35 percent or more
- Not computed

65 years and over:
- (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

H61. VALUE(20) 20

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

Less than $15,000
$15,000 to $19,999
$20,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $29,999
$30,000 to $34,999
$35,000 to $39,999
$40,000 to $44,999
$45,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $59,999
$60,000 to $74,999
$75,000 to $99,999
$100,000 to $124,999
$125,000 to $149,999
$150,000 to $174,999
$175,000 to $199,999
$200,000 to $249,999
$250,000 to $299,999
$300,000 to $399,999
$400,000 to $499,999
$500,000 or more

H61A. MEDIAN VALUE(1) 1

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

Median value

H62. AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) 2

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

Total:
- With a mortgage
- Not mortgaged

H63. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY TENURE AND MORTGAGE STATUS(3) 3

Universe: Occupied housing units

Total:
- Owner occupied:
  - With a mortgage
  - Not mortgaged
- Renter occupied

H64. PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) 2

Universe: Housing units

Complete plumbing facilities
Lacking complete plumbing facilities

H65. PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) 2

Universe: Vacant housing units

Complete plumbing facilities
Lacking complete plumbing facilities

H66. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) 10
Universe: Occupied housing units
White:
Complete plumbing facilities
Lacking complete plumbing facilities
Black:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
Asian or Pacific Islander:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
Other race:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)

H67. PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) 2
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin
Complete plumbing facilities
Lacking complete plumbing facilities

H68. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) 4
Universe: Occupied housing units
15 to 64 years:
Complete plumbing facilities
Lacking complete plumbing facilities
65 years and over:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)

H69. TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(3) 12
Universe: Occupied housing units
Owner occupied:
Complete plumbing facilities:
1. 00 or less
1. 01 to 1. 50
1. 51 or more
Lacking complete plumbing facilities:
(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES By PERSONS PER ROOM)

H70. PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) 20
Universe: Housing units
Complete plumbing facilities:
1, detached
1, attached
2
3 or 4
5 to 9
10 to 19
20 to 49
50 or more
Mobile home or trailer
Other
Lacking complete plumbing facilities:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)

H71. PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(2) 8
Universe: Occupied housing units
Complete plumbing facilities:
1. 00 or less:

1940 to March 1990
1939 or earlier
1. 01 or more:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities:
(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)

H72. IMPUTATION OF HOUSING ITEMS(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
No items allocated
One or more items allocated

H73. IMPUTATION OF CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H74. IMPUTATION OF PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H75. IMPUTATION OF SOURCE OF WATER(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H76. IMPUTATION OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H77. IMPUTATION OF YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H78. IMPUTATION OF YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(2) 2
Universe: Occupied housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H79. IMPUTATION OF HOUSE HEATING FUEL(2) 2
Universe: Occupied housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H80. IMPUTATION OF KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H81. IMPUTATION OF BEDROOMS(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H82. IMPUTATION OF TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) 2
Universe: Occupied housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H83. IMPUTATION OF VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) 2
Universe: Occupied housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H84. IMPUTATION OF MORTGAGE STATUS(2) 2
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

Allocated
Not allocated

H85. IMPUTATION OF TENURE(2) 2
Universe: Occupied housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H86. IMPUTATION OF VACANCY STATUS(2) 2
Universe: Vacant housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H87. IMPUTATION OF ROOMS(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H88. IMPUTATION OF UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) 2
Universe: Housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H89. IMPUTATION OF VALUE(2) 2
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H90. IMPUTATION OF MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) 2
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
Allocated
Not allocated

H91. IMPUTATION OF GROSS RENT(2) 2
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units
Allocated
Not allocated

H92. IMPUTATION OF MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(4) 4
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
With a mortgage:
  Allocated
  Not allocated
Not mortgaged:
  Allocated
  Not allocated

SUMMARY LEVEL SEQUENCE CHARTS
STF 3A

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
State	040	00 40 42-44
State--County	050	00
State--County--County Subdivision	060	00
State--County--County Subdivision--Place/Remainder	070	00
State--County--County Subdivision--Place/ Remainder--Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	080	00
State--County--County Subdivision--Place/ Remainder--Census Tract/Block Numbering Area--American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Remainder--Reservation/Trust Lands/ Remainder--Alaska Native Regional Corporation/Remainder--Urbanized Area/ Remainder--Urban/Rural--Congressional District--Block Group	090	00
State--County--Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	140	00
State--County--Census Tract/Block Numbering Area-- Block Group	150	00
State--Place--County	155	00
State--Place	160	00
State--Consolidated City	170	00
State--American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands	210	00
State--American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; reservation only	211	00
American Indian Reservation [reservation with or without trust lands; reservation only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area-State-County	220	00
State--American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; trust lands only	212	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservation; trust lands only]-State-County	221	00

State--American Indian Reservation with no Trust Lands/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area	215	00
American Indian Reservation [reservation with or without trust lands; reservation only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area-State-County	220	00
State--American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with no reservation]	216	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservation; trust lands only]-State-County	221	00
State--Alaska Native Regional Corporation	230	00
State--Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area	319	00
Metropolitan Statistical Area [no CMSAs]-State-Central City	340	00
Metropolitan Statistical Area [no CMSAs]-State-County	329	00
State--Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area-Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area	321	00
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area-Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area-State-Central City	341	00
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area-Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area-State-County	331	00
State--Urbanized Area	420	00
Urbanized Area--State-Central Place	460	00
Urbanized Area--State-County	430	00
Urbanized Area--State-County-County Subdivision	440	00
Urbanized Area--State-County-County Subdivision-Place	450	00

STF 3B

ZIP Code	800	00
ZIP Code--State	810	00
ZIP Code--State-County	820	00

STF 3C

United States	010	00 01-11 20-28 30-36 40 42-44
Region	020	00 01-11 20-28 30-36 40 42-44
Division	030	00 01-11 20-28 30-36 40 42-44
State	040	00 01-11 20-28 30-36 40 42-44
State--County	050	00
State [12 States only--CT, ME, MA, MI, MN, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, WI] County Subdivision [10,000 or more persons]	061	00
State [6 States only--CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT]-County Subdivision [under 10,000 persons and in an MSA/CMSA]	062	00
State--Place [10,000 or more persons]	161	00
State--Consolidated City	170	00
American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands	200	00
American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; reservation only	201	00
American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; reservation only-State	205	00
American Indian Reservation [reservation with or without-trust lands; reservation only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area-State-County	220	00
American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; trust lands only	202	00
American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; trust lands only-State	206	00

American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservation; trust lands only]-State-County	221	00
American Indian Reservation with no Trust Lands/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area	203	00
American Indian Reservation with no Trust Lands/ Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area-State	207	00
American Indian Reservation [reservation with or without trust lands; reservation only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area-State-County	220	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with no reservation]	204	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with State no reservation]	208	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservation; trust lands only]-State-County	221	00
State--Alaska Native Regional Corporation	230	00
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area	300	00 23 24
Metropolitan Statistical Area [no CMSAs]-State-Central City	340	00
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area-State	310	00
Metropolitan Statistical Area [no CMSAs]-State-County	329	00
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area-Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area	301	00 23 24
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area-Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area-State-Central City	341	00
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area-Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area-State	311	00
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area-Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area-State-County	331	00
Urbanized Area	400	00 03 04
Urbanized Area--State-Central Place	460	00
Urbanized Area--State	410	00 03 04

Urbanized Area--State-County	430	00
Urbanized Area--State-County-County Subdivision	440	00
Urbanized Area--State-County-County Subdivision-Place	450	00

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3 ON CD-ROM

USER NOTE 1

Age Reporting--Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990 is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under “Age” in appendix B.)

April 1992

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3 ON CD-ROM

USER NOTE 2

Clarification of Differences Between 100-Percent Counts and Sample Estimates--Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, and so forth) and the processing rules differ somewhat between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are reflected in what is called nonsampling error. (For a more detailed description of nonsampling error, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data," in the technical documentation for Summary Tape File 3.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as race, Hispanic origin, age, and number of rooms in housing. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, gender, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the state and higher levels, we also would expect that sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by race, age, gender, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms, and so on, would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same. At smaller geographic levels, including census tract, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by race, age, gender, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms, and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (mean, median, and so on) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American

Indian as well as the Hispanic origin populations are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the state level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As we have done in previous censuses, we will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

April 1992

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3 ON CD-ROM

USER NOTE 3

Appendix G--The latitude and longitude values shown by tick marks in the margins of the County Subdivision Outline Maps in appendix G are approximate. They are shown only for general reference. They are displayed accurately on the State and County outline Maps.

April 1992

DATA DICTIONARY

CONTENTS

Identification Section 1
Table (Matrix) Section 13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Record Codes				
File Identification(1)	FILEID	8	1	A/N
State/US Abbreviation	STUSAB	2	9	A

AK	Alaska	ID	Idaho	NC	North Carolina	SC	South Carolina
AL	Alabama	IL	Illinois	ND	North Dakota	SD	South Dakota
AR	Arkansas	IN	Indiana	NE	Nebraska	TN	Tennessee
AZ	Arizona	KS	Kansas	NH	New Hampshire	TX	Texas
CA	California	KY	Kentucky	NJ	New Jersey	US	United States
CO	Colorado	LA	Louisiana	NM	New Mexico	UT	Utah
CT	Connecticut	MA	Massachusetts	NV	Nevada	VA	Virginia
DC	District of Columbia	MD	Maryland	NY	New York	VI	Virgin Islands of the United States
		ME	Maine	OH	Ohio		
DE	Delaware	MI	Michigan	OK	Oklahoma		
FL	Florida	MN	Minnesota	OR	Oregon	VT	Vermont
GA	Georgia	MO	Missouri	PA	Pennsylvania	WA	Washington
HI	Hawaii	MS	Mississippi	PR	Puerto Rico	WI	Wisconsin
IA	Iowa	MT	Montana	RI	Rhode Island	WV	West Virginia
						WY	Wyoming

Summary Level(2)	SUMLEV	3	11	N
Geographic Component(3)	GEOCOMP	2	14	N

00 Not a geographic component
01 Urban
02 Urban-in urbanized area
03 Urban-in urbanized area-in urbanized area central place
04 Urban-in urbanized area-not in urbanized area central place
05 Urban-not in urbanized area
06 Urban-not in urbanized area-place [10,000 or more persons]
07 Urban-not in urbanized area-place [2,500 to 9,999 persons]
08 Rural
09 Rural-place [1,000 to 2,499 population, not in an extended city]
10 Rural-place [0 to 999 population, not in an extended city]
11 Rural-not in place [or rural part of extended city]
12 Rural-farm
13 Urban portion of extended city
14 Rural portion of extended city

20 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area
21 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban
22 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-rural
23 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city
24 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city
25 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-urban
26 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-urban-in urbanized area
27 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-urban-not in urbanized area
28 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-rural
30 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area
31 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban
32 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-in urbanized area
33 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-not in urbanized area
34 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-not in urbanized area-place [10,000 or more population]
35 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-not in urbanized area-place [2,500 - 9,999 population]
36 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-rural
40 American Indian reservation and trust land [American Indian reservations (AIR codes 0001-4989) including any trust lands]
42 Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area [Oklahoma only]
43 Tribal Designated Statistical Area
44 Alaska Native village statistical area [Alaska only]

Characteristic Iteration(4) CHARITER 3 16 N

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000 Not a characteristic iteration

Logical Record Number(5)	LOGRECNU	6	19	N
Logical Record Part Number(6)	LOGRECPN	4	25	N
Total Number of Parts in Record(7)	PARTREC	4	29	N

Geographic Area Codes

Alaska Native Regional Corporation(8)	ANRC	2	33	A/N			

07	Ahtna	28	Bering Straits	49	Chugach	70	Koniag
14	Aleut	35	Bristol Bay	56	Cook Inlet	77	NANA
21	Arctic Slope	42	Calista	63	Doyon	84	Sealaska

American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)(9)	AIANACE	4	35	A/N
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)(10)	AIANAFP	5	39	A/N
American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code	AIANACC	2	44	A/N

D1	Federally recognized American Indian reservation that does not serve as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent
D2	Federally recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent
D3	American Indian tribal government that holds property in trust "trust land" for a tribe or individual member(s) of the tribe, and the trust land(s) is not associated with a specific American Indian reservation or the associated American Indian reservation is not located in this State
D4	State-recognized American Indian reservation that does not serve as an MCD equivalent
D5	State-recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent
D6	Tribal designated statistical area (TDSA); tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) (TJSAs occur only in Oklahoma)
E1	Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) that does not coincide with or approximate an incorporated place or a census designated place (CDP)
E2	ANVSA that coincides with or approximates a CDP
E6	ANVSA that coincides with or approximates an incorporated place

American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator Code	ARTLI	1	46	A/N

1 American Indian reservation; including Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) and Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)
2 Off-reservation trust land
9 Not an American Indian area

Block(8)	BLCK	4	47	A/N
Block Group(8)	BLCKGR	1	51	A/N
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area(8)	TRACTBNA	6	52	A/N
Congressional District (101st Congress)(8)	CONGDIS	2	58	A/N

01-45 The actual congressional district number

00 Applies to States whose representative is elected "at large"; i.e., the State has only one representative in the United States House of Representatives
98 Applies to areas that have a nonvoting delegate in the United States House of Representatives
99 Applies to areas that have no representation in the United States House of Representatives

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Consolidated City (Census)(8)	CONCITCE	1	60	A/N

B Butte-Silver Bow, Montana
C Columbus, Georgia
M Milford, Connecticut
I Indianapolis, Indiana
J Jacksonville, Florida
N Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee

Consolidated City (FIPS) (8,10)	CONCITFP	5	61	A/N
Consolidated City Class Code(10)	CONCITCC	2	66	A/N

C3 Consolidated city

Consolidated City Population Size Code	CONCITSC	2	68	A/N

---

00 Not in universe
01 0
02 1-24
03 25-99
12 2,500-4,999
13 5,000-9,999
14 10,000-19,999
15 20,000-24,999

04	100-199	16	25,000-49,999
05	200-249	17	50,000-99,999
06	250-299	18	100,000-249,999
07	300-499	19	250,000-499,999
08	500-999	20	500,000-999,999
09	1,000-1,499	21	1,000,000-2,499,999
10	1,500-1,999	22	2,500,000-4,999,999
11	2,000-2,499	23	5,000,000 or more

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area(9)	CMSA	2	70	A/N
County(9)	CNTY	3	72	A/N
County Population Size Code	CNTYSC	2	75	A/N

00	Not in universe	12	2,500-4,999
01	0	13	5,000-9,999
02	1-24	14	10,000-19,999
03	25-99	15	20,000-24,999
04	100-199	16	25,000-49,999
05	200-249	17	50,000-99,999
06	250-299	18	100,000-249,999
07	300-499	19	250,000-499,999
08	500-999	20	500,000-999,999
09	1,000-1,499	21	1,000,000-2,499,999
10	1,500-1,999	22	2,500,000-4,999,999
11	2,000-2,499	23	5,000,000 or more

County Subdivision (Census)(9)	COUSUBCE	3	77	A/N
County Subdivision (FIPS) (10)	COUSUBFP	5	80	A/N
County Subdivision Class Code	COUSUBCC	2	85	A/N

C2 Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because, although the place is coextensive with an MCD, the Census Bureau, in agreement with State officials, does not recognize that MCD for presenting census data because the MCD cannot provide governmental services (Ohio only)
C5 Incorporated place that also serves as an MCD equivalent because it is not part of an MCD or a county subdivision classified as Z5
C7 Incorporated place that also serves as a county equivalent and an MCD equivalent; generally referred to as an "independent city"
D2 Federally recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent
D5 State-recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent
T1 Governmentally active minor civil division (MCD) that is not coextensive with an incorporated place

T5 Governmentally active MCD that is coextensive with an incorporated place
Z1 MCD that is governmentally inactive or cannot provide general-purpose governmental services
Z3 Unorganized territory identified by the Census Bureau as an MCD equivalent for presenting census data
Z5 Census county division (CCD); census subarea (CSA) (Alaska only); census subdistrict (Virgin Islands only)
Z7 Incorporated place that the Census Bureau treats as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because it is not in any MCD or is coextensive with a legally established but nonfunctioning MCD that the Census Bureau does not recognize for data presentation, AND is located in a State or county whose MCDs cannot provide governmental services (Iowa and Nebraska only)

County Subdivision Population Size Code	COUSUBSC	2	87	A/N

00	Not in universe	12	2,500-4,999
01	0	13	5,000-9,999
02	1-24	14	10,000-19,999
03	25-99	15	20,000-24,999
04	100-199	16	25,000-49,999
05	200-249	17	50,000-99,999
06	250-299	18	100,000-249,999
07	300-499	19	250,000-499,999
08	500-999	20	500,000-999,999
09	1,000-1,499	21	1,000,000-2,499,999
10	1,500-1,999	22	2,500,000-4,999,999
11	2,000-2,499	23	5,000,000 or more

Division(8)	DIVIS	1	89	A/N

0	Not in a division	4	West North Central	7	West South Central
1	New England	5	South Atlantic	8	Mountain
2	Middle Atlantic	6	East South Central	9	Pacific
3	East North Central				

Extended City Indicator(8)	EXTCITIN	1	90	A/N		
1	Extended city	9	Not an extended city			

Internal Use Code(11)	INTUC	15	91	A/N
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area(9)	MSACMSA	4	106	A/N
MSA/CMSA Population Size Code	MSACMSAS	2	110	A/N

00	Not in universe	12	2,500-4,999

01	0	13	5,000-9,999
02	1-24	14	10,000-19,999
03	25-99	15	20,000-24,999
04	100-199	16	25,000-49,999
05	200-249	17	50,000-99,999
06	250-299	18	100,000-249,999
07	300-499	19	250,000-499,999
08	500-999	20	500,000-999,999
09	1,000-1,499	21	1,000,000-2,499,999
10	1,500-1,999	22	2,500,000-4,999,999
11	2,000-2,499	23	5,000,000 or more

Place (Census)(9)	PLACECE	4	112	A/N
Place (FIPS)(10)	PLACEFP	5	116	A/N
Place Class Code	PLACECC	2	121	A/N

C1 Incorporated place that is governmentally active, is not related to an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), and does not serve as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent

C2 Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because, although the place is coextensive with an MCD, the Census Bureau, in agreement with State officials, does not recognize that MCD for presenting census data because the MCD cannot provide governmental services (Iowa and Ohio only)

C5 Incorporated place that also serves as an MCD equivalent because it is not part of an MCD

C6 Incorporated place that coincides with or approximates an ANVSA

C7 Incorporated place that also serves as a county equivalent; generally referred to as an "independent city"

C8 The portion ("remainder") of a consolidated city that excludes the incorporated place(s) within that jurisdiction

C9 Incorporated place whose government is operationally inactive and is not included in any other C subclass

M2 Military or Coast Guard installation (or part of an installation) that serves as a census designated place (CDP)

U1 CDP with a name that is commonly recognized for the populated area

U2 CDP with a name that is not commonly recognized for the populated area (e.g., a combination of the names of two or three commonly recognized communities, or a name that identifies the location of the CDP in relation to an adjacent incorporated place)

U9 CDP that coincides with or approximates an ANVSA.

Note: In Ohio, a multi-county place that has a different MCD relationship in each county is assigned only a single class code of C1, C2, or C5.

Place Description Code	PLACEDC	1	123	A/N

1 Incorporated central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA), but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)

2 Incorporated central place of an urbanized area (UA), but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)

3 Incorporated central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
4 Consolidated city or an incorporated place that is not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
5 Incorporated place, which is the central place of an urbanized area (UA), but only part of which is the central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)
6 Incorporated place, which is not a central place of an urbanized area (UA), but part of which is the central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)
A Census designated place (CDP) that is a central place of an urbanized area (UA), but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)
B Census designated place (CDP) that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA), but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
C Census designated place (CDP) that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
D Census designated place (CDP) that is in a 1980 or special census urbanized area (UA) and is not a central city or a central place; these CDP's must have a 1990 population of at least 300 in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States, 1,000 in Puerto Rico, and 2,500 elsewhere
E Census designated place (CDP) not classified elsewhere; these CDP's must meet the following minimum population requirements:

-- 300 in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States
-- 25 in Alaska
-- 1,000 in all other States and Puerto Rico

F Zona urbana that is a central place of an urbanized area (UA) in Puerto Rico, but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)
G Zona urbana that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) in Puerto Rico, but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
H Zona urbana that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
I Zona urbana in Puerto Rico that is not a central city or a central place
L Census designated place (CDP) entirely within an American Indian reservation and entirely outside of a 1980 or special census urbanized area (UA); these CDP's must have a 1990 population of at least 25 in Alaska and 250 elsewhere

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Place Population Size Code	PLACESC	2	124	A/N

00	Not in universe	12	2,500-4,999
01	0	13	5,000-9,999
02	1-24	14	10,000-19,999
03	25-99	15	20,000-24,999
04	100-199	16	25,000-49,999

05	200-249	17	50,000-99,999
06	250-299	18	100,000-249,999
07	300-499	19	250,000-499,999
08	500-999	20	500,000-999,999
09	1,000-1,499	21	1,000,000-2,499,999
10	1,500-1,999	22	2,500,000-4,999,999
11	2,000-2,499	23	5,000,000 or more

Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area(9)	PMSA	4	126	A/N
Region(8)	REG	1	130	A/N

1 Northeast 2 Midwest 3 South 4 West

State (Census)(8)	STATECE	2	131	A/N			
06	Puerto Rico	33	Illinois	54	Virginia	81	Montana
07	Virgin Islands of the United States	34	Michigan	55	West Virginia	82	Idaho
		35	Wisconsin	56	North Carolina	83	Wyoming
11	Maine	41	Minnesota	57	South Carolina	84	Colorado
12	New Hampshire	42	Iowa	58	Georgia	85	New Mexico
13	Vermont	43	Missouri	59	Florida	86	Arizona
14	Massachusetts	44	North Dakota	61	Kentucky	87	Utah
15	Rhode Island	45	South Dakota	62	Tennessee	88	Nevada
16	Connecticut	46	Nebraska	63	Alabama	91	Washington
21	New York	47	Kansas	64	Mississippi	92	Oregon
22	New Jersey	51	Delaware	71	Arkansas	93	California
23	Pennsylvania	52	Maryland	72	Louisiana	94	Alaska
31	Ohio	53	District of Columbia	73	Oklahoma	95	Hawaii
32	Indiana			74	Texas		

State (FIPS)(8)	STATEFP	2	133	A/N			
01	Alabama	17	Illinois	31	Nebraska	46	South Dakota
02	Alaska	18	Indiana	32	Nevada	47	Tennessee
04	Arizona	19	Iowa	33	New Hampshire	48	Texas
05	Arkansas	20	Kansas	34	New Jersey	49	Utah
06	California	21	Kentucky	35	New Mexico	50	Vermont
08	Colorado	22	Louisiana	36	New York	51	Virginia
09	Connecticut	23	Maine	37	North Carolina	53	Washington
10	Delaware	24	Maryland	38	North Dakota	54	West Virginia
11	District of Columbia	25	Massachusetts	39	Ohio	55	Wisconsin
		26	Michigan	40	Oklahoma	56	Wyoming
12	Florida	27	Minnesota	41	Oregon	72	Puerto Rico
13	Georgia	28	Mississippi	42	Pennsylvania	78	Virgin Islands of the United States
15	Hawaii	29	Missouri	44	Rhode Island		
16	Idaho	30	Montana	45	South Carolina		

Urban/Rural(8)	URBANRUR	1	135	A/N

1 Urban			2 Rural	
Urbanized Area(9)	URBAREA	4	136	A/N
Urbanized Area Population Size Code	UASC	2	140	A/N

00	Not in universe	12	2,500-4,999
01	0	13	5,000-9,999
02	1-24	14	10,000-19,999
03	25-99	15	20,000-24,999
04	100-199	16	25,000-49,999
05	200-249	17	50,000-99,999
06	250-299	18	100,000-249,999
07	300-499	19	250,000-499,999
08	500-999	20	500,000-999,999
09	1,000-1,499	21	1,000,000-2,499,999
10	1,500-1,999	22	2,500,000-4,999,999
11	2,000-2,499	23	5,000,000 or more

Special Area Code (1)	SAC1	5	142	A/N
Special Area Code (2)	SAC2	5	147	A/N
Special Area Code (3)	SAC3	4	152	A/N
Special Area Code (4)	SAC4	4	156	A/N
Special Area Code (5)	SAC5	3	160	A/N
Special Area Code (6)	SAC6	3	163	A/N
Special Area Code (7)	SAC7	2	166	A/N
Special Area Code (8)	SAC8	2	168	A/N
Special Area Code (9)	SAC9	1	170	A/N
Special Area Code (10)	SAC10	1	171	A/N

Area Characteristics				
Area (land)(12)	AREALAND	10	172	A/N
Area (water)(13)	AREAWAT	10	182	A/N
Area Name/PSAD Term/ Part Indicator 14	ANPSADPI	66	192	A/N
Functional Status Code	FUNCSTAT	1	258	A/N

A Active governmental unit, except American Indian reservations and Alaska Native village statistical areas. An active governmental unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and currently is doing so.

B Functioning governmental unit providing no substantive governmental services.--These areas may be coextensive with and administered by officials of another governmental unit (such as towns in Connecticut that are coextensive with cities), or the number of officials and/or the functions they perform are so minimal and/or vestigial that the Census Bureau does not recognize them as governmental units for census purposes (such as townships in Iowa).

F False entity.--In order to maintain complete coverage of every State at

the county level and of every county at the county subdivision level, we create false entities at these levels for any place that is independent of a county or independent of a minor civil division (MCD). This code also is used for place records that represent the remainder of a consolidated city or the remainder of a county subdivision.

I Inactive governmental unit.--An inactive governmental unit has the legal capacity to be active, but currently has no legal officers, raises no revenues, and conducts no activities.

N Nonfunctioning governmental unit. A nonfunctioning governmental unit has legally established boundaries, but has no legal capacity to conduct governmental activity.

R An American Indian reservation, an American Indian tribe whose name is associated with trust lands, or an Alaska Native village statistical area.

S Statistical entity, except Alaska Native village statistical areas and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. A statistical entity has no governmental status and is defined by or in cooperation with the Census Bureau or other Federal agency. This category includes census regions, census divisions, census county divisions (CCDs), census designated places (CDPs), metropolitan areas (MSA/CMSA/PMSAs), urbanized areas (UAs), unorganized territories (UTs), tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs), census areas and census subareas in Alaska, and comunidades and zonas urbanas in Puerto Rico.

T Tribal jurisdiction statistical area. A tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) is not a legally defined governmental unit, but is recognized as a statistical area for the 1990 census. These areas exist only in the State of Oklahoma and were not recognized separately in 1980.

Geographic Change User Note Indicator	GCUNI	1	259	A/N
0 No geographic change note for the area within the summary level 1 See User Notes for a geographic change note				
Housing Unit Count (100%) (15)	HU100	9	260	A/N
Internal Point (latitude) (16)	INTPTLAT	9	269	A/N
Internal Point (longitude) (17)	INTPTLNG	10	278	A/N
Part Flag	PARTFLAG	1	288	A/N
0 Not a part 1 Part				
Political/Statistical Area Description Code	PSADC	2	289	A/N

01 State or State equivalent - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

04 Borough - county equivalent in Alaska; "Borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

05 Census area - county equivalent in Alaska; "Census Area" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

06 County - "County" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
08 Independent city - county equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
09 Independent city - county equivalent in Nevada; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
10 Island - county equivalent in Virgin Islands of the United States; "Island" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
13 Municipio - county equivalent in Puerto Rico; "Municipio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
14 (none) - county equivalent; used at county level for the District of Columbia and Yellowstone National Park (Montana). No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
15 Parish - county equivalent in Louisiana; "Parish" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
19 American Indian reservation - minor civil division (MCD) in Maine and New York; "Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
20 Barrio - minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; "barrio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
21 Borough - minor civil division (MCD) in New York; MCD equivalent in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; "borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
22 Census county division (CCD) - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in 21 States; "division" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
23 Census subarea - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Alaska; "census subarea" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
24 Census subdistrict - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in the Virgin Islands of the United States; "subdistrict" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
25 City - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in 20 States; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
27 District (magisterial, road) - minor civil division (MCD) in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; "district" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
28 District (assessment, election, magisterial, supervisors', or parish governing authority) - minor civil division (MCD) in Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and West Virginia; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
29 Election precinct - minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; "precinct" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
30 Election precinct - minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

31 Gore - minor civil division (MCD) in Maine and Vermont; "gore" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
32 Grant - minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire and Vermont; "grant" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
33 Independent city - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
34 Independent city - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Nevada; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
36 Location - minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "location" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
38 (none) - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent for District of Columbia and Arlington County, Virginia; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
39 Plantation - minor civil division (MCD) in Maine; "plantation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
40 Plantation - minor civil division (MCD) in Maine; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
41 Barrio-pueblo - minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; "barrio-pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
42 Purchase - minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "purchase" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
43 Town - minor civil division (MCD) in 8 States; MCD equivalent in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota; "town" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
44 Township - minor civil division (MCD) in 16 States; "township" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
45 Township - minor civil division (MCD) in Kansas, Nebraska, and North Carolina; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
46 Unorganized territory - minor civil division (MCD) in 9 States; "unorg." is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
47 Village - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; "village" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
51 Subbarrio - sub-minor civil division (sub-MCD) in Puerto Rico; "subbarrio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
55 Comunidad - place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; "comunidad" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
56 Borough - place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; "borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
57 Census designated place - place; "CDP" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

58 City - place; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

59 City - place; used for some cities that have a unique description, no description, or a description included with their name, as follows:

Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (Montana): incorporated municipality;
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (Montana): (none);
Carson City, Nevada: (none);
Columbus city (remainder) (Georgia): (none);
Indianapolis city (remainder) (Indiana): (none);
Jacksonville city (remainder) (Florida): (none);
Lexington-Fayette (Kentucky): Urban County Government;
Lynchburg-Moore County (Tennessee): (none);
Milford city (remainder) (Connecticut): (none);
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (Tennessee): "Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County";

No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

60 Town - place; place in 30 States and the Virgin Islands of the United States; "town" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

61 Village - place; place in 19 States; "village" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

62 Zona urbana - place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; "zona urbana" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

65 Consolidated city in Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, and Indiana - "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

66 Consolidated city - used for some consolidated cities that have unique descriptions or no descriptions, as follows:

Butte-Silver Bow (Montana): (none);
Nashville-Davidson (Tennessee): "Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County";

No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

68 Census region - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

69 Census division - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

71 Consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) - "CMSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

72 Metropolitan statistical area (MSA) - "MSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

73 Primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) - "PMSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

75 Urbanized area (UA) - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

77 Alaska Native Regional Corporation - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

79 Alaska Native village statistical area - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

80 Tribal designated statistical area - American Indian reservation equivalent for non-land-based tribes outside of Oklahoma; "TDSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
81 Colony - American Indian reservation; "Colony" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
82 Community - American Indian reservation; "Community" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
83 Joint area - American Indian reservation equivalent; "joint area" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
84 Pueblo - American Indian reservation; "Pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
85 Rancheria - American Indian reservation; "Rancheria" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
86 Reservation - American Indian reservation; "Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
87 Reserve - American Indian reservation; "Reserve" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
88 Tribal jurisdiction statistical area - American Indian reservation equivalent representing historic tribal areas in Oklahoma; "TJSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
89 Trust lands - American Indian reservation equivalent; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
90 (none) - American Indian reservation; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

Population Count (100%)(18)	POP100	9	291	A/N
Special Flag	SPFLAG	1	300	A/N

FOOTNOTES

1. A unique identifier for each file series. Dress rehearsal files have a "D" in the character following the last character in the file identification code for the equivalent 1990 decennial census file; for example, PL94171D is the identifier for the dress rehearsal file for the P.L. 94-171 data. File identification code for the P.L. 94-171 file is PL94171. File identification codes for summary tape files are STFnn where nn = file number; for example, STF1A is the identification for Summary Tape File 1A. File identification codes for subject summary tape files are SSTFnn where nn = the number of the subject report. File identification codes for special project files are identified by SPmmm where mmm = a three digit special project number. See How to Use This File for further information.

2. Identifies the geographic level for which the data matrices on the summary tape file have been summarized. The summary level sequence chart describes the hierarchical arrangement of the specified geographic areas with other geographic areas, if any. The summary level must be used in combination with the geographic area codes to identify a specific geographic area (for example, summary level 050 and

a specific county code must be used together to locate the data for a particular county). See How to Use This File for further information.

3. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary tape file for the geographic components listed in the Geographic Component field. See How To Use This File for further information.

4. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary tape file for a population or housing characteristic. Only matrices containing a "B" in the prefix have characteristic iterations. See How to Use This File for further information.

5. The logical record is the complete record [identification and set of tables (matrices)] for a geographic entity defined by the summary level, but exclusive of the characteristic iteration. A logical record may have one or more parts (or segments). Each logical record has an assigned sequential integer number within the file. See How to Use This File for further information.

6. Within the logical record, each part is identified uniquely in terms of its sequence. See How to Use This File for further information.

7. This field identifies how many parts (or segments) comprise the entire logical record. See How to Use This File for further information.

8. See appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

9. See the publication, Geographic Identification Code Scheme, for codes in this field and related terminology if it is applicable to this file. See appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

10. See the publication, Geographic Identification Code Scheme, for FIPS 55 codes in this field and related terminology if it is applicable to this file. See appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

11. Codes in unspecified arrangement for Census Bureau use.

12. Land area measurement in thousandths (.001) of a square kilometer. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in 1) the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER File and 2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements. Land area includes intermittent water and glaciers, which appear on census maps and in the TIGER File as hydrographic features. An area of .0005 square kilometer is rounded to .001; an area smaller than .0005 is rounded to .000. The decimal point is implied on the file. Square miles can be derived by dividing square kilometers by 2.59. See appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

13. Water area measurement in thousandths (.001) of a square kilometer. Water area is excluded from census blocks by definition, so the water area for a block always will be zero. The accuracy of the area

measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in 1) the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER File and 2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements. Water area excludes intermittent water and glaciers, which are treated as land even though they appear on census maps and in the TIGER File as hydrographic features. An area of .0005 square kilometer is rounded to .001; an area smaller than .0005 is rounded to .000. The decimal point is implied on the file. Square miles can be derived by dividing square kilometers by 2.59. See appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

14. Name of the lowest-level entity represented by the summary level. In addition to the name of the entity, the name field contains the political/statistical area description (PSAD) when appropriate, and sometimes contains the State abbreviation.

    For legal entities, the name is the one reported to the Bureau of the Census in the Boundary and Annexation Survey and by other appropriate sources; for statistical entities, the name is determined by the Office of Management and Budget for metropolitan areas and, for other areas, the name is determined by the Bureau of the Census, usually in cooperation with local officials.

    When the summary level represents only part of the area specified in the name, the name usually will have "(pt.)" appended to the name/code terminology to designate that this entry for the entity represents only a part of the total entity.

15. The total number of housing units enumerated in the specified summary level as determined in the 100-percent processing.

16. Latitude in degrees, to six decimal places, of a point within the geographic area represented by the summary level. The decimal point is implied on the file. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the latitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Northern Hemisphere; a minus sign (-) indicates the Southern Hemisphere. See appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

17. Longitude in degrees, to six decimal places, of a point with the geographic area represented by the summary level. The decimal point is implied on the file. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the longitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Eastern Hemisphere; a minus sign (-) indicates the Western Hemisphere. A point on the 180th meridian is assigned to the Western Hemisphere (-180000000). See appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

18. The total number of persons enumerated in the specified summary level as determined in the 100-percent processing.

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into 12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in

one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation--Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit

FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land--Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary

of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.

2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.

3. Establishment of new governmental units.

4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.

5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the Number of Inhabitants reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:
Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia,
West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,Florida

East South Central Division:
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:
Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:
Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions--Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions--North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's

for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed--some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census Geographic Identification Code Scheme; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning

of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census Geographic Identification Code Scheme; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area (or part)
                Block group (or part)
                  Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of

inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations.

Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary

metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a

separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:

    a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

    b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.

2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION or housing unit DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for

these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."

2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.

3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels--although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses,

the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).

If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to

determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes, each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE\R

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE--The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age--This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data--Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990,

and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability--Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY--The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English,

the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations--one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported--Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported--Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified--Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported--Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations--once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the

sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported--Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported--Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data--Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability--A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated

with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP--The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen--Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen--Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen--Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data--Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability--Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT--Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"--persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to

be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher--Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate--Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability--From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed

the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS--The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed--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 due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed--All 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, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

Registering at a public or private employment office

Meeting with prospective employers

Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business

Placing or answering advertisements

Writing letters of application

Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force--Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week--All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data--The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported

themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability--The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the

place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY--The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data--Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability--The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS--All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

(1) institutionalized persons and
(2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons--Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are 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 who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution--The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions--Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons--Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control:

(1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or

(2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers--Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails--Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities--Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but not by State governments).

Police Lockups--Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses--Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre- release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions--Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes--Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals--Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill--Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded--Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped--Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic

wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse--Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere--Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions--Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children--Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers--Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents--Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents--Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools--Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers--Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")--Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses--Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes--Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill--Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded--Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped--Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse--Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers--Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes--Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters--Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus--Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories--Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters--Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories--Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories--Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations--Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)--Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging $12 or less (excluding taxes)

per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children--Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations--Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)--Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals--Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels--Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions--Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations--Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters--Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data--Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

Misclassification of Group Quarters--During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

No Classification (unknowns)--The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)--For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.

How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.

Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.

The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.

The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.

How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census- takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability--For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group

homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN--The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire--"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"--as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the

origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability--There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and

(4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household--A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is 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 and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household--A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder--The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of 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.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child--Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter--A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter--A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child--A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives--In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild--The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister--The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent--The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives--Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives--Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child--Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate--A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner--A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives--A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual--An unrelated individual is: (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.

Family Type--A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. 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 persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

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

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present--A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present--A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family--A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily--A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household--An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried- partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household--An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children--Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily--A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability--The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced

by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989--The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm 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.

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

Income Type in 1989--The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

Wage or Salary Income--Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. 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.

Nonfarm Self-Employment Income--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 includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm Self-Employment Income--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, Dividend, or Net Rental Income--Includes interest 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--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.

Public Assistance Income--Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

Retirement or Disability Income--Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; 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.

All Other Income--Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households--Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether 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 of Families and Persons--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. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income--The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of $50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of $40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income--This 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. "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.

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. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data--Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on

occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than $5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability--The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

Wage or salary income
Net nonfarm self-employment income
Net farm self-employment income
Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income Social Security income
Public assistance income
Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the

socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than $100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of $100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; $5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and $500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of $999,000 or more were treated as $999,500 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than $999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of $999,999 or more were treated as $999,999 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER--The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, 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. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The Classified Index of Industries and Occupations provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry--The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 235 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation--The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 500 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 500 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker--The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers--Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers--Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers--Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers--Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed--In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker)

were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability--Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the

Census, The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, Detailed Population Characteristics.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work--The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England; Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas and the 1990 CH-1, General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work

locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability--The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons

working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data--The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work--The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons 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. Persons 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 category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway

or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy--The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van--This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they 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 vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work--The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a 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. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work--The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a 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 during the reference week. The elapsed 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 discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home--Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language--In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order:

> householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandanavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian

Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English--Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation-- A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data--Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so at home, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic

distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability--Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25- group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS--The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married--Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married--Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated--Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most

appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated--Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed--Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced--Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married--All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present--Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent--Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated--Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other--Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability--The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS--The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or

more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability--This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH--The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity--Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native--Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born--Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth: the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability--Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses.

Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989--The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were

applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weight average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	$6,310									
Under 65 yrs.	6 451	$6,451								
65 yrs. & over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 yrs.	8,343	8,303	$8,547							
Householder 65 yrs. & over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	$23,973

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined-- Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels--Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $15,843 ($12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit--Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit--Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability--The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey--Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE--The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White--Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut--Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian--Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe--Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander--Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian--Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian--Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong--Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian--Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai--Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian--Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander--Includes persons 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 Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race--Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above.
Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item--"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"--were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during

sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data--In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander(1)
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian(3)
Laotian	Micronesian(3)
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian(1)	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)

Borneo
Burmese
Celebesian
Ceram
Indochinese
Indonesian
Iwo-Jiman
Javanese
Malayan
Maldivian
Nepali
Okinawan
Pakistani
Sikkim
Singaporean
Sri Lankan
Sumatran
Asian, not specified(2)

Polynesian(3)
Solomon Islander
Tahitian
Tarawa Islander
Tokelauan
Tongan
Trukese (Chuukese)
Yapese
Pacific Islander, not specified

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(1)In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

(2)Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

(3)Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability--Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific

Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability--The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to question 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their

current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad.

The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability--Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability--The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the

civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School--Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." "Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups" are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability--School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any

educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability--This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio--A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability--A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status--The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service--Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service--Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data--There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability--Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also

differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability--The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers--All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989--The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data--It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability--The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data--The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability--A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units--A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units--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 persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.--Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the

hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters--The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability--The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability--Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts,

livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability--Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability--This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are not considered as having a business.
Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability--Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability--This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways,

entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data--Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability--In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent--The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts.

Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent--To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $80" is $50. The amount assigned to the category "$1,000 or more" is $1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data--In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability--Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability--Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group

quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least $1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability--These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least $50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least $250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability--Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total

household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas--Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas--Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.--Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood--Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy--Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel--Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used--Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability--Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and

junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability--Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability--Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability--This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability--This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability--Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly

payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability--A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit--In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is

rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units--This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room--This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability--The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty

threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability--Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. 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.

Median Rooms--This measure 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. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms--To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability--Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability--The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs--This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability--The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability--The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability--Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability--Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability--Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner 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. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied--All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability--Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all 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.

1-Unit, Detached--This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached--This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units--These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer--Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other--This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability--Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted

at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data--Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant--usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant--regular."

Comparability--Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data--Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability--The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent--These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only--These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied--If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use--These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers--These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant--If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate--This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate--This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. 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.

Comparability--Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. 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. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land

on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value--The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value--To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $10,000" is $9,000. The amount assigned to the category "$500,000 or more" is $600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability--In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household--This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data--The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability--Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability--In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition--that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place--the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built--The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data--Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure- built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability--Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

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

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed 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.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.
Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data C–1
Editing of Unacceptable Data C–9
Errors in the Data C–2
Estimation Procedure C–5
Sample Design C–1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on ''Control of Nonsampling Error'' in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.

2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit ''percent-in-sample'' figure for this area. Use the person ''percent-in-sample'' figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit ''percent-in-sample'' figure for housing unit characteristics.

3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation

areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the ''2 or 98'' row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled ''Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors.''

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

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.

2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\widehat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\widehat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \widehat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}:$$

$$SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2+(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

   This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for ''Totals and Percentages.''

2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for ''Employment status.''

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9{,}948) = \sqrt{5(9{,}948)\,(1-9{,}948/21{,}220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9{,}948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9{,}948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

9,654 to 10,242

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

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86 percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for ''Employment Status.'' Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is 0.86 x 1.1 = 0.95 percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

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

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

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

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

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE\,(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

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

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined ''weighting areas.'' Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	
	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	
	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than $20,000
2	$20,000 to $39,999
3	$40,000 to $59,999
4	$60,000 to $79,999
5	$80,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000 to $249,999
8	$250,000 to $299,999
9	$300,000 or more
10	Other[1]
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Renter
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Rent
101	Less than $100
102	$100 to $199
103	$200 to $299
104	$300 to $399
105	$400 to $499
106	$500 to $599
107	$600 to $749
108	$750 to $999
109	$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

[1]Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as ''Don't know'' or ''NA'' were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

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

Estimated Total[1]	Size of publication area[2]													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

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

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

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

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage[1]												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures D-2

Enumeration and Residence Rules D-1

Processing Procedures D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence--the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces--

Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships--

Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.

The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.

The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.

The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School--

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions--

Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day--

Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-
language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.

A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup--

In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—

In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).

Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.

Shelters for abused women and their children.

Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial

campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in selected types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).

Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.

A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.

Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed not to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing $4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of

age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc--read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges--under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.--rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data--This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)-- These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.

Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.

- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.

- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.

- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)--These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files--These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the haracteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.

A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files--Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc--Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations-- UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations--The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps--These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps--Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps--Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps--Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and

Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.

Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.

Census ABC's--Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.

Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.

TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.

Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the Daily List. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts--To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (FAX number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population--Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing--William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts--

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers--The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto

Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the Census Catalog and Guide or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program--The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse--The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the Census Catalog and Guide or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries--There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The Census Catalog and Guide includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about--

People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.

Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.

Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.

Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.

Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.

Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.

Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual Census Catalog and Guide. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic

activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as Current Business Reports and Current Industrial Reports. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys--the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey--are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial World Population Profile report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual Statistical Abstract of the United States, the County and City Data Book (published every 5 years), and the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1.1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure--owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Social characteristics:	Year moved into residence
Education--enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
	Farm residence
Economic characteristics:	Shelter costs, including utilities
Labor force	
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)

100-Percent Data

Series:	1990 CPH-1
Title:	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics
Report(s) issued for:	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands
Description	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics
Geographic areas:	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas

Series:	1990 CPH-2
Title:	Population and Housing Unit Counts
Report(s) issued for:	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands
Description:	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses
Geographic areas:	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)

100-Percent and Sample Data

Series:	1990 CPH-3
Title:	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas
Report(s) issued for:	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands
Description:	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects
Geographic areas:	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties

Series	1990 CPH-4
Title	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress
Report(s) issued for:	States and DC
Description:	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects
Geographic areas	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas

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Sample Data

Series:	1990 CPH-5
Title:	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics
Report(s) issued for:	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands
Description:	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects
Geographic areas:	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas

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1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)
100-Percent Data

Series:	1990 CP-1
Title:	General Population Characteristics
Report(s) issued for	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands
Description:	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics
Geographic areas:	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
Series:	1990 CP-1-1A
Title	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas

Report(s) issued for	U.S.
Description:	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics
Geographic areas:	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations

Series:	1990 CP-1-1B
Title:	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas
Report(s) issued for:	U.S.
Description:	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics
Geographic areas:	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA

Series:	1990 CP-1-1C
Title:	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas
Report(s) issued for:	U.S.
Description:	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics
Geographic areas:	Individual UA's. For UA\`s split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA

Sample Data

Series:	1990 CP-2
Title:	Social and Economic Characteristics
Report(s) issued for:	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands
Description:	Statistics generally on sample population subjects
Geographic areas:	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county

	subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
Series:	1990 CP-2-1A
Title:	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas
Report(s) issued for:	U.S.
Description:	Statistics generally on sample population subjects
Geographic areas:	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
Series:	1990 CP-2-1B
Title:	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas
Report(s) issued for:	U.S.
Description:	Statistics generally on sample population subjects
Geographic areas:	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
Series:	1990 CP-2-1C
Title:	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas
Report(s) issued for:	U.S.
Description:	Statistics generally on sample population subjects
Geographic areas:	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
Series:	1990 CP-3
Title:	Population Subject Reports
Report(s) issued for:	Selected subjects
Description:	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups
Geographic areas:	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

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1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)
100-Percent Data

Series:	1990 CH-1
Title:	General Housing Characteristics
Report(s) issued for:	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands
Description:	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics
Geographic areas:	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Series:	1990 CH-1-1A
Title:	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas
Report(s) Issued for:	U.S.
Description:	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics
Geographic areas:	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations

Series:	1990 CH-1-1B
Title:	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas
Report(s) issued for:	U.S.
Description:	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics
Geographic areas:	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA

Series:	1990 CH-1-1C
Title:	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas
Report(s) issued for:	U.S.

Description: Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics

Geographic areas: Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA

Sample Data

Series: 1990 CH-2
Title: Detailed Housing Characteristics
Report(s) issued for: U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands

Description: Statistics generally on sample housing subjects

Geographic areas: States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas

Series: 1990 CH-2-1A
Title: Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas
Report(s) issued for: U.S.

Description: Statistics generally on sample housing subjects

Geographic areas: American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A

Series: 1990 CH-2-1B
Title: Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas
Report(s) issued for: U.S.

Description: Statistics generally on sample housing subjects

Geographic areas: Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B

Series: 1990 CH-2-1C
Title: Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas
Report(s) issued for: U.S.

Description: Statistics generally on sample housing subjects

Geographic areas: Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C

Series:	1990 CH-3
Title:	Housing Subject Reports
Report(s) issued for:	Selected subjects
Description:	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization
Geographic areas:	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3.1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)(1)		Geographic areas	Description
	A(2,3)	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B(2,3	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C(3)	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of	

		each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	A(2,3)	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B(3)	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	Over 3,300 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
STF 3 (Sample)	C(3)	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's

STF 4 (Sample)	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

(1) Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(2) Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

(3) Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title: Subject Summary Tape Files
Description: About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports

Geographic areas: U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places

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Title: Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)

Description: Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings

Geographic areas: States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas

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Title: Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File

Description: Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race

Geographic areas: Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants

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Title: County-to-County Migration File

Description: Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream

Geographic areas: States, counties

Title: Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files

Description: Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed

Title: 5 Percent--PUMS Areas

Geographic areas: County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants

Title: 1 Percent--Metropolitan Areas (1990)

Geographic areas: MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants

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Title: User-Defined Areas Tabulations

Description: A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)

Geographic areas: User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks

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Title: Special Tabulations

Description: User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products

Geographic areas: User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

CONTENTS

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Map Sample	G--4
County Block Map Sample	G--3
County Subdivision Map Sample	G--5
Legend	G--2
Map Descriptions	G--1
Terminology	G--1

There are three map series that relate to the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau provides statistics in the STF 3 CD-ROM files. Copies of these maps will be reproduced on electrostatic plotters in response to orders received by Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-4100.

MAP DESCRIPTIONS

County Block Maps--These maps depict each county on one or more map sheets at various scales, depending on the county's areal size and the density of the block pattern. (Most counties include multiple map sheets, including inset maps for densely settled areas.) The maps display block numbers and feature identifiers as well as the boundaries, names, and codes for the legal and statistical entities in the county. Each county includes an index map sheet that shows the locations of the map sheets comprising the county set.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline

Maps--These county-based maps depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries, and the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. The maps may include one or more insets for densely settled areas. (The Census Bureau also intends to produce printed versions of these maps, for sale by the Government Printing Office (GPO), starting in 1992.)

County Subdivision Maps--These State-based maps depict the boundaries and names of all counties and statistically equivalent areas, county subdivisions, and places. (The Census Bureau also will publish sectionalized versions of these maps in most 1990 census reports.)

TERMINOLOGY

Refer to appendix A for an explanation of the types of areas. Two terms used in the legend require explanation:

Asterisk(*)--A symbol following a block number to indicate the block number is repeated elsewhere in the block or is shown partially on an adjacent map sheet or on an inset map.

Fishhook( )--A map symbol drawn across a physical feature (creek, brook, etc.) or boundary on census maps to show that the areas on both sides of the feature or boundary belong to the same census block.

APPENDIX H.

Code Lists

CONTENTS

Ancestry	H--1
Group Quarters	H--17
Hispanic Origin	H--22
Industry	H--24
Language	H--30
Occupation	H--37
Place of Birth	H--50
Race	H--54

ANCESTRY

This section contains the code list for ancestry categories. Each person enumerated in the census had the opportunity to enter two distinct ancestry identities which indicated his or her ethnic origin. Each entry received one of the unique three-digit codes listed below. All codes are listed below. However, not all ancestry entries are listed. The ancestry codes can be aggregated to create commonly recognized national groupings. For example, the code for Walloon can be collapsed with other "Belgian" entries to form a na tional grouping representative of an area in Europe. National groupings can also be collapsed to represent continental areas. For example, Belgium can be added to France and other European clusters to form a representation of that continent. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

000-099	WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)
000-001	ALSATIAN
000-001	Alsace Lorraine
002	ANDORRAN
002	Andorra
003-004	AUSTRIAN
003	AUSTRIAN
003	Austria
004	TIROL
004	Tirol
005-007	BASQUE
005	BASQUE
005	Euskalduna
005	Euzkadi
006	FRENCH BASQUE
007	SPANISH BASQUE
007	Vasco
008-010	BELGIAN
008	BELGIAN
008	Belgium
009	FLEMISH
009	Flanders
009	Fleming
009	Vlamand
010	WALLOON

011-014	BRITISH
011	BRITISH
011	Great Britain
011	United Kingdom
012	BRITISH ISLES
013	CHANNEL ISLANDER
013	Guernsey Islander
013	Jersey Islander
014	GIBRALTAR
015	CORNISH
015	Cornwall
016	CORSICAN
016	Corsica
017-019	CYPRIOT
017	CYPRIOT
017	Cyprus
018	GREEK CYPRIOTE
019	TURKISH CYPRIOTE
020	DANISH
020	Denmark
021	DUTCH
021	Holland
021	Netherlands
022	ENGLISH
022	Anglican
022	England
022	Mayflower
023	FAEROE ISLANDER
023	Faeroe Islands
024-025	FINNISH
024	FINNISH
024	Finland
025	KARELIAN
026-027	FRENCH
026	FRENCH
026	France
026	Gascon
026	Hugenot
026	Normandy
027	LORRAINE
028	BRETON
028	Breizh
028	Bretagne
028	Brittany
029	FRISIAN
029	Friesian Islands

030-031	FRIULIAN
030	FRIULIAN
030	Friuli
030	Furlan
031	LADIN
032-045	GERMAN
032	GERMAN
032	Germany
033	BAVARIA
034	BERLIN
035	HAMBURG
036	HANNOVER
037	HESSIAN
038	LUBECKER
039	POMERANIAN
040	PRUSSIAN
041	SAXON
042	SUDETENLANDER
043	WESTPHALIAN
044	EAST GERMAN
045	WEST GERMAN
045	Palatinate
045	Rhineland
046-048	GREEK
046	GREEK
046	Greece
047	CRETAN
048	CYCLADES
048	Dodecanese Islander
048	Peloponnesian
049	ICELANDER
049	Iceland
050	IRISH
050	Black Irish
050	Clare
050	Cork
050	Donegal
050	Dubliner
050	Eire
050	Galway
050	Ireland
050	Irish Free State
050	Kerry
050	Kildare
050	Kilkenny
050	Laoighis
050	Leitrim
050	Leix
050	Limerick
050	Longford
050	Louth
050	Mayo
050	Meath
050	Monaghan

050	Offaly
050	Roscommon
050	Sligo
050	Tipperary
050	Waterford
050	Westmeath
050	Wexford
050	Wicklow
051-074	ITALIAN
051	ITALIAN
051	Istria
051	Italy
052	TRIESTE
053	ABRUZZI
054	APULIAN
054	Apulia
055	BASILICATA
055	Lucania
056	CALABRIAN
057	AMALFIN
057	Campania
058	EMILIA ROMAGNA
059	ROME
059	Lazio
059	Vatican City
060	LIGURIAN
061	LOMBARDIAN
062	MARCHE
063	MOLISE
064	NEAPOLITAN
065	PIEDMONTESE
066	PUGLIA
067	SARDINIAN
068	SICILIAN
068	Sicily
069	TOSCANA
069	Tuscany
070	TRENTINO
071	UMBRIAN
072	VALLE DAOST
073	VENETIAN
073	Venezia Giulia
074	SAN MARINO
075	LAPP
075	Lapland
075	Samelat
076	LIECHTENSTEINER
076	Liechtenstein
077	LUXEMBURGER
077	Luxemburg

078	MALTESE
078	Gozo
078	Malta
079	MANX
079	Isle of Man
080	MONEGASQUE
080	Monaco
081	NORTH IRISH
081	Antrim
081	Armagh
081	Derry
081	Down
081	Fermanagh
081	Londonderry
081	Northern Ireland
081	Orangeman
081	Tyrone
081	Ulster
082	NORWEGIAN
082	Jan Meyen Islander
082	Norway
082	Spitsbergen
082	Svalbard Islander
083	OCCITAN
083	Provence
084-086	PORTUGUESE
084	PORTUGUESE
084	Lusitania
084	Luso
084	Portugal
085	AZORES ISLANDER
086	MADEIRA ISLANDER
087	SCOTCH-IRISH
087	Scot-Irish
088	SCOTTISH
088	Orkney Islander
088	Pict
088	Scot
088	Scotland
088	Shetland Islander
089-090	SWEDISH
089	SWEDISH
089	Sweden
090	ALAND ISLANDER
091-096	SWISS
091	SWISS
091	Switzerland

092	SUISSE
093	SWITZER
093-094	Schweiz
095	ROMANSCH
096	SUISSE ROMANE
096	Ticino
097	WELSH
097	Wales
098	SCANDINAVIAN
098	Nordic
098	Scandinavia
099	CELTIC
099	Celtic
100-180	EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION
100	ALBANIAN
100	Albania
100	Arberesh
100	Gheg
100	Italo Albanian
100	Kossovo
100	Tosc
101	AZERBAIJANI
101	Adjerbaijani
101	Azerbaidzhan
101	Azeri
102	BELORUSSIAN
102	Byelorussian
103	BULGARIAN
103	Bulgaria
103	Bulgaro Macedonian
103	Eastern Rumelian
104-105	CARPATHO RUSYN
104	CARPATHO RUSYN
104	Carpatho Rus
104	Carpatho Russian
104	Carpatho Ruthenian
105	CARPATHIAN
106	RUSYN
106	Rus
106	Rusin
106	Rusnak
107	RUTHENIAN
107	Ruthenia
108	COSSACK
108	Don Cossack
108	Orenburg Cossack

108	Terek Cossack
108	Ural Cossack
109-110	CROATIAN
109	Croatia
109	Dalmatian
109-110	Zadar
111-113	CZECH
111	CZECH
112	BOHEMIAN
113	MORAVIAN
114	CZECHOSLOVAKIAN
114	Czechoslovakia
114	Tczechoslovakia
115-116	ESTONIAN
115	ESTONIAN
115	Estonia
116	LIVONIAN
117-119	FINNO UGRIAN
117	FINNO UGRIAN
117	Komi
117	Mari
117	Udmurt
118	MORDOVIAN
119	VOYTAK
120-121	GRUZIIA
120-121	Gruzinets
122-123	GERMAN FROM RUSSIA
122	GERMAN FROM RUSSIA
123	VOLGA
123	Black Sea German
123	Volhynian German
124	ROM
124	Boyash
124	Cali
124	Dom
124	Gitanos
124	Gypsy
124	Kalderash
124	Luri
124	Manouche
124	Nat
124	Romnichal
124	Senti
124	Xoraxaya
125-126	HUNGARIAN
125	HUNGARIAN
125	Hungary
125	Szekler

126	MAGYAR
127	KALMYK
127	Kalmuck
128	LATVIAN
128	Latvia
128	Lettish
129	LITHUANIAN
129	Jmoud
129	Lithuania
130	MACEDONIAN
130	Macedonia
130	Slavophone
131	MONTENEGRIN
131	Orna Gora
132-141	NORTH CAUCASIAN
132	NORTH CAUCASIAN
132	Abkhazian
132	Adyge
132	Avar
132	Caucasus Mountains
132	Chechen
132	Daghestan
132	Darghinian
132	Gortsy
132	Ingush
132	Kabardinian
132	Lezghian
132	Tavlintsy
133	NORTH CAUCASIAN TURKIC
133	Adzharian
133	Balkar
133	Cherkess
133	Circassian
133	Karachay
133-139	Kumyk
140-141	OSSETIAN
142-143	POLISH
142	POLISH
142	Gorali
142	Masurian
142	Poland
142	Polonia
142	Polska
143	KASHUBIAN
144-147	ROMANIAN
144	ROMANIAN
144	Romania
144	Transylvania
145	BESSARABIAN

145	Dobruja
146	MOLDAVIAN
147	WALLACHIAN
147	Vlach
148-151	RUSSIAN
148	RUSSIAN
148	Black Russian
148	Great Russian
148	Red Russian
148	Rossiya
148-149	Russia
150-151	MUSCOVITE
152	SERBIAN
152	Serb
153	SLOVAK
153	Slovakian
153	Slovjak
154-155	SLOVENE
154	SLOVENE
154	Slovenc
154	Slovenian
154	Slovenski
155	SORBIAN/WEND
155	Lusatian Serb
155	Sorb
155	Wend
155	Wendish
156-163	SOVIET TURKIC
156	SOVIET TURKIC
156	Soviet Turk
157	BASHKIR
158	CHUVASH
159	GAGAUZ
160	MESKNETIAN
161-162	TUVINIAN
163	YAKUT
164	SOVIET UNION
164	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
165-167	TATAR
165	TATAR
165	Crimean Tatar
165	Kazan Tatar
165	Nogay Tatar
165	Polish Tatar
165-166	Volga Tatar
167	SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA
167	Kurile Islander
167	Sakhalin Islander
167	Siberian

168-170	TURKESTANI
168	TURKESTANI
168	Karakalpak
168	Kazak
168	Kirghiz
168	Tadzhik
168	Turcoman
168	Turkestani
168	Turkmen
168	Turkoman
168	Uiger
169-170	UZBEG
171-174	UKRAINIAN
171	UKRANIAN
171	Little Russian
171	Malo Russian
171	Ukraine
172	LEMKO
172	Lemkian
173	BIOKO
174	HUSEL
175	WINDISH
175	Prekmurje
175	Windisch
176-177	YUGOSLAVIAN
176	YUGOSLAVIAN
176	Jugoslavia
177	HERZEGOVINIAN
177	Bosanci
177	Bosnian Muslim
177	Bosnjaci
178-180	SLAVIC
178	SLAVIC
178	Slav
179-180	SLAVONIAN
181-199	EUROPE, N.E.C.
181	EUROPE, N.E.C.
181	Central European
181-182	Middle European
183	NORTHERN EUROPEAN
183-184	North Europe
185	SOUTHERN EUROPEAN
185-186	South Europe
187	WESTERN EUROPEAN
187-189	West Europe
190	EASTERN EUROPEAN
190	Byzantine
190	East Europe
191-192	BUKOVINA
193-194	SILESIAN
195	EUROPEAN
196	GALICIAN
196-199	Galicia

200-299	HISPANIC CATEGORIES (INCLUDING SPAIN)
200-203	SPANIARD
200	SPANIARD
200	Espanola
200	Iberian
200	Spain
201	ANDALUSIAN
202	ASTURIAN
203	CASTILLIAN
204-209	CATALONIAN
204	CATALONIAN
204	Catalonia
205	BALEARIC ISLANDER
205	Mallorca
206	GALLEGO
207	VALENCIAN
208-209	CANARY ISLANDER
210-218	MEXICAN
210	MEXICAN
211	MEXICAN AMERICAN
212	MEXICANO
213	CHICANO
214-217	LA RAZA
218	MEXICAN STATE
218	Aguascalientes
218	Baja California
218	Campeche
218	Chiapas
218	Chihuahua
218	Coahuila
218	Colima
218	Distrito Federal
218	Durango
218	Guanajuato
218	Guerrero
218	Hidalgo
218	Jalisco
218	Mexico
218	Michoacan
218	Morelos
218	Nayarit
218	Nuevo Leon
218	Oaxaca
218	Puebla
218	Queretaro
218	Quintana Roo
218	San Luis Potosi
218	Sinaloa
218	Sonora
218	Tabasco
218	Tamaulipas
218	Tlaxcala
218	Vera Cruz

218	Yucatan
218	Zacatecas
219-221	COSTA RICAN
219	Costa Rica
219-221	Costarricense
222	GUATEMALAN
222	Guatemala
223	HONDURAN
223	Honduras
224	NICARAGUAN
224	Nicaragua
225	PANAMANIAN
225	Panama
226	SALVADORAN
226	El Salvador
226	Salvadorian
227-228	CENTRAL AMERICAN
227-228	Central America
229-230	CANAL ZONE
231	ARGENTINEAN
231	Argentine
232	BOLIVIAN
232	Bolivia
233	CHILEAN
233	Chile
234	COLOMBIAN
234	Antiochio
234	Colombia
235	ECUADORIAN
235	Ecuador
235	Galapagos Islander
236	PARAGUAYAN
236	Paraguay
237	PERUVIAN
237	Peru
238	URUGUAYAN
238	Uruguay
239	VENEZUELAN
239	Venezuela

240-248	CRIOLLO
240-248	Criolla
249	SOUTH AMERICAN
249	America Del Sur
249	Sudamerica
250-260	LATIN AMERICAN
250	LATIN AMERICAN
250	America Latina
250	Latinoamericana
251	LATIN
252-260	LATINO
261-270	PUERTO RICAN
261	Boricua
261	Borinquena
261	New York Puerto Rican
261	Puerto Rico
261-270	Puertorriqueno
271-274	CUBAN
271	Cuba
271	Cubana
271-274	Guajiro
275	DOMINICAN
275	Dominican Republic
275	Dominicana
275	Santo Domingo
276-290	HISPANIC
276-290	Hispano
291-299	SPANISH
292	CALIFORNIO
293	TEJANO
293	Tejana
294	NUEVO MEXICANO
295-299	SPANISH AMERICAN
300-359	WEST INDIES (EXCEPT HISPANIC)
300	BAHAMIAN
300	Bahamas
301	BARBADIAN
301	Barbados
302	BELIZEAN
302	Belize
302	British Honduran
303	BERMUDAN
303	Bermuda
304-307	CAYMAN ISLANDER

308-309	JAMAICAN
308-309	Jamaica
310-313	DUTCH WEST INDIES
310	DUTCH WEST INDIES
310	Black Dutch
310	Netherlands Antilles
311	ARUBA ISLANDER
311	Bonaire Islander
311	Curacao Islander
312-313	ST. MAARTEN ISLANDER
312	Saba Islander
312-313	St. Eustatius Islander
314-316	TRINIDADIAN TOBAGONIAN
314	TRINIDADIAN TOBAGONIAN
315	TRINIDADIAN
316	TOBAGONIAN
317-320	U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDER
317	U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDER
318	ST. CROIX ISLANDER
318	Crucian
318	Santa Cruz
319	ST. JOHN ISLANDER
320	ST. THOMAS ISLANDER
321-331	BRITISH WEST INDIES
321	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDER
321	Tortolan
321	Virgin Gorda
321	Anegada
321	Jost Van Dyke
321	Peter and Norman
322	BRITISH WEST INDIAN
322	British West Indies
323	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDER
324	ANGUILLA ISLANDER
325	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
325	Antigua
325	Barbuda
325	Redonda Islander
326	MONTSERRAT ISLANDER
327	KITTS-NEVIS ISLANDER
327	St. Christopoher Islander
327	Sombrero Islander
327	St. Kitts
327	Nevis
328	DOMINICA ISLANDER
329	GRENADIAN
329	Grenada Islander
330	VINCENT-GRENADINE ISLANDER
330	St. Vincent Island
330	Vincentian
330	Grenadines Islander
331	ST. LUCIA ISLANDER
332-334	FRENCH WEST INDIES
332	FRENCH WEST INDIES

332	French West Indian
333	GUADELOUPE ISLANDER
333	Martinicois
333	Martinique Islander
334	CAYENNE
334	French Guiana
334	French Guianese
334	Guyane
335	WEST INDIAN
335	West Indies
335	Arawak
335	Caribs
335	Caribbean
335	Garifuna
336-359	HAITIAN
336-359	Haiti
360-399	CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA (EXCEPT HISPANIC)
360-364	BRAZILIAN
360-364	Brazil
365-369	SAN ANDRES
370-374	GUYANESE
370	British Guiana
370-374	Guyana
375-379	PROVIDENCIA
380-399	SURINAM
380	Dutch Guiana
380-399	Netherlands Guiana
400-499	NORTH AFRICA AND SOUTHWEST ASIA
400-401	ALGERIAN
400-401	Algeria
402-403	EGYPTIAN
402	Copt
402	Egypt
402-403	Fellahin
404-405	LIBYAN
404-405	Libya
406-407	MOROCCAN
406	MOROCCAN
406	Moor
407	IFNI
408-410	TUNISIAN
408-410	Tunisia
411	NORTH AFRICAN

412	ALHUCEMAS
412	Ceuta
412	Chafarinas
412	Melilla
413	BERBER
414	RIO DE ORO
414	Saguia El Hamra
415	BAHRAINI
415	Bahrain
416	IRANIAN
416	Iran
416	Parsi
416	Persia
417-418	IRAQI
417-418	Iraq
419-420	ISRAELI
419-420	Israel
421-422	JORDANIAN
421	JORDANIAN
421	Hashemite
421	Jordan
422	TRANSJORDAN
423-424	KUWAITI
423-424	Kuwait
425-426	LEBANESE
425	Lebanon
425-426	Maronite
427-428	SAUDI ARABIAN
427-428	Saudi Arabia
429-430	SYRIAN
429	Djebel Druze
429	Latakia
429-430	Syria
431-433	ARMENIAN
431-433	Armenia
434	TURKISH
434	Turkey
435	YEMENI
435	Yemen Arab Republic
436-441	OMANI
436	OMANI
437	MUSCAT
438	TRUCIAL STATES

438	Trucial Oman
439-440	QATAR
441	BEDOUIN
442-464	KURDISH
442-443	KURDISH
444-464	KURIA MURIA ISLANDER
465-469	PALESTINIAN
465	PALESTINIAN
466	GAZA STRIP
467-469	WEST BANK
470-479	SOUTH YEMEN
470	SOUTH YEMEN
470	Democratic Republic of Yemen
471-479	ADEN
480-481	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
480	Abu Dhabi
480	Ajman
480	Dubai
480	Fujairah
480	Ras Al Kaimah
480	Sharjah
480-481	Umm Al Qaiwain
482-489	ASSYRIAN
482	Aramean
482	Assyria
482	Chaldean
482	Chaldo
482	Jacobite
482	Kaldany
482	Kaldu
482	Kasddem
482	Kasdu
482	Nestorian
482-489	Telkeffee
490-494	MIDEAST
490-494	Middle Eastern
495-499	ARAB
495	ARAB
495	Arabia
496-499	ARABIC
500-599	SUBSAHARAN AFRICA
500-501	ANGOLAN
500	Angola
500-501	Cabinda
502-503	BENIN
502	Dahomey
502-503	Fon

504-505	BOTSWANA
504-505	Bechuana
506-507	BURUNDIAN
506-507	Urundi
508-509	CAMEROONIAN
508	Cameroon
508-509	Fako
510-511	CAPE VERDEAN
510	Brava
510-511	Cape Verde Islander
512	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
512	Ubangi Shari
513-514	CHADIAN
513-514	Chad
515-518	CONGOLESE
515	CONGOLESE
516-518	CONGO BRAZZAVILLE
519	DJIBOUTI
519	Afars And Issas
519	Jibuti
520-521	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
520	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
520	Rio Muni
521	CORSICO ISLANDER
521	Annobon Islander
521	Bioko Islander
521	Elobeis Islander
521	Fernando Po Islander
522-524	ETHIOPIAN
522	ETHIOPIAN
522	Abyssinia
522	Ethiopia
523-524	ERITREAN
525-526	GABONESE
525-526	Gabon
527-528	GAMBIAN
527-528	Gambia
529	GHANIAN
529	Ashanti
529	Ghana
529	Gold Coast
529	TWI
530	GUINEAN
530	Guinea

531	GUINEA BISSAU
532-533	IVORY COAST
534-537	KENYAN
534-537	Kenya
538-540	LESOTHO
538-540	Basuto
541-542	LIBERIAN
541-542	Liberia
543-544	MADAGASCAN
543-544	Madagascar
545	MALAWIAN
545	Malawi
546	MALIAN
546	Mali
547-548	MAURITANIAN
547-548	Mauritania
549	MOZAMBICAN
549	Mozambique
550	NAMIBIAN
550	Namibia
551-552	NIGER
553-560	NIGERIAN
553	NIGERIAN
553	Nigeria
554	FULAH
554	Fulani
555	HAUSA
556	IBO
557	TIV
558-560	YORUBA
561-563	RWANDAN
561-563	Rwanda
564-565	SENEGALESE
564	Dakar
564-565	Senegal
566-567	SIERRA LEONEAN
566-567	Sierra Leone
568	SOMALIAN
568	Somali Republic
568	Somalia

569	SWAZILAND
570-573	SOUTH AFRICAN
570	SOUTH AFRICAN
571	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
571	Orange Free State
571	Pretoria
571	Transkei
571	Transvaal
572	AFRIKANER
572	Boer
573	NATALIAN
574-575	ZULU
574-575	Zululand
576-581	SUDANESE
576	SUDANESE
576	Sudan
577	DINKA
578	NUER
579	FUR
579	Darfur
580-581	BAGGARA
582-585	TANZANIAN
582	TANZANIAN
582	Tanzania
583	TANGANYIKAN
584-585	ZANZIBAR ISLANDER
586-587	TOGO
586-587	Togoland
588	UGANDAN
588	Lugbara
588	Uganda
589-590	UPPER VOLTAN
589	UPPER VOLTAN
590	VOLTA
591	ZAIRIAN
591	Belgian Congo
591	Congo Kinshasa
591	Zaire
592	ZAMBIAN
592	Zambia
593	ZIMBABWEAN
593	Rhodesia
593	Zimbabwe
594-595	AFRICA ISLANDS (EXCEPT MADAGASCAR)
594	AFRICA ISLANDS
594	Comoros Islander

594	Principe Islander
594	Reunion Islander
594	Sao Tome Islander
594	Seychelles Islander
594	St. Helena Islander
594	St. Pierre Islander
594	Tristan De Cunha Islander
595	MAURITIAN
595	Mauritius Islander
596-599	SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN, N.E.C.
596	CENTRAL AFRICAN
596	Central Africa
596	Middle Congo
597	EAST AFRICAN
597	East Africa
597	Galla
597	Kikuyu
597	Masai
598	WEST AFRICAN
598	West Africa
599	AFRICAN
599	Africa
600-699	SOUTH ASIA
600-602	AFGHANISTAN
600	AFGHANISTAN
601	BALUCHISTAN
602	PATHAN
603-606	BANGLADESHI
603	Bangladesh
603-606	East Pakistan
607-608	BHUTANESE
607-608	Bhotan
609-614	NEPALI
609-614	Nepal
615-679	ASIAN INDIAN
615	ASIAN INDIAN
615	Behar
615	Dravidian
615	Hindu
615	Indo Aryan
615	Sikh
616-617	KASHMIR
618-619	BENGALI
620-621	EAST INDIAN
622	ANDAMAN ISLANDER
622-623	Nocobar Islander
624-625	ANDHRA PRADESH
626-627	ASSAMESE
628-629	GOANESE
630-631	GUJARATI
632-633	KARNATAKAN

634-635	KERALAN
636-637	MADHYA PRADESH
638-639	MAHARASHTRAN
640-641	MADRAS
642-643	MYSORE
644-645	NAGALAND
646-647	ORISSA
648-649	PONDICHERRY
650-651	PUNJAB
652-653	RAJASTHAN
654-655	SIKKIM
656-657	TAMIL NADU
658-674	UTTAR PRADESH
675-679	EAST INDIES
680-689	PAKISTANI
680	Jammu
680	Pakistan
680	Sind
680-689	West Pakistan
690-694	SRI LANKAN
690	SRI LANKAN
690	Ceylon
690	Sri Lanka
691	SINGHALESE
692-694	VEDDAH
695-699	MALDIVIAN
695	Kampuchean
695-699	Maldive Islander
700-799	OTHER ASIA
700-702	BURMESE
700	BURMESE
700	Cachin
700	Karen
700	Mon
700-701	Palaung
702	SHAN
703-705	CAMBODIAN
703	CAMBODIAN
703	Cambodia
703	Kampuchea
704-705	KHMER
706-711	CHINESE
706	CHINESE
706	China
706	Jehol
706	Sino Chinese
706	Yao
707	CANTONESE
708	MANCHURIA
709-711	MANDARIN

712-713	MONGOLIAN
712	Buriat
712-713	Mongolia
714-715	TIBETAN
714-715	Tibet
716-717	HONG KONG
716	Hong Kong Chinese
716	Eastern Archipelago
716-717	Riau Islander
718-719	MACAO
720-729	FILIPINO
720	Cebuanos
720	Philippines
720-729	Tagalog
730-739	INDONESIAN
730	INDONESIAN
730	Ascension Islander
730	Bangka
730	Billiton
730	Celebes Islander
730	Dutch East Indian
730	Indonesia
730	Molucca Islander
730	Portuguese Timor
730	Spice Islander
730-731	Sulawesi Islander
732-733	BORNEO
734-735	JAVA
736-739	SUMATRA
740-745	JAPANESE
740	JAPANESE
740	Japan
740	Nipponese
741	ISSEI
742	NISEI
743	SANSEI
744	YONSEI
745	GONSEI
746-747	RYUKYU ISLANDER
746-747	Northern Ryukyu Islander
748-749	OKINAWAN
748-749	Okinawa
750-764	KOREAN
750	Chosen
750-764	Korea
765-767	LAOTIAN
765	LAOTIAN

765	Lao
765	Laos
766-767	MEO
768-769	HMONG
768	Hmongtana
768	Laohmong
768-769	Mong
770	MALAYSIAN
770	Malaysia
770	Sakai
770	Semang
770	Senoi
771-773	NORTH BORNEO
771	Brunei
771	Sabah
771-773	Sarawak
774-775	SINGAPOREAN
774-775	Singapore
776-781	THAI
776	THAI
776	Siam
776	Thailand
777	BLACK THAI
777	Thai Dam
778-781	WESTERN LAO
782	TAIWANESE
782	Taiwan
783-784	FORMOSAN
783-784	Formosa
785-789	VIETNAMESE
785	VIETNAMESE
785	Anam
785	Vietnam
786	KATU
787	MA
788-789	MNONG
790-791	MONTAGNARD
790-791	Cham
792	INDO CHINESE
792	Indochina
793	EURASIAN
793	Indoeuropean
794	AMERASIAN

795-799	ASIAN
795	Asia
795-799	Orient
800-899	PACIFIC
800-802	AUSTRALIAN
800	AUSTRALIAN
800	Australia
800	New South Wales
800	Northern Territory
800	Queensland
800	Victoria
801	TASMANIAN
802	AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINE
803-807	NEW ZEALANDER
803-807	New Zealand
808-810	POLYNESIAN
808	POLYNESIAN
808	Norfolk Islander
809	KAPINGAMARANGAN
809	Nukuoroan
810	MAORI
811-813	HAWAIIAN
811	HAWAIIAN
811	Mixed Hawaiian
811-812	Native Hawaiian
813	PART HAWAIIAN
814, 861	SAMOAN
814	SAMOAN
814	Samoa
861	PART-SAMOAN
815	TONGAN
815	Tonga
816	TOKELAUAN
816	Tokelau Islander
817	COOK ISLANDER
818	TAHITIAN
818	French Polynesia
818	Society Islander
819	NIUEAN
820	MICRONESIAN
820	Micronesia Islander
820	U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific
821-822	GUAMANIAN
821	GUAMANIAN
821	Guam
822	CHAMORRO ISLANDER

823	SAIPANESE
823	Northern Marianas Islander
823	Saipan Islander
824	PALAUAN
825	MARSHALLESE
825	Marshall Islander
826	KOSRAEAN
827	PONAPEAN (POHNPEIAN)
827	Mokilese
827	Ngatikese
827	Pingelapese
828	TRUKESE (CHUUKESE)
828	Hall Islander
828	Mortlockese
828	Namanouito
828	Pulapese
828	Pulasukese
828	Pulawatese
828	Tamatamian
828	Ulul
829	YAPESE
830	CAROLINIAN
830	Eauripikese
830	Faisian
830	Ifalukese
830	Lamotrekese
830	Satawalese
830	Ulithian
830	Woleaian
831	KIRIBATESE
831	Gilbertese
832-833	NAURUAN
832	NAURUAN
833	TARAWA ISLANDER
834-839	TINIAN
840	MELANESIAN
841-842	FIJIAN
841-842	Fiji
843-844	NEW GUINEAN
843	NEW GUINEAN
844	PAPUAN

845	SOLOMON ISLANDER
845	British Solomons
846	NEW CALEDONIAN
847-849	VANUATUAN
847	New Hebrides Islander
847-849	Ni Vanuatu
850-859	PACIFIC ISLANDER
850	Campbell Islander
850	Christmas Islander
850	Kermadec Islander
850	Midway Islander
850	Phoenix Islander
850-859	Wake Islander
860	PACIFIC
860	Oceania
861	See SAMOAN (code 814)
862	CHAMOLINIAN
863-899	RESERVE CODE
864	RESERVE CODE 1
865	RESERVE CODE 2
866	RESERVE CODE 3
867	RESERVE CODE 4
868	RESERVE CODE 5
869	RESERVE CODE 6
870	RESERVE CODE 7
871	RESERVE CODE 8
872	RESERVE CODE 9
873	RESERVE CODE 10
874	RESERVE CODE 11
875	RESERVE CODE 12
876	RESERVE CODE 13
877	RESERVE CODE 14
878	RESERVE CODE 15
879	RESERVE CODE 16
880	RESERVE CODE 17
881	RESERVE CODE 18
882	RESERVE CODE 19
883	RESERVE CODE 20
884	RESERVE CODE 21
885	RESERVE CODE 22
886	RESERVE CODE 23
887	RESERVE CODE 24
888	RESERVE CODE 25
889	RESERVE CODE 26
890	RESERVE CODE 27
891	RESERVE CODE 28
892	RESERVE CODE 29
893	RESERVE CODE 30
894	RESERVE CODE 31
895	RESERVE CODE 32

896	RESERVE CODE 33
897	RESERVE CODE 34
898	RESERVE CODE 35
899	RESERVE CODE 36
900-994	NORTH AMERICA (EXCEPT HISPANIC)
900-912	AFRICAN AMERICAN
900	AFRO AMERICAN
901	AFRO
902	AFRICAN AMERICAN
903	BLACK
904	NEGRO
905	NONWHITE
906	COLORED
906	Bilalian
906	Nigritian
907	CREOLE
908-912	MULATTO
913-923	NATIVE AMERICAN
913	CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN
914-918	SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN
919	CHEROKEE
920	AMERICAN INDIAN
921	ALEUT
922	ESKIMO
923	INUIT
924-928	WHITE
924	WHITE
924	Caucasian
925	ANGLO
925	Swamp Yankee
925-926	Wasp
927	APPALACHIAN
927	Hillbilly
928	ARYAN
929	PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN
929	Amish
929	Pennsylvania Dutch
929	Mennonite
929	Hutterite
930	GREENLANDER
931-934	CANADIAN
931	CANADIAN
931	Albertan
931	British Columbia
931	Canada
931	Labrador
931	Manitoba
931	New Brunswick
931	Ontario
931	Prince Edward Islander
931	Saskatchewan

931-932	Yukon
933	NEWFOUNDLAND
934	NOVA SCOTIA
935	FRENCH CANADIAN
935	Canadien
935	Franco American
935	Quebec
935	Quebecois
936-938	ACADIAN/CAJUN
936	ACADIAN
936	Acadia
937-938	CAJUN
939	AMERICAN
940-992	UNITED STATES
940	UNITED STATES
941	ALABAMA
942	ALASKA
943	ARIZONA
944	ARKANSAS
945	CALIFORNIA
946	COLORADO
947	CONNECTICUT
948	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
949	DELAWARE
950	FLORIDA
951	IDAHO
952	ILLINOIS
953	INDIANA
954	IOWA
955	KANSAS
956	KENTUCKY
957	LOUISIANA
958	MAINE
959	MARYLAND
960	MASSACHUSETTS
961	MICHIGAN
962	MINNESOTA
963	MISSISSIPPI
964	MISSOURI
965	MONTANA
966	NEBRASKA
967	NEVADA
968	NEW HAMPSHIRE
969	NEW JERSEY
970	NEW MEXICO
971	NEW YORK
972	NORTH CAROLINA
973	NORTH DAKOTA
974-975	OHIO
976	OKLAHOMA
977	OREGON
978	PENNSYLVANIA
979	RHODE ISLAND

980	SOUTH CAROLINA
981	SOUTH DAKOTA
982	TENNESSEE
983	TEXAS
984	UTAH
985	VERMONT
986	VIRGINIA
987	WASHINGTON
988	WEST VIRGINIA
989	WISCONSIN
990	WYOMING
991-992	GEORGIA
993	SOUTHERNER
994	NORTH AMERICAN
994	North America
995-999	RESIDUAL AND NO RESPONSE
995	MIXTURE
996-997	UNCODABLE ENTRIES
998	OTHER RESPONSES
998	Adventist
998	Agnostic
998	Apostolic
998	Ashkenazim Jew
998	Atheist
998	Bahai
998	Baptist
998	Brethren
998	Buddhist
998	Catholic
998	Christian
998	Christian Scientist
998	Congregationalist
998	Episcopal
998	Evangelist
998	Hebrew
998	Holiness
998	Islam
998	Jain
998	Jehovahs Witnesses
998	Jewish
998	Latter Day Saints
998	Lutheran
998	Methodist
998	Mormon
998	Muslim
998	Orthodox
998	Pentecostal
998	Presbyterian
998	Protestant
998	Quaker
998	Roman Catholic
998	Salvation Army
998	Sephardic
998	Seventh Day Adventist

998	Shiite
998	Unitarian
998	Yiddish
998	Zoroastrian
999	NOT REPORTED

GROUP QUARTERS

This section contains the alphabetical code list for group quarters. The group quarters code list was used by special place prelist enumerators to classify each type of group quarters. Each group quarters code is a two-digit number followed by either an "I" (institutional) or "N" (noninstitutional) suffix. The group quarters codes listed in the second column are for staff residing in group quarters.

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes		
87-N	--	A.	College Quarters Off Campus (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
		B.	Correctional Institutions
22-I	22-N	1.	Federal Detention Centers: Including Park Police, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) centers, INS detention centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons. INS detention centers also include INS Federal Alien Detention Facilities, INS Service Processing Centers, and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings and aliens who require custodial departures.
21-I	21-N	2.	Federal Prisons: Including criminally insane wards operated by a Federal prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to paragraph H4. For detention centers within Federal prisons, see B1 above.
23-I	23-N	3.	Halfway Houses: Operated for correctional purposes, including probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential treatment centers.
27-I	27-N	4.	Local (County/City) Jails and Other Local Confinement Facilities: Including work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences (usually of a year or less), and jails run by private businesses under contract.
95-I	95-N	5.	Military Stockades, Jails

28-I	28-N		6. Police Lockups: Temporary-holding facilities or other facilities that hold persons only if they have not been formally charged in court (usually detained less than 48 hours).
24-I	24-N		7. State Prisons: Prisons run by private businesses (under contract); including criminally insane wards operated by a State prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to paragraph H4.
20-I	20-N		8. Other Types of Correctional Institutions: Including private correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
91-N	--	C.	Crews of Civilian Vessels
		D.	Dormitories
92-N	--		1. Agriculture Workers' Dormitories on Farms: Including migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms including those on "tree farms."
87-N	--		2. College Student Dormitories, and Fraternity and Sorority Houses (on campus): Including residential quarters for those in religious orders.
86-N	--		3. Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals
97-N	--		4. Military Quarters on Base: Including barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel.
93-N	--		5. Other Workers' Dormitories: Including logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclave (Alaska only), Alaskan pipeline camps, nonfarm migratory workers' camps, such as workers who lay oil and gas pipelines.
			6. Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2.
		E.	Elderly: Skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, nursing, convalescent, and rest homes including soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. NOTE: Do not include dormitories for nurses' and interns'; see paragraph D3.

		1. Public Ownership
62-I	62-N	a. Federal ownership: Including Veterans' Administration, domiciliary homes, and U.S. Naval homes.
63-I	63-N	b. State ownership
64-I	64-N	c. County or city ownership
65-I	65-N	d. Don't know if Federal, State, or county-city ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		2. Private Ownership
66-I	66-N	a. Private not-for-profit
67-I	67-N	b. Private for profit
60-I	60-N	c. Don't know if for profit or not (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
61-I	61-N	3. Don't Know if Federal, State, Local, or Private Ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		F. Emergency Shelter/Street Night Enumeration ("S-NIGHT")
82-N	--	1. Shelters for the Homeless with Sleeping Facilities: Including emergency housing, missions and flop-houses, Salvation Army shelters, hotels and motels charging $12 or less a night (excluding taxes), hotels and motels used entirely for homeless persons, the group of rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless, and similar places known to have persons with no usual home elsewhere who stay overnight.
83-N	--	2. Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.
		3. Street Enumeration Predesignated Sites
84-N	--	a. Nonstructure locations, other than commerce places: Including street corners, parks, bridges, abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites ("tent cities"), and similar sites.
85-N	--	b. Commerce places: Including railroad stations, airports, bus depots, subway stations, all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, and other similar predesignated sites.
75-N	--	4. Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters against domestic violence)
		G. Group Homes: Including those providing community-based care and supportive services such as halfway houses for the groups listed below. (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
76-N	--	1. Drug/Alcohol Abuse: Including group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses such as residential treatment facilities that work closely with an accredited hospital, halfway houses, recovery homes for ambulatory, and

		mentally competent recovering alcoholics who may be re-entering the work force. (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)
29-N	--	2. Maternity (Homes for unwed mothers) (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)
		3. Mentally Ill
16-N	--	a. Federal
17-N	--	b. State
18-N	--	c. Private
19-N	--	d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		4. Mentally Retarded
56-N	--	a. Federal
57-N	--	b. State
58-N	--	c. Private
59-N	--	d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		5. Physically Handicapped
72-N	--	a. Public ownership
73-N	--	b. Private ownership
74-N	--	c. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		6. Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2.
79-N	--	7. Other Group Homes: Including communes, foster care homes and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated children. Do not include emergency housing for persons with no other home. See paragraph F1. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped
86-N	--	1. Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals
70-I	70-N	2. Drug/Alcohol Abuse: Including hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities/wards are in a medical setting equipped and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. For group homes, see paragraph G.
		3. Hospitals for Chronically Ill
54-I	86-N	a. Military hospitals or wards for chronically ill
55-I	86-N	b. Other hospitals or wards for chronically ill: Including tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans'

Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Do not include mental or alcohol/drug abuse hospitals or wards.

4. Mentally Ill (Psychiatric): Hospitals or wards, including wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. This is a medical setting designed for the treatment of mental illness. Patients receive supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. Code wards for the mentally retarded according to paragraph H5. Do not include hospitals or wards for alcohol/drug abuse; see paragraph H2.

46-I	46-N	a. Federal ownership
47-I	47-N	b. State or local ownership
48-I	48-N	c. Private ownership
45-I	45-N	d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

5. Mentally Retarded: Schools, hospitals, wards, including wards in hospitals for the mentally ill, and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. This is in a suitably-equipped setting and with supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff.

41-I	41-N	a. Federal ownership
43-I	43-N	b. State or local ownership
42-I	42-N	c. Private ownership
40-I	40-N	d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

6. Physically Handicapped: Including schools, hospitals, or wards in a suitably-equipped medical setting and designed primarily for the physically handicapped who receive supervised care and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff.

a. Institutions for the deaf

38-I	38-N	(1) Public ownership
39-I	39-N	(2) Private ownership
37-I	37-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

b. Institutions for the blind

35-I	35-N	(1) Public ownership
36-I	36-N	(2) Private ownership
34-I	34-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

c. Orthopedic wards and institutions for physically handicapped: Including accident victims, and persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy.

32-I 32-N (1) Public ownership
33-I 33-N (2) Private ownership
31-I 31-N (3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

53-I 86-N 7. Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere: Including maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, surgical wards, and other purpose wards of hospitals and wards for infectious diseases.

Note: Do not include long-term care rooms for the elderly in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, see paragraph E.

I. Hotels/Motels: "S-Night" locations, see paragraph F.

J. Juvenile Institutions: Including homes, schools, and hospitals.

1. Long-Term Care (length of stay usually more than 30 days)

a. Neglected, abused, and dependent children: Including orphanages, homes, or residential care.

03-I 03-N (1) Public ownership
04-I 04-N (2) Private ownership
02-I 02-N (3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

05-I 05-N b. Emotionally disturbed children: Including residential treatment centers (psychiatric care provided).

c. Delinquent children: Placed by court, parents, or social service agency, in residential training school or home, including industrial schools, camps, or farms.

12-I 12-N (1) Public ownership: Committed by courts.
15-I 15-N (2) Private ownership: Some are committed by courts, others are referred by parents or social service agencies because of delinquent behavior.
11-I 11-N (3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

2. Short-term (length of stay usually 30 days or less)

10-I 10-N a. Delinquent children: Including those receiving temporary care in detention or diagnostic centers pending court disposition of case.

		b. Runaway, neglected, and homeless children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2.
01-I	01-N	3. Don't Know Type of Juvenile Institution: Including homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for children. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		K. Military Quarters
		1. On Base
97-N	--	a. Barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel
96-N	--	b. Transient quarters (noninstitutional) for temporary residents (military or civilian)
86-N	--	c. Dormitories for nurses and interns in general military hospitals
54-I	86-N	d. Hospitals or wards for chronically ill
95-I	95-N	e. Stockades and jails
98-N	--	2. Military Ships
90-N	--	L. Natural Disaster: Including those temporarily displaced by a natural disaster, such as "Hurricane Hugo."
89-N	--	M. Religious Group Quarters: Including convents, monasteries, and rectories. Members of religious orders who live in a dormitory at a hospital or college were classified according to the type of place where they live, such as 86-N if at a general hospital, or 87-N if at a college. (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
80-N	--	N. Rooming and Boarding Houses (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
		O. Schools for the Handicapped: See paragraphs H5 and H6.
		P. Shelter/Street Night Enumeration ("S-Night"): See paragraph F.
94-N	--	Q. Other Nonhousehold Living Situations: Including places not covered by other GQ codes shown herein, such as commercial or public campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, hostels, and similar transient sites. (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)
		R. Staff of Institutions: Including staff personnel residing in group quarters. Code according to the appropriate type of group quarters shown under the column "Staff residents GQ codes." Staff residents are coded with an "N" suffix.

Note: Do not assign GQ codes to staff residents in group quarters where a "--" is shown.

HISPANIC ORIGIN

This section contains the code list used to code write-in entries for the Hispanic origin question. A set of three-digit numerical codes was used to identify FOSDIC circles for the Hispanic origin categories listed in the Hispanic origin item on the questionnaire. These codes and their respective Hispanic origin categories are: Not Spanish/Hispanic-001, Mexican-002, Puerto Rican-003, Cuban-004, and Other Spanish/Hispanic-005. For sample (long-form) questionnaires, a separate set of three-digit numerical codes was used to code write-in entries provided by respondents to the "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic" category of the Hispanic origin item. The list of origins with their associated three-digit codes is shown below. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

000-001, 006-199	NOT SPANISH/HISPANIC
000-001	Not Spanish/Hispanic (FOSDIC circle)
006-199	Not Spanish/Hispanic
200-209	SPANIARD
200	Spaniard
201	Andalusian
202	Asturian
203	Castillian
204	Catalonian
205	Balearic Islander
206	Gallego
207	Valencian
208	Canarian
209	Spanish Basque
002, 210-220	MEXICAN
002	Mexican (FOSDIC circle)
210	Mexican
211	Mexican American
212	Mexicano
213	Chicano
214	La Raza
215	Mexican American Indian
216	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 1
217	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 2
218	Mexico
219	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 3
220	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 4
221-230	CENTRAL AMERICAN
221	Costa Rican
222	Guatemalan
223	Honduran
224	Nicaraguan
225	Panamanian
226	Salvadoran
227	Central American
228	Central American Indian

229	Canal Zone
230	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 5
231-249	SOUTH AMERICAN
231	Argentinean
232	Bolivian
233	Chilean
234	Colombian
235	Ecuadorian
236	Paraguayan
237	Peruvian
238	Uruguayan
239	Venezuelan
240	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 6
241	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 7
242	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 8
243	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 9
244	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 10
245	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 11
246	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 12
247	South American Indian
248	Criollo
249	South American
250-260	LATIN AMERICAN
250	Latin American
251	Latin
252	Latino
253	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 13
254	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 14
255	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 15
256	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 16
257	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 17
258	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 18
259	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 19
260	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 20
003, 261-270	PUERTO RICAN
003	Puerto Rican (FOSDIC circle)
261	Puerto Rican
262	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 21
263	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 22
264	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 23
265	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 24
266	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 25
267	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 26
268	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 27
269	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 28
270	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 29
004, 271-274	CUBAN
004	Cuban (FOSDIC circle)
271	Cuban
272	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 30
273	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 31
274	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 32

275-289	DOMINICAN
275	Dominican
276	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 33
277	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 34
278	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 35
279	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 36
280	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 37
281	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 38
282	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 39
283	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 40
284	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 41
285	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 42
286	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 43
287	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 44
288	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 45
289	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 46
005, 290-999	OTHER SPANISH/HISPANIC
005	Other Spanish/Hispanic (FOSDIC circle)
290	Hispanic
291	Spanish
292	Californio
293	Tejano
294	Nuevo Mexicano
295	Spanish American
296	Spanish American Indian
297	Meso American Indian
298	Mestizo
299-999	Other Spanish/Hispanic, n.e.c.

INDUSTRY

The list presents the industrial classification developed for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. There are 235 categories for the employed, with 1 additional category for the experienced unemployed, and 7 additional categories for the Armed Forces. These categories are aggregated into 13 major groups. The classification is developed from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification. “n.e.c.” is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

000-039	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES
000-010	Agricultural production, crops (01)
011	Agricultural production, livestock (02)
012	Veterinary services (074)
013-020	Landscape and horticultural services (078)
021-030	Agricultural services, n.e.c. (071, 072, 075, 076)
031	Forestry (08)
032-039	Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)
040-059	MINING
040	Metal mining (10)
041	Coal mining (12)
042	Oil and gas extraction (13)
043-059	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)

060-099	CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)
100-399	MANUFACTURING
100-229	Nondurable Goods
100-129	Food and kindred products
100	Meat products (201)
101	Dairy products (202)
102-109	Canned, frozen and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
110	Grain mill products (204)
111	Bakery products (205)
112-119	Sugar and confectionery products (206)
120	Beverage industries (208)
121	Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209)
122-129	Not specified food industries
130-131	Tobacco manufactures (21)
132-150	Textile mill products
132-139	Knitting mills (225)
140	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)
141	Carpets and rugs (227)
142-149	Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228)
150	Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
151-159	Apparel and other finished textile products
151	Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238)
152-159	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
160-170	Paper and allied products
160	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263)
161	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (267)
162-170	Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
171-179	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
171	Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
172-179	Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
180-199	Chemicals and allied products
180	Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)
181	Drugs (283)
182-189	Soaps and cosmetics (284)
190	Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
191	Agricultural chemicals (287)
192-199	Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)
200-209	Petroleum and coal products
200	Petroleum refining (291)
201-209	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
210-219	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
210	Tires and inner tubes (301)
211	Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-306)

212-219	Miscellaneous plastics products (308)
220-229	Leather and leather products
220	Leather tanning and finishing (311)
221	Footwear, except rubber and plastic (313, 314)
222-229	Leather products, except footwear (315-317, 319)
230-399	Durable Goods
230-241	Lumber and wood products, except furniture
230	Logging (241)
231	Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243)
232-240	Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
241	Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
242-249	Furniture and fixtures (25)
250-269	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
250	Glass and glass products (321-323)
251	Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
252-260	Structural clay products (325)
261	Pottery and related products (326)
262-269	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)
270-309	Metal industries
270	Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
271	Iron and steel foundries (332)
272-279	Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3363, 3365)
280	Other primary metal industries (3331, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3364, 3366, 3369, 339)
281	Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware (342)
282-289	Fabricated structural metal products (344)
290	Screw machine products (345)
291	Metal forgings and stampings (346)
292-299	Ordnance (348)
300	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
301-309	Not specified metal industries
310-339	Machinery and computing equipment
310	Engines and turbines (351)
311	Farm machinery and equipment (352)
312-319	Construction and material handling machines (353)
320	Metalworking machinery (354)
321	Office and accounting machines (3578, 3579)
322-330	Computers and related equipment (3571-3577)
331	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
332-339	Not specified machinery
340-350	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
340	Household appliances (363)
341	Radio, TV, and communication equipment (365, 366)

342-349	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
350	Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
351-370	Transportation equipment
351	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
352-359	Aircraft and parts (372)
360	Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
361	Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
362-369	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)
370	Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)
371-389	Professional and photographic equipment, and watches
371	Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382 except 3827)
372-379	Medical, dental, and optical instruments and supplies (3827, 384, 385)
380	Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
381-389	Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)
390	Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)
391	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)
392-399	Not specified manufacturing industries
400-499	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
400-439	Transportation
400	Railroads (40)
401	Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412)
402-409	Taxicab service (412)
410	Trucking service (421, 423)
411	Warehousing and storage (422)
412-419	U.S. Postal Service (43)
420	Water transportation (44)
421	Air transportation (45)
422-431	Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
432-439	Services incidental to transportation (47)
440-449	Communications
440	Radio and television broadcasting and cable (483, 484)
441	Telephone communications (481)
442-449	Telegraph and miscellaneous communications services (482, 489)
450-499	Utilities and sanitary services
450	Electric light and power (491)
451	Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
452-469	Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
470	Water supply and irrigation (494, 497)
471	Sanitary services (495)
472-499	Not specified utilities

500-579	WHOLESALE TRADE
500-539	Durable Goods
500	Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
501	Furniture and home furnishings (502)
502-509	Lumber and construction materials (503)
510	Professional and commercial equipment and supplies (504)
511	Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
512-520	Electrical goods (506)
521-529	Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
530	Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
531	Scrap and waste materials (5093)
532-539	Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (509 except 5093)
540-579	Nondurable Goods
540	Paper and paper products (511)
541	Drugs, chemicals and allied products (512, 516)
542-549	Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
550	Groceries and related products (514)
551	Farm-product raw materials (515)
552-559	Petroleum products (517)
560	Alcoholic beverages (518)
561	Farm supplies (5191)
562-570	Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5192-5199)
571-579	Not specified wholesale trade
580-699	RETAIL TRADE
580	Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
581	Hardware stores (525)
582-589	Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
590	Mobile home dealers (527)
591	Department stores (531)
592-599	Variety stores (533)
600	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
601	Grocery stores (541)
602-609	Dairy products stores (545)
610	Retail bakeries (546)
611	Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
612-619	Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
620	Auto and home supply stores (553)
621	Gasoline service stations (554)
622	Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
623-629	Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
630	Shoe stores (566)
631	Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
632	Household appliance stores (572)
633-639	Radio, TV, and computer stores (5731, 5734)
640	Music stores (5735, 5736)
641	Eating and drinking places (58)
642-649	Drug stores (591)
650	Liquor stores (592)
651	Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)

652-659	Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943)
660	Jewelry stores (5944)
661	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops (5947)
662	Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores (5949)
663-669	Catalog and mail order houses (5961)
670	Vending machine operators (5962)
671	Direct selling establishments (5963)
672-680	Fuel dealers (598)
681	Retail florists (5992)
682-690	Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5948, 5993-5995, 5999)
691-699	Not specified retail trade
700-720	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
700	Banking (60 except 603 and 606)
701	Savings institutions, including credit unions (603, 606)
702-709	Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61)
710	Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
711	Insurance (63, 64)
712-720	Real estate, including real estate-insurance offices (65)
721-760	BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
721	Advertising (731)
722-730	Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
731	Personnel supply services (736)
732-739	Computer and data processing services (737)
740	Detective and protective services (7381, 7382)
741	Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7383-7389)
742-749	Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers (751)
750	Automotive parking and carwashes (752, 7542)
751	Automotive repair and related services (753, 7549)
752-759	Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
760	Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)
761-799	PERSONAL SERVICES
761	Private households (88)
762-769	Hotels and motels (701)
770	Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
771	Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721 except part 7219)
772-779	Beauty shops (723)
780	Barber shops (724)
781	Funeral service and crematories (726)
782-789	Shoe repair shops (725)
790	Dressmaking shops (part 7219)
791-799	Miscellaneous personal services (722, 729)
800-811	ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
800	Theaters and motion pictures (781-783, 792)
801	Video tape rental (784)
802-809	Bowling centers (793)
810-811	Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)

812-899	PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
812-819	Offices and clinics of physicians (801, 803)
820	Offices and clinics of dentists (802)
821	Offices and clinics of chiropractors (8041)
822-829	Offices and clinics of optometrists (8042)
830	Offices and clinics of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8043, 8049)
831	Hospitals (806)
832-839	Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
840	Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
841	Legal services (81)
842-849	Elementary and secondary schools (821)
850	Colleges and universities (822)
851	Vocational schools (824)
852-859	Libraries (823)
860	Educational services, n.e.c. (829)
861	Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
862	Child day care services (part 835)
863-869	Family child care homes (part 835)
870	Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
871	Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
872	Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
873-879	Labor unions (863)
880	Religious organizations (866)
881	Membership organizations, n.e.c. (861, 862, 864, 865, 869)
882-889	Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (871)
890	Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (872)
891	Research, development, and testing services (873)
892	Management and public relations services (874)
893-899	Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)
900-939	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
900	Executive and legislative offices (911-913)
901-909	General government, n.e.c. (919)
910-920	Justice, public order, and safety (92)
921	Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93)
922-929	Administration of human resources programs (94)
930	Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95)
931	Administration of economic programs (96)
932-939	National security and international affairs (97)
940-991	ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY
940-959	Armed Forces
940	Army
941	Air Force
942-949	Navy
950	Marines
951	Coast Guard
952-959	Armed Forces, Branch not specified
960-991	Military Reserves or National Guard

992-999 EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

992-999 Unemployed, last worked 1984 or earlier

LANGUAGE

This section contains the code list of languages other than English spoken at home. Each entry was given a three-digit code. If more than one language was reported, only the first language reported was coded. The languages were coded originally into nearly 400 different language categories. The following list contains the principal name for each code. Since many languages and language groups are known by several names, additional illustrative names are shown for some languages. A complete list of all reported language names and categories into which they were coded may be obtained from the Census Bureau at the cost of reproduction.

000-600	NOT IN UNIVERSE
601	JAMAICAN CREOLE
602	KRIO
603	HAWAIIAN PIDGIN
604	PIDGIN
605	GULLAH
606	SARAMACCA
607	GERMAN
607	Austrian
607	Swiss
608	PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH
609	YIDDISH
610	DUTCH
610	Flemish
611	AFRIKAANS
612	FRISIAN
613	LUXEMBOURGIAN
614	SWEDISH
615	DANISH
616	NORWEGIAN
617	ICELANDIC
618	FAROESE
619	ITALIAN
620	FRENCH
620	Walloon
621	PROVENCAL
622	PATOIS
623	FRENCH CREOLE
623	Haitian Creole
624	CAJUN
625	SPANISH
626	CATALONIAN

627 LADINO
628 PACHUCO
629 PORTUGUESE
630 PAPIA MENTAE
631 RUMANIAN

632 RHAETO-ROMANIC
632 Romansch

633 WELSH
634 BRETON
635 IRISH GAELIC
636 SCOTTIC GAELIC
637 GREEK
638 ALBANIAN
639 RUSSIAN
640 BIELORUSSIAN
641 UKRAINIAN
642 CZECH
643 KASHUBIAN

644 LUSATIAN
644 Sorbian
644 Wendish

645 POLISH
646 SLOVAK
647 BULGARIAN
648 MACEDONIAN

649 SERBOCROATIAN
649 Slavic
649 Yugoslav

650 CROATIAN
651 SERBIAN
652 SLOVENE
653 LITHUANIAN
654 LETTISH
655 ARMENIAN

656 PERSIAN
656 Farsi
656 Pushto

657 PASHTO
657 Afghan

658 KURDISH
659 BALOCHI
660 TADZHIK
661 OSSETE
662 SANSKRIT

663 HINDI AND RELATED
663 Hindi

663 India
663 Urdu

664 BENGALI
665 PANJABI
666 MARATHI
667 GUJARATHI
668 BIHARI
669 RAJASTHANI
670 ORIYA
671 BHILI
672 ASSAMESE
673 KASHMIRI
674 NEPALI
675 SINDHI
676 MALDIVIAN
677 SINHALESE
678 ROMANY
679 FINNISH
680 ESTONIAN
681 LAPP
682 HUNGARIAN

683 OTHER URALIC LANGUAGES
683 Cheremis
683 Mordvin
683 Samoyed
683 Ugric
683 Yenisei

684 CHUVASH
685 KARAKALPAK
686 KAZAKH
687 KIRGHIZ

688 KARACHAY
688 Tatar

689 UIGHUR
689 Uzbek

690 AZERBAIJANI
691 TURKISH
692 TURKMEN
693 YAKUT
694 MONGOLIAN
695 TUNGUS

696 CAUCASIAN
696 Avar
696 Georgian

697 BASQUE
698 DRAVIDIAN
699 BRAHUI
700 GONDI
701 TELUGU

702	KANNADA
703	MALAYALAM
704	TAMIL
705	KURUKH
706	MUNDA
707	BURUSHASKI
708	CHINESE
708	Cantonese
708	Yueh
708	Min
709	HAKKA
709	Fukien
709	K'echia
710	KAN
710	Nan Chang
711	HSIANG
711	Hunan
712	MANDARIN
712	Honan
712	Hopei
712	Pei
713	FUCHOW
713	Min Pei
714	FORMOSAN
714	Min Nan
715	WU
716	TIBETAN
717	BURMESE
717	Tonkin
718	KAREN
719	KACHIN
720	THAI
720	Kam
720	Lao
720	Laotian
720	Tung
721	MIAO-YAO
722	MIAO
722	Hmong
723	JAPANESE
724	KOREAN
725	AINU

726 MON-KHMER
726 Cambodian
726 Khmer
726 Mon

727 SIBERIAN LANGUAGES, not elsewhere classified
728 VIETNAMESE
729 MUONG
730 BUGINESE
731 MOLUCCAN
732 INDONESIAN
733 ACHINESE
734 BALINESE
735 CHAM
736 JAVANESE
737 MADURESE
738 MALAGASY
739 MALAY
740 MINANGKABAU
741 SUNDANESE

742 TAGALOG
742 Filipino

743 BISAYAN
743 Ilongo

744 SEBUANO
745 PANGASINAN

746 ILOCANO
746 Igorot

747 BIKOL
748 PAMPANGAN
749 GORONTALO
750 MICRONESIAN
751 CAROLINIAN
752 CHAMORRO
753 GILBERTESE
754 KUSAIEAN
755 MARSHALLESE
756 MOKILESE
757 MORTLOCKESE
758 NAURUAN
759 PALAU
760 PONAPEAN
761 TRUKESE
762 ULITHEAN

763 WOLEAI-ULITHI
763 Eauripik
763 Ifaluk

764 YAPESE

765 INDO-PACIFIC LANGUAGES, not elsewhere classified
765 Melanesian

766 POLYNESIAN
767 SAMOAN
768 TONGAN
769 NIUEAN
770 TOKELAUAN
771 FIJIAN
772 MARQUESAN
773 RAROTONGAN
774 MAORI
775 NUKUORO
776 HAWAIIAN
777 ARABIC
778 HEBREW

779 SYRIAC
779 Aramaic
779 Assyrian
779 Chaldean

780 AMHARIC
780 Tigre

781 BERBER

782 CHADIC
782 Hamitic
782 Hausa

783 CUSHITE
783 Beja
783 Somali

784 SUDANIC
784 Dinka
784 Gambai
784 Sudanese

785 NILOTIC
785 Acholi
785 Luo
785 Nuer

786 NILO-HAMITIC
786 Bari
786 Masai

787 NUBIAN
788 SAHARAN

789 NILO-SAHARAN
789 Fur
789 Songhai

790	KHOISAN
790	Bushman
791	SWAHILI
792	BANTU
792	Bembe
792	Botswana
792	Chaga
792	Fan
792	Kikuyu
792	Kongo
792	Luganda
792	Naebele
792	Xhosa
792	Zulu
793	MANDE
793	Kpelle
793	Mandingo
794	FULANI
795	GUR
795	Dagomba
796	KRU
796	Damomeen
796	Egbo
796	Ibo
796	Nigerian
796	Yoruba
797	EFIK
797	Ibibio
798	MBUM AND RELATED
799	AFRICAN, not further specified
800	ALEUT
801	PACIFIC GULF YUPIK
801	Pacific Eskimo
802	ESKIMO
803	INUPIK
803	Inuit
804	SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND YUPIK
805	YUPIK
806	ALGONQUIAN
807	ARAPAHO
808	ATSINA
808	Gros Ventre
809	BLACKFOOT

810	CHEYENNE
811	CREE
812	DELAWARE
812	Lenni-Lenape
813	FOX
813	Sac
814	KICKAPOO
815	MENOMINI
816	FRENCH CREE
816	Metis
817	MIAMI
818	MICMAC
819	OJIBWA
819	Chippewa
820	OTTAWA
821	PASSAMAQUODDY
821	Malecite
822	PENOBSCOT
823	ABNAKI
824	POTAWATOMI
825	SHAWNEE
826	WIYOT
827	YUROK
828	KUTENAI
829	MAKAH
830	KWAKIUTL
830	Quileute
831-832	NOOTKA
833	LOWER CHEHALIS
834	UPPER CHEHALIS
834	Chehalis
834	Satsop
835	CLALLAM
836	COEUR D'ALENE
836	Skitsamish
837	COLUMBIA
837	Chelan
837	Wenatchee
838	COWLITZ
839	SALISH
839	Flathead

840	NOOTSACK
841	OKANOGAN
842	PUGET SOUND SALISH
842	Duwamish
842	Nisqualli
842	Puyallup
842	Skagit
842	Snohomish
842	Suquamish
843	QUINAULT
843	Queets
844	TILLAMOOK
845	TWANA
846	HAIDA
847	ATHAPASCAN
848	AHTENA
849	HAN
850	INGALIT
851	KOYUKON
852	KUCHIN
853	UPPER KUSKOKWIM
854	TANAINA
855	TANANA
855	Minto
856	TANACROSS
857	UPPER TANANA
857	Nabesna
857	Tetlin
858	TUTCHONE
859	CHASTA COSTA
859	Chetco
859	Coquille
859	Smith River Athapascan
860	HUPA
861	OTHER ATHAPASCAN-EYAK LANGUAGES
861	Cahto
861	Mattole
861	Wailaki
862	APACHE
863	KIOWA
864	NAVAHO
865	EYAK
866	TLINGIT
866	Chilkat

866 Sitka
866 Tongass
866 Yakutat

867 MOUNTAIN MAIDU
867 Maidu

868 NORTHWEST MAIDU
868 Concow
869 SOUTHERN MAIDU
869 Nisenan

870 COAST MIWOK
870 Bodega
870 Marin

871 PLAINS MIWOK

872 SIERRA MIWOK
872 Miwok

873 NOMLAKI
873 Tehama

874 PATWIN
874 Colouse
874 Suisun

875 WINTUN
876 FOOTHILL NORTH YOKUTS
877 TACHI

878 SANTIAM
878 Calapooya
878 Wapatu

879 SIUSLAW
879 Coos
879 Lower Umpqua

880 KLAMATH
880 Modoc

881 NEZ PERCE

882 SAHAPTIAN
882 Celilo
882 Klikitat
882 Palouse
882 Tenino
882 Umatilla
882 Warm Springs
882 Yakima

883 UPPER CHINOOK
883 Chinook
883 Clackamas

883 Multnomah
883 Wasco
883 Wishram

884 TSIMSHIAN
885 ACHUMAWI
886 ATSUGEWI
887 KAROK
888 POMO
889 SHASTAN
890 WASHO
891 UP RIVER YUMAN
892 COCOMARICOPA
893 MOHAVE
894 YUMA
895 DIEGUENO
896 DELTA RIVER YUMAN
897 UPLAND YUMAN
898 HAVASUPAI
899 WALAPAI
900 YAVAPAI
901 CHUMASH
902 TONKAWA
903 YUCHI

904 CROW
904 Absaroke

905 HIDATSA
906 MANDAN

907 DAKOTA
907 Brule
907 Lakota
907 Oglala
907 Sioux

908 CHIWERE
909 WINNEBAGO

910 KANSA
910 Kaw

911 OMAHA
912 OSAGE
913 PONCA

914 QUAPAW
914 Arkansas

915 ALABAMA

916 CHOCTAW
916 Chickasaw

917 MIKASUKI

918	HICHITA
918	Apalachicola
919	KOASATI
920	MUSKOGEE
920	Creek
920	Seminole
921	CHETEMACHA
922	YUKI
923	WAPPO
924	KERES
925	IROQUOIS
926	MOHAWK
927	ONEIDA
928	ONONDAGA
929	CAYUGA
930	SENECA
931	TUSCARORA
932	WYANDOT
932	Huron
933	CHEROKEE
934	ARIKARA
935	CADDO
936	PAWNEE
937	WICHITA
938	COMANCHE
939	MONO
939	Owens Valley Paiute
940	PAIUTE
941	NORTHERN PAIUTE
941	Bannock
941	Num
941	Snake
942	SOUTHERN PAIUTE
943	CHEMEHUEVI
944	KAWAIISU
945	UTE
946	SHOSHONI
947	PANAMINT
948	HOPI
949	CAHUILLA
950	CUPENO
951	LUISENO
952	SERRANO
953	TUBATULABAL
954	PIMA
954	Papago
955	YAQUI

956	AZTECAN
956	Mexicano
956	Nahua
957-958	SONORAN, not elsewhere classified
957	Cahita
957	Guasave
957	Huichole
957	Nayit
957-958	Tarahumara
959	PICURIS
959	Northern Tiwa
959	Taos
960	TIWA
960	Isleta
960	Ysleta
961	SANDIA
962	TEWA
962	Hano
962	Hopi-Tewa
962	San Ildefonso
962	San Juan
962	Santa Clara
963	TOWA
964	ZUNI
965	CHINOOK JARGON
966	AMERICAN INDIAN
967	MISUMALPAN
967	Matagalpa
967	Miskito
967	Sumu
968	MAYAN LANGUAGES
968	Cakchiquel
968	Chol
968	Guastec
968	Guatemala
968	Ixil
968	Kechi
968	Mam
968	Maya
968	Queche
968	Yucateca
969	TARASCAN
970	MAPUCHE
970	Araucanian
970	Chilote

971	OTO-MANGUEN
971	Ixatec
971	Mixtec
971	Otomi
971	Popoloc
971	Zapoteca
972	QUECHUA
973	AYMARA
974	ARAWAKIAN
974	Araua
974	Carib
974	Guajiro
974	Kitemoca
974	Tatu
975	CHIBCHAN
975	Boruca
975	Cuna
975	Guaymi
975	Ica
976	TUPI-GUARANI
976	Guajibo
976	Guarani
976	Siriono
977	JICARILLA
977	Lipan
978	CHIRICAHUA
978	Mescalero
979	SAN CARLOS
979	Cibecue
979	San Carlos
979	San Carlos Apache
979	White Mountain
980	KIOWA-APACHE
981	KALISPEL
982	SPOKANE
983-998	LANGUAGE SPECIFIED, NOT LISTED
999	NOT REPORTED

OCCUPATION

The list presents the occupational classification developed for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. There are 500 categories for the employed with 1 additional category for the experienced unemployed and 3 additional categories for the Armed Forces. These categories are grouped into 6 summary groups and 13 major groups. The classification is developed from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification. “n.e.c.” is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

000-202 MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
000-042 Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations

000-003 Legislators (111)
004 Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
005 Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139)
006 Administrators, protective services (1131)
007 Financial managers (122)
008 Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
009-012 Purchasing managers (124)
013 Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
014 Administrators, education and related fields (128)
015 Managers, medicine and health (131)
016 Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
017 Managers, food serving and lodging establishments (1351)
018 Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
019-020 Funeral directors (part 1359)
021 Managers, service organizations, n.e.c. (127, 1352, 1354, part 1359)
022 Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 132-1343, 136-139)

023-042 Management Related Occupations
023 Accountants and auditors (1412)
024 Underwriters (1414)
025 Other financial officers (1415, 1419)
026 Management analysts (142)
027 Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)
028 Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)
029-032 Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)
033 Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449)
034 Business and promotion agents (145)
035 Construction inspectors (1472)
036 Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction (1473)
037-042 Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)

043-202 Professional Specialty Occupations

043-063 Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors
043 Architects (161)
044-062 Engineers
044 Aerospace (1622)
045 Metallurgical and materials (1623)
046 Mining (1624)
047 Petroleum (1625)
048 Chemical (1626)
049-052 Nuclear (1627)
053 Civil (1628)
054 Agricultural (1632)
055 Electrical and electronic (1633, 1636)
056 Industrial (1634)
057 Mechanical (1635)

058 Marine and naval architects (1637)
059-062 Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
063 Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)

064-068 Mathematical and Computer Scientists
064 Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
065 Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
066 Actuaries (1732)
067 Statisticians (1733)
068 Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)

069-083 Natural Scientists
069-072 Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
073 Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
074 Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
075 Geologists and geodesists (1847)
076 Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
077 Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
078 Biological and life scientists (1854)
079-082 Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
083 Medical scientists (1855)

084-094 Health Diagnosing Occupations
084 Physicians (261)
085 Dentists (262)
086 Veterinarians (27)
087 Optometrists (281)
088 Podiatrists (283)
089-094 Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)

095-112 Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
095 Registered nurses (29)
096 Pharmacists (301)
097 Dietitians (302)
098-105 Therapists
098 Respiratory therapists (3031)
099-102 Occupational therapists (3032)
103 Physical therapists (3033)
104 Speech therapists (3034)
105 Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
106-112 Physicians' assistants (304)

113-154 Teachers, Postsecondary
113 Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
114 Biological science teachers (2213)
115 Chemistry teachers (2214)
116 Physics teachers (2215)
117 Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
118 Psychology teachers (2217)
119-122 Economics teachers (2218)
123 History teachers (2222)
124 Political science teachers (2223)
125 Sociology teachers (2224)
126 Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
127 Engineering teachers (2226)
128 Mathematical science teachers (2227)
129-132 Computer science teachers (2228)

133 Medical science teachers (2231)
134 Health specialties teachers (2232)
135 Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
136 Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
137 Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
138 Physical education teachers (2236)
139-142 Education teachers (2237)
143 English teachers (2238)
144 Foreign language teachers (2242)
145 Law teachers (2243)
146 Social work teachers (2244)
147 Theology teachers (2245)
148 Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
149-152 Home economics teachers (2247)
153 Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
154 Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified

155-162 Teachers, Except Postsecondary
155 Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
156 Teachers, elementary school (232)
157 Teachers, secondary school (233)
158 Teachers, special education (235)
159-162 Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)

163 Counselors, Educational and Vocational (24)

164-165 Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
164 Librarians (251)
165 Archivists and curators (252)

166-173 Social Scientists and Urban Planners
166 Economists (1912)
167 Psychologists (1915)
168 Sociologists (1916)
169-172 Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
173 Urban planners (192)

174-177 Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
174 Social workers (2032)
175 Recreation workers (2033)
176 Clergy (2042)
177 Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)

178-182 Lawyers and Judges
178 Lawyers (211)
179-182 Judges (212)

183-202 Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes
183 Authors (321)
184 Technical writers (398)
185 Designers (322)
186 Musicians and composers (323)
187 Actors and directors (324)
188 Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers (325)
189-192 Photographers (326)
193 Dancers (327)

194 Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. (328, 329)
195-196 Editors and reporters (331)
197 Public relations specialists (332)
198 Announcers (333)
199-202 Athletes (34)

203-402 TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS

203-242 Technicians and Related Support Occupations

203-212 Health Technologists and Technicians
203 Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
204 Dental hygienists (363)
205 Health record technologists and technicians (364)
206 Radiologic technicians (365)
207 Licensed practical nurses (366)
208-212 Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)

213-242 Technologists and Technicians, Except Health
213-222 Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
213 Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
214 Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
215 Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
216 Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
217 Drafting occupations (372)
218-222 Surveying and mapping technicians (373)

223-225 Science Technicians
223 Biological technicians (382)
224 Chemical technicians (3831)
225 Science technicians, n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)

226-242 Technicians, Except Health, Engineering, and Science
226 Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
227 Air traffic controllers (392)
228 Broadcast equipment operators (393)
229-232 Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
233 Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
234 Legal assistants (396)
235-242 Technicians, n.e.c. (399)

243-302 Sales Occupations

243-252 Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations (40)
253-257 Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
253 Insurance sales occupations (4122)
254 Real estate sales occupations (4123)
255 Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
256 Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
257 Sales occupations, other business services (4152)

258-262 Sales Representatives, Commodities, Except Retail
258 Sales engineers (421)
259-262 Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale (423, 424)
263-282 Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
263 Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)

264 Sales workers, apparel (4346)
265 Sales workers, shoes (4351)
266 Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
267 Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)
268 Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
269-273 Sales workers, parts (4367)
274 Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
275 Sales counter clerks (4363)
276 Cashiers (4364)
277 Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
278-282 News vendors (4365)

283-302 Sales Related Occupations
283 Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
284 Auctioneers (447)
285-302 Sales support occupations, n.e.c. (444, 446, 449)

303-402 Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical

303-307 Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
303 Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
304 Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
305 Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
306 Chief communications operators (4523)
307 Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)

308-312 Computer Equipment Operators
308 Computer operators (4612)
309-312 Peripheral equipment operators (4613)

313-315 Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists
313 Secretaries (4622)
314 Stenographers (4623)
315 Typists (4624)

316-324 Information Clerks
316 Interviewers (4642)
317 Hotel clerks (4643)
318 Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
319-322 Receptionists (4645)
323-324 Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)

325-336 Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial
325 Classified-ad clerks (4662)
326 Correspondence clerks (4663)
327 Order clerks (4664)
328 Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
329-334 Library clerks (4694)
335 File clerks (4696)
336 Records clerks (4699)

337-344 Financial Records Processing Occupations
337 Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
338 Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)

339-342 Billing clerks (4715)
343 Cost and rate clerks (4716)
344 Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)

345-347 Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators
345 Duplicating machine operators (4722)
346 Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
347 Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)

348-353 Communications Equipment Operators
348-352 Telephone operators (4732)
353 Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4733, 4739)

354-358 Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
354 Postal clerks, except mail carriers (4742)
355 Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
356 Mail clerks, except postal service (4744)
357-358 Messengers (4745)

359-374 Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks
359-362 Dispatchers (4751)
363 Production coordinators (4752)
364 Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
365 Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
366 Meter readers (4755)
368-372 Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers (4756, 4757)
373 Expediters (4758)
374 Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)

375-378 Adjusters and Investigators
375 Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
376 Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
377 Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
378 Bill and account collectors (4786)

379-402 Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
379-382 General office clerks (463)
383 Bank tellers (4791)
384 Proofreaders (4792)
385 Data-entry keyers (4793)
386 Statistical clerks (4794)
387-388 Teachers' aides (4795)
389-402 Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. (4787, 4799)

403-472 SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

403-412 Private Household Occupations
403 Launderers and ironers (503)
404 Cooks, private household (504)
405 Housekeepers and butlers (505)
406 Child care workers, private household (506)
407-412 Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)

413-432 Protective Service Occupations
413-415 Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
413 Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations

(5111)
414 Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
415 Supervisors, guards (5113)
416-417 Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
416 Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
417 Firefighting occupations (5123)
418-424 Police and Detectives
418-422 Police and detectives, public service (5132)
423 Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
424 Correctional institution officers (5133)
425-432 Guards
425 Crossing guards (5142)
426 Guards and police, except public service (5144)
427-432 Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)

433-472 Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household

433-444 Food Preparation and Service Occupations

433 Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
434 Bartenders (5212)
435 Waiters and waitresses (5213)
436-437 Cooks (5214, 5215)
438 Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
439-442 Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
443 Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
444 Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)

445-447 Health Service Occupations
445 Dental assistants (5232)
446 Health aides, except nursing (5233)
447 Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)

448-455 Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, Except Household
448 Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
449-452 Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
453 Janitors and cleaners (5244)
454 Elevator operators (5245)
455 Pest control occupations (5246)

456-472 Personal Service Occupations
456 Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
457 Barbers (5252)
458 Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
459-460 Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
461 Guides (5255)
462 Ushers (5256)
463 Public transportation attendants (5257)
464 Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
465 Welfare service aides (5263)
466 Family child care providers (part 5264)
467 Early childhood teacher's assistants (part 5264)
468 Child care workers, n.e.c. (part 5264)
469-472 Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)

473-476 Farm Operators and Managers
473 Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)

474 Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
475 Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
476 Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)

477-493 Other Agricultural and Related Occupations
477-484 Farm Occupations, Except Managerial
477-478 Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
479-482 Farm workers (5612-5617)
483 Marine life cultivation workers (5618)
484 Nursery workers (5619)
485-493 Related Agricultural Occupations
485 Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
486 Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
487 Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
488 Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
489-493 Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)

494-496 Forestry and Logging Occupations
494 Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
495 Forestry workers, except logging (572)
496 Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)

497-502 Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
497 Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (part 8241)
498 Fishers (583)
499-502 Hunters and trappers (584)

503-702 PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

503-552 Mechanics and Repairers

503-504 Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)
505-552 Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
505-517 Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
505-506 Automobile mechanics (part 6111)
506 Automobile mechanic apprentices (part 6111)
507 Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)
508 Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
509-513 Small engine repairers (6114)
514 Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
515 Aircraft mechanics, except engine (6116)
516 Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
517 Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
518 Industrial machinery repairers (613)
519-522 Machinery maintenance occupations (614)

523-533 Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
523-524 Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
525 Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
526 Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
527-528 Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
529-532 Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
533 Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)

534 Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)
535-552 Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
535 Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)
536-537 Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
538 Office machine repairers (6174)
539-542 Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
543 Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
544-546 Millwrights (6178)
547-548 Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
549-552 Not specified mechanics and repairers

553-612 Construction Trades

553-562 Supervisors, Construction Occupations
553 Supervisors, brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
554 Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
555 Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
556 Supervisors, painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
557 Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
558-562 Supervisors, construction, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)

563-612 Construction Trades, Except Supervisors
563-564 Brickmasons and stonemasons (part 6412, part 6413)
564 Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (part 6412, part 6413)
565 Tile setters, hard and soft (part 6414, part 6462)
566 Carpet installers (part 6462)
567-572 Carpenters (part 6422)
569-572 Carpenter apprentices (part 6422)
573-574 Drywall installers (6424)

575-576 Electricians (part 6432)
576 Electrician apprentices (part 6432)
577-578 Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
579-582 Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
583 Paperhangers (6443)
584 Plasterers (6444)
585-587 Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (part 645)
587 Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (part 645)
588 Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
589-592 Glaziers (6464)
593 Insulation workers (6465)
594 Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
595 Roofers (6468)
596 Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
597 Structural metal workers (6473)
598 Drillers, earth (6474)
599-612 Construction trades, n.e.c. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6479)

613-627 Extractive Occupations
613 Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
614 Drillers, oil well (652)
615 Explosives workers (653)

616 Mining machine operators (654)
617-627 Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)

628-702 Precision Production Occupations
628-633 Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)
634-655 Precision Metal Working Occupations
634-635 Tool and die makers (part 6811)
635 Tool and die maker apprentices (part 6811)
636 Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
637-642 Machinists (part 6813)
639-642 Machinist apprentices (part 6813)
643 Boilermakers (6814)
644 Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners (6816)
645 Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
646 Lay-out workers (6821)
647-648 Precious stones and metals workers (Jewelers) (6822, 6866)
649-652 Engravers, metal (6823)
653-654 Sheet metal workers (part 6824)
654 Sheet metal worker apprentices (part 6824)
655 Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
656-665 Precision Woodworking Occupations
656 Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
657 Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
658 Furniture and wood finishers (6835)
659-665 Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
666-674 Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers
666 Dressmakers (part 6852, part 7752)
667 Tailors (part 6852)
668 Upholsterers (6853)
669-673 Shoe repairers (6854)
674 Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6856, 6859, part 7752)
675-685 Precision Workers, Assorted Materials
675 Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
676 Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
677 Optical goods workers (6864, part 7477, part 7677)
678 Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
679-682 Bookbinders (6844)
683 Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
684-685 Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
686-688 Precision Food Production Occupations
686 Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
687 Bakers (6872)
688 Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
689-693 Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers
689-692 Inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)
693 Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
694-702 Plant and System Operators
694 Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
695 Power plant operators (part 693)
696-698 Stationary engineers (part 693, 7668)
699-702 Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)

703-902 OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS

703-802 Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors

703-782 Machine Operators and Tenders, Except Precision

703-716 Metal Working and Plastic Working Machine Operators
703 Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
704 Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
705 Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)
706 Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
707 Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
708 Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
709-712 Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
713 Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
714 Numerical control machine operators (7326)
715-716 Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working achine operators (7329, 7529)

717-718 Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. (7339, 7539)

719-725 Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
719-722 Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
723 Metal plating machine operators (7343, 7543)
724 Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
725 Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)

726-733 Woodworking Machine Operators
726 Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
727 Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
728 Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
729-732 Nailing and tacking machine operators (7636)
733 Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)

734-737 Printing Machine Operators
734 Printing press operators (7443, 7643)
735 Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
736 Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
737 Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)

738-752 Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators
738 Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
739-742 Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
743 Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
744 Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
745-746 Shoe machine operators (7656)
747 Pressing machine operators (7657)
748 Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
749-752 Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)

753-782 Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
753 Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
754 Packaging and filling machine operators (7462, 7662)
755 Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
756 Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
757 Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
758 Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
759-762 Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
763 Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
764 Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
765 Folding machine operators (7474, 7674)
766-767 Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food (7675)
768 Crushing and grinding machine operators (part 7477, part 7677)
769-772 Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)
773 Motion picture projectionists (part 7479)
774-776 Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
777-778 Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (part 7479, 7665, 7679)
779-782 Machine operators, not specified
783-795 Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations
783 Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
784 Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)
785 Assemblers (772, 774)
786 Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
787-788 Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
789-792 Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
793-794 Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
795 Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7758, 7759)
796-802 Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
796 Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)
797 Production testers (783)
798 Production samplers and weighers (784)
799-802 Graders and sorters, except agricultural (785)

803-863 Transportation and Material Moving Occupations

803-822 Motor Vehicle Operators
803 Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
804-805 Truck drivers (8212-8214)
806-807 Driver-sales workers (8218)
808 Bus drivers (8215)
809-812 Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
813 Parking lot attendants (874)
814-822 Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)

823-842 Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
823-827 Rail Transportation Occupations
823 Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
824 Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
825 Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
826-827 Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
828-842 Water Transportation Occupations
828 Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (part 8241, 8242)
829-832 Sailors and deckhands (8243)

833 Marine engineers (8244)
834-842 Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)

843-863 Material Moving Equipment Operators
843 Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
844 Operating engineers (8312)
845-847 Longshore equipment operators (8313)
848 Hoist and winch operators (8314)
849-852 Crane and tower operators (8315)
853-854 Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
855 Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
856-858 Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
859-863 Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)

864-902 Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers

864 Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
865 Helpers, mechanics, and repairers (863)
866-868 Helpers, Construction, and Extractive Occupations
866 Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
867 Helpers, surveyor (8646)
868 Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
869-873 Construction laborers (871)
874 Production helpers (861, 862)
875-884 Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
875 Garbage collectors (8722)
876 Stevedores (8723)
877 Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
878-882 Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
883-884 Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
885-886 Garage and service station related occupations (873)
887 Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
888 Hand packers and packagers (8761)
889-902 Laborers, except construction (8769)

903-908 MILITARY OCCUPATIONS (Includes only uniquely military occupations.
Other Armed Forces members are coded to civilian occupations.)
903 Commissioned officers and warrant officers
904 Non-commissioned officers and other enlisted personnel
905-908 Military occupation, rank not specified

909-999 EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION

909-999 Unemployed, last worked 1984 or earlier

PLACE OF BIRTH

This section contains the code list for place of birth. An alphabetical list of U.S. States and territories, foreign countries, and other areas was used to assign a three-digit code to the birthplace reported by each person. The alphabetical list used in coding included abbreviations and alternate names, including some historical names for countries and names of States, provinces, counties, or other subdivisions of countries.

The following list does not include any of these alternate names, but does include continent and area names used as defaults if a specific country was not named but a broader region or area of birth was reported. The names for foreign countries shown on this list and in the publications reflect the most commonly used names in this country, not their official or legal names. Each entry shown on the following list has a unique code.

The U.S. States and territories were assigned their Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code preceded by a zero. For foreign countries, codes were generally assigned by listing the countries or areas in alphabetical order (followed by default codes) within eight broad continent or regional areas: (1) Europe, (2) Asia, (3) North America, (4) Central America, (5) Caribbean, (6) South America, (7) Africa, and (8) Oceania. The entries for the USSR and the Baltic States are listed following the other entries for Europe for convenience in combining with either Europe or Asia. The entries for Germany also do not follow strict alphabetical order; codes 110-114 can be combined to tabulate an overall figure including Germany (not specified), East Germany, West Germany, and Berlin. The entries for the United Kingdom also do not follow strict alphabetical order; codes 138-145 can be combined to tabulate an overall figure including United Kingdom (not specified), England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man. The codes for Asia also include a code for Korea (not specified) since it is often reported in that fashion.

001-059	United States
001	Alabama
002-003	Alaska
004	Arizona
005	Arkansas
006-007	California
008	Colorado
009	Connecticut
010	Delaware
011	District of Columbia
012	Florida
013-014	Georgia
015	Hawaii
016	Idaho
017	Illinois
018	Indiana
019	Iowa
020	Kansas
021	Kentucky
022	Louisiana
023	Maine
024	Maryland
025	Massachusetts
026	Michigan
027	Minnesota
028	Mississippi
029	Missouri
030	Montana
031	Nebraska
032	Nevada
033	New Hampshire
034	New Jersey

035	New Mexico
036	New York
037	North Carolina
038	North Dakota
039	Ohio
040	Oklahoma
041	Oregon
042-043	Pennsylvania
044	Rhode Island
045	South Carolina
046	South Dakota
047	Tennessee
048	Texas
049	Utah
050	Vermont
051-052	Virginia
053	Washington
054	West Virginia
055	Wisconsin
056-059	Wyoming
060-099	U.S. Outlying Areas and Puerto Rico
060-065	American Samoa
066	Guam
067-068	Johnston Atoll
069-070	Northern Mariana Islands
071	Midway Islands
072-075	Puerto Rico
076-077	Navassa Island
078	U.S. Virgin Islands
079-080	Wake Island
081-083	Baker Island
084-085	Howland Island
086-088	Jarvis Island
089-094	Kingman Reef
095	Palmyra Atoll
096-099	U.S. territory, not specified
100-199	Europe
100	Albania
101	Andorra
102	Austria
103	Belgium
104	Bulgaria
105	Czechoslovakia
106	Denmark
107	Faroe Islands
108	Finland
109	France
110	Germany, not specified
111	West Germany
112	West Berlin
113	East Berlin
114	East Germany

115	Gibraltar
116	Greece
117	Hungary
118	Iceland
119	Ireland
120	Italy
121	Jan Mayen
122	Liechtenstein
123	Luxembourg
124	Malta
125	Monaco
126	Netherlands
127	Norway
128	Poland
129	Portugal
130	Azores Islands
131	Madeira Islands
132	Romania
133	San Marino
134	Spain
135	Svalbard
136	Sweden
137	Switzerland
138	United Kingdom, not specified
139	England
140	Scotland
141	Wales
142	Northern Ireland
143	Guernsey
144	Jersey
145	Isle of Man
146	Vatican City
147	Yugoslavia
148	Europe, not specified
149	Central Europe, not specified
150	Eastern Europe, not specified
151	Lapland, not specified
152	Northern Europe, not specified
153	Southern Europe, not specified
154-179	Western Europe, not specified
180	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
181	Baltic States, not specified
182	Estonia
183	Latvia
184-199	Lithuania

200-299	Asia
200	Afghanistan
201	Bahrain
202	Bangladesh
203	Bhutan
204	Brunei
205	Burma
206	Cambodia
207	China
208	Cyprus

209	Hong Kong
210	India
211	Indonesia
212	Iran
213	Iraq
214	Israel
215	Japan
216	Jordan
217	Korea, not specified
218	South Korea
219	North Korea
220	Kuwait
221	Laos
222	Lebanon
223	Macau
224	Malaysia
225	Maldives
226	Mongolia
227	Nepal
228	Oman
229	Pakistan
230	Paracel Islands
231	Philippines
232	Qatar
233	Saudi Arabia
234	Singapore
235	Spratley Islands
236	Sri Lanka
237	Syria
238	Taiwan
239	Thailand
240	Turkey
241	United Arab Emirates
242	Vietnam
243	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic
244	Yemen Arab Republic
245	Asia, not specified
246	Asia Minor, not specified
247	East Asia, not specified
248	Gaza Strip
249	Indochina, not specified
250	Iraq-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone
251	Mesopotamia, not specified
252	Middle East, not specified
253	Palestine, not specified
254	Persian Gulf States, not specified
255	Southeast Asia, not specified
256-299	West Bank

300-399	America
300-309	North America
300	Bermuda
301	Canada
302	Greenland
303	St. Pierre and Miquelon

304-309	North America, not specified
310-329	Central America
310	Belize
311	Costa Rica
312	El Salvador
313	Guatemala
314	Honduras
315	Mexico
316	Nicaragua
317	Panama
318-329	Central America, not specified
330-374	Caribbean
330	Anguilla
331	Antigua and Barbuda
332	Aruba
333	Bahamas
334	Barbados
335	British Virgin Islands
336	Cayman Islands
337	Cuba
338	Dominica
339	Dominican Republic
340	Grenada
341	Guadeloupe
342	Haiti
343	Jamaica
344	Martinique
345	Montserrat
346	Netherlands Antilles
347	St. Barthelemy
348	St. Kitts-Nevis
349	St. Lucia
350	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
351	Trinidad and Tobago
352	Turks and Caicos Islands
353	Caribbean, not specified
354	Antilles, not specified
355	British West Indies, not specified
356	Latin America, not specified
357	Leeward Islands, not specified
358	West Indies, not specified
359-374	Windward Islands, not specified
375-399	South America
375	Argentina
376	Bolivia
377	Brazil
378	Chile
379	Colombia
380	Ecuador
381	Falkland Islands
382	French Guiana
383	Guyana
384	Paraguay
385	Peru

386	Suriname
387	Uruguay
388	Venezuela
389-399	South America, not specified
400-499	Africa
400	Algeria
401	Angola
402	Bassas da India
403	Benin
404	Botswana
405	British Indian Ocean Territory
406	Burkina Faso
407	Burundi
408	Cameroon
409	Cape Verde
410	Central African Republic
411	Chad
412	Comoros
413	Congo
414	Djibouti
415	Egypt
416	Equatorial Guinea
417	Ethiopia
418	Europa Island
419	Gabon
420	Gambia
421	Ghana
422	Glorioso Islands
423	Guinea
424	Guinea-Bissau
425	Ivory Coast
426	Juan de Nova Island
427	Kenya
428	Lesotho
429	Liberia
430	Libya
431	Madagascar
432	Malawi
433	Mali
434	Mauritania
435	Mayotte
436	Morocco
437	Mozambique
438	Namibia
439	Niger
440	Nigeria
441	Reunion
442	Rwanda
443	Sao Tome and Principe
444	Senegal
445	Mauritius
446	Seychelles
447	Sierra Leone
448	Somalia
449	South Africa

450	St. Helena
451	Sudan
452	Swaziland
453	Tanzania
454	Togo
455	Tromelin Island
456	Tunisia
457	Uganda
458	Western Sahara
459	Zaire
460	Zambia
461	Zimbabwe
462	Africa, not specified
463	Central Africa, not specified
464	Eastern Africa, not specified
465	Equatorial Africa, not specified
466	French Equatorial Africa, not specified
467	French West Africa, not specified
468	North Africa, not specified
469	Western Africa, not specified
470-499	Southern Africa, not specified

500-553	Oceania
500	Ashmore and Cartier Islands
501	Australia
502	Christmas Island, Indian Ocean
503	Clipperton Island
504	Cocos Islands
505	Cook Islands
506	Coral Sea Islands
507	Fiji
508	French Polynesia
509	Kiribati
510	Marshall Islands
511	Micronesia
512	Nauru
513	New Caledonia
514	New Zealand
515	Niue
516	Norfolk Island
517	Palau
518	Papua New Guinea
519	Pitcairn Islands
520	Solomon Islands
521	Tokelau
522	Tonga
523	Tuvalu
524	Vanuatu
525	Wallis and Futuna Islands
526	Western Samoa
527	Oceania, not specified
528	Polynesia, not specified
529-549	Melanesia, not specified
550	Antarctica
551	Bouvet Island

552	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
553	Heard and McDonald Islands
554-999	At Sea/Abroad, Not Specified
554	At sea
555-999	Abroad, not specified

RACE

This section contains the alphabetical code list for race and American Indian tribes. The list of race groups and American Indian tribes with their associated 3-digit numerical code was used to code the Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, and the Other race write-in entries. A separate set of 3-digit numerical codes were used to identify FOSDIC circles for the race categories listed in the race item on the questionnaire. These codes and their respective race categories are: White-971, Black or Negro-972, Indian (Amer.)-973, Eskimo-974, Aleut-975, Chinese-976, Filipino-977, Hawaiian-978, Korean-979, Vietnamese-980, Japanese-981, Asian Indian-982, Samoan-983, Guamanian-984, Other Asian or Pacific Islander-985, and Other race-986.

000-599, 973	American Indian
000-001	Ahtna
002	Biorka
003	Reserve American Indian 1
004-005	Bristol Bay
006	Chaneliak
007	Chugach
008	Tanaina
009	Doyon
010	Kodiak
011	Reserve American Indian 2
012	Sealaska
013	Umpqua
014	Alaskan Athabaskan
015	Alaska Native
016	Haida
017	Tlingit
018	Tsimshian
019	Alaska Indian
020	Chehalis
021	Chemakum
022	Klallam
023	Jamestown
024	Lower Elwha
025	Port Gamble Klallam
026	Coquilles
027	Cowlitz
028	Lummi
029	Nooksack
030	Puget Sound Salish
031	Duwamish
032	Kikiallus
033	Lower Skagit
034	Muckleshoot
035	Nisqually

036	Puyallup
037	Samish
038	Sauk-Suiattle
039	Upper Skagit
040	Skykomish
041	Snohomish
042	Snoqualmie
043	Squaxin Island
044	Steilacoom
045	Stillaguamish
046	Suquamish
047	Swinomish
048	Tulalip
049	Port Madison
050	Quinault
051	Quileute
052	Hoh
053	Makah
054	Talakamish
055	Chinook
056	Clatsop
057	Kathlamet
058	Columbia River Chinook
059	Upper Chinook
060	Wakiakum Chinook
061	Willapa Chinook
062	Alsea
063	Cayuse
064	Celilo
065	Coos
066	Kalapuya
067	Klamath
068	Molala
069	Oregon Athabaskan
070	Siuslaw
071	Takelma
072	Tenino
073	Tillamook
074	Tygh
075	Umatilla
076	Walla-Walla
077	Yahooskin
078	Yakima
079	Skokomish
080	Agua Caliente Cahuilla
081	Augustine
082	Cabazon
083	Cahto
084	Cahuilla
085	Campo
086	Capitan Grande
087	Chemehuevi
088	Chimariko
089	Chumash
090	Costanoan
091	Cupeno
092	Cuyapaipe

093	Diegueno
094	Digger
095	Gabrieleno
096	Hoopa
097	Inaja Cosmit
098	Karok
099	Kawaiisu
100	La Jolla
101	Lassik
102	La Posta
103	Luiseno
104	Maidu
105	Manzanita
106	Mesa Grande
107	Mountain Maidu
108	Nishinam
109	Konkow
110	Mattole
111	Miwok
112	Coast Miwok
113	Modoc
114	Mono
115	Nomalaki
116	Pala
117	Pechanga
118	Pauma
119	Pit River
120	Pomo
121	Dry Creek
122	Northern Pomo
123	Kashaya
124	Central Pomo
125	Stonyford
126	Eastern Pomo
127	Sulphur Bank
128	Salinan
129	San Manual
130	San Pascual
131	Santa Rosa Cahuilla
132	Santa Ynez
133	Santa Ysabel
134	Serrano
135	Shasta
136	Soboba
137	Sycuan
138	Tolowa
139	Torres-Martinez
140	Kern River
141	Tule River
142	Twenty-Nine Palms
143	Wailaki
144	Wappo
145	Whilkut
146	Wintu
147	Wiyot
148	Yana
149	Yokuts

150 Tachi
151 Chukchansi
152 Yuki
153 Yurok
154 Reserve American Indian 3
155 Columbia
156 Kalispel
157 Salish
158 Coeur D'Alene
159 Colville
160 Spokane
161 Nez Perce
162 Washo
163 Alpine
164 Carson
165 Dresslerville
166 Stewart
167 Wishram
168 Hoopa Extension
169 Trinity
170 Ute
171 Allen Canyon
172 Uintah Ute
173 Ute Mountain Ute
174 Shoshone Paiute
175 Paiute
176 Northern Paiute
177 Cedarville
178 Pyramid Lake
179 Fort Bidwell
180 Las Vegas
181 Lovelock
182 Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute
183 Fort Independence
184 Bridgeport
185 Burns Paiute
186 Yerington Paiute
187 Walker River
188 Southern Paiute
189 Kaibab
190 Moapa
191 Owens Valley
192 Summit Lake
193 Aroostook
194 Reserve American Indian 5
195 Shoshone
196 Battle Mountain
197 Duck Water
198 Elko
199 Ely
200 Goshute
201 Panamint
202 Ruby Valley
203 South Fork Shoshone
204 Washakie
205 Yomba
206 Te-Moak Western Shoshone

207	Bannock
208	Kootenai
209-210	Havasupai
211	Hualapai
212	Yavapai
213	Maricopa
214	Quechan
215	Cocopah
216	Mohave
217	Pima
218	Tohono O'Odham
219	Gila Bend
220	Ak-Chin
221	San Xavier
222	Sells
223	Yaqui
224	Pascua Yaqui
225	Barrio Libre
226	Mississippi Choctaw
227	Reserve American Indian 6
228	Jena Choctaw
229	Pueblo
230	Tigua
231	Taos
232	Picuris
233	Sandia
234	Isleta
235	Keres
236	Acoma
237	Cochiti
238	Laguna
239	San Felipe
240	Santa Ana
241	Santo Domingo
242	Zia
243	Tewa
244	Nambe
245	Pojoaque
246	San Ildefonso
247	San Juan Pueblo
248	Santa Clara
249	Tesuque
250	Arizona Tewa
251	Jemez
252	Hopi
253	Zuni
254	San Juan de
255	Apache
256	Oklahoma Apache
257	Jicarilla Apache
258	Lipan Apache
259	Mescalero Apache
260	Chiricahua
261	Fort Sill Apache
262	San Carlos Apache
263	Payson Apache
264	White Mountain Apache

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265           Reserve American Indian  7
266           Reserve American Indian  8
267           Reserve American Indian  9
268           Reserve American Indian 10
269           Reserve American Indian 11
270           Reserve American Indian 12
271           Reserve American Indian 13
272           Reserve American Indian 14
273           Reserve American Indian 15
274           Reserve American Indian 16
275           Navajo
276           Kiowa
277           Tonkawa
278           Oklahoma Caddo
279           Arikara
280           Oklahoma Pawnee
281           Wichita
282           Sioux
283           Cheyenne River Sioux
284           Crow Creek Sioux
285           Devils Lake Sioux
286           Flandreau Santee
287           Fort Peck
288           Standing Rock Sioux
289           Lake Traverse Sioux
290           Lower Sioux
291           Pine Ridge Sioux
292           Pipestone Sioux
293           Prairie Island Sioux
294           Prior Lake
295           Rosebud Sioux
296           Upper Sioux
297           Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux
298           Teton Sioux
299           Brule Sioux
300           Lower Brule Sioux
301           Sans Arc Sioux
302           Two Kettle Sioux
303           Blackfoot Sioux
304           Oglala Sioux
305           Miniconjou
306           Yanktonai Sioux
307           Yankton Sioux
308           Santee Sioux
309           Sisseton Sioux
310           Mdewakanton Sioux
311           Wahpekute Sioux
312           Wahpeton Sioux
313           Assiniboine
314           Iowa
315           Otoe-Missouria
316           Winnebago
317           Kaw
318           Omaha
319           Ponca
320           Osage
321           Quapaw
```

Crow
Hidatsa
Mandan
Comanche
Dakota Sioux
Wazhaza Sioux
Nebraska Winnebago
Wisconsin Winnebago
Chippewa
Bay Mills Chippewa
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa
Saginaw Chippewa
Keweenaw
Lac Vieux Desert Chippewa
Ontonagon
Leelanau
Minnesota Chippewa
Boise Forte
Grand Portage
Fond Du Lac
Leech Lake
Mille Lac
White Earth
Red Lake Chippewa
Lake Superior
Bad River
Lac Courte Oreilles
Lac Du Flambeau
Red Cliff Chippewa
St. Croix Chippewa
Sokoagon Chippewa
Turtle Mountain
Rocky Boy's Cree
Burt Lake Chippewa
Burt Lake Band
Reserve American Indian 19
Reserve American Indian 20
Burt Lake Ottawa
Blackfoot
Cheyenne
Northern Cheyenne
Southern Cheyenne
Arapaho
Atsina
Menominee
Potawatomie
Citizen Band Potawatomi
Forest County
Hannahville
Huron Potawatomi
Pogagon Potawatomi
Prairie Band
Wisconsin Potawatomi
Ottawa
Miami
Sac and Fox
Peoria

379 Sac and Fox-Mesquakie
380 Kickapoo
381 Shawnee
382 Algonquian
383 Micmac
384 Mailseet
385 Passamaquoddy
386 Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy
387 Indian Township
388 Penobscot
389 Abenaki
390 Wampanoag
391 Nipmuc
392 Narragansett
393 Pequot
394 Mohegan
395 Paugussett
396 Schaghticoke
397 Brotherton
398 Shinnecock
399 Stockbridge
400 Munsee
401 Delaware
402 Sand Hill
403 Absentee Shawnee
404 Clifton Choctaw
405 Iroquois
406 Seneca
407 Seneca Nation
408 Tonawanda Seneca
409 Seneca-Cayuga
410 Cayuga
411 Onondaga
412 Oneida
413 Mohawk
414 Tuscarora
415 Wyandotte
416 Cherokee
417 Eastern Cherokee
418 Western Cherokee
419 Etowah Cherokee
420 United Keetoowah Band
421 Tuscola
422 Northern Cherokee
423 Eastern Muskogee
424 Agua Caliente
425 Creek
426 Thlopthlocco
427 Yuchi
428 Hitchiti
429 Eastern Creek
430 Principal Creek Indian Nation
431 Poarch Band
432 Lower Muskogee
433 Alabama Coushatta
434 Choctaw
435 Houma

Chickasaw
Miccosukee
Seminole
Oklahoma Seminole
Florida Seminole
Big Cypress
Brighton
Hollywood Seminole
Natchez
Matinecock
Montauk
Poospatuck
Setauket
Tuckabachee
Nanticoke
Piscataway
Nansemond
Chickahominy
Pamunkey
Mattaponi
Rappahannock
Attacapa
Biloxi
Catawba
Chitimacha
Coharie
Croatan
Haliwa
Lumbee
Moor
Powhatan
Tunica
Wesort
Southeastern Indians
Cajun
Coushatta
Reserve American Indian 23
Reserve American Indian 24
Reserve American Indian 25
Reserve American Indian 26
Colorado River
Duck Valley
Fallon
Fort Belknap
Fort Berthold
Fort Hall
Fort McDermitt
Fort McDowell
Cow Creek Umpqua
Gila River
Grand Ronde
Los Coyotes
Mission Indians
Morongo
Reno-Sparks
Round Valley
Shoalwater

493	Siletz
494	Skull Valley
495	Susanville
496	Table Bluff
497	Wascopum
498	Wind River
499	Winnemucca
500	Yavapai Apache
501	Reserve American Indian 27
502	Gros Ventres
503	Scott Valley
504	Warm Springs
505	Santa Rosa
506	San Juan
507	Red Wood
508	Salish and Kootenai
509	Georgetown
510	Clear Lake
511	Yakima Cowlitz
512	Scotts Valley
513	Cheyenne-Arapaho
514	Northern Arapaho
515	Southern Arapaho
516	Mashpee Wampanoag
517	Gay Head Wampanoag
518	Timbi-Sha Shoshone
519	Juaneno
520	Oklahoma Choctaw
521	Oklahoma Modoc
522	Oklahoma Kiowa
523	Oklahoma Comanche
524	Oklahoma Iowa
525	Canadian Indian
526	Oklahoma Ponca
527	Oklahoma Ottawa
528	Oklahoma Miami
529	Oklahoma Peoria
530	Oklahoma Sac and Fox
531	Oklahoma Kickapoo
532	Oklahoma Delaware
533	Caddo
534	Pawnee
535	Michigan Ottawa
536	Indiana Miami
537	Missouri Sac and Fox
538	Eastern Shawnee
539	Cherokee Shawnee
540	Kialegee
541	Alabama Quassarte
542	Malheur Paiute
543	Wenatchee
544	Little Shell Chippewa
545	Illinois
546	Rampough Mountain
547	Lenni-Lenape
548	Amerind White
549	Amerind Black

550	Mexican American Indian
551	Central American Indian
552	South American Indian
553	French American Indian
554	Spanish American Indian
555	Cherokees of Southeast Alabama
556	Cherokees of Northeast Alabama
557	Echota Cherokee
558	MaChis Lower Creek Indian
559	MOWA Band of Choctaw
560	Star Clan of Muskogee Creeks
561	Eastern Delaware
562	Cherokee Alabama
563	Reserve American Indian 36
564	Reserve American Indian 37
565	Mexican Indian Cherokee
566	Eastern Chickahominy
567	Western Chickahominy
568	Waccamaw-Siouan
569	Nausu Waiwash
570	Pocomoke Acohonock
571	Susquehanock
572	Wicomico
573	Piro
574	Illinois Miami
575	Tunica Biloxi
576-597	American Indian
598	Tribal response, not elsewhere classified
599	Reserve American Indian 38
973	American Indian (FOSDIC circle)

600-699, 976-985 Asian or Pacific Islander

600-652, 976, 977, 979-982, 985	Asian
600	Asian Indian
601	Bangladeshi
602	Bhutanese
603	Burmese
604	Cambodian (Kampuchean)
605	Chinese
606	Taiwanese
607	Formosan
608	Filipino
609	Hmong
610	Indonesian
611	Japanese
612	Korean
613	Laotian
614	Malayan
615	Okinawan
616	Pakistani
617	Sri Lankan
618	Thai
619	Vietnamese
620	Amerasian
621	Asian
622	Asiatic

623 Eurasian
624 Mongolian
625 Oriental
626 Whello
627 Yellow
628 Borneo
629 Celebesian
630 Ceram
631 Indo-Chinese
632 Iwo Jiman
633 Javanese
634 Maldivian
635 Nepali
636 Sikkim
637 Singaporean
638 Sumatran
639 Madagascar
640 Reserve Asian 2
641 Reserve Asian 3
642 Reserve Asian 4
643 Reserve Asian 5
644 Reserve Asian 6
645 Reserve Asian 7
646 Reserve Asian 8
647 Reserve Asian 9
648 Reserve Asian 10
649 Reserve Asian 11
650 Reserve Asian 12
651 Reserve Asian 13
652 Reserve Asian 14
976 Chinese (FOSDIC circle)
977 Filipino (FOSDIC circle)
979 Korean (FOSDIC circle)
980 Vietnamese (FOSDIC circle)
981 Japanese (FOSDIC circle)
982 Asian Indian (FOSDIC circle)
985 Other Asian or Pacific Islander (FOSDIC circle)

653-699, 978, 983, 984 Pacific Islander
653-659, 978, 983 Polynesian
653 Hawaiian
654 Part Hawaiian
655 Samoan
656 Tahitian
657 Tongan
658 Polynesian
659 Tokelauan
978 Hawaiian (FOSDIC circle)
983 Samoan (FOSDIC circle)

660-675, 984 Micronesian
660 Guamanian
661 Mariana Islander
662 Marshallese
663 Palauan
664 Bikinian

665 Carolinian
666 Eniwetok
667 Kosraean
668 Kwajalein
669 Micronesian
670 Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
671 Saipanese
672 Tarawa Islander
673 Tinian
674 Trukese (Chuukese)
675 Yapese
984 Guamanian (FOSDIC circle)

676-680 Melanesian
676 Fijian
677 Melanesian
678 Papua New Guinean
679 Solomon Islander
680 New Hebrides

681-699 Other Pacific Islander
681 Pacific Islander
682 Reserve Pacific Islander 1
683 Reserve Pacific Islander 2
684 Reserve Pacific Islander 3
685 Reserve Pacific Islander 4
686 Reserve Pacific Islander 5
687 Reserve Pacific Islander 6
688 Reserve Pacific Islander 7
689 Reserve Pacific Islander 8
690 Reserve Pacific Islander 9
691 Reserve Pacific Islander 10
692 Reserve Pacific Islander 11
693 Reserve Pacific Islander 12
694 Reserve Pacific Islander 13
695 Reserve Pacific Islander 14
696 Asian or Pacific Islander
697 Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 1
698 Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 2
699 Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 3

700-799, 986, 987-999 Other Race
700-748 Hispanic Origin
700 Argentinian
701 Bolivian
702 Boricua
703 Californio
704 Central American
705 Chicano
706 Chilean
707 Colombian
708 Costa Rican
709 Cuban
710 Dominican

711	Ecuatorian (Ecuadorian)
712	Salvadoran
713-714	Galapagos
715	Guajiro
716	Guatemalan
717	Hispanic
718	Honduran
719	La Raza
720	Latin American
721	Mestizo
722	Mexican
723	Nicaraguan
724	Panamanian
725	Paraguayo
726	Peruvian
727	Puerto Rican
728	Morena
729	South American
730	Spanish
731	Spanish-American
732	Spanish-Mexican
733	Sudamericano
734	Uruguayan
735	Venezuelan
736	Reserve Hispanic 2
737	Reserve Hispanic 3
738	Reserve Hispanic 4
739	Reserve Hispanic 5
740	Reserve Hispanic 6
741	Reserve Hispanic 7
742	Reserve Hispanic 8
743	Reserve Hispanic 9
744	Reserve Hispanic 10
745	Reserve Hispanic 11
746	Reserve Hispanic 12
747	Reserve Hispanic 13
748	Reserve Hispanic 14

749-799, 986, 987-999	Not of Hispanic Origin
749-750	Brava
751	Brazil
752	Brown
753	Bushwacker
754	Cajun
755	Cape Verdean
756	Chocolate
757	Coe Clan
758	Coffee
759	Cosmopolitan
760	Issues
761	Jackson White
762	Lapp
763	Melungeon
764	Mixed
765	Ramp
766	Tunica

767	Wesort
768	Mulatto
769	Moor
770	Biracial/Interracial
771	Creole
772	Indian
773	Turk
774	Half-Breed
775	Rainbow
776	Octoroon
777	Quadroon
778	Reserve Non-Hispanic 3
779	Reserve Non-Hispanic 4
780	Reserve Non-Hispanic 5
781	Reserve Non-Hispanic 6
782	Reserve Non-Hispanic 7
783	Reserve Non-Hispanic 8
784	Reserve Non-Hispanic 9
785	Reserve Non-Hispanic 10
786	Reserve Non-Hispanic 11
787	Reserve Non-Hispanic 12
788	Reserve Non-Hispanic 13
789	Reserve Non-Hispanic 14
790	Reserve Non-Hispanic 15
791	Reserve Non-Hispanic 16
792	Reserve Non-Hispanic 17
793	Reserve Non-Hispanic 18
794	Reserve Non-Hispanic 19
795	Reserve Non-Hispanic 20
796	Reserve Non-Hispanic 21
797	Reserve Non-Hispanic 22
798	Trinidad
799	Other race, not elsewhere classified
986	Other race (FOSDIC circle)
987-999	Reserve Other race

800-869, 971	White
800	White
801	Arab
802	English
803	French
804	German
805	Irish
806	Italian
807	Near Easterner
808	Polish
809	Scottish
810	White and Black
811	White Amerind
812	White Chinese
813	White Formosan/Taiwanese
814	White Filipino
815	White Hawaiian
816	White Korean
817	White Vietnamese
818	White Japanese

819	White Asian Indian
820	White Samoan
821	White Guamanian
822	White Bangladeshi
823	White Burmese
824	White Cambodian (Kampuchean)
825	White Hmong
826	White Indonesian
827	White Laotian
828	White Malayan
829	White Okinawan
830	White Pakistani
831	White Sri Lankan
832	White Thai
833	White Fijian
834	White Palauan
835	White Tahitian
836	White Tongan
837	White Other Asian or Pacific Islander
838	White Eskimo
839	White Aleut
840	Reserve White 3
841	Reserve White 4
842	Reserve White 5
843	Reserve White 6
844	Reserve White 7
845	Reserve White 8
846	Reserve White 9
847	Reserve White 10
848	Reserve White 11
849	Reserve White 12
850	Reserve White 13
851	Reserve White 14
852	Reserve White 15
853	Reserve White 16
854	Reserve White 17
855	Reserve White 18
856	Reserve White 19
857	Reserve White 20
858	Reserve White 21
859	Reserve White 22
860	Reserve White 23
861	Reserve White 24
862	Reserve White 25
863	Reserve White 26
864	Reserve White 27
865	Reserve White 28
866	Reserve White 29
867	Reserve White 30
868	Reserve White 31
869	White Cherokee
971	White (FOSDIC circle)

870-934, 972	Black or Negro
870	Black
871	African

872 African American
873 Afro-American
874 Nigritian
875 Black and White
876 Black Amerind
877 Black Chinese
878 Black Formosan/Taiwanese
879 Black Filipino
880 Black Hawaiian
881 Black Korean
882 Black Vietnamese
883 Black Japanese
884 Black Asian Indian
885 Black Samoan
886 Black Guamanian
887 Black Bangladeshi
888 Black Burmese
889 Black Cambodian (Kampuchean)
890 Black Hmong
891 Black Indonesian
892 Black Laotian
893 Black Malayan
894 Black Okinawan
895 Black Pakistani
896 Black Sri Lankan
897 Black Thai
898 Black Fijian
899 Black Palauan
900 Black Tahitian
901 Black Tongan
902 Black Other Asian or Pacific Islander
903 Black Eskimo
904 Black Aleut
905 Reserve Black 3
906 Reserve Black 4
907 Reserve Black 5
908 Reserve Black 6
909 Reserve Black 7
910 Reserve Black 8
911 Reserve Black 9
912 Reserve Black 10
913 Reserve Black 11
914 Reserve Black 12
915 Reserve Black 13
916 Reserve Black 14
917 Reserve Black 15
918 Reserve Black 16
919 Reserve Black 17
920 Reserve Black 18
921 Reserve Black 19
922 Reserve Black 20
923 Reserve Black 21
924 Reserve Black 22
925 Reserve Black 23
926 Reserve Black 24
927 Reserve Black 25
928 Reserve Black 26

929	Reserve Black 27
930	Reserve Black 28
931	Reserve Black 29
932	Reserve Black 30
933	Reserve Black 31
934	Black Cherokee
972	Black or Negro (FOSDIC circle)

935-940, 974	Eskimo
935	Eskimo
936	Reserve Eskimo 1
937	Reserve Eskimo 2
938	Reserve Eskimo 3
939	Reserve Eskimo 4
940	Wales
974	Eskimo (FOSDIC circle)

941-970, 975	Aleut
941	Aleut
942	Reserve Aleut 1
943	Reserve Aleut 2
944	Reserve Aleut 3
945	Reserve Aleut 4
946-970	Reserve Aleut 5
975	Aleut (FOSDIC circle)

971-986	FOSDIC Circle Codes
971	See White
972	See Black or Negro
973	See American Indian
974	See Eskimo
975	See Aleut
976	See Asian
977	See Asian
978	See Pacific Islander
979	See Asian
980	See Asian
981	See Asian
982	See Asian
983	See Pacific Islander
984	See Pacific Islander
985	See Asian
986	See Other race

987-999	Reserve Other Race

APPENDIX I
CD-ROM Technical Information(1)

CONTENTS

Equipment---------- I--1
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EQUIPMENT

The two basic pieces of equipment needed to use CD-ROM's are a microcomputer and a CD-ROM drive. A printer is very useful but not essential. Your microcomputer should be equipped with at least 640K random access memory (RAM). While a hard disk is not required on your microcomputer, it is very useful.

SOFTWARE

Software is needed for accessing the CD-ROM as well as for accessing the data.

MS-DOS 3.1 or higher is needed as your operating system if you have a CD-ROM reader. You will also need DOS file manager software such as Microsoft's CD-ROM Extensions. CD-ROM extensions is a collection of programs that enables the microcomputer to communicate with the attached CD-ROM drives. You must have version 2. 0 or higher of the Microsoft Extensions.

If you already have a CD-ROM drive, you may not know whether it is equipped with file manager software like the CD-ROM extensions. To find out, try signing on to your CD-ROM drive just as though it is a magnetic disk drive, and perform simple file management tasks, like listing the directory. (For example, from the DOS prompt, type the command DIR and the letter used to designate the CD-ROM drive followed by a colon [e. g. , C>DIR L:] and press enter.) If you get an error message, it may mean that you need to obtain and install CD-ROM extensions.

CD-ROM Extensions

Although all versions of CD-ROM extensions work basically the same way, installation procedures may vary slightly from one supplier to another. Many versions contain a program that will automatically install the software for you, after you have answered a few questions about the type of equipment that you plan to use. Be sure to follow the instructions for installing CD-ROM Extensions that are provided with the software.

The first step, if you are installing extensions without the aid of an automatic set-up program, is usually installing the device driver program and MSCDEX. EXE on your bootable disk. For computers containing a hard drive, this usually means drive C. The name of the device driver program varies from one version of extensions to another; one common practice of software developers is to name it after the brand of CD-ROM drive that it supports, e. g. , HITACHI. SYS. The device driver program and MSCDEX are

frequently set up in separate subdirectories; however, this practice is not universal.

The next step is to add a line to the CONFIG. SYS file to identify the device driver program. This line typically looks something like this:

DEVICE=\path\driver name/D:\driver alias/N:#

For example: device=\dev\HITACHI. SYS/D:MSCD001/N:1

The driver name (e. g. , HITACHI. SYS) and the driver alias should be provided by the set-up program or in the instructions that accompany the floppy disk containing the extensions software. The symbol # at the end of the line should be replaced with the number of CD-ROM drives (up to 4) that will be hooked up to the microcomputer.

The third step is to add a line to the AUTOEXEC. BAT file for running MSCDEX. EXE and assigning a letter to your CD-ROM drive. Depending on your system configuration you may opt to set up one or more batch files to accomplish the same purpose. If you add a line to the AUTOEXEC. BAT file, it will probably look something like this:

\path\MSCDEX. EXE/D:driver alias/M:8/L:L

For example: \BIN\MSCDEX. EXE/D:MSCD001/M:12/L:L

The driver alias, which is really the name that your system will use to identify the device driver, should be the same one that is named in your CONFIG. SYS file.

The number following M: is the number of memory buffers allocated (usually 8, but sometimes more). The last letter, following the L:; designates the letter assigned to the CD-ROM drive.

Though the final step is simple, it's also easy to overlook. You must reboot the system in order to activate the changes that you've made to your CONFIG. SYS and AUTOEXEC. BAT.

Once properly installed, the device behaves much like a read-only floppy diskette drive, and simple MS-DOS commands such as DIR are possible. If the computer reports that the CD-ROM is “not High Sierra,” you must first upgrade your Microsoft CD-ROM Extensions software to version 2. 0 or later.

Data Retrieval Software

This CD-ROM contains data retrieval software. This software was developed and tested on a COMPAQ Deskpro 286 with 640K RAM operating under MS-DOS 3.31. The software was compiled with Clipper (Summer '87). There are no special display requirements. Please note that the retrieval software will only run on IBM-compatibles operating under MS-DOS.

To execute, type GO at the DOS prompt and ENTER.

  Example: L:\>go

The data on the CD-ROM are in dBase III+™ format. Data in dBase III+ format are recognized by many software packages including dBaseIV™,

Foxbase™, Clipper™, SupercalcV™, Quattro Pro™, and VP-Planner™.

Users of other types of systems, such as the Apple Macintosh, have access to the files through support for ISO 9660 CD-ROMs.

CONVERTING TO ASCII FILES

Users without database management software who wish to convert the files to ASCII can follow the code found in the README file on the CD-ROM.

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

The DOCUMENT directory on the CD-ROM contains sections of the Summary Tape File 3 technical documentation in a series of ASCII text files. These are as follows:

ROSTER_P.ASC	Roster Page
ACKNOW.ASC	Acknowledgments
CONTENTS.ASC	Contents
ABST_S3.ASC	Abstract
HOWTOUSE.ASC	How to Use the File
SUB_LOC.ASC	Subject Locator
LIST_TBL.ASC	List of Tables
TBL_OUT.ASC	Table Outlines
SUM_LEV.ASC	Summary Level Sequence Chart
USERNOTE.ASC	User Notes Explanation and Notes
IDEN_FTN.ASC	Identification Section of the Data Dictionary
TBL_MTX.ASC	Table (Matrix) Section of the Data Dictionary
APPEND_A.ASC	Appendix A Area Classifications
APPEND_B.ASC	Appendix B Subject Characteristics
APPEND_C.ASC	Appendix C Accuracy of the Data
APPEND_D.ASC	Appendix D Procedures
APPEND_E.ASC	Appendix E Facsimiles of Instructions
APPEND_F.ASC	Appendix F Data Products and User Assistance
APPEND_G.ASC	Appendix G Maps (Text only)
APPEND_H.ASC	Appendix H Code Lists
APPEND_I.ASC	Appendix I CD-ROM Technical Information

Figure 4. Reference Files

STF1STRU.DBF This file describes the structure of the 67 identification fields in the STF300 segment. This is in the format of a dBASE III extended structure which has been expanded to include brief field descriptions.

Structure for database: stf300.dbf
Number of data records: 67

```
               Field   Field Name     Type     Width  Dec

                 1     FIELD_NAME   Character   10
                 2     FIELD_TYPE   Character    1
                 3     FIELD_LEN    Numeric      3
                 4     FIELD_DEC    Numeric      3
                 5     FIELD_TEXT   Character   60
            ** Total **                         78

TABLES.DBF     This file describes the numeric data tables.

               Structure for database: tables.dbf
               Number of data records:   4,756

               Field    Field Name     Type     Width  Dec
                 1      TABLE        Character    6
                 2      FIELD        Character   10
                 3      TEXT         Character   68
                 4      SEGMENT      Character    6
            ** Total **                         91

CNAMESss.DBF   This file contains a list of county names and FIPS
               county codes for State ss.

               Structure for database

               Field      Field Name     Type     Width  Dec
                 1        CNTY         Character    3
                 2        ANPSADPI     Character   66
            ** Total **                           91

\DOCUMENT Directory of technical documentation files in ASCII text
          format.

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

Figure 5. Index Files

TABLES.NDX     This is a dBASE III index file for TABLES.DBF. The key
                field is TABLE.

The following dBASE index files are for STF3??ss.DBF.

STF3AMss.NDX   The key fields are SUMLEV + CNTY + COUSUBFP + PLACEFP
                + TRACTBNA + BLCKGR.

STF1APss.NDX   The key fields are SUMLEV + PLACEFP.

STF3ATss.NDX   The key fields are SUMLEV + CNTY + TRACTBNA + BLCKGR.

STF3ALss.NDX   The key fields are SUMLEV + left(ANPSADPI,1).
```

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(1)Portions of this appendix are adapted from Administrative Notes, the Newsletter of the Federal Depository Library Program (May 22, 1989).